



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particular specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

DR. AINSLIE'S MATERIA MEDICA OF HINDOOSTAN,

Artizan's and Agriculturalist's NOMENCLATURE. THE SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed, that their Copies having now arrived, are ready for delivery at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO. to their Agents as ordered—also a few Copies to be disposed of at 10 Pagodas each, or 35 Bombay Rupees to Non-Subscribers.

A few observations which have occurred respecting this valuable work, we are precluded from the influx of European News from inserting in this day's paper, but they shall appear in our next Number. Bombay, 18th November 1814.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at 12 o'clock on Monday next, the 21st Instant, will be disposed of, by Public Auction at the Tamarind Tree, the undermentioned Articles on the Honourable Company's account. One Bag of Coffee. One Jar of Preserves. Pomegranates.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Paymaster. BOMBAY Civil Pay Office, Nov. 18, 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay having granted Probate of the will of the late JAMES BORTHWICK of Bombay Esquire to WILLIAM ERSKIN Esquire the sole Executor therein named. All persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount of their respective Debts to the said Executor, and all those who have claims on the Estate will be pleased to prefer the same for adjustment with the least practicable delay.

MORGAN PROCTOR. Bombay, 17 November 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLONEL RICHARD COOKE, Commanding Officer of the Southern Division of Guzerat, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieut. DUNCAN JAMES McVICAR GRANT of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. and Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General Southern District of Guzerat, has, after the payment of Funeral expences and Servants Wages, lodged the Balance of the Estate, amounting to Rupees Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixty Seven and Three Quarters, (3167-3-) in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury. Surat, 10th November 1814.

CALCUTTA TWELFTH LOTTERY.

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. have received a further Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries. Bombay 18th November 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Wednesday next, the 23d Inst. being a Hindoo Holiday (Kartick Soog Ekadulhey) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN, Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE, General Treasury, 19th November 1814.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOKS will be neatly and expeditiously bound, GILT AND LETTERED, by TEMOOLJEE EDULJEE at his Shop in Bakehouse Lane, opposite the Courier Office.

Bombay, 12th November 814

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the Ship William Petrie, Captain J. PU. EFOY, will proceed to Bengal on or about the 26th Instant, applications for Freight to be made to MESSRS J. ARATHOON and M. T. STEPHEN.

Bombay 19th Nov. 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a certain Upper-roomed House, situated at Bombay within the Town Walls in the Oart of MAHOMED SAFFY, adjoining on the North side to the house of Parlee CAWASJEE SO-RABJEE METTA, being the property of Parlee SORABJEE NANABHOY, and which House is mortgaged unto the undersigned DUSTON CURSETTJEE JAMSETTJEE, DORABJEE CALLOO-BHOY and HEERABOY, the Daughter of BYRAMJEE DHORNA, respectively and in their possession the said House they the respective Mortgagees are desirous to sell in public Outcry, on or before the 26th day of November instant—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1814.

DUSTON CURSETTJEE JAMSETTJEE, DORABJEE CALOOBHOY, HEERABY,

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL have a Sale of Household Furniture, on Thursday next the 24th Instant. Bombay, 19th November 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co. WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant, AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Furniture, Books, and other Effects of the late JAMES BORTHWICK, Esq. of which Catalogues have been printed.

B. F. & Co. will sell at 12 o'clock, several very fine Guzerat Milch Cows, a Horse with Saddle and Bridle, and several other Horses.

Bombay, 19th November 1814.

मजर. आयेय

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THE COURIER. BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

THE Furlough to the Presidency granted on the 28th ultimo, to Lieutenant James, Paymaster to the Poonah Subsidiary Force, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 14, 1814.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Henry Lester of the 4th Regiment N. I. to resign his Commission as an Officer in the Hon'ble Company's Service.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Osborne's resignation of the Command of the 6th Regiment of Broach, and to appoint Lieut. Colonel J. U. Quhart to that Situation.

Assistant Surgeon John Stephenson of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Lieutenant W. D. Robertson to join his Corps, the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. doing duty at Seroor, so long as it may be employed in the Field, with the Poonah Subsidiary Force, without prejudice to the Situation he holds of Assistant to John Elphinstone Esquire, Member of Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. J. FARISH, Sec. to Gov.

Though the arrival of the Indus has not furnished us with any intelligence of great public importance, it has nevertheless communicated various interesting details, from which we have endeavoured to extract the most striking, for this day's paper. We have

been enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to peruse a regular series of English Papers to the 8th of June inclusive, and we consider this circumstance as peculiarly fortunate, having been disappointed in receiving our regular papers, which we have little or no doubt have been put on board the Tigris.

We apprehend, that the greater part of the news which was obtained at Madeira by the Indus, and which extended, we believe to the 22d of June, must have been communicated by Letter, as excepting two papers of the 9th and 10th of that month, we have not heard that any have been received, between the period of the sailing of the Indus from England, and her departure from Madeira; of this latest News therefore we are enabled to communicate very scanty particulars; with the exception of Lord Cochrane's conviction, together with his Associates, and of the reported massacre of the Duke of Wellington (which is considered as unworthy of credit) we have only collected that a new Writ, immediately after the result of the Trial became known was issued for the election of a Member for Westminster, and that Mr. Sheridan had been invited to offer himself as a Candidate with every apparent probability of success.

With respect to the fact of a frigate having been despatched in August, to convey a Commander in Chief to this Presidency, and which we have republished from the Bombay Gazette, we can only say that our private Letters are totally silent on the subject, and would induce us to believe that no Commander in Chief had been yet appointed for Bombay. It appears, from our Letters, that Major General Oakes had been nominated and had indeed accepted of the appointment, but a sudden attack of illness had induced him, a few days afterwards, to relinquish it, and it is mentioned that no other person had been yet fixed upon.

We have published the whole of the Correspondence between the Queen, and the Princess of Wales, which has caused so much vehement discussion in the House of Commons, together with a Sketch of the Debate on the motion of Mr. Methuen: they will be read by every one who has a clear recollection of the former unhappy proceedings relative to the Princess of Wales, with the greatest interest. They appear to have agitated, considerably, the public mind at Home.

It appears, that a violent sensation had been created throughout the Country by the new Act of Parliament, to alter the Corn Laws; by which it was intended to lay such heavy Duties on the importation of Foreign Corn, as nearly to amount to a prohibition: the Bill would have operated also to encourage the agricultural interests of the Country at the expence of those of the Commercial and Manufacturing Districts, and it was supposed that the immediate effect would have been to continue Bread at the same high price, which it has borne on an average for so many years past. Innumerable Petitions were presented to Parliament during the progress of this Bill: the Petition from Liverpool alone (presented by Mr. Canning) had 22,000 signatures, and General Gascoyne stated in the House, that the ferment of the public mind was so great on this subject, that he considered it would be dangerous to the peace of the Country to legislate respecting it. Mr. Rose appears to have gained great popularity by strenuously and ably opposing the Bill, and on the 6th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved to refer the Petitions against the alteration in the Corn Laws to a Committee; The motion was carried by a Majority of 105, but Mr. Vansittart having subsequently moved, that the consideration of the report on the Bill, should be deferred for three weeks, General Gascoyne moved as an amendment that it be deferred for six

months, which amendment was carried by a Majority of 10, the numbers being for the amendment 116, against it 106, so that the Bill has been thrown out, to the great satisfaction and joy of the Commercial and Manufacturing interests.

We have extracted the following Heads of Intelligence from some of the papers which we have seen.

A letter from Paris says:—"The Senate and Legislative Body will be entirely remodelled. The change contemplated has been forced upon them by the strong current of public opinion. The writings in the Journals here, concerning Spain, and its new form of Government, were all, though apparently applicable to Madrid, timed at Paris. Yesterday, on the entrance of the Duke D'Angouleme, a fellow appeared in the crowd with the national cockade in his hat: He was very roughly handled by the mob, but not killed. It is not easy to ascertain whether this act proceeded from the wrongheadedness of the individual, or was intended by a party as an experiment on the popular feeling. The Duke was accompanied by the Dukes De Berri and Orleans. The Duchess D'Angouleme went out to meet him in a carriage drawn by eight white horses.

The King of France has instituted a new Order, to commemorate the restoration. It is called the Order of St. Ann. A small cross, fashioned much like that of the Legion of Honour, and pendant to a white ribbon, is the insignia.

Late Paris Papers contain intelligence from Madrid of the 13th and 14th of May by which we learn, that every individual, who, in a ministerial capacity, or as a Member of the Cortes, had laboured with the greatest success to save Spain from a foreign yoke, has been arrested, and condemned to a dungeon, to reflect there on the folly of his past services for a profligate Court and a thoughtless people. To crown the work of ingratitude and infamy, the very traitors who had betrayed their Country and their Sovereign to Bonaparte have been raised to the first offices of the state. The Duke San Carlos has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a reward, no doubt, for the flagitious treaty he signed with Count Leforest, which stipulated the departure of the British army from Spain, and a pact of alliance between Ferdinand and his kidnapper! Such an instance of contempt of all obligations moral and political, is not upon record; and let us return our fervent thanks to Providence, that we live in a country and under a Government where such atrocities cannot occur.

By the French mail, letters from Madrid of so late a date as the 17th, May have been received. After stating the arrival in his capital of the "beloved Ferdinand," they inform us, that previous to his entrance, the city was surrounded by the troops of Count de la Bisbal, Elio, and Gen. Whittingham. The letters add, that "the Duke of Wellington had arrived, empowered to mediate on the part of England and her Allies in order to place Spain on that footing which the present state of Europe required; & that he had had a conference with the leading men in the confidence of the young King, the result of which was, an agreement signed by the latter, that a legal meeting of the National Cortes should immediately take place, the principal object of which should be to regulate & mature a Constitution for Spain, agreeably to the wishes of the people, and consonant to the present state of Europe."

A letter from Venice says—"The Governor General (Prince Reuss Plouen) has issued a Proclamation, stating the articles of the Code Napoleon, which make marriage a mere civil contract, to be contrary to the Catholic Religion, and abolishes them."

If implicit credit may be given to the German papers, the happy termination of the war on one part of the Continent is likely to be followed by the resumption of hostilities in another. The Russians are assembling troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, strengthening their fortresses and securing their passes. Such measures would indicate defensive, rather than an offensive war. They appear, however, to have excited the uneasiness and jealousy of the Ottoman Porte, which had ordered corps of observation to be assembled to watch the first movements of its formidable neighbour. While labouring thus under apprehensions of attack from Russia, the Grand Seigneur seems to feel some inquietude, lest Austria might, under some pretence or another, likewise take up arms against him. In an address to the Pacha and Governors, he disclaims entertaining any hostile designs against his powerful neighbours. He dwells in the strongest manner upon the necessity of maintaining a good understanding with the Cabinet of Vienna, and particularly enjoins all Officers who have commands in the frontier provinces not merely to refrain from any aggressions upon the Austrian territory, but to repress any attempt that might be made by others, and avert, as

much as possible the ill consequences which might result from the knowledge that such enterprises had been undertaken. We should imagine that the Turkish Sovereign need entertain little apprehensions of Austria. That power must, at the present moment, be too much engaged in securing the territories she has acquired in Italy, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, Flanders, and the Netherlands, and in arranging her frontiers, to lend her attention towards raising supplies necessary for defraying the expenses of a fresh war. Besides which, we perceive from the foreign papers, that her army was about to be reduced to a peace establishment, and that orders had been received at Vienna to stop the recruiting and disband the landwehr.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated the 10th May speaks thus of their sufferings under Davoust's tyranny:—"To give even an imperfect description of what we have suffered and of the studied cruelty with which we have been treated would require more tranquillity of mind than can be possessed with such a scene of waste and desolation before us. During the siege, the price of provisions and of fuel was excessively high; and towards its close, neither wine, milk, nor fresh meat, was to be procured on any terms. Horse-flesh not only constituted the food of the troops, but also of the inhabitants. Dysentery raged among us, and cut off many victims, including the great part of our physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries. The military burying-ground, formerly in front of the Dam Gate, but afterwards removed to St. George's Fields, near the City Canal, certainly received more than 10,000 corpses, both of soldiers and citizens, most of which were thrust into the ground naked, or merely wrapped in sacks. The greatest part of our suburbs were demolished without the least compunction; and in the interior of the City many of our best houses are rendered utterly uninhabitable by being converted into barracks and hospitals."

A grand Military Fete is in preparation, at the Military College, at Sandhurst, which is expected to be honoured with the presence of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and the whole of the Royal Family.

Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, has issued a declaration, proclaiming most loudly and indignantly, that he has not renounced, nor ever will renounce, his right to the Kingdom of Naples: nor will he accept of any compensation whatever for that kingdom.

One of Bonaparte's first acts of sovereignty in the Isle of Elba is stated to have been doubling the imposts.

General Officers not having regiments are to be allowed half-pay as such, and not according to their regimental rank, as was formerly the case.

A Paper says,—"We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the mission of Lord Gambier and others to the Hague, to treat for a peace with the American Commissioners."

The latest letters from St. Bartholomew's mention, that possession would, in April, be taken of the Island of Guadaloupe, in the name of the King of Sweden; that Charles F. Covelle, Esq. had been appointed Governor and M. Baroster, Grand Judge.

The Halifax paper mentions that the House of Assembly had voted 100,000 dollars to be applied by the Lieutenant Governor in relieving the distressed sufferers in Upper Canada.

Sudden Death of Josephine.—French papers to the 31st May communicate the sudden death of the Ex-Empress Josephine. The Parisian Journals seem to have been a little puzzled as to the proper mode of wording this intelligence: the following are the different ways adopted by the Journal des Debats and the Gazette de France:—"The Empress Josephine died to-day, at twelve o'clock, at Malmaison after an illness of two days."

"The mother of the Prince Eugene died this day, at 12 o'clock, at her Chateau at Malmaison. Her malady was not at first considered dangerous: it was a catarrh, accompanied by a fever; it, however, soon assumed a malignant character, and carried her off in three days. She received the last aids of religion with as much piety as resignation. She had the melancholy consolation of dying in the arms of her son and daughter, from whom she had been so long separated. Some hours before her death, she alluded to the regret which would be felt for her by the numerous families which she had an opportunity of obliging. These recollections seemed considerably to assuage her pains."

These papers are filled with paragraphs announcing the continued march of the allied troops to their own Countries.

American Naval Force on Lake Ontario.—General Pike, 28 guns; Madison, 22; Oneida, 16; Sylph, 12; Governor Tompkins, 4; Fair American, 2; Conquest, 2; Ontario, 2; Alp, 2; Growler, 2; Lady of the Lake, 2.

Building.—One frigate, mounting 52 guns, rates 44; two ditto, 32.

When the new Military Peers were introduced into the House of Lords, they created considerable interest by their heroic appearance. England may well be proud of such illustrious characters as Combermere, Hill, and Beresford.—They were all dressed in their uniforms, ornamented with their Orders, over which they wore their robes, as Peers of Parliament.

Emperor of Russia.—It is now, 117 years since we were honoured with a visit from a Russian Emperor. Peter the Great, Czar, arrived in London on the 11th January, 1697, and worked a considerable time as a journeyman shipwright, in Deptford Yard, to learn the art of ship-building; he died in 1725, aged 53 years. It is likewise worthy of remark, that 100 years before Bonaparte's disasters at Moscow, the same Czar removed the vast trade from Archangel, to St. Petersburg, thereby transplanting out of Moscow above 30,000 persons, Nov. 15, 1713.

There is now at Spithead a most beautiful barge, upwards of 60 feet long, designed as a present to the Prince Regent. It was built at Bordeaux and intended for Bonaparte, but taken by our armament which entered the Gironde under Admiral Peurose. This boat is a complete specimen of the species of architecture, being fitted with every device and convenience, and embellished in a manner which renders it a superior object of curiosity.

By a late order of the Navy Board, the sail-cloth awnings, heretofore spread over the decks of ships in ordinary, are to be discontinued, and the decks to be painted in lieu thereof.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Hamilton, Marine Battalion Assistant Surgeon George Sharp Do. Do. Alex. Gordon B. N. C. Captain Robert Thew, artillery Lieut. C. M. Leckey 5th Regiment Lieut. Inglis Gr. Bat. Lieut. Wm. O'Keilly 18th Bat. 25th Madras Assistant Surgeon Francis Sheppie Cadet, Bernard McMahon Cadet Jas. Ainsley Crsby. Surgeon James Allardyce 34th Regt. G. J. C. Paul Captain Ford. DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Bond 18th Bat. 9th Regiment Lieut. J. J. Donaldson 2d Bat. 9th Regiment. Major Edward Kenny 18th Bat. 7th Regiment. Lieut. D. Robertson, 5th Regiment N. I. Lieut. J. Brown Bombay Cavalry. Lieut. J. Carter B. M. Lieut. W. D. Robertson.

BOMBAY

DEATH.—On Monday the 14th Instant, Thomas Day Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED,]—November 13th, Ship Julia, Captain R. W. Davis, from Bengal.

Ditto.—14th Ship Perseverance, Captain W. Cleland, from Bengal.

Ditto.—Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas Williams, from Bengal.

Ditto.—Hon'ble Company's ship Indus, Captain George Welden, from London.

Ditto.—Hon'ble Company's Timber ship Ernaud Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Calicut.

SAILED.—10th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to Calcutta.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1814.

We received yesterday Paris papers to the 5th inst. Their contents are of very little importance. The allied troops were rapidly quitting France. An article from Leyden states, that the King of Denmark had offered to act in concert with Sweden, in the event of its being necessary to employ force to carry the Treaty of Kiel, regarding Norway, into effect.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday. It is mentioned in the Papers, that the Deputies of the states, which formed the kingdom of Italy, had petitioned the Emperor of Austria, to whose dominion they return, that those States might form a Kingdom to be governed by its own laws like Hungary and Bohemia.

An express was received in town on Monday evening from Colchester, stating that a

mutiny had broken out among the Piedmontese troops stationed in the barracks there. They had threatened the destruction of the barracks and town, and it was with difficulty, that the tumult was suppressed: Ninety-nine of the most active of the rioters were put into confinement. General Wilder set off from Ipswich on Sunday to take measures on the occasion. We have not learnt the cause of the uproar.

The Gazette of last night contains the Definitive Treaty with France, comprising all the articles contained in the Treaty between Austria and her Allies and France, which we gave from the *Monitor*, and which are common to all the high-contracting parties; and the Additional Articles, which we also extracted from *The Monitor*, agreed upon specifically between England and France.

The Gazette, also contains the Brevet Promotion in the Army, the Flag Promotion in the Navy; and announces the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart late our Envoy at Lisbon, to be the British Ambassador at the Court of France.

Application had been made to the Board of Trade to grant Licences for the conveyance of British manufactures, by neutral ships to the United States, north of Rhode Island. We learn that the Board, after having given full consideration to the subject, has signified its determination to grant no commercial licences whatever to any port of the American Republic.

The subject of Mr. Moore's notice relative to the Administration of Upper Canada, which stood for last night's discussion in the House of Commons, has been deferred at the particular request of Gentlemen in Office, to give them the opportunity of revisiting their proceedings. The notice now stands for Tuesday next.

The Petition from Exeter against the Corn Bill, was presented by Mr. Buller, who, on presenting it, concurred with his colleague, Mr. Courtenay, in urging the propriety of postponing the further consideration of the questions until the next Session of Parliament.

In a Committee of the House of Lords on Monday last, upon the Bill for amending the Cambridge Canal Act, the Counsel for the Petitioners against it observed, that as this Bill authorized the application of the subscription monies for the execution of part of the work, instead of the whole, he should in common justice to the Subscriber, offer a clause to enable them to withdraw their subscription; when the Chairman (Lord Hardwick), in order to preclude the necessity of such clause, pledged himself that every Subscriber who wished to withdraw, should have an opportunity of so doing.

It is with pleasure we have to report, amongst the many tracts of British benevolence, two of the most extraordinary kind.—A few weeks ago a Lady, unknown to Mr. Ackermann, brought him a Bank note of 100£ for the relief of the German sufferers, requesting that it might be entered on the Subscription Book, from a German's Daughter. On the 28th May, Mr. A. received a letter by the Two penny Post, covering a Bank note for 200£ with no more than these words—"Consolation to the aged, 200£ for the German sufferers." Such deeds reflect not only honour on the unknown benefactors, but also upon the country they belong to.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME, ITS FORMS AND PLEASURE.

His Imperial Majesty Alexander of Russia, his Prussian Majesty, and the illustrious Princess and Personages, in their respective suites arrived yesterday 7th June in London, at different hours, and by different routes, to avoid the eclat of a public entry, and consequently to avoid the pressure of the multitudes who had assembled to welcome their approach. The crowds which had gathered from all parts of the Metropolis in the direction which they were expected to take was immense. In fact from Charingcross to Blackheath the way was almost impassable; and it was well that the Royal visitors were advised to come *incog.* for it would have been with infinite difficulty that the effort could have penetrated through the compact body of the people assembled, without the interference of military force, by which mischief might have ensued. We are informed, indeed, that the route which was taken arose from an arrangement previously made in consequence of certain recent events, which made the appearance of an illustrious Personage in a procession inconvenient; and that as he could not go forth to meet and receive his high guests, it was determined that they should be advised to enter the metropolis

privately. We do not believe this fantastic manner of accounting for the disappointment which was so generally felt; as we cannot suppose, that because his Royal Highness could not himself partake of the magnificent display which was prepared for the occasion, he would prevent it from taking place altogether. We believe on the contrary, that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia have uniformly expressed their earnest desire of avoiding all ceremony, and of being allowed to do in London as they did in Paris, to go about and see every thing worthy of notice without ostentation.

The Emperor of Prussia arrived at half past two o'clock at the Pulteney Hotel, in so private a manner, that the post boys did not know who they were driving; he travelled in Count Lieven's carriage, without a single attendant; he passed all the attendants in the lower part of the Hotel without his being known, and had run up to the first flight of stairs, when the Prince Gagarine announced that it was the Emperor. At the same instant his sister, the Grand Duchess, met him on the stairs, and they saluted each other in the most affectionate manner. The Emperor afterwards embraced the interesting Child Prince Alexander.—The joyful tidings of the arrival of the Emperor resounded, not only throughout the house but in the street, where there was an immense concourse of people; who expressed their joy by repeated huzzas and "Long live the Emperor!" &c. &c. He in consequence appeared, a short time afterwards, at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner, and which he continued to do, at intervals, till eleven o'clock at night, the people sending the air with shouts of applause. The Earl of Morton, the Queen's Chamberlain, waited upon the Emperor in the name of the Queen, to express her congratulations on his arrival in England.

At half past four the Emperor went in Count Lieven's carriage, accompanied by his Excellency, to pay his respects to the Prince Regent at Carlton House; but he went in so private a manner that the escort of horse who were appointed to attend him missed him, but they escorted him back to Pulteney Hotel. His Imperial Majesty was most kindly received by the Prince Regent. The Emperor declined seeing any visitors yesterday at Pulteney Hotel, but the inquiries of the Royal Family, the Foreign Princes in this country, and personages of distinction were innumerable. Pulteney Hotel, for the reception of the Emperor has been fitted up in the most magnificent and princely style; at least the principal apartments which were occupied by the Grand Duchess, she has given up for her Brother the Emperor; no pains or expence has been spared by Mr. Escudier on the occasion; he has had a new state bed put up by Mr. Oakley for the Emperor. The Grand Duchess and the Emperor dined together, without any other person being present at Pulteney Hotel.

The Prince Regent, for the purpose of shewing all due attention to the Emperor prepared a royal residence for him in St. James's Palace, in the Duke of Cumberland's apartments, which, although small, are extremely splendid, which has been newly fitted up for the occasion, with a new state bed of Crimson velvet, with gold lace and fringe, a crown at the top, and appropriate ornaments. Yesterday the Lord Chamberlain the Lord Steward, the Duke of Montrose and Colonel Thornton, were in attendance during the whole of the day, till seven o'clock, full dressed, in expectation of the Emperor coming there to take up his residence. A guard of honour, with two bands, in their state uniforms, attended in the Court-yard, opposite the house, during the day.

The King of Prussia, his Sons, & their numerous suite, came also in a very private manner, and arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, about three o'clock. A party of the Yeomen of the Guard, Royal Servants, and attendants, as at Cumberland House, were in readiness to receive him. His Majesty appeared highly delighted with his residence, and after viewing it partook of some refreshment. A few minutes, before four o'clock his Majesty, attended by his Aid-de-Camp, went to Carlton House to pay his respects in a very private manner to the Prince Regent, His Royal Highness received him in a similar gracious manner as he did the Emperor of Russia. His Majesty remained with the Prince about half an hour. His Majesty received visits from the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Oldenburgh, and a number of others. His Majesty visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is opposite to Clarence House.

At a quarter before nine the Crown Prince Royal of Russia and suite arrived at Clarence House. Some of the Royal Family of Prussia were there at dinner there, the Crown Prince was thrown into them.

At quarter past eight o'clock her Majesty, Princess Augusta and Mary arrived at the Palace from Windlot. At nine o'clock her Majesty held a Private Court, for the purpose of receiving one of the principal Gentlemen of the Emperor of Russia's Court, to announce formally to the Queen the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in her capital. He was introduced to the presence of her Majesty by Earl Morton, her Chamberlain, and was most graciously received, and her Majesty expressed her pleasure to receive the Emperor. Her Majesty was attended by the Counts of Harcourt, and another Lady in Waiting.

At six o'clock the Marshal General Blucher arrived in St. James's Park, by the Horse Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage, escorted by a party of Light Horse. He was recognized by an eager public, who paid their respects to such a gallant man, by whose persevering skill the Allies proved victorious. The carriage was surrounded and followed by an incalculable number of horsemen and pedestrians, all vying with each other who should give him the most marked attention and the greatest applause. The Drivers, as directed, made first for Carlton House, to pay his first respects to the Prince Regent, and that his Royal Highness might have the first pleasure of receiving him. The drivers made for the gates in the Park near the Stables, and no sooner were the gates opened to receive the carriages, than there was a general rush in of the horsemen and the public at large; such was the zeal of the populace to follow the gallant and venerable General, who has so justly acquired so much military fame, that all restraint upon them was obliged to give way; the two sentinels at the gates, with their muskets, were laid on the ground, the porter was completely overpowered, and it was with the greatest difficulty, with the assistance of several persons, that he could get the gates shut. The multitude proceeded up the yard of Carlton House, with the General's carriage, shouting the praise of Blucher. The carriage stopped at the side door, but he was not allowed to enter Carlton House that way. On its being known who had arrived, Cols. Bloomfield and Congreve came out, dressed in full regiments, and received the General uncovered, and in that state conducted him arm in arm to the front and principal entrance of Carlton House, that all possible respect might be shewn him, followed by the populace. The cause of rejoicing being known to the crowd assembled in Pall Mall, they lost all respect for the regularity of the place; they instantly scaled the walls and lodges in great numbers, and their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open to them, and some of the gentlemen on horseback had nearly entered the hall. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, as interesting a scene took place probably as ever was beheld. A British Sovereign, in the person of the Prince Regent conferring an honour on a foreign General, in the midst of the acclamations of his people for his meritorious services, with the great and gallant Blucher in his hand; and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded publicly by his people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder, and fastened it with his own hand; to which was hung a beautiful medallion, with a likeness of the Prince, richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blucher knelt while the Prince was conferring the honour, and on his rising had the honour to kiss the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General bowed to the public, and their ecstasy and acclamations in return exceeds all description. The General afterward had an interview with the Prince for about half an hour, and then proceeded in his carriage to the house of Mr. Gordon, in St. James's Palace, adjoining the Duke of Cumberland's, followed by an immense multitude; some got into the carriage with him. The crowd remained in the Court-yard till dark, huzzing, and the gallant General frequently shewing himself at the window, to gratify them. The public were indulged with remaining in the Court-yard at Carlton House during the evening, and they testified their loud applause to all who arrived to partake of a grand dinner given by the Prince to the King of Prussia and his Sons the Princes, the Prince of Mecklenberg, the Prince of Orange, several other Foreigners, of distinction, the most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Count Munster, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, the Officers of the State, and the House hold, and their Ladies.

The Princes, sons of the King of Prussia, had their horses taken out, and were drawn by the people to their Hotel in Jermyn-street. The Prince de Metternich, General Platow, General Barclay de Tolly, drove to the respective hotels taken for them. Sir Charles Stewart set down at his brother's, Lord Callereagh—and other high and honourable characters succeeded one another in carriages all drawn by six horses each, up till seven o'clock in the evening.

The only triumphal entry was that of the venerable and gallant Blucher. He was met four miles beyond Dartford by a detachment of horse, and he approached the town amidst the enthusiastic shouts of surrounding myriads. They avoided Shooters' Hill, and crossed Bexley Heath, to Eltham. Indeed, the whole way from Dover was one continued Jubilee. The Veteran arrived at Carlton House by half past six. All the carriages drove through the Park. The Prince came out to the front steps to receive Blucher.

Colonel Bloomfield, Colonel Mellish, and other gentlemen were sent from Carlton House with the Prince Regent's congratulations to the Royal and distinguished Visitors on their arrival; and his Imperial Majesty, as we have said as well as his Prussian Majesty, went to Carlton House between four and five o'clock, to pay their respects to his Royal Highness. The King of Prussia went in the carriage of the Duke of York; and he privately

was not to be recognized by the people. The King of Prussia went first, and the Emperor some time after him.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales paid her respects to his Imperial Majesty before dinner; and in her way to and from Pulteney Hotel she was accompanied by the acclamations of the people.

JUNE, 2d.

Prince Schwartzberg issued the following Order of the Day to his Army, before it commenced its march to quit France.—

"The bravery and exertions of the Allied Armies have put an end to the war. Peace, the important object for which they have been fighting, is accomplished, and each Corps of the combined army is about to return to its Country."

"When the Allied Sovereigns condescended to confide in me the chief command of the finest and the bravest army in Europe, I accepted it, in the confident hope that the noble spirit of these troops, their courage, their loyalty to their Sovereigns, their devotion to their country, and, finally, their conviction of the necessity of conquering or dying in that contest, could alone justify my acceptance of it. The battles of Culm, Leipsic, Hanau, Brienne, Fore Champanoise and of Paris, have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The liberties of Europe and the independence of the people were saved on those glorious occasions."

"Thus it is, for the last time, that I address these brave troops which I have had the honour of commanding. The gratitude of their respective Monarchs and Countries, as well as the consciousness of their respective merit and glory, will be their best reward. The most grateful duty which I can possibly have to perform, is to thank them for the courage, the devotedness, the exertions, and the firmness which they have uniformly evinced. The most flattering recollection of my life will be that of having fought with them for the accomplishment of the grand object which we have finally attained."

SCHWARTZENBERG."

General Sacken, Commandant of Paris, has addressed the following letter to General Desolles, Chief of the National Guards of Paris:—

June 2, 1814.

M. General.—At the moment when my functions of Governor cease in the city of Paris, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my feelings of the happy understanding which has prevailed between the National Guards of this Capital and the Allied Troops. This association of the brave men of France, with the brave of the other countries of Europe will become one day an object of admiration to posterity, as it will be to the present generation a durable tie of esteem and reciprocal regard.

(Signed) SACKEN, General in Chief.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

"Sir,—I am once more reluctantly compelled to address your Royal Highness, and to inclose for your inspection, copies of a note which I have had the honour to receive from the Queen, and of the answer which I have thought it my duty to return to her Majesty. It would be in vain for me to enquire into the reasons of the alarming declaration made by your Royal Highness, that you have taken the fixed and unalterable determination never to meet me, upon any occasion, either in public or private. Of these, your Royal Highness is pleased to state yourself to be the only judge. You will perceive by my answer to her Majesty; that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards her Majesty, from exercising my right of appearing before her Majesty, at the public Drawing-rooms, to be held in the ensuing month."

"But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed, that the words of your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of your Royal Highness—what circumstances can justify the proceeding you have thus thought fit to adopt?"

"I owe it to myself, to my Daughter, and to the nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of my honour, to remind your Royal Highness of what you know; that after open persecution and mysterious inquiries, upon indefinite charges, the malice of my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that I was restored by the King, with the advice of his Ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in his Court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the country, to be proved guilty, or to be treated as innocent. I have been declared innocent—I will not submit to be treated as guilty."

"Sir, your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this letter. But the world must know that I have written it; and they will see my real motives for foregoing, in this instance the rights of my rank. Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far distant) when I

must appear in public, and your Royal Highness must be present also. Can your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of your declaration? Has your Royal Highness forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation?"

"I waive my rights in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve the Queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is placed by your Royal Highness; not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own worthiness to enjoy them."

"Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling. Many illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England, amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. From their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your Royal Highness in the peace of Europe. My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire. This season your Royal Highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and of all his Majesty's subjects, I alone, am prevented by your Royal Highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but me."

I am, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's faithful Wife,
"CAROLINE, P."
Connaght-house, May 26, 1814.

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Windsor Castle, May 23d, 1814.

"The Queen considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from her son the Prince Regent, in which he states, that her Majesty's intention of holding two Drawing-rooms in the ensuing month, having been notified to the public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her Court cannot be dispensed with; and that he desires it may be distinctly understood for reasons of which he alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private."

"The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess of Wales the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her Royal Highness at her Drawing-rooms."

"CHARLOTTE R."

ANSWER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE QUEEN.

"MADAM—I have received the letter which your Majesty has done me the honour to address to me, prohibiting my appearance at the Public Drawing-Rooms which will be held by your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret."

"I will not presume to discuss with your Majesty topics which must be as painful to your Majesty as to myself."

"Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the King was so kind as to honour me, up to the period of his Majesty's indisposition, which no one of his Majesty's subjects has so much cause to lament as myself; and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his attachment and approbation, by his public reception of me at his Court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when his protection was most necessary to me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid my respects to your Majesty. I am now without appeal or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty to the King and to myself, as to surrender my right to appear at any public drawing-room to be held by your Majesty."

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your Majesty's situation, I yield in the present instance, to the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, announced to me by your Majesty, and shall not present myself at the Drawing-rooms of the next month."

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to inquire of your Majesty the reasons of this harsh proceeding of which his Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconsciously of offence; and in that reflection, I must endeavour to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience; even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe, the prohibition given to me alone, to appear before your Majesty, to offer my congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious Personages who will in all probability be assembled

bled at your Majesty's Court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

"I beseech your Majesty to do me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those illustrious Strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your Majesty which alone induce me to abstain from the exercise of my right to appear before your Majesty: and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation and which could render me unworthy of their society or regard.

"Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your Majesty, by making public the cause of my absence from Court at a time, when the duties of my station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance. I have the honour to be, your Majesty's
"Most obedient daughter-in-law & servant.
"CAROLINE P."

"Connaught-House, May 24, 1814.

THE TIMES.

JUNE 2D 1814.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE respecting the DRAWING ROOM.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

"Windor Castle, May 25th 1814.

"The Queen has received, this afternoon, the Princess of Wales's letter of yesterday, in reply to the communication which she was desired by the Prince Regent to make to her; and she is sensible of the disposition expressed by her Royal Highness not to discuss with her, topics which must be painful to both.

"The Queen considers it incumbent upon her to send a copy of the Princess of Wales's letter to the Prince Regent; and her Majesty could have felt no hesitation in communicating to the illustrious Strangers who may possibly be present at her Court, the circumstances which will prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing there, if her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making public the cause of her absence.

"CHARLOTTE, R."

THE ANSWER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE QUEEN.

"The Princess of Wales has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Queen, dated yesterday; and begs permission to return her best thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious condescension, in the willingness expressed by her Majesty, to have communicated to the illustrious Strangers, who will in all probability be present at Her Majesty's Court, the reasons which have induced her Royal Highness not to be present.

"Such communication, as it appears to her Royal Highness cannot be the less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in the power of her Royal Highness to give to her motives; and the Princess of Wales, therefore, entreats the active good offices of Her Majesty, upon an occasion where, in the Princess of Wales feels it so essential to her, that she should not be misunderstood.

"CAROLINE, P.

"Connaught-place, May 26.

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"The Queen cannot omit to acknowledge the receipt of the Princess of Wales's note, of yesterday, although it does not appear to Her Majesty to require any other reply than that conveyed to her Royal Highness's preceding letter.

"CHARLOTTE, R."

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Mr. Methuen rose and observed, that he had read certain letters in the public prints, which, no doubt, had been seen by every member, and required no further comment at present. He begged to know who had advised his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to take the measure of excluding her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from her Majesty's Drawing Rooms?

Mr. B. Bathurst admitted that there was much convenience and great facility frequently given to public business, by the practice of asking and answering questions in

that house! but as to the present question, he could only say, that if it did not appear from the circumstances or in the character of the transaction, that the hon. member had any ground for the question he had put.

Mr. Methuen rose again, and in consequence of the answer he had received, gave notice of a motion on the subject, on Friday next, which would be for an humble address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying to be informed who had advised his Royal Highness to order the exclusion of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from her Majesty's drawing-rooms. (hear.)

Mr. Ponsonby had but two or three words to offer. No man more regarded than he did the liberty of the press; none was more indifferent to attacks made upon himself. But within these few days he had read in a Newspaper printed in this town, a statement made with all the appearance of positiveness and authority as if it contained the perfect truth, which he should read to the house. In the Morning Herald of Friday, May 27th, he found this extraordinary paragraph, which he then read, and which in substance stated, that "several opposition counsels had assembled together, on the well founded variance between two illustrious personages, and the well advised measure for preventing the appearance of one of them at the Queen's Court. Copies of the recent correspondence between the Queen and Princess of Wales were laid before them, when a debate commenced, in which Mr. Brougham (whose name though not perfectly spelt, was made sufficiently obvious) took the lead as Advocate General for the Princess. It was argued by the majority that the correspondence offered too great a party card to be shuffled away. This, however, was opposed by the moderate few." Then came a list of names not perfectly written out; and which ended with his Mr. Ponsonby's.) In opposition to this statement, he would say that there never was a more impudent falsehood palmed upon the public! Never was there a more absolute lie told or printed! It was utterly false that there had been any such meeting! It was untrue that he, or any of the friends with whom he consulted, had ever held any council, conversation, or communications, on the subject. No man was more ignorant than himself of the proceedings alluded to; and he believed he might say the same of his friends. He would postpone any further observations on this subject; he repeated the effects of this scandal should be thrown at the feet of those who were the authors and propagators of the scandal.

Mr. Whitbread—He could vouch for it that the statement so published was entirely false. He was extremely surprised at the answer of the right hon. gentleman, who was the only person of his rank present. Though he had spoken, he was, in fact, virtually silent; whereby he (Mr. W.) must suppose that he disavowed the act, and that he, as a privy counsellor, abandoned the advice: or that he had all his colleagues were a shamed of the advice that had been given. He hoped for an answer. If the house should do its duty, which he hoped and trusted it would, it would extort an answer from his Majesty's ministers. He could wish that the hon. member would change his notice from Friday for to-morrow; for to-morrow was the day when the practical affront was to be given to the Princess of Wales, and to the King in his infirmity! (hear.) He repeated his wish, therefore, that to-morrow might be fixed upon, oath as being the earliest day, and the very day when the affront was to be given.

Mr. Methuen.—My reason for fixing Friday is, that to-morrow is the day for the Queen's drawing-room.

Mr. Whitbread.—That is the very reason for fixing to-morrow. The notice was entered for Friday. Sir M. Ridley moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of the time for holding the quarter sessions. On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the questions of the grants to Lords Bressford and Hill were postponed till Monday next. The Committee of Ways and Means was postponed till Friday next.

LONDON, JUNE 2D, 1814.

By private letters from France, we learn, that in conformity with the promise, from which the Allied Sovereigns have never swerved, the territory of France is rather

to receive aggrandisement than diminution. The whole of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissien being included by the French dominions, those countries are to be definitively ceded to France. The same is to be done with the lower part of the Savoy, including Chambery, for which the King of Savoy is to receive an indemnity on the side of Italy. The Frontiers of Spain are to remain as in 1792. Part of Brabant extending to the small town of Landen, seven leagues N. E. of Namur is also to be included among these cessions, together with the territory uniting it with France. Thus much is already agreed on. Some difficulties still remain in respect to the incorporation of Geneva with the Swiss Cantons, on account of the intervening French territory. The principality of Monaco, formerly under the protection of France, it is probable will be henceforth independent of any such influence. The Allied Sovereigns have with unexampled liberality waived the repayment of those enormous contributions which the Wholesale Plunderer, in the career of his rapine, had exacted from their respective countries. Private property alone will be restored. What appears the most extraordinary circumstance in the history of these celebrated negotiations is, that the French diplomatists have actually hesitated to receive many of their valuable colonies, on the condition of abolishing the Slave Trade; a condition which neither humanity nor prudence can permit us to relax.

The American papers contain some amusing information touching their relations with France. Mr. Crawford appears to have acted the same sneaking, supple part as all the former representatives of the United States had done; and to have been treated with the same foreign contempt by the insolent Corsican. This person was sent to ask indemnity for some small part of the pillage exercised under the infamous decrees of Rambonillet, &c. His Majesty the Emperor, however, left Paris without having deigned to decide upon the claims of a man for which indemnity should be made. So that at present, all was referred to the decision of the robber himself. As to argument, reasoning, discussion, reference to principles of justice or equity, the high minded republican did not presume to expect that the claims of his country would be subjected to any such tests. By this precedent we may learn what conduct ought to be pursued toward American negotiators. Assuredly Messieurs Clay and Russell and their brethren will have no right to complain of Lord Gambier and his colleagues, if they only receive from the British the same treatment which Mr. Crawford was content to put up with at Paris. Having been led to mention Lord Gambier's mission, we may take this opportunity to add, that notwithstanding the many contradictory reports that have prevailed on the subject, his Lordship, together with Mr. Goulburn and Dr. Adams, is certainly to proceed to Ghent, there to meet Messrs. Gallatin, Bayard, Russell, Clay, and J. Q. Adams. The departure of the British Commissioners will take place as soon as the three last mentioned members of the American body are known to have arrived from Gottsburgh, Meigs, Gallatin and Bayard being probably by this time at Ghent to which place they went, taking Paris in their way. We presume the British instructions are pretty concise. Our demands may be couched in a single word Submission. The proceedings at Ghent will not for a moment delay those in the Potomac, Baltimore is already threatened, and we trust ere long the British flag will fly on the capital of Washington. We have the means of inflicting punishment in our hands. We have the means of chastising the Savages into present peace, and of making a lasting impression on their future fears. Woe to the mistake in lenity, or the still more mistaken economy, which would spare Madison and his perfidious crew, again to prostitute their country's honour to some new Buonaparty, again to aim a death-blow at the heart of Britain!

The numerous and daily increasing Petitions on the Corn-Laws will place that subject in a very different light after the adjournment of Parliament, from that in which it stood before holidays. It now becomes evident that there is a much stronger popular feeling respecting it than was apprehended, and prudence will dictate the attending to such a feeling whilst it yet assumes a moderate aspect; since the pressure of actual scarcity might probably convert it into something exceedingly different. The most insidious oppo-

nents of Ministers would gladly see them support a measure, which, at the first approach of distress, must be abandoned! and those who wish to weaken the authority of Parliament, can hardly devise a more effectual method for that purpose, than to procure the enactment of laws which should afterwards be repealed from terror.

The following Gentlemen, who were detained as hostages in goal at Worcester, in the United States, have arrived at Quebec, viz. Capt. Zehender, De Watterville's regiment; Lieut. and Adjutant Steel, 80th regiment; Lieut. Garter, royal artillery; and Mr. J. C. Green, of the Commissariat.

THE TIMES.

JUNE 4th 1814.

We have been since favoured with the following.

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Methuen then rose and said, that however he might subject himself to be accused for perfumery, on account of the task he had undertaken, he trusted the purity of his motives would not be doubted. He then proceeded to comment on various passages of the correspondence between the Princess of Wales and the Queen, as also on the minute of Council of the 10th of April, 1814, in which the Cabinet expressed their concurrence in that part of the Report which acquitted her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from all criminality. In that document the Cabinet recommended that she should be restored to all the privileges of her rank and station, and in consequence of that recommendation she was afterwards publicly received at Court. He next adverted to the letters written by her father (the Duke of Brunswick) shortly before the battle of Jena, in which he fell. Those letters expressed the conviction that the Duke of Brunswick felt of her perfect innocence, and earnestly recommended her to the protection of his Majesty. Her innocence was in some degree admitted by the Prince Regent himself, in his allowing her occasionally to visit her daughter, from whose society she would otherwise have been totally debarred. After all the proceedings which had been already had, what a mortification and degradation must she have felt it, to be prohibited from attending the drawing-room, on the eve of the arrival of those august personages, who are expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange. He contended, that this was but the prelude to ulterior objects which might endanger the peace of the country, and the succession to the Crown; and concluded by moving, "that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to acquit the house, by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on any occasion, either in public or in private."

Mr. B. Bathurst gave the honourable gentleman full credit for the purity of his motives; but denied that it was within the province of the House of Commons to interfere in this case. He observed, that the honourable gentleman had principally commented on the letter of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for which his Majesty's ministers were certainly not responsible. The notice, however, which he had originally given, was, that he would move an address to know who had given the advice by which her Royal Highness had been excluded from the Queen's drawing-room. The hon. gentleman had, however, now moved for an address of a very different nature, and wanted to be informed "by whose advice his Royal Highness had been induced to form the unalterable determination of never meeting the Princess of Wales, either in public or private." This was indeed, a question of a very different nature, and a proposition which he thought it was impossible for the house to entertain. He must observe, that there was no prohibition against the Princess of Wales attending her Majesty's drawing-room. The Prince had only signified his determination of not meeting her there; and if she had persisted in what she was pleased to term her right of attending, it would have then been a serious consideration for the Prince Regent, whether he would go himself or not. Any discussion on this subject would come with more propriety when the future establishment of the Princess Charlotte should be moved for, in case of her marriage, and that her mother was not present at that ceremony. Another hon. member had intimated his intention of discussing the subject, should that occasion take place. It was not an unusual thing for members of the Royal family to be excluded from the Court of the Sovereign. It was a thing which had frequently happened, without any imputation against the character of those branches of the Royal family who were so excluded, or without any enquiry, as to the causes of the exclusion. This had happened, at different times during the reigns of George the First and George the Second, when disaffection between the reigning Monarch and the Prince of Wales had been carried to a greater height than any disaffection which had since occurred among the Members of the Royal Family. The object of the honourable gentleman appeared to be to restore the Princess of Wales to the Queen's drawing-room; but could the house call upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to change that sentiment which had obtained such full possession of his mind, as to lead him to wish for her exclusion? With regard to future considerations, which had been alluded to, they were not now before the house. The only thing which they had under their consideration was the restoration of the Princess from attending the Queen's drawing-room, during the present month. He did not conceive that this restriction necessarily imputed any animosity to her Royal Highness. Those happy disagreements between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales might have originated in difference of taste, and in many causes wholly unconnected with guilt or innocence. He had

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1814.

(Continued from our last Paper.)

limited to state, that two Royal Duchesses (the Duchesses of Cumberland and Gloucester) had been excluded from the drawing-rooms of the Queen, because their marriages were disapproved of; and yet Parliament had never thought it proper to interfere on the occasion. With regard to the minute of council, on which so much stress had been laid, it must be recollected, that it made a distinction between criminality and other minor charges. The acquittal was, therefore, not altogether as complete as the hon. gentleman had maintained. He could not avoid expressing his opinion, that the more appeals were made to the public, and the more this unhappy subject should be agitated, the more irritation would be produced by it, and the more injury would be done to the peace of the Royal Family. The house were now called upon to interfere merely about the etiquette of a drawing-room. This was what he thought they ought not to be called upon to do, and therefore he should give his negative to the address proposed.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the speech of the right hon. gentleman was like the conduct of the advisers of the Prince Regent, irresolute, wavering, and contradictory. In one part of it he understood him to assert the right of the Prince Regent to exclude the Princess of Wales from appearing at Court; in another part, however, he thought proper to soften down his expressions. In one part of his speech, he insisted that the Royal personage who now exercises the functions of the Crown had a right to act in this case without advisers: in another part, he said that he should not shrink from the responsibility of declaring who advised the Prince to form this unalterable determination, if the house should call upon him so to do. The right hon. gentleman had, with great dexterity, endeavoured to persuade the house that the Princess of Wales had not been interdicted from appearing at Court. Those proceedings he would wish them to suppose did not proceed from the advisers of his Royal Highness. It was true that they had not done so themselves; they selected the Queen to perform this most ungracious office. The Queen, after the long persecutions of her Royal Highness, had received her at court by the command of the King, who was no longer able to afford her his protection. The King, however, had been advised by his ministers, to insist upon this public reception of the Princess at court, as a symbol of her complete acquittal. The right hon. gentleman knew (for he was one of the Cabinet to whom all the papers containing accusations against the Princess of Wales had been referred), that her sentence of acquittal was full and complete, and had been so declared in that house by one of his colleagues, a noble Lord (Lord Calreagh), who was now daily expected, but who was not in this country when this last indignity had been advised. The right hon. gentleman had said, in answer to those who maintained her perfect innocence and acquittal, that if they were to enquire, they would find themselves mistaken. By this, he supposed that it was meant, if they would enquire of the King, who (as it was well known) was not in a state to give an answer. The right hon. gentleman appeared to question the right of the Princess to appear at Court; he thought, however, that the advisers of the Prince Regent should recommend that she might enjoy that sort of sight which was given her by the King, and claim it as the symbol of her innocence. When she, at that time, complained of being deprived of the society of her daughter, the result was that she obtained a partial redress. It was for Parliament now to be informed, who it was that advised this new and unprovoked indignity? It was an indignity which might be considered as a prelude to others of a more serious import, the consideration of which the right hon. gentleman seemed anxious to avoid. The right hon. gentleman had brought forward precedents from our history, many of which he had mis-stated. He had gone back to the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth (no, no, from the Treasury Bench). He had, at any rate, stated facts respecting the Princess of Denmark and the Princess Anne. It should, however, be observed, that in all those divisions among the Royal Family, in former times, the grounds of the differences were publicly notified to the different Courts of Europe, and the Ministers of the Crown did not then shrink from the responsibility of giving such advice, like the right hon. gentleman. Was it nothing, in this case, that the Princess of Wales was deprived of both her natural and acquired parents and protectors? Was it nothing, that many of her illustrious relatives were now in this country, as well as the Hereditary Prince of Orange, her future son-in-law? Was it nothing, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were daily expected in this country; and were they to be told, that the Princess of Wales was absent from court for reasons, of which his Royal Highness and his advisers were the only judges? Was it not evident that this would be endangering her character and reputation, as well as depriving her of that society to which she was entitled? It appeared to him that this was a case in which the house ought to interfere. Was the interference of the house in this subject during the last session, such an effect had been produced in the mind of the public, that from that time no man ever dared to call her guilty; and it became necessary to repeat their interference, now that the indignity was repeated. The house were bound to consider the ultimate objects of this unalterable determination of his Royal Highness not to meet the Princess of Wales on any occasion, public or private. The house were told that the most proper time for a discussion on this subject, was when an establishment should be proposed for the Princess Charlotte, in the case of her marriage. He would, however, put it to the house, whether, if the King was mentally living, it was likely that he would allow the marriage of the presumptive heir of the Crown to be solemnized in a town, without the presence of her Royal Mother? When the Prince Regent should come to the throne of these realms, and the Princess of Wales become Queen Consort, was it not necessary, that they should meet together for the purpose of being crowned? He would not see how this consideration could be overlooked, unless there were some black designs now

brooding in the minds of the advisers of the Prince Regent; for, in such a case, his sovereignty would be incomplete without the ceremony of coronation. The Prince Regent says that he is alone the judge of the reasons of his conduct. So he is on other occasions, the judge of his reasons for concluding treaties, making peace, or declaring war; but in all those acts he is supposed to act under the advice of his Ministers. This part of the reasoning of the right hon. gentleman was, therefore, fallacious and evasive. He would be glad to know what were the ultimate objects in view. Were there to be any more enquiries respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales, after the full declaration and acknowledgment of her innocence? If this was the case, how were we to be assured that we were offering the hand of the legitimate heiress of the British crown to the Hereditary Prince of Orange? This was a consideration which showed that the time was come when she ought to interfere. The right hon. gentleman had asked, whether it was to be required that the Prince Regent should unthink what he had thought, and unsway what he had said? It appeared to him that it was the greatest proof of human wisdom to be ready to acknowledge and retract error. George I. had so acted, by the advice of conciliating Ministers. If ever there was a period when the advisers of the Crown should wish to exhibit the Royal Family of England, in harmony and concord, in conjugal and domestic felicity, it was precisely now when so many august and Royal Personages were daily expected to arrive in this country. Was this a time to bring forward again those insidious charges which had been so repeatedly brought against the Princess of Wales, and which had been so repeatedly refuted? Surely it was not to be wished, that when the delegates of Europe should arrive in this free country, they should have this strong proof, that an illustrious and innocent individual might here be oppressed with impunity. This was not the situation in which the Royal Family of England ought to be exhibited in the view of foreign Sovereigns; nor was that the idea with which they should be impressed respecting the boasted liberties of this country.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, that on the ground that the Hon. Gentleman who moved for this address had not proved any prohibition to the right claimed by the Princess of Wales to attend the Queen's Drawing Room, he should vote against it; but at the same time he should extremely regret it, if so doing he was thought to approve that advice, which he could not but consider as highly improper and injudicious.

Mr. Pensonby had listened to the honourable gentleman's resolution or address with much attention, but could not vote in its favour, because he had ever found in the history of the Councils of Princes, that resolutions such as that of the Prince Regent were liable to change, and no overt act had been stated, which in his opinion, called for the interference of the house. He, however, deeply lamented the letter sent to the Princess of Wales by the Queen; and had hoped that what passed in this house last year would have put an end for ever to this disgraceful and injurious subject. It was natural in the Princess of Wales to publish the correspondence to vindicate herself in the eyes of the public, when this new indignity was cast upon her. Although he objected to the present motion as unparliamentary, there were constitutional modes of proceeding, which, if referred to with a view of putting an end to these discussions, should have his best support.

Mr. Elliott must feel himself compelled to vote against the question, for the reasons assigned by the last speaker, and with the same reservation and the same sentiments as to the injustice done to the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Wynne perfectly concurred with the two last speakers: he trusted that the resolution of the Prince Regent would not prove unalterable; but he knew nothing so likely to render it so as the present discussions.

Mr. Methuen then proposed, that if the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pensonby) would give him the benefit of his Parliamentary experience, he would readily withdraw his present motion.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the hon. member must feel that his right hon. friend was not prepared to propose any specific measure at the present moment. He trusted, however, that the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Bathurst) would feel the temper of the House of Commons from the present discussion; and that before the next drawing-room, such advice would be given to the Prince Regent as would induce him to change his conduct. If not, he trusted that Parliament would not separate without giving the Princess the benefit of their protection. The right to exclude from a drawing-room might exist; but the right became a wrong when made the vehicle of wounding the personal feelings of an individual. Some of the present Ministers stood in no ordinary situation towards the Princess of Wales; one of them was in particular bound, as a gentleman, and a man of honour, to give her his special support; he owed it to his royal master, and he owed it to himself; and he much doubted, if he had been consulted, whether such a proceeding as that now complained of could have taken place. Unless some measures were taken to conciliate these unhappy differences before the next drawing-room, he trusted the House of Commons would take some parliamentary mode of showing their sense of the treatment of the Princess of Wales. This might be done in various ways. Only 5,000l. per annum were settled by Parliament on the Princess of Wales, considering her as forming a part of the establishment of her husband; but now it appeared on the journals of the house, that her husband would never breathe the same air with her. This was a just ground for their interference; and unless some proper arrangement took place, some measure of this or a similar kind must be adopted.

Mr. Methuen then, with the leave of the house withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

Our readers will see in our Parliamentary report that the Princess of Wales addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday, which was read to the House, together with the correspondence between Her Royal Highness and Her Majesty, previous to Mr. Methuen's motion. An Hon. and eloquent Member for Worcestershire thought it most becoming the Representatives of the people to shut out the public from the discussion; and therefore

enforced the Standing Order, which prohibited the kindness of a friend, who was enabled to publish a pretentious account of what passed on the subject in various accounts of Compton.

EAST INDIA FLEET.—Yesterday advices were received at the East India House of the Stirling Castle having arrived at Portsmouth, with the undermentioned ships, off Portland, standing up Channel, viz:—

His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, the Baring, Metcalfe, General Stuart, Fairlie, Ocean, Huddart, Devaynes, Sir Godfrey Webster, David Scott, Sibbald, and Charles Mills, Indiamen; Albinia, Government transport; Woodbridge, private ship; Eliza, Colpoys, Indispensable, Ceres, Theodosia, whalers; Lord Nelson, private ship, from the Isle of France; which ships left St. Helena on the 26th of March.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Sir Samuel Hood, in the East Indies, brought by the Stirling Castle.

THE TIMES.

JUNE 18, 1814.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Tuesday, May 31

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 31.

Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces off the coasts of the United States of North America has issued a proclamation, dated at Bermuda, on the 25th day of April last, declaring all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea coasts, of the said United States, from the point of land called Black Point to the northern and eastern boundaries between the said United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and that the said Commander in Chief had stationed off the ports and places above mentioned a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade in the most rigorous and effective manner; and that the ports and places aforesaid are and must be considered as being in a state of blockade accordingly; and that all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Earl Bathurst at the same time notified to the said Ministers, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the whole of the French troops, which forcibly occupied positions on the banks of the Elbe, having been removed, so as to leave that river free and secure to the vessels of His Majesty's subjects, as well as of other nations, His Royal Highness has judged it expedient to signify his commands to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that all his Majesty's ships of war, which may have been stationed at the Mouth of the Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same, may be immediately withdrawn.

CAMBRIDGE-HOUSE, MAY 31.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Peter Fraser, Master of Arts, Fellow of Christ College, in the University of Cambridge, to be one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

[This Gazette also contains an Order in Council removing the prohibition of the exportation of sheet copper.]

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 31.

Brevet.—Colonel W. Guard, 45th foot, to be Major-General in the Army.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas N. Windham, 1st Dragoons; Lieutenant-Colonel George Hill, 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain M. S. Walrond, an Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain James Allen, 23d Light Dragoons.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY,

JUNE 1, 1814.

French papers have been received to the 29th ult. The solemn opening of the Legislative Body was to take place yesterday; and at the same period the Allied Sovereigns were to leave Paris. The whole of their troops, with the exception of about 20,000, had already quitted that capital. According to the daily bulletins of Monsieur's health,

he appears to be on the recovery; but has sustained a bilious attack of considerable violence. The arrival of the Duke of Angoulême seems to have completed the happiness of the Royal Family. The Duchesse went on a tour to Paris to meet him, accompanied by the Duke de Berri. Nothing had till that occasion. It was remarkable the Duchesse gave way to melancholy which joy; and the accompanied features of return to Paris, preceded by a number of superior officers and national guards.

papers, contain the account of the return of another distinguished personage to his country. On the 20th ult. the King of Sardinia made his solemn entry into the capital of Piedmont. The people of that country appear to have received their ancient Sovereign with the same sentiments which have been displayed, on similar occasions, in all parts of the continent. They made the air re-echo with the cries of Long live King Emanuel! Long live our kind father!

The Gazette of last night contains a Dispatch from Sir George Prevost, dated Quebec, the 11th of March, which officially communicates the final result of Wilkinson's disgraceful expedition against Upper Canada. With an army weakened by defection and disease, he broke up from his positions on the Salmon River, about the middle of February, after destroying his small craft which were frozen up in the river, together with the block-houses he had erected for protection, and the stores he was unable to carry off. Two of his regiments proceeded to Sacket's Harbour, and with the rest he retired to Burlington and Plattsburg, harassed during his retreat by a small detachment of our troops under Colonel Scott, who took from him a quantity of provisions, and completed the destruction of the works on the Salmon river.

By the arrival of a Mail from Halifax, we have received intelligence of a considerably more recent date, contained in a General Order of Sir George Prevost, dated L'Acadie, the 31st of March, and which announces the opening of the campaign on the Canadian frontier. General Wilkinson, it appears, had advanced from his position at Burlington, and on the 30th of March attacked in great force our outposts, which maintained the communication from Odell town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill. He at first succeeded in driving in our picquets, and directed one attack upon Burtonville, which, however, was not performed in, and another upon the post at La Cole. Here he established a battery of three 12 pounders, which was twice attacked with great spirit by the small force under Major Hancock, who commanded at this position. The last of these attacks proved successful; the blockhouse on which the enemy had established his battery was taken; and withdrawing his guns, he was compelled to retreat, by the road to Odell town, after having sustained severe loss. Our's was only 11 men killed, and 42 wounded. "Thus," adds Sir G. Prevost, "the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province has, like all his former efforts, recoiled on his own head with disgrace and defeat."

The Halifax paper, of the 30th of April, from which we have extracted this General Order, contains also important intelligence from Washington to the 14th of April. A British fleet of 13 sail had made its appearance in the Potomac; and a squadron destined for the attack of Baltimore was understood to be only one day's fall from that town. The American General who commanded at Baltimore had, in consequence, exhibited symptoms of great alarm.

We rejoice to find that our fleets on lakes Ontario and Champlain are this summer likely to assume a decided superiority. The Americans dreaded an attack upon Sacket's Harbour.

Every ship from Europe brought the American intelligence of the disasters of their great ally.

BATTLE OF LA COLE MILL.

[From the Canadian Courier of April, 9 1814.]

Head-quarters, L'Acadie, March 31, 1814. "General Order.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from Major-general De Rottenburg, through Ma-

Major-General Vincent, the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, 13th regiment, commanding at St. John's, and the post in advance on the Richelieu river, stating, that the outposts of the communication, leading from Odelltown to Burtonville and La Cole Mill, were attacked at an early hour on the morning of the 30th instant by the enemy in great force, collected from Burlington and Plattsburgh, under the command of Major-General Wilkinson. The pickets retreated in good order before the superior numbers of the enemy, disputing his advance. The advance on the Burtonville road was not persevered in, and the enemy's force was directed against the post of La Cole, situated to a mile and of Major Hancock, of the 13th, the enemy reports that his force in great force, and a half in advance, of three twelve-pounders, shortly opened on the mill block-

Major Hancock receiving intelligence of the approach of two flank companies of the 13th regiment to his relief, ordered an attack upon the enemy's guns, which, although executed with the greatest gallantry, could not succeed in consequence of the surrounding wood being filled with infantry for their support. Another opportunity presented itself, and was instantly seized by the grenadier company of the Canadian Fencibles, and a company of voltigeurs, who having followed the movements of the enemy from the Burtonville road, with a view to reinforce the point attacked, made a spirited attempt to get possession of the enemy's guns; but although foiled in this object from his very superior numbers, they succeeded in gaining the block-house.

Both these gallant attacks have been attended with the loss of several brave soldiers. Captain Ellard, of the 13th Regiment, was wounded while leading his company to the assault, and Major Hancock regrets the temporary loss of his able services. He expresses himself highly indebted to Captain Ritter, of the Frontier Light Infantry, who, from his local knowledge of the country, was enabled to afford him the most essential service and information.

Major Hancock speaks in the highest terms of praise of the detachment of marines under Lieutenants Caldwell and Burton; and expresses the strong obligation he feels himself under to Captain Pring, of the royal navy, for his prompt and able support in bringing a sloop and gun-boats from the Isle aux Noix to the mouth of La Cole river, from whence his fire was most destructive and gallant to the enemy; and to Lieut. Creswick, of the royal navy, who was active and zealous in landing two field pieces and stores, and getting them from the boats to the Mill Block-house.

The enemy persevered in his attack until night fall, when he withdrew his guns, and retreated by the road to Odell town, having sustained severe loss.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces most cordially agrees in the high tribute of praise bestowed by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams on Major Hancock, for his most judicious and undaunted defence of the post committed to his charge, and to all the troops immediately engaged in its defence, for their spirited and determined good conduct.

The flank companies of the 13th regiment, the grenadiers of the Canadian Fencibles, and the company of voltigeurs seized with avidity the opportunities presented them to signalise their entire devotion to the service.

His Excellency has only left to express his most entire approbation of the judgment, zeal, and unwearied assiduity displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, 13th regiment, in his arrangements for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command; and to Major-General Vincent for the excellent disposition of the force under his orders, by which without unnecessarily harassing the troops, that prompt support was instantly applied at every point of this extensive line of frontier, that the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province, has, like his former efforts, recoiled on his own head with disgrace and defeat, from the bravery and steadiness of the advanced posts of this army. Nor can his Excellency pass over the steady discipline and cheerful conduct evinced by all the troops brought forward to support the advanced posts in this most harassing and unfavourable season, with-

out rendering to them that prize which is most justly their due.

Loss of Killed and Wounded on the 30th of March.

13th Regiment Grenadiers—8 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 10 rank and file, wounded. 1st and 8th rank and file killed. Captain Blake, 1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded. 1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded. 1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded.

Officers Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 42 rank and file. Missing: 4 rank and file.

Officers Wounded—Captain Ellard, and Ensign Whitford, 13th regiment.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General, N. A.

BOSTON, APRIL 10.
[Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated Friday Evening April 15.]

Men of reflection and intelligence now see, that the number of an armistice was altogether idle. It is understood that Cochrane has no power to negotiate. His only instructions are to fight, and make us feel the power of the enemy we are contending with. The conduct of Warren, at Norfolk, in the Chesapeake, and Potomac, brought contempt upon his fleet, and destroyed the respect felt by the people here for the power of his Government. It was a common saying among the Virginians and Marylanders, "the rascals dare not injure us, because they can't." It is said, Cochrane has declared he would wipe out that impression. Thirteen sail are in the Potomac; and the vanguard of a fleet, said to be destined for the attack on Baltimore, were above Sharp's island yesterday, within an easy day's sail of that town. General Smith, who commands the Baltimore troops, was much agitated yesterday when the intelligence was communicated to him;—he exclaimed, "I am a disgraced man! the town will be attacked and it will be carried—there is no force to make any thing like a decent resistance."

FROM SACKET'S HARBOUR.

Report says, that in consequence of information received by Commodore Chauncy, of the strength and forwardness of the enemy's flotilla at Kingston, he had given notice to the inhabitants of the harbour, that he was in hourly expectation of an attack, and recommended their immediate removal from that place.

Another Report—something more improbable—that the British Commander, at Kingston, had sent word to the inhabitants, advising them to remove to some place of more safety, as he should soon attack the harbour. It is added; that the British fleet is out, including their new ship of 60 guns, of very heavy metal; and it is also added, that none of the cannon for our new ships have yet reached the harbour—this, we fear, is too true.

FROM A WATERTOWN (N. Y.) PAPER.

We have conversed with several persons of our acquaintance, direct from Canada, one of whom, the week before last, was several days in Kingston. He informed us that great and spirited exertions have been used, the winter past, in getting on large supplies of ordnance and military stores, to make a bold, firm, and vigorous stand; that they had three new vessels now upon the stocks, one of which was 150 keel, the other two 120 each; but neither of them were in so great forwardness as ours in Sacket's Harbour; that in all probability ours will be in readiness in three or four weeks at the soonest; that 100 pieces of ordnance had, the winter past, been taken from Montreal to Kingston.

ALBANY, April 14.

A letter from Sacket's Harbour, of a recent date, to a gentleman in this city, represents the alarm at that place as very serious, on account of the enemy's naval superiority on the Lakes, and the expectation of an attack. He adds, that it is reported, the number of troops at the Harbour is about 1500; but by his own observation he should not believe it amounted to one tenth of that number. The letter-writer is a gentleman of veracity, and of the war party.

The cannon, cables, &c for our new ships at Lake Ontario, are now on their way from this city to Sacket's harbour, but it is said to be altogether impracticable to proceed beyond Utica, until the roads become settled.

On Tuesday the enemy's Lake Champlain fleet, sailed from Burlington, heading towards Vermont. Our fleet too inferior to venture out.

From FRANCE.

New York, April 18.—By the arrival this morning, of the schooner Grampus, in 38 days from Bordeaux, we have received a file of French papers to the 8th of March, and have procured as copious translations from them as our time and limits will permit. Bonaparte's head-quarters were at Troves. Marshal Suchet had arrived at Lyons, from Spain. Private letters state, that Murat, King of Naples, had joined the Allies and in a battle with the Viceroy of Italy had experienced a defeat. Bank stock, it is said, had risen from 450 to 775 francs. The Grampus got under way from Bordeaux on the 5th of March, and dropped down the river, where she remained, until the morning of the 10th, when news was brought off to her, that Lord Wellington was within nine leagues of Bordeaux, with an army of 100,000 men, 50,000 of which were cavalry. Bordeaux was all in an uproar, and the public and private property was removing to places of safety. Marshals Suchet and Soult were endeavouring to form a junction, and obtain a favourable position to attack Lord Wellington.

BOSTON, April 20.

Death Warrant of the Embargo—Accounts received in town yesterday, from Washington, announcing the signature of the President to the Bill repealing the Embargo Laws, &c.

Birth Licences.—The House have determined by a large majority against enquiring into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the use of British Licences. The motion on this subject gave rise to an interesting debate on the subject of licences generally, and particularly on the effect of such licences on the trade which will take place from our ports under the present circumstances. The debate having been serious and protracted, the decision in it was considered as final and conclusive, at least for the present session. Our commerce will be carried on either by real neutrals or real Americans, and for neutral and American interests.—National Intelligencer.

From WASHINGTON, April 16.

Exportation of Silver.—The engrossed bill to prohibit the exportation of specie, silver and gold coins, &c. was read a third time, and was, upon Mr. Perkins's motion, postponed indefinitely. There is now remaining in our laws no vestige of the restrictive system.

Invading Fleet.—A letter from New Bedford, of Tuesday last, says, "Yesterday evening, off Rhode Island, was boarded from the Nimrod, an officer who informed us of the destruction of the shipping at Saybrook, and said it was in retaliation for a recent torpedo attempt on La Hague. A 74 gun ship, a frigate, and a sloop of war, entered the Vineyard Sound, on Saturday, and came to anchor to the westward of Tarpaulin cove, where they still remain. They are said to be the Victorious, Endymion, and Peacock, and the L'up Cervier. Some of our citizens, apprehensive of an attack, are removing their most valuable effects out of town, and the shipping up the river."

WHITE'S CLUB.

At a meeting of the Stewards of this Club, the Duke of Beaufort in the Chair, a Resolution was passed, which drew from some Members a formal protest:—

THE RESOLUTION, AND PROTEST.

It having been resolved by the Stewards of the intended ball, that "In the event of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent being graciously pleased to name the Members of the Royal Family, and also the Royal and Illustrious Foreigners, whom he would wish to be invited to the ball, the Tickets of the Subscribers shall in no case be admission Tickets to any branch of the Royal Family, or to any of the Royal and Illustrious Foreigners."

We protest, in the first place, against the right assumed by the Stewards of exercising a control over the Subscribers, in the distribution of their Tickets. We protest also against the foregoing Resolution, as being completely without precedent as involving the Club in the disputes supposed to exist in certain branches of the Royal Family, with which it ought not to presume to interfere, and as perverting the purpose for which the Ball was intended to be given, into the means of offence to Members of the Royal Family, for whom we may entertain the highest possible respect, and the honour of whose presence we might most anxiously desire.

(Signed) "SEFTON, "FOLEY," "ESSEX."

DUBLIN, May, 23.

At a general meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, held at Maynooth, on the 25th instant,

the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:—

Resolved, That having taken into our mature consideration the late Receipt of the Vice-Prefect of Propaganda, we are fully convinced that it is not mandatory.

Resolved, That we do now open a communication with the Holy See, on the subject of this document; and that for this purpose two Prelates be forthwith deputed to convey our unanimous and well known sentiments to the Chief Pastor, from whose wisdom, zeal, and tried magnanimity, we have reason to expect such a decision as will give general satisfaction.

The Dublin Evening Post supposes, that the plan which these Deputies will suggest to his Holiness will be that of "domestic nomination," namely, that on the demise of a bishop, his successor should be elected, according to the purview of the primitive church, by the Dean and Chapter. This plan might remove objections on the score of foreign influence; but it remains to be seen, whether his Holiness will consent to such an abridgement of the papal claims.

A frigate it is said left England, in August, with a Commodore in Chief for this Presidency on board.

On the 3d of June the Lord Lieut. of Ireland issued a proclamation declaring the Catholic Board to be contrary to law.

Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh have been made Knights of the Garter.

About two o'clock, (June 9.) the veteran Blucher called at the Admiralty Office, accompanied by Col. Lowe, and two of the Marshal's Aides-de-Camp, to leave his cards for Viscount Melville, and the other Lords of the Admiralty; and directly drove off among hundreds of spectators, loudly huzzing, to the Secretary of State's Office, in Downing street. As soon as the Lords Commissioners were made acquainted with the circumstance, a polite invitation was sent after the Marshal, and he remained in a short time to view the interior of the building. On alighting from his carriage, he was received by Lords Melville, most of the members of the Board, who were present, and Mr. Croker, and conducted into the Board Room, with which he appeared extremely pleased. The Hero then examined the telegraph, the whole of the machinery of which was explained to him. The view from thence to the east over the river Thames, and to the south and west over St. James's Park, and into Kent and Surrey, is particularly striking; and together with the immense concourse of spectators parading the streets, attracted the attention of the Marshal in a great degree; and he observed to Colonel Lowe, in German, that "there was no such place as London in the world." After viewing several official apartments, he returned to his carriage, attended by Lord Melville, &c. The numbers that had collected to see him to fill the court yard, that some minutes elapsed before the carriage could get into the street, every one being eager to shake him by the hand, which he did with all that could reach the coach window. His only attendant was a Prussian footman.

The Opera house, yesterday evening was crowded at an early hour in expectation of seeing some of the illustrious Foreigners, whose presence so greatly enlivens the capital. During the early part of the performance only a few officers, attached to the suites of the Allied Sovereigns, were to be remarked; toward the middle of the second act a strong sensation was produced by the entrance of a large party among whom the veteran Blucher was immediately distinguished. The hero handed in the Duchess of York, and no sooner did he reach the front of the box than the house rang with applause; the performance was suspended, or proceeded without the least observation, whilst the clapping and shouts of Bravo, Blucher! were continued without intermission for near a quarter of an hour. To all this the veteran Hero replied with cordial smiles and bows. Among the illustrious personages who accompanied him, we noticed the Prince Royal of Prussia, his brother Prince William, the Princes of Orange and Mecklenburg, Generals Von York and Bulow, Sir Charles Stewart, &c. &c. At the end of the Opera the house called for God save the King, which was sung by all the performers. Grassini and Tramezzani alternately leading the verses of the song. The latter, in particular, gave the words with a force and expression which went home to the feelings of the whole audience. A repetition of the song was loudly called for; and Marshal Blucher, who seemed to sympathize most fully with his English friends on the occasion, joined in the encore. Besides the numerous orders which his admired hero usually wears, he had suspended on his breast a medallion, set in diamonds, which we understood to be the same that he received from the hands of the Prince Regent.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

We understand that these illustrious Personages do not intend to prolong their stay in this metropolis beyond ten days. The Emperor Alexander proposes to leave London by the Northern road, and go to Edinburgh. His Imperial Majesty will thus have an opportunity, from the distance between the English and Scottish capitals, of seeing a great part of the interior of the kingdom. In that case he will embark for St. Petersburg at Leith, whither he is to be accompanied from town by the Prince Regent.

A Chapter of the Garter will be holden to-day at Carlton house for the purpose of investing the King of Prussia with its insignia.

Considering that circumstances induce their Majesties to stop here for a shorter time than was expected, they are taking every means of examining what is most interesting in London. Yesterday morning, at the early hour of seven, the Emperor Alexander and his sister the Duchess of Odescuburg went to Hydepark and Kensington gardens. In the Park they stopped a while to observe the drilling of recruits. They returned to the Putney Hotel, and breakfasted; after which they drove to Westminster Abbey, and viewed with attention that venerable repository, within whose sacred

walls are contained the ashes and monuments of the illustrious dead; of our Henrys and Edwards, and Elizabeths; and of those who have been the most eminent in virtue, the most exalted in genius, the most excellent in patriotism, or the most splendid in the Military and naval services of the Country; they were attended by the Dean.

It has been supposed that the private entry of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia into London was the object of the Prince Regent. This is contradicted. It is affirmed, that it was his Royal Highness's wish that it should have been public, in which case he would have gone out to receive them in their approach to London: but their Majesties declined a public entrance altogether. It is added, that when they arrived in London, it was his Royal Highness's intention to have proceeded in state, with Lord Castlereagh, to visit the Emperor and King. Every preparation had been made, but the King of Prussia came unexpectedly to Carlton House; and whilst his Majesty was there the Emperor of Russia arrived.

Several travelling carriages, with Gentlemen of the Russian Emperor's suite, &c. arrived yesterday evening, near nine, and proceeded to the Pallace Hotel.

No event of recent occurrence has produced a more strong or painful sensation than the rumour which obtained circulation yesterday of the assassination of our beloved Hero, the Duke of Wellington. It was asserted on the authority of a letter from Louisa to his son, that His Grace was waylaid on his road to Madrid, and put to death, together with two of his Aides-de-Camp. It is needless to add, that on a subject of such deep interest to the Country, we hastened to investigate the truth by every means in our power; and we are happy to say, the result is not such as to induce us to credit the tale. It might be presumed, that if it were true, the earliest accounts of the fatal events would have found their way to Government; but we can undertake to assert, that up to the present moment, Government has received no such advice, but what we consider as more decisive, in that letters of the kind have not been received from Bourdeaux, which are wholly silent as to any such occurrence, indeed, we know no one circumstance that would have inclined us to give a moment's attention to the report, except the extraordinary stupidity of the Spanish Nobleman who pretended to believe that the Duke of Wellington entertained views, on the Spanish Crown, merely because some blundering blockhead thought fit to vent such an absurdity in an Irish newspaper. An article, dated on the 24th ult. in the Gazette de France, which in no manner alludes to the above-mentioned tale; but we rest little on this argument, because we are well convinced that the Madrid articles in the Gazette de France are manufactured by the Spanish traitors in Paris; and that this very article is a fabrication of that kind is exceedingly probable, since we find that though bearing the pretended date of the 24th ult. it replices to a paragraph in the Times of the 27th. It also pretends that Ferdinand is following the example of Louis XVIII. Would to God, he always had followed his example! We should not now have occasion to apprehend treachery or assassination from the people, who call themselves his friends.

COURIER—JUNE 10TH.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. The following is the only article worthy extracting from them.

“ PARIS, JUNE 7.
“ Last night at nine o'clock the King received the Deputies of the Departments in the Hall of the Throne. Mr. Felix Falon, Provisional President, presented an address to the King, which concludes with styling his Majesty Louis le Desiré.”

“ The King replied.
“ I am deeply sensible of the sentiments expressed to me by the Chamber of the Deputies of Departments. In every thing you have said on the subject of the constitutional charter, I see the pledge of that concurrence of wishes and intention between the Chamber and myself which must ensure the happiness of France. The last words of your address touch me nearly. Many names have been given by enthusiasm, but in that which the French people, who have always been distinguished by love for their Kings, have decreed to me to-day, through you, and which I accept with all my heart, I see the expression of the sentiments which united them always to their King, and which constituted my comfort during the time of my long adversity.”

French Funds 63.
Mr. Mehuen gave notice in the House of Commons last night, that he should on Tuesday next make a motion upon the subject of the Prince of Wales's Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons. It would have been strange indeed if nothing further had been done with respect to this Letter, in which the Prince charges the Prince Regent's advisers with having “ ultimate objects in view pregnant with danger to the Territory, the tranquillity and the domestic peace of the realm.” The purpose of Mr. Mehuen's motion will be, we suppose, to address Her Royal Highness, requesting her to communicate with our Editor, the fullest explanation possible upon a subject of such vital importance to the welfare of the Country and tranquillity of the State. We say we suppose, because Mr. Mehuen's motion, and a very proper one it will be, will not be connected, we trust, with any further attempt to induce Parliament to interfere upon the subject of the unhappy difference with which the House has nothing to do and could not with propriety of delicacy interfere.

COURT AT CARLTON-HOUSE.

TU THURSDAY.

At half past one o'clock, a guard of honour marched into the Court yard, with the Coldstream Band, in state uniform playing martial airs. All the Royal Dukes and the Dukes of York came in state, and were received with Military honours. The Duke of Richmond and Marquis Wellesley also came in state. There were also present the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburg, Marshal Blucher, Marshal Lord Beresford, Lord Hill, General D'York, and a numerous assemblage of Foreign and British Officers, together with the British Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, and the Royal Household, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, &c.

At half past two the shouts of the populace announced the arrival of the King of Prussia and his family, Lord Charles Bentinck, his Chamberlain, &c. in state. His Majesty was dressed in his own regimentals; he wore his hair very short, and without powder; the band played “ God save the King.” His Majesty bowed repeatedly.

At a quarter past three, the Emperor of Russia arrived in state, in the Regent's carriage, escorted by a party of the Bays, and was received with Military honours. His Majesty was dressed in a English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter. He was met at the door of Carlton House by the Prince Regent in regimentals of blue and gold. His Royal Highness conducted the Emperor to his closet, where they held a conference for some time, and were dressed in the robes of the Garter.

A procession was formed from the chapel to the Chamber, consisting of the following Knights:—The Dukes of York, Kent, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Earl of Chatham, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Westmorland, Earl Spencer, the Marquis Camden, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwick, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Pembroke and Winchester, the Marquises of Suffolk and Hereford, the Earl of Loudoun, the Marquis Wellesley, the Dukes of Richmond, Manchester, and Newcastle, followed by the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor; the Dean of Windsor, Registrar, and Clerk at Arms and Black Rod. Then walked the Prince Regent, having on his right the Emperor of Russia in the mantle and collar. The Prince Regent's train was held by Sir Wm. Keppel, Groom in waiting. The Emperor of Russia's train was held by the Earl of Yarborough. The Prince Regent took his seat on the Throne, sitting on his right, a chair of State, in which his Imperial Majesty was placed, and a vacant chair on his left for the King of Prussia.
The Chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, read a new Statute, whereby, after solemnizing the King of Prussia upon the heroic, military

skill, and personal intrepidity which had created the just admiration of all Germany during the late contest, now auspiciously terminated in the blessing of Peace. His Majesty was declared elected a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was then introduced to the Chapel, between the Dukes of York and Kent, and was invested with the insignia of the order. His Majesty then received the accolade from the Prince Regent, and afterwards from all the Royal Knights and others, and was seated in a Chair of State. The Chancellor then read a Statute, whereby the Resolution of the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sovereign, was expressed to commemorate within the Order the present brilliant epoch in the history of nations, when, through the providential and signal interposition of the Almighty Disposer of events, the deliverance of the Continent of Europe from a system inimical to the repose of mankind had been gloriously effected; and his Royal Highness, considering how eminently his happy state of affairs had been promoted by the Emperor of Austria, in the powerful cooperation of his arms towards the common cause; and until his final triumph, had thought fit to dispense with certain Statutes of the Order, and to declare His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty a Knight of the same.

Another Statute was then read, wherein, after many high eulogiums on the distinguished merits and services of the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh, it was declared that they should also be added to the number of Knights of the Order.

Their Lordships were then severally introduced between the junior Knights, the Dukes of Montrose and Newcastle, and received the honour of Knight hood, and were afterwards invested with the usual ceremonies.

A Statute was then read, declaring that no further election of any subjects not being of the Blood Royal into the Order shall take place, until the vacancy of a stall of a Knight not subject to the Blood Royal shall have happened subsequently to the reduction of the number of Knights subject to the Blood Royal to the original number of twenty-five Knights Companions, including the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the Institution. The Knights were then called over, and the procession returned in the usual order.

The Princes of the Royal House of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, General D'York, Marshal Barclay de Tolly, General Bulow, and many other illustrious personages were present; many of the foreigners were much struck with the splendour of the scene.

The Prince Regent then received the Address of congratulation from the Corporation of London, on the restoration of Peace.

The Prince Regent conducted the Emperor to the door of Carlton-house, arm in arm.

The dress party at Carlton-house on Wednesday night was probably the most magnificent and select that ever was assembled, including 24 of the Blood Royal only at the dinner. The Royal Strangers of Russia and Prussia left Carlton-house at half past eleven. Blucher and Platoff, however, were not able to retire till half past one. The populace followed them to their residence, huzzing “ Long live Blucher and Platoff!”

THE TIMES.

JUNE 6.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE JUNE 4.
Notice is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room at the Queen's Palace, on Thursday the 6th instant, at two o'clock. These doors will be opened for the reception of the company at one o'clock.

WHITHALL, JUNE 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, by a warrant bearing date the 25th day of August 1812, to grant unto Arthur Marquis of Wellington, now Duke of Wellington, and Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, his Majesty's royal licence and authority that he and his descendants may bear, as a living memorial of his glorious and transcendent achievements, an honorable augmentation to the arms of Wellesley, that is to say, “ In the dexter quarter an escocheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, being the union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it being proper that the arms of Cowley should be borne Quarterly with those of Wellesley, and that the same should be displayed upon the banner and ensigns graven on the garter plate of the said Duke, which, in pursuance of his Majesty's letters patent dispensing with the ceremonies of installation, his Royal Highness has commanded Garter Principal King of Arms to place in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor; his Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty by another warrant bearing date the 24th day of May last, to grant unto the said Arthur Duke of Wellington, his Majesty's royal licence and authority that the said honourable augmentations, viz. an escocheon charged with the crosses of Saint George, and the crosses of Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick combined, being the union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with the Imperial Crown, may be borne by him and his descendants upon the family arms of Wellesley and Cowley quarterly and in the chief part of the shield, the same being first duly exemplified, according to the law of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office.” And also to command, that the said royal concession and especial mark of his Majesty's royal favour be registered in his College of Arms.

FRENCH PAPERS, PARIS, JUNE 4.

The Peace was yesterday announced to the inhabitants of Paris.

The Marquis of Breux-Breux, Grand Master of the ceremonies of France, gave orders, in presence of the Municipal Body, to the Herald representing the King at Arms of France to proclaim it.

The cavalcade was formed in the square of the Hotel de Ville, whence it set out in the following order:—

1. A detachment of horse national guards.
2. Twelve companies selected from the 19 legions of foot national guards.
3. A detachment of fappers and firemen of the city of Paris.
4. The Herald at Arms on horseback.
5. The Herald representing the King at Arms of France.

6. The functionaries of the city of Paris, on horseback between two rows of national guards, viz.

The Baron de Chabrol, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, followed by the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Mayor and Adjoints of the city of Paris, the Members of the General and Municipal Councils, the Commissaries of Police and River Inspectors, &c. The whole was closed by a detachment of the national guards.

The cavalcade proceeded successively to the Place du Carrousel, the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Place du Palais National, the Place de la Bastille, the Gate St. Denis, the Place Vendome, and lastly, returned to the Place of the Hotel de Ville.

At each of these stations, the Herald representing the King at Arms of France made the following proclamation:

“ Inhabitants of Paris!
“ Peace has just been concluded between France, Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia. The Treaty which certifies it was signed on the 30th May.
“ An honourable peace, which secures in a stable manner, the repose of Europe and yours; could only have been given you by your kings.
“ Give full scope to your joy on learning this blessing, which already realizes a part of that happiness which awaits us under the paternal government of the Prince whom Providence has restored to us. Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!”

Crowds of people every where pressed around the cavalcade; never were the testimonies of public joy more universal; and the incessant shouts of Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons! proved, that the satisfaction of the Parisians for an event so fortunate could only be equalled by their love to their Sovereign.

“ Yesterday the following Bulletin of the state of His Majesty's health during the last month was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, June 4.
“ The King's health has been uninterruptedly good, and His Majesty has been very tranquil throughout the last month, though His Majesty's disorder continued without any sensible alteration.”

“ On Saturday His Majesty completed his 76th year.”

