# BOMBAY



VOL. XXVI.

SATURDAY, N

I has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Se f Government properly authorised to publish the same manner as if they were particularly them in the Bonnay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulation preshed 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.

Staff having expired on the 4th of this Month, under the operation of the Hon'ble Court's orders of the

20th of April 1803, the Right Hon'ble the Governor

in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Henry

Parker Lawrence, to the staff of the Army of this Pre-

sidercy in succession to Major General Boyé, subje&

to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of

Bombay Castle 7th March 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to make the following appointment.

1st Baitalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Richards to be adjutant, vica Dunsterville, appointed an aid-de-Camp to the Right

Hon'ble the Governor, - Date of Rank, 29th Feb. 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble

the Governor in Council

J. FARISH.

received during

NUMBER 1228.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, as the terms for which the Stationary, Drug and Liquor Contracts, for supplying the Buzar of the Poonah Subsidiary Force are now held, will expire the former on the loth' and the latter on the 31st of the current month, their sale will take place by public Outery at Seroor, on the 25th instant. The conditions of the Contract, will be made known at the time of the sale, and it is to be clearly understood that the residence of the Contractor or Contractors in Cantonment, will be a condition of the Contract.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable The Governor in Council, J. FARISH, Scc. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MARCH 1816.

#### SALE OF PRESENTS.

Norday next, the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock, will be disposed of, by public Auction, under the Tamarind Tree, three 342.52248.888-10-819 10-241.24 Horses received from the Ameers of Scind on the Honorable Company's account. By Order of the Right Hon'ble

J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Paymaster.

CIVIL PAY OFFICE, 9TH MARCH 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, I uesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Instants, being Hindoo Holidays (the Hooley Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days. J. WEDDERBURN.

Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY. 9TH MARCH 1816.

#### A CARD.

ESSRS FORBES & Co. beg to announce, that they have this day admitted Mr. THEODORE FOR-BES, as a partner in their establishment. Bombay, 1st March 1816.

#### PUBLISHED

AND READY FOR DELIVERY, AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

The Bombay Calendar,

ALMADAC.

FOR

1816,

PRICE 8 RUPEES.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT EDULJEE BHICCAJEE a Servant of the late Mr. Constable having lately sold by Public Auction to NOW ROJEE MONACKJEE, his large Dwelling house situated within the Town Walls. If any person or persons have any right, or mortgage on the same, he or they are requested to make known the same to BHICKAJEE MERJEE & CO. within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted. Bombay, 8th March 1816.

### रार्ट्र•भभर

ખબર • ફાંથી • આપી એચર્જે

પારશી•એદલજી• ત્રીખાજી•આગલ•મ રનાર- મીશાતર- પ્રનેશાતેખલનો - ચાપ્રર- 5 ती व्ये वर्गि भीतानु शहर भीप भी दु भार अधेनु सीसांद अराने वे थीड़ के पारशी-नवरोज्ञ आंशिक्ष्णने भे जेहर र्रोहर - प्रोध्ये - शीरवी - सीधु - होयो - ते -धनी गाल शिनथी शीन १४ नी मुहत મો • આ નીને • પારશી • તી ખાજ • મેરજ ની • फंभपनीने व्यार्ट्य करे नहीती के धनी तथी • भारे १ • थाशे \*

ता ८ भी भारय १८१६

### MADEIRA WINE LISBON D.º

AND

## PORT D.º

CIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale In his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships Bombay Mer-chant, Grab Pembroke and Lovely Fish, which Wine is warranted to be pure. and genuine from the very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this

RUPEES PIPE. Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Lishon dilto, at - - - 300 Ditto. Port,-direct from Oporto in

Quarter Casks at - - 125 each. Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - 100 each. The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz. Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do. Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - 17 Do. Do.

Bombay, 26th January 1816.

lic at large, that he intends to carry on the FARRIERING business, on the following terms at Dady Santock's Stables: Shoeing - - - Rupees 2-2-00 Bleeding - - -Burning Lampas 4-0-00 Docking . 8-0-00 Trimming -2-2-00 Necking 30-0-00 Castrating -30-0-00

&c. &c. &c. N. B. Any Gentleman favouring him with their commands, may depend on the greatest attention being paid to them.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

Additional Subscribers in aid of the Waterloo fund,

nupees.
Lieut. Col. Boye, 100
Lieut. W. Spratf 45
Lieut. C. Gray, 50
Asistant Surgeon A. Paton, 45
Capt. Charles Keys, 200
Capt. Mainwaring, £ 12
Capt. Baines, 50
Capt. Richard Morgan, 50
Lieut. Black, 40
Lieut. Greenway, 30
Liept. R. E. Goodridge, 20
P. C. Baird, Esq 200
Lieut. I. J. Frederick, 20
Lieut. Thos. Whitehill, 20
Boyce Kempt & Co 200
Capt. F. Adams, 100
Robert Suxpitch, 100.
Thomas Riddock, 100
Joseph Seaton 100
Baxter & Co
Capt. Delamotte, 60
Lieut. Napier, 40
Lieut. Graham, 50
Capt. Lawrence, 100

Bombay, March 9th 1816.

#### THOMAS SURRAGE,

Bombay Castle 5th March 1816. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the details of Foot and Horle ESPECTFULLY informs the pub-Artillery on the Deckan be placed under the command of a field Officer of that Regiment, who is to be vested with the general superintendence and control over the ordnauce and stores belonging to the Department of the Commissary of Stores, with the subsidiary force, and to appoint Major G. B. Bellasis to that command. The period of Major General Boye's fervice on the

Cropping -30-0-00

Bombay, 8th March 1815.

#### Sec. to Govte

CIVIL PROMOTIONS DATED 2D MARCH 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleafed to make the following promotion in the Civil Service to complete the Establishment required by the Houble Courts orders, dated the 8th April 1789.

Messrs. J. J. Sparrow,—R. Jenkins,—B. Rowles,

John Romer,—Claudius James Rich,—To be Senior

Messes. G. W. Anderson,-J. D. Devire,-J. A. Dunlop,-S. Marriou,-J. Best,-J. H. Pelly,-W. Wilkins, -To be Junior Merchants. Messes. A. Burnett .- Charles Nonis .- J. Henderion,-Charles Law,-John Bax,-B. Doveton,-G.

More, -To be Factors By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1816. 



#### GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st MARCH 1816. By the Right Honorable the Governor in Co IEUTENANT, H. D. Robertson having ren

ber 1814, the Right Honorable the Govern Council is pleased to direct, that he resume the mand of the Baroda, Independent Company of arrival at that station and that Lieutenaut Wilso

the 2d Bat. Let Regiment Native Infantry who Commanded the Company during the absence Lieutenant Robertson, join his Regiment.

Bombay Castle 2d March 1819.

The following Promotion is ordered o take plant Regiment of European infantry.

Ensign Rachard O. Merrion to be Lieutenate succession to Lieutenant Steel deceased,—Date Rank,—18th February, 1819.

Bombay Castle 4th March 1816.

The leave of absence granted by the Resider Baroda to Lieutenant George Wilson Command his Escore, to the Presidency on his private concessand to be absent on that account, for a period of and to be absent on that account, for a period of Weeks, is confirmed.



The state of Spain would even more deplorable than that of Fra a despotism of the worst kind, is storing to drown the voice of those Patriots (who first asserted and finally obtained the independence of the Country) by acts of violence and cruelty, which could hardly have been credited in this enlightened age. The orduct of Ferdinand the VIIth appears to have excited the indignation of the Allied Sovereigns; and the answer which he is said to have given to them, is of calculated to lessen it. It remains, lowever, to be seen where it. It remains, lowever, to be seen where ther any actual steps will be taken by the European Sides, who have interfered in the allairs of Spain, to enforce the adoption of those principles of Government towards that Country, which generally actuate the rulers of other Countries, in their endeavours to provide for the happiness and security of the People cutrusted to their charge.

A strange rumour was circulated, two days ago, at this Presidency: that the Iphregenia Frigate had arrived at Calcutta, and that Mr. Owen, the person who is said to have carried the despatches from the India House to the Frigate, had been brought out to Calcutta with them, partly as it was said, owing to the hurry of the departure of the Ship from England, and to the packet Boat having inadvertantly quitted her, leaving him on board: we could not trace this to any authentic source, and as we have received Calcutta papers two days later than the circulation of the report, we conclude, that it is merely one of the amusing hoaxes, which are, at different opportunities, circulated for the edification of the more zealous Quid-nunc's of this Presidency. The account of the arrival of the Iphegenia may of course be expected daily from Calcutta.



#### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED .- March 1st, Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James arthur, from

Ditto 2d; Ditto His Majesty's Ship Revolu tionaire, J. G. Woolcombe, Esq. Capt. from

SAILED .- MARCH 1st, Hon'ble Company's Timber Ship Eroaad, Lieut. John Mack in charge, to the Malabar Coast.

Ditto Ditto 2d Ditto Private Trading Ship Moffatt, Capt. George Richardson to Eng-

Ditto, Ditto, Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. James Walkins to the Persian Guiph.

ARRIVED .- Captain Bromley, M. Batt. Ditto Lieut, Hackett, 22d Dragoons. Ditto Lieut. Wilson, 1st Regt. T Ditto Col. C. B. Burr, 7th Regt. DEPARTURES. - Col. Smith, Commanding

Ditto Lieut: Smith, 8th Regt, Ditto Lieut Robertson, 5th Regt.

his afternoon arrived the H. C.'s Cruizer Ariel, Lieutenant Jones, from Prince of Wales Island, left 14th Feby: Passenger:—S. T. Goad Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Hydrabad.

" Early in the present Month, there was a hail Storm and violent wind at Secundrabad—but at the Cantonment of the Russel Brigade about 5 Miles from the City of Hydrabad, it was still more violent; the Stones were generally 11 Inches in circumference, and they remained upwards of 20 hours undissolved—of our large flock of Sneep 118 were killed by the hail

#### Calcutta Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 15. CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 2, 1816. Mr. J. W. Sherer, Accountant General,

Mr. W. Morton, Deputy Accountant General, and Accountant to the Military Department. Mr. H. Hood, Sub Accountant General,

Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and Civil Auditor.
Mr. C. Morley, Accountant to the Com-

mercial and Marine Departments, and Auditor of the Commercial accounts. Mr. W. H. Oakes, Head assistant in the

Office of the accountant General. Mr. C. T. Glass, Second assistant in the Office of the accountant General.

#### FEBRUARY: 17,

Late accounts from the Upper Provincess mention, that Sir David Ochterlony, with the division of the army under his immediate. mmand, had quitted Bulwase on the 3d instant, and had advanced as far as the village of Limorabossa.

Letters have been just received in town from Camp, dated the 9th instant which mention that Major General Sir David Ochterlony. K. C. B. with the division of the army under his command, had marched as far as within 18 or 20 miles of Katamanda without meet ing with the least opposition or sustaining any loss.

We give the subjoined paragraph of a letter from Cape Town, dated 17th October. " I have just this instant seen the Har

bour Master's report, stating the arrival (last night) of the Thomas, Captain Pichford from Monte Video. She brings intelligence of the inhabitants of that place, having thrown off the yoke of the independents at Buenos Ayres, and of their having declared for the mother. country. By this opportunity, we likewise learn, that the royalist party, had met with some successes at Chili."

> ne request of a respectable Mercantile house in ty, we give publicity to the f. llowing copy of a rom Captain Falconer of the Ship Gauges, dated

bo, 8th January 1816:ive Seamen wilfully setting fire to Ships after received a considerable advance of pay.—feel it incumbent on me to make known a most fittrempt to destroy the Ship Ganges under my and, which was providentially discovered in time a valuable property and probably many lives estruction.—On Sunday, the 7th instant, being and on the Coast of Ceylon, near Caliture, waiting id wind, a few minutes before 2 o'clock at night. ond Officer having the warch, awoke me with fore hatchway, and he suspected the Ship was fasted out and found it but too true, and liately getting the fire buckets ready. I went and crawled in where the thickest of the smoke and crawled in where the thickest of the Imoke ted to come from, and most fortunately put my on a large build of Europe rope yarns in a state ition, placed about the mast combustible ship's in the fore part of he gun deck, on the larboard that in a very sew minutes must have burst into the which no exertion could have extinguished—
I huckets of water being thrown upon the fire, oved the hundle of tope yarns which contained it.

they evidently proved that they had, but before, been placed there by some Incen-nient to fet fire to the Snip, -I cannot in tempration to the Crew of being released ngagements, and again at liberty to receive of pay and bottomiy from some other ves-with a similar intention, as they had hireated with every indulgence and lenity .the present plain statement of facts, in ad. many inftances where fuch villains have fuccelsful, will fhew the under writers of Ships, the necessity of ad pring fome ires for checking fuch horrible depravity."

ICS OF THE SHIP PERCY, BY FIRE.

bound f r Benevolen, Java, and England, upper Buoy, in Thornbill's Channel, on night. About 3 A. M. the next morning, On seconding the deel, small was observed to from the fore-part of the vessel, and by raising rie, the fire was discovered on the larboard under the bows, where fome water cafks were flowoke was so thick, no perfor could remain It hope of ex inguishing the fire being vain re lowered down to ensure the fatery of the

ce of ten minutes, the flames reached the within a quarter of an hour from the first vehel was covered with flames from flem

All the crew are supposed to have escaped, but of the The Percy drifted to the Gapar Sand, were she burnt to the affects edge. The powder exploded about noon and the wreck instantly disappeared.

Captain Younghusband acknowledges his obligations to Captain Dillon of the Mandarine, and to the Com-mander of the Portogueze ship Andromeda. To their kind assistance, and to the exertions of their Officers and men, the prefervation of the chief part of the crew of the Percy may be ascribed.

There were on board the Percy, a large quantity o tice for Bencoolen, and fome goods for Europe.

The lots to the Calcutta Infurance Offices, exceeds

five lacks of Rupees. We learn that the Serang and many of the Lafcars are in custody, on suspicion of having set the vessel on fire. The greatest precautions had been taken by Capt. Younghusband and his Officers, to prevent the possibilive of fuch an accident occuring; and it appears that feveral of the crew of the Percy, formerly belonged to the Radnor, which was burnt fome months since in nearly the fame situation.

#### ----FOURTEENTH

#### CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

### NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, February 12, 1816, No. 1406, Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4072, Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees. No. 1002, Prize of 5000, Sicca Rupees. Nos. 647 3385, and 5355, Prizes of 1,000 Sicea Rupees each.

Nos. 1078 2894 4606 4655 4806 4299 5015 and 5838, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 6 496 767 1573 1716 2940 3011 3040 3125 3624 3656 4155 4761 4865 5004 5019 5042 5753 5952 and 5972, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 15 1816,

PRIZES.

No. 5550, a Prize of 20 000 Sicca Rupees. No. 2751, a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees. No. 3014, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupeess Nos. 476 1417 2530 4851 and 5174 Prizes

of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each. Nos. 31 183 848 1027 1296 1568 2120 3479 4461 and 5212, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos 266 2:0 325 437 1200 2083 2185-2386 2614 2983 3574 4870 5222 5311 5904 and 5956, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each,

#### ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The King of France has appointed a Pervy Council—the Members unlimitted—from which a Cabinet Council, as prevails in England is chosen—The Mem-

Council, as prevails in England is chosen—The Members are denominated Ministers of State.

The March fleet from this Country, had arrived in England prior to the failing of the Urient.

On the 6th of October, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Cabalva, Marquis of Huntley, Caule Huntley, Eady Melville, Cumberland and Marquis of Ely, stationed for Bombay and China, were ordered to be afford the 1st of November, sail to Gravesend the 16th; stay 30 days and November, sail to Gravesend the 16th, stay 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 23d of December. Sir Pulteney Malcolm struck his flag at Sheerness on

the 8th of October.

The Island of Guadaloupe has submitted to the King of France—Linois and General Boyer who commanded the Troops had arrived in England and were sent to France on the 9th October. They and the Troops, amounting to 1100 men, were to be kept at Havre, until the pleasure of the King was known.

A vacancy has occurred in the bast India Direction—Abraham Robarts, Esq. having disqualified on account of ill health.

count of ill health.

The Anna, Tate, from Bombay arrived on the 10th of October off Portland.

Murat, it appears, had been seized in Corsica.

The Waterloo Sub-cription in England, according to the latest accounts, to which we have had access, amounted to the sum of £ 200,000.

Permoury, Oct. 12.—Passed down Channel the Orlando Frigate for India having some India Ships with her

On Michaelmas Day-Mathew Wood, Esq. was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the present year.

The County of Tipperary was put under the protection of the Issurrection Act, by Proclamation, on the

25th of September.
Carnot has published a Phamphlet disclaiming any concern in the late recal of Bonaparte, and an apology for the conduct of the Government Commission. of which he was a Member, in not immediately restoring the King's Authority; urging, that the Commission was only entrusted with the execution of the Laws and was, as to political questions, subservient to the Chambers.

the Chambers.

The Waterloo Subscription at Halifax, Nova Scotia, amounted on the 28 of September to £ 4000 sterling.

By Decrees of Louis 18th on the 28th September, countersigned Richelieu—T alleyrand, Gouvion. St. Cyr., Jaucourt, Pasquier and Louis were nominated Ministers of State—the Cordon of the Legion of Honor and Education and Talleyrand. Ministers of State—the Cordon of the Legion of Indion was likewise bestowed on the three latter, and Talley-rand appointed Grand Chamberlain. The Decrees are introduced with the following words "Wishing to give our faithful and beloved (—) a mark of our set is faction for the eminent services he has rendered, and the faithful and beloved to our negron we."

In acknowledgement of his fidelity to our person &c."

The Duke de Grammont is appointed Governor of the 1st Military Division and Count de Damas of the 23d, in

France.

The Westminster Waterloo Subscription amounts to upwards of £100,000 independent of the 200,000 at Lloyds, mentioned in a preceding paragraph.

Sir Robert Hall is appointed resident Naval Com-

missioner at Quebec.

Cord Amherst has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China and Mr. Ellis, Secretary of Legation.

China and Mr. Ellis, Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Peel, the Secretary for treland and Mr. O'Connel! has been bound over to keep the Peace in large penalties—it appears that Mrs. O'Connel! having heard of the intended Ducl, gave notice to the Magistrates—The following beginn was written on the occasion. Mr. Peel it appears is called the Prince of Orange from helonging to the Orange Society.

C'Connells bold threat to squeeze Orange Peel,

The Irish consider was only Joke,

And Braye Admiral Croker (who splety did feel)
Said, he had better been pleased had it ended in sprocks.

The Honorabic East India Company had presented a valuable service of plate, to their late Council Mr. Adam, for his eminent and valuable services.

The Prize Money for the capture of Java is in course of payment—The Admiral and Commodore share actio, 508:14:11 each—8th Class British Seamen £4:11:72.

#### THE TIMES, -OCTOBER 2.

#### WHITEHALL, -SEPTEMBER 30.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Earl and Marquiss of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Honorable George James Earl of Cholmondeley, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Larl of Rocksavage, in the county palatine of Chester, and Marquiss Cholmon

deley.
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Honorable James Walter, Viscount Grimston, of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and Baron Verulam of Gorhambury, in the county of Hertford, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Grimston and Farl Verulam.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Charles Viscount Whitworth, Knight Grant Cross of the Most

Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Charles Viscount Whitworth, Knight Grant Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, his Majesty's Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Irelands and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Baron Albaston, in the county of Stafford, and harl Whitworth.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of. Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. John Lord Brownlow, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount and the names of the n

fully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Alford, of Alford, in the county of Lincoln, and Earl Browniow.

and Earl Browniow.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased, is the name and on the healf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Farl of the United Kingson of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. John Craggs, Lord Eliot; and the heirs male of his body lawfailly begate tep, by the names, stiles, and title of Earl of St. Germains, in the county of Cornwail.

This Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Viscount and Fact of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; to the Right Hon. John Lord Boringdon, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Boringdon, of North Malton, in the county of Devon, and Larl of Morley, of Morley, in the said county.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Viscount and Parl of the Unit d Kingdom of

ties of Viscount and Parl of the Unit of Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. Orlando Baron Bradford, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Newport, in the county of Salop, and Earl of Bradford, in the said county.

His Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. W. Becom Beauchamp, of Powyke, and the heirs male of his badd lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Limsly, in the county of Worcester, and Earl of Beauchamp. of Beauchamp

of Beauchamp.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Honorable Alan Hyde Lord Gardner, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, by the names, stile, and title of Viscount Gastner.

#### WHITEHALL, SERTEMBER 30.

His Boyal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Ewon Cameson of Faftifern and Callart, in the county of Angus, Expand the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Morning Herald, October 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horfe Guarde, September, 16, 1815.

In order to obviate the necessity of the application of Officers on leave of ablence from foreign stations to the Commander in Chief, for a prolongation of fach leaves, and to prevent their appearing, on the return of their regiments, as absent without leave, the Com-mander in Chief is pleased to cancel that part of page 57 of "The General Regulations of the Army," which limits the period of leave of absence to be grant.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

A by Generals or other Officers, commending an fore I than ten additional medical Officers are goon stations, to six months, &c. and to authorise Genesel Officers, communding on foreign stations, to will permit the indulgence) according to the circumstances under which they are folicited, which is will be incumbent on them to investigate, under the following reflictions, viz.-

From the East Indies .- For any period not exceed. From the Weft Indies .- For any period not exceed-

ing fifreen months.

From the Mediterranean, -For any period not excaeding swelve months.

From America .- For any period not exceeding fifteen

From the Continent of Europe .- For any period not exceeding six months:

It is to be underftond, that thefe feveral periods are anthorised, in order that the officers to whom leave of absence is granted; may be enabled to come to England for the fettiement of private affairs, or for the benefit of health, and to rejoin their regiments within the peajod of their leave of abfence.

The names of the officers to whom leave of ablence is granted, the period of leave and the particular caufes on account of which the indulgence is granted, are to be fally reported in the place assigned in the general monthly returns of the troops on foreign fistions.

On an officer arriving from a foreig , flation on leave of absence, he is to report, in writing, his arrival to the Adjuran-Gen. flating, the peri d of his leave of ab feuer, &c. &c as direfled in page 45 of The General Regulations of the Army, and he is not to renew his application for a tu ther indulgence unless upon the ground of ill heal h, which is to be regularly certified, or upon the ground of the ex reme urgency of his priwate : ffrirs.

In cafe of any unit id his circumstance occuring which prev us an effice. It is gotte regiment within the period of his leave it has co, he is required to give the most facility explana i u of he fame, supported by proper vouchers, to his C mananding Officer, on his arrival at the head quarter of the regiment,

B command of his R ya! Highness the Commander in Chief. H. CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Pans, September 26,-I have just learned in the most authentic manner, what passed in the Palace on the resignation of the Ministers. All the Ministers being assembled in the King's presence, Talleyrand addressed his Majesty in the name of the whole. He read a note similar in substance to his speech, which I sent you yesterday. The not state, that as the Ministers formed a responseble and pledged Administration, they required more constitutional authority for these acts than Royal Ordinances; and that, the execution of these Ordinances compromising the responsibility of Ministers they ought not to be promulgated without their consent, and still less contrary to their opinion. Finally, the note concluded with proposing that there should either be no responsibility, or that the administration should really be the Government. Unless this was conceded, the Ministers present offered their resignation.

The King took the Note from M. de Talleyrand, read it without shewing any disapprobation, and after a moment's reflection said " Gentlemen, I accept your resignation." This answer was by no means ex-pected, Tallegrand, Pasquier, and Louis changed colour, and appeared greatly asto-

nished. There is a vague rumour of a conspiracy said to have been discovered within these few days, and the object of which was to call the Duke of Orleans to the throne .- about forty of the persons supposed to be concerned; it is said, have been arrested.

It is reported that means are contrived for the exclusion from the Chamber of Deputies of about forty Members, who are considered adherents of the old Ministry.

The emigrations from France to the United States, in order to obtain release from the burdens of the contributions, and to escape from the civil commotions which are dreaded, have been very considerable. We are told, that the families of Marshal Brune and of Col. Labedoyere have already taken their departure; and it is publicly known; that Marshal Ney, with his whole establishment, will pursue the same destination should he obtain his acquittal. We have a communication from a Gentleman who was in compa ny with five branches of families who are taking their passage for america, and who will carry with them property to the amount of one million of francs. The population in the silk manufacturing provinces to the south east of the kingdom, all Protestants, it is apprehended, will be reduced by the same cause to the number of 60,000.

Pistowsky, Bonaparte's favourite Polish Of

St. Helena also. Numbers of individuals and some families, are also going out, upon employments civil and military, at the several settlements, constituting considerable additional and carriages, &c. are pressed into this service when settlements, constituting considerable additione to the colonial establishments. Net less

ing to Ceylon-Some troops are going in these ships.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND. The following has been published as an authentic statement :-

When the Duke of Cumberland bad determined to offer his hand in marriage to the Princess de Salms, in the spring of 1814, His Royal Highness took the pleasure of the Prince Regent and of her Majesty on the union. The Princess also made it an insuperable condition of her compliance, that the consent of the Royal Family in England, and particularly of the Queen, her aunt, should be previously obtained to it. This consent was given on the 14th August, 1814, and on the 1st of October in that year, the Queen wrote a letter to her brother, the reigning Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz (the father of the Princess, ) from which the following is an extract:

" You may be assered, my dear brother, that I shall endeavour to render the abode of the Princess of Salms among us as happy and agreeable as circumstances will permit, considering that my sedentary life excludes me from contributing much to the amusement of the Princess, and that the great part of my time is passed in the country, where our so crety is very limited, and our life uniform. However, she will always be the welcome guest when she shall come, and we will strive my daughters and I, to do our best to en terrain her.

The letter then goes on to instruct the Princess how to act on her arrival here, the manners of this country being so different from those of Germany, particularly in advising her Royal Highness not to receive visits from gentlemen in the morning, especially of officers, to which she might be subject, by the Duke, her husband, having a regimentthat she must be on her guard against improper female acquaintance, and against mixing in any of the political parties of the country, which her Majesty says, through the long series of years she has resided in Great Britain, she and the King have studiously avoided, &c. &c. and it concludes with requesting her brother's acceptance of a present of tea and cheeses, which in eating may remind him of his affectionate relatives in this country. This letter, which was duly received by the Lady's parent, was quite satisfactory to her feelings, and the royal assent was transmitted to the parties, sanctioned by the Great Seal of England affixed thereto. The marriage was solemnized with all due forms on the 29th of may, 1815, fourteen months after the princess had become a widow: Immediately after this his Royal Highness came to England, unaccompanied by his Duchess, because he had the application to make to Parliament : and also at that time because he expected to have a command in the Armies that were assembling to reduce buonaparte. It was not till the 17th of June the Duke heard of the Queen's indisposition to the marriage.

BLUCHER is resolved that not even a vestige of a BONAPARTE shall remain in France. The originals having been disposed of, he has carried away the pictures of all the family.

#### PARIS, -September 25

The King has appointed as Ministers and Secre-For Foreign Affairs, the Duke de Richelieu.

Peer of France For War, the Duke de Feltre, Peer of France.
For the Marine and Colonies, the Viscount Dubouchage, Lieutenant-General.
For the Interior, the Count de Vaublene, Perfect of the Department, des Bouches du Rhône.
For General Police, the Sieur de Cazes, Councilles of State.

cillor of State.

His Majesty has not yet appointed to the Ministries of justice and Finance.

#### MORNING CHRONICLE, -Oet. 9.

Paris, Ocr. 4.—We are this day assured that the Treaty between the Allied Powers was definitively signed on Monday evening, at half past six o'clock. We can say nothing respecting the conditions, which will probably be rendered public in a few days. They talk of a Treaty concluded, or which is to be, between England, Russia, Prussia, and the House of Orange.

Before mass yesterday the King received a deputation from the army of La Vendee, composed of more than 20 officers. At one o'clock General Pozzo de Borgo, Ambassador from Russia, waited on the King, accompanied by the Minister of Police of the Russian Empire and and Aid-de-Camp of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Pistowsky, Bonaparte's favourite Polish Of ficer, has sailed in the Cormorant, to join his master at St. Helena.

THE TIMES,—October, 9.

Three vessels, of the description called country ships, now in preparation for speedy despatch to the Indian Seas, are, it is reported, to take out large supplies of Stores for the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France Ceylon, & according to some statements, to St. Helena also. Numbers of individuals and

Sailed yesterday the Coromandel, for Madras,

Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, as report states, has re-

Arthur Stanhope, Esq. the cousin of the late Earl of Chesterfield, had a closet audience of the Regent, and delivered to him the Ribbon and Order of the Garter worn by his late Noble Relative.

The Prince was pleased to confer the honour of Knigthood on Sir George Cooke and to invest him with the Ribbon and Badge of a Knight Commander, upon which occasion Sir George had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

Miss O'Neill, by her performances at the country theatres, during the summer, is said to have realized upwards of  $8000~\pounds$ .

#### LONDON, AUGUST 21, 1815.

Progress towards a General Peace. Though the present state of things cannot properly be called war, it is still less a state of peace, as all the expences of war are still to be borne by us, and affairs are yet so unsettled, that the armies might be ordered to move to any part of the enemy's country. The people of England will not be disposed to recognise this coudition of things as a state of peace, till the Minister shall remove the Property Tax, and till the Army shall return home. We cannot here omit to regret how absurdly the people have conducted themselves with respect to this tax. Had they allowed the Ministry to re-tain it as a matter of favour and compromise for one year, it would have done what was required of it, and the tax would assuredly have been taken off in the ensuing session. The Ministry have now procured it to be imposed anew by the exercise of their parliamentary strength; and the sure consequence will be that they will retain it as long as is possible. It may be some years, and certainly will be more than one, before it

is again suffered to die.
In the mean time, the affairs of France certainly improve, and Government, under the encouragement of the Allied Armies begins to exert that salutary vigour and authority which are necessary to subdue that people into regular Government. It is certainly a sad state of things when the presence of a foreign army is required to aid the due execution of the law; and there is something in the hearts and feelings of a free people, like ourselves, which would most powerfully revolt from such a state of things amongst our-selves. We wish Louis the Eighteenth to be re-established upon the throne of his ancestors, but it is only under the understond condition that his restoration is desired by the free will of the people of France,otherwise this King can have no right; and we should feel that we disgraced ourselves as Englishmen, if we called upon the Allied Armies to force him upon them. The interests of our safety and self-defence required us to expel Napoleon ; so far we had both a right and duty; but there is neither right nor duty, because our safetyordefence are not concerned, to compel a nation to submit to any individual or to any form of Government, from which their choice or judgment averts. This would be shameful abuse of victory. We have pleasure in employing this language, because we feel that the known principles of our Paper, will give it weight, and that no one will for a moment regard us as the advocates of anarchy. We most cordially hate the Jacobins and the Jacobin principles; but the abuse of power must not lead us to forget the good of its intrinsic nature; whilst we avoid licentiousness, we must not forget that there exists such a good as rational liberty, and certain solid and indefeasible Rights of

We have been led into these reflections, by certain private letters which repeat the public speeches of Blucher; and with a most culpable thoughtlessuess repeat them with applause. Blucher is, perhaps, the se-cond best General in the world. We feel inclined to rank him, but after a long interval, next to our own Wellington. But he is the last person whom we should employ as a Statesman. He is the last person to whom we should refer for the balance of Europe. He is in no respect qualified to exercise a judgment upon mat-ters of this kind. He is not, indeed, an ignorant man, but neither is he a man who habeen educated to questions of this kind. He has passed his life between camps and the rough enjoyments of a soldier in a scason

How much wiser, as well as more amiable, is the conduct of our Wellington, who invariably sets his face against "trampling upon France," and is the known advocate for treating her with generosity and humanity. He feels as becomes an Englishman to feel in the present circumstances; he is willing enough to trample upon a Military Despotism, but he is fearful of trampling even upon that shadow of liberty which has by some means adhered to the former Government of France. He knows, because he feels, that a King ought not to be f reed upon a people; and that Kings can have no right but by the choice, actual or understood, of their subjects. He never forgets the English Constitution.

As it is a duty to this great man to know him thoroughly, and as he is best known by his acts, we would refer our readers to the "Journals of his Seven Campaigns in the Peninsula," a work, which contains his acts from day to day during his memorable campaigns. They will here find him always the same; always firm and deliberate in battle, and modest and temperate in victors. in victory,—more inclined to raise than to trample up-on an enemy; and deeming that his victory gives him no right more honourable than that of becoming the protector of the vanquished. "There is no instance in modern history," says the first of these Journals, " in which a foreigner, by the mere effect of his virtues and talents, possessed so complete a command over the proud and bigotted people of Spain and Portugal, by the influence of which, through so many successive years, he reled them as a Sovereign, and in all interests in which his wishwas known, united the most angry and jealous factions into a concurrent movement. He owed this success to his chief characteristic trait, -his simplicity and moderation of character amidst so much undoubted greatness of mind and talent,"

Answer of the French Ministers to the official Note of the Allied Sovereigns-" The King's Ministers have received the official nore addressed to them by the Ministers of the Allied Powers: The latter with to perfuade the King's Ministers that the measures which they have commanded to the Government of Paris are fuch as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to resestablish the Royal authority. The King's Ministers, however, unfortunately, can-King's Ministers, however, unfortunately, can-not regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the Sovereigns, to France, and to thetafelves, to explain themselves on this subject. The Sovereigns; doubtlefs, are the masters and can do whatever they test lofses, and the deepest humiliations. What humi-distions can be more afflicting than to fee, in a time of peace, all the departments subject to your military go-vernors—what misfortune more to be deprecated, than

The British effective force now in France is estimated at—Heavy Cavalry, 3,500; light ditto, 5,500; foot guards, 4000; infantry, 35,000 exclusive of artillery and other corps. belie their words, since at the prefent monient, when the war ought to be finished, it is only about to com-mence. The prefent position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared, (which it is no.), it is utterly impossible that the could uffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Evethe English), pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; availes and vengeance have left nothing for efficers or foldiers to desire. To fpeak with freedom, they exceed even the associates of which the French army have been too often jurily accufed. The meafure alluded to in your nore, can have no other refult than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies forcad themfelves in our provinces and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the fentiments of the King's Ministers on the new decree, and their aufwers to the appeal which has been made to them. They have the honour to subscribe themselves, with the highest consideration,

" TALLEYRAND, " FOUCHE.

#### WHITEHALL, OCTOBER 10, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to nominate and appoint Don Miguel Alaa, Lieutenant General in the Armies of his Co. tholic Majesty, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the long and zealous services of that Cilicer while attached to the British Army in the Peninsula, under the Command of Field Marshal the Dake of Wellington.

ARMY.

General Sir George Prevost .- The following are the Charges which are to be preferred against Gen. Sir George Prevost, and which have been served on him, previous to their being investigated by a General Court Marrial -Part of these Charges are laid to have been framed by Sir James

First Charge. - For having, on or about the 11th day of September, 1814, by holding out the expectation of a co-operation of the army under his command, induced Captain Downie, late of His Majesty's ship Confiance, to attack the American squadron ou lake Champlain, when it was highly imprudent to make fuch an attack without the co-operation from the land forces, and for not having afforded that co-operation .

Second Charge. For not having stormed the American works on shore, at nearly the same time that the said naval action commenced, as he had given Captain Downie reason to expect.

Third Charge. - For having disregarded the sig nal for co-operation, which had been previously agreed upon.

Fourth Charge For not having attacked the enemy on shore, either during the said naval action or after it was ended; whereby his Majesty's naval squadron under Captain Downie might have been

#### THE STAR, -OCTOBER 21.

PARIS, OCTOBER 17. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Sitting of yesterday was opened at soon, under the Presidency of M. Laine.

The President, after announcing that his Excellency the Kerper of the Seals had com munications to make to the Chamber, request ed him to ascend the tribune. The Keeper of the Scale read the Speech, which is subjoin ed, and the following Plan of a Liaw was read by a Secretary.

SPEECH OF THE KEEPER OF THE SEALS.

"Gentlemen,-The King has ordered us to lay before you a Plan of a Law for the sun pression of seditious cries and provocations to rebellion. Our old and new laws contain sufficient regulations for the suppression of these crimes in times of tranquillity, and when no extraordinary circumstance interrupts the or der and accustomed pr ceedings of the G. veroment. But if great crimes have been committed-it the laws have been disregarded if a peaceable and disarmed multitude has been forced to yield to violence and arms-if, for his own preservation, the citizen who was subject to these laws has been forced to remain motionless before seditious bands, without discipline or controul, assembled as the last Support of a desperate faction-if iniquity has for a length of time employed its fatal triumphs calamities are still prolonged, even when thele events are interrupted. R.b.l. then endeavour by means of audacity to reover their lost advantages. The feditions mutually instigate each other, and make efforts to be received in all places, and at every hour, as if certain of a new victory, should they succeed in inspiring terror. They receive into their society all whom the armies have r jected with indigna. tion; and all those criminals who through obscurity, have evaded the action of the law. Should the public force arrest the progress of their designs, still they do not renounce them; they have reconcle to injurious speeches and doubtlefs, are the masters and can do whatever they desire; but at any rate let them not lay, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his Majesty they wish to confer any favour on him. There is already in France too much odium and ill-will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart, by making the nation experience the greater of the property of the

order; and the public interest requires that | and Count Portelis, Councellor in our Council | in the other Chamber. The address of the prises should be efficacionaly repressed. There are men whofe moral conduct depends folely on the fear of punishment. It is against thefe criminals, who form the greater portion of the fpecies, that our prefent laws are in many ref. pects unavailing. The penal code does not express itself in a manner sufficiently precise on the fubject of feditious cries and fpeeches, tending to initigate crimes against the internal safety fof the State. That code could not fore. see the attack which might be directed a gainst the Constitutional Charter, since the latter did not exist when the code was framed. Calumnious imputations, insulte, and outrageous expressions, publicly offered to the Monarch, or the members of his family, were not ranked amongst crimes. The law only took cognizance of outrages and violence directed against the depositories of the public authority, and infults and calumnies directed against private individuals. But to the necef. Bity of a positive law on thefe matters, is joined that of a speedy pursuit and punish ment, which to ferve as an eff-ctual example, must be inflicted promptly after the crime" Offences so frequent that it is necessary to characterise them, may be purfued correction. ally; now, pursuit in a correctional manner is in its nature very focedy, and the judges are in general very near the fpot in which the crime has been committed. The plan of law which we lay before you, Gentlemen, has for its object different sorts of seditious actions, not noticed in the penal code; cries, speeches, writings which excite rebellion, calumnious imputations, infults and outrageous expressions against the King and his family: nd the plan propofes to decermine the punishments due to thefe crimes. We think it defines them with precision. Cries, fpeeches, calumnies, canper · be punished but in the case of their publicity; writings which re-produce, or, as it may be faid, multiply thele offences under another form, acts which attack publiely and wickedly the refrectable energies of the Royal authority, ought to be equally punished. The same ob. Servation applies to diff-rent acts and speeches which derive their pricipal off nsive charac. ter from prefent circumstances, and which tend to shake the confidence which is due to the promifes of the King, and to the Constiturional Charter. Witnout doubt we fhould have considered the King and his august Houfas too highly el-vat d to be reached by calumny, i fult, or in jury, did not a long and grievous experience teach us dat thefe proc-edings toom the prelude of revolution and treaton, and that they tend, by destroying I force, to undamine the throne and to diminish the veneration and love due by so many claims to the Monarch, for the purpofe of weakening his surhority. Infults directed against him are offered to the State, They compromise the dignity and safety of the nation, a fystem followed by calumnies and aufules, insensibly prepares minds for the de velopement of the most abominable designs; and at last, by means of spreading the opinion that an event cannot be avoided, it becomes inevitable. The punishments in the law propofed to you, are imprisonment, furveillance under the authority of the High Police of the State, privation of the rights of voting, election and eligibility, and qualification for pub. lie and administrative functions, or bearing arms. The punishments are correctional, becaufe it is believed, that their immediate application, without being injurious to justice, will be still more eff-chual than their extent. We have endeavoured to proportion these burifhments to the nature of their crimes. Thus we have supposed, that he who shall endeavour to excite sumult in the State, canuot justly pretend to exercise his political rights. that he who disturbs the public order should be excluded, at least for a time, from exercis. ing public functions, that he who threatens, by indirect provocations, public and private safery, cannot, without endangering the tran' quillity of the citizent, obtain the privilege ot braring arms. We intend, Gentlemen, to read to you the proposed Law. It has been medicated by the King. The knowledge and experience of the Chambers will give toit the Decefsary authority."

THE PROPOSED LAW. " Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c. We have ordered that the proposal Law, the tenor of which follows, fhall be present

ed in our name to the Chamber of Departments

by our Keeper of the Seals, Peer of France, I

of State, to whom we consign the charge of explaining its motives and sustaining the discussion thereon.

Art 1. Are declared feditious all cries, and all speeches uttered in public places, or fuch as are allotted to the habitual meering of the cirizens, all printed papers, or fuch not having been printed, which shall have been posted up, fold, distributed, or delivered to the Prefs, and which shall express the menace of an attack against the life, the perfon, or the authority of the King, or the lives of the persons of the Members of the royal family; which may be injurious or calumpi. oue towards the King or the Members of his family : which shall excite to the taking up arms against the royal authority, to disfobidence of the Constitutional Charter, & the laws, disregard of the authority of the Magistrates or Agents of the Givernment, legally conse tituted, or to the disturbance of public tran. quillity by acts of violence towards perfons and property; by which thall be invoked the name of a usurper, or of an individual of his family, by which shall be provoked, directly or indirectly, either the overthrow of the Government, or a change of order of fuccession to the throne.

" Art. 2. The sperches or writings mentioned in the first clause of the preceding article, whether containing indirect provocations to the offences described in the faid article, or wickedly announcing that crimes or off-nces of that nature should or ought to be committed, or manifesting an intention to commit them, are equally declared feditious.

" Art, 3. Are guilty of feditious acts, all perfons who shall circulate or countenance, either alarms concerning the inviolability of the property called national, or reports of a precended re-establifhment of tither, or feudal rights, or accounts tending to alarm the citizens respecting the maintenance of the legitimate authorities, or to fake their fidelity.

" Art. 4. Are declared feditions acte, the removal or degradation of the white flag, of the arms of France, and other signs of the Ro. yal authority; of placards of laws or public regulations-the erection of any flag, or the wearing of any cockade, or any other sign for rallying forbidden, or even if not authorifed by the King.

" Art. 5. All perfons guilty of the aforefaid speeches, cries, or acts-all authors, printers, and distributers of the seditious writings defined by the present law, shall be punished by an imprisonment of at least three months, and not exceeding five years. The persons thus convicted fhall further remain after the expiration of their punishment, under the superinrendence of the High Police, for a space of time, which shall be determined by the fensence, and which fhall not exceed five years, the whole conformably to the third Chapter of the first Book of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the crimical profecution and application of the more ferious punishments prefcribed by the Penal Code, in case of the feditious cries, speeches, writings, and acts, having certain effect. The repetition of the offence shall be punished conformably to the 58th article of the Penal Code.

" Art. 6. The Tribunals of Correctional Police shall take cognizance of the offinders mentioned in the prefent law.

Art. 7. The dispositions of the Code of Criminal Process, and of the Penal Code, shall continue to be executed in all cafes in which it is not superfeded by the enactments.

(Signed) " LOUIS. "BARBE MARBOIS. ( Countersigned ) " Given at Paris, at the Thuilleries ,Oct. 19" The Chamber ordered, that the proposed Law should be printed, in order that it might be distributed and discussed in the Bureaux

on the first sitting. The President read to the Chamber a letter from the President of the Chamber of Peer, informing him of the nomination of Melers. Pastoret, Deseze, Chateaubriand, and Choisseul, as Secretaries of that Chamber.

At the request of the President, M. Maine de Biran ascended the Tribune, and afked permission to be heard at the next Sitting, on a motion relative to the regulation of the Chamber.

On the motion of M. Conicourt, M. Blondel d' Aubers was declared a Member of the

The Sitting then rose, and adjourned until to-morrow at noon, for the discussion of the proposed Law in the Bureaux.

The debates in the Chamber of Peers have hitherto been much more importent than those | visited with temporary suppression?

Peers presented to the King the night before list, was not adopted without much discussion andgreat difference of opinion. There were many alterations in the one originally proposed by Lally Tollendal.

For instance, instead of seliciting from the King, justice, the retribution of rewards for fidelity, punishment of the guilty, and finally, purifications, he is asked for a just retribution of rewards and punishments, and for the purity of administrations. In addition to thefe alterations, the following words were inferted-to cause the administration of justice to flourish according to the existing laws.

In this discussion, M. de Trondeville proposed to omit the words, existing laws, because according to his opinion, extraordinary means ought to be adopted.

Count Barbe Marbois oppofed the claufe which asked from the King justice and the retribution of punishments. He appealed to the ancient and modern laws which agree in regarding a Judge as challengeable if he has made any recommendation or folicitation in an affair on which he is called to decide. Public opinion would apply this principle to the Chamber of Peers in the situation in which it stood, whether regarded as to its Consti tutional competency, or to its knowledge of the lists already published. He moved the omiffion of the claufe.

A Peer remarked, that only general observations were, in the present case, under the consideration of the Chamber.

Count Ba be Marbois replied, that the recommendation evidently applied to persons accused, and who were already under recognizance, of the law, and infisted on the omillion.

The Duke of Richelien supported the motton, and expressed a wish, if it should be thought proper to retain the clause, that the recommendation of justice thould not apply to the past, but only to the fature.

The Duke of Brolin spoke to the same effed. The Bishop of Langres opposed the change. He thought that the Judges might with propriety recommend the exercise of justice, provided they make no mention of the criminals.

Boron Seenier, in support of this doctrine, referred to the celebrated affair of the Duke d'Aignillon, in which the Parliament claimed its violated comperence.

The Duke de Broglio observed, that the competence of the Chamber was not disputed,

M. de Lally Tollendal defended the new draft of the Address, with rega d to the Part in question. It appeared to bim to contain only general expres-

sions and the most perfect moderation. The Duke of Broglio voted for the omission precisely on the ground of the cautious manner in which the clause appeared to be expressed. It is proper to declare plainly what we mean. The phrase signifies something, or nothing; but what is deducted from it in appea ance, is added to it in reality. If, as the Duke of Richetieu unders'ands it, only fu ure offences are referred to, let that be frankly sa ed ; if it be not, the objection must remain, however much the language may be softened. It is to the substance of the idea the public will look, under wha ever form you may present it to them. I move the suppression of the whole paragraph after the words, tutelary throne become the altar of the country.

Count Castellane supported the amendment for insering the words in future. He observed that the Chamber of Deputies, which did not try the crime of High Treason, might with less impropriety solicit from the King or recommend to him the exer-

cise of justice. Count Monville declared, that he had been struck with the silence observed by his Majesty, respecting the acts of rigour which it was wished to recommend to him; & also respecting that purity of administration, which he did not understand, and of which the King had said nothing. If you did not suppress the paragraph in question, you will detoriorate, by the influence you are attempt. ing to exercise, that independence in which the distinct powers of the Government ought to exist.

Count Mole, on the reading of the passage in the address, which exptelses an enlogium on the meafure adopted by the King for augmenting the national representation, proposed its omission, unless the fame motive which was assigned for the measure by his Majesty was added, namely, the imperious circumstances in which the throne is placed. Count Montesquion moved its total omission, as a question of so much importance

The Duke of Orleans proposed the amendment which was finally adopted in the following terms :-The Chamber recognizes the beneficent intentions of His Majesty in the augmentation of the number of Deputies.

#### MORNING HERALD, OCTOBER 13.

The Paris Papers of Monday, printed in fact in he course of Sunday night, bring, as might have been expected, but very little intelligence. The Journal des Debats is not amongst those received yesterday, Has this generally well conducted paper committed some offence, for which it has been

An expecta ion, which appears a very rational one, is enterrained that the Emperor of Buffa will not return to Paris. Since his Majesty with nessed the consummation of the joint exercities, in the conclusion of a Treaty of Prace, we can see nothing that is likely to require his presence in the French capital again, while there must be many claims upon his personal attention in several other

quarters. It has been thrown out, that the other Allied Powers have not had the benefit of his Imperial Majesty's cordial co-operation in the negociation of the necessary terms that have been obtained from France; but this is perhaps an inference drawn from circumstances, which did not altogether warrant it. It has, indeed been insinnated that he had taken up the cant about the war " being a war against Buonaparte, and as Buonaparte had been beaten, there ought at once to be an end of the business, and France ought to be left in the fame si uation as the was before the lent hereself to the designs of this fellow!" For our part, we know nothing in the public or private life of the Emperor Alexander, to justify fuch fuspicion of mental imbecility. Why it would be upon a par with the drivelling of the party, a morning or two ago, in an article adopted by them from Civizen , in Hamshire! They might almost as well talk of it having been a war against Serjeans Neakes, or Corporal Styles.

The force that was marshalled by the Allies was not placed in array against the mere individual, Napoleon Buonaparie, for any fingle Englishman would have been sufficient for such a purpose ; but against the Usurper of another's Crown-the leader French brigands-the principal exciting cause of de honest national ambicion, and the director of a military spirit of aggression that would have desolated the world if it could have rolled on without opposition; and in the removal of Buonaparie, the head only of the political Hydra was taken off; the experience of the last few months has proved that the " thirteen arms" were left, and that the animal in losing its head, lost not his vial principle of mischief. If it were possible for the Emperor Alexander to forget the Russian thare of the suffering of Moscow, we might the readier be brought to harbour a suspicion that his Majesty proved himself in possession of a full there of the frailty of human nature, by enter aining the selfish consider. ation that though France were still to be dreaded, he was farthest removed from the danger, and that would be time enough for him to think of taking measures of precaution, after his triends, upon the spot, had been devoured. As such a feeling would, indeed, be very unworthy of an Emperor famed for his " magnanimity," such a conclusion against him, but upon the best grounds, would be unbecoming of us.

The Duke of Wellington has returned to Patis. Private accounts s are that the King of Prussia has left it ; and add, that the Emperor of Austria assured the local authorities at Dijon, that on the 7th instant, a part of his army would begin eva-

cuating the French territory.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL PORLIER. CORUNNA, Oc . 12 - After the arrest of General Purlier at Santiago, where he was thrown into the prifon of the inquisition, be was brought here on the 26th September. with fome efficers of his party, and hanged in the Campo de la Horea on the 3d instant.

The following is the Proclamation address: d by him to the Junta of Sayille :--

" Most Illustrious Signors-The deplorable and deprefeed situation in which the nation has been for this year past, and the couviction I feel that the people, at the fame time that they value than own felicity, desire, if possible, to maintain the most constant fidelity to our beloved King and Muster Don Ferdinand the Seventh, and desiring on my part to contribute to the one and to the other, since I cannot but be extremely femible to the evils which this people fuff r, I have ref Ived at the request of the troops which compose the army of this kingdom, to execute the change which circumstances point out as necessary and conformable to the general will. In confequence, I have assumed the chief command and interim of this army and kingdom, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned at Cadiz; and I shall employ myself in restoring as much as poseible the rational and temporal liberty. which the fame constitution bestows on the people as the basis and foundation of the general prosperity. That these measures may take effect, the Juntas will proceed immediately to direct the public opinion according to the tenor of the annexed Proclamation and Manifes. to, establishing as far as possible the ofages and regulations as marked out by the Constitution, till the meeting of the Provincial Junta, which will henceforwarded take upon affelf all these cases. The people, depending on this illustrious Junta, must be informed of the jus; tice and moderation of my operations, the fole object of which is to deliver them from the

( Continued in the Supplement.)

#### SUPPLEMENT THE BOMBAY COURIER.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1816.

#### ( Continued from the last Page )

heavy yoke of slavery they themselves havthewn fuch an eager drire to throw off. On the receipt of this, for its punctu-l and exact execution you will give me, Gentlemen, the due advice, causing it to be circulated and posted up in all public places of the district. "God preferve you, Gintlemen, many years.

" Corunna 18th September, 1815. (Signed) " JUAN DIEZ PORLIER " To the Members of the Junta of the City of Seville."

The late General Porlier left orders in his testament that he fhould be put in a chest, locked with a k-y, and that this should b given to his wif-, with a handkerchief steep. ed in his last tears, and that when circumf tances should permit, he should be placed in a Pantheon with the following inferiprion.

" Here repofe the ofhes of Don Juan Diez Porlier, General of the Spanish Armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook agrinet the enemies of his country, but died a victim of civil difsentions.

" Feeling fouls, refpett the afhes of an un"

" OCTOBER 3. 1815." " My b-loved Wife !- The Almighty, who disposes of men according to his will has designed to call me to himself in order to give me in eternal life that tranquillity and eafe which I have not enj yed in this world. We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore it is uf-lefs to grieve when this hour approaches. On this account, I most tenderly beferch you to receive this last blow of the ill fate which has perf-cuted De wirh the fame tranquillity and ferenity which I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind death th y inflict up. on me, since it can dishonour only the wicked, but covers the good with honour and glory. I repeat to you, that if I take with me any confolation to the world of truth, it is that of being persuaded that ob ying me at this mo. mentas you have always done hisherto, you will be confoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals. In the fequel you will receive my last will, which yon will endeavour to fulfil as far as possible. Father Sanchez, who will be the bearer, a Monk of our Patron St. Augustine, will deliver you this, and will communicate to you -verbally other things which I confide to him under confession. I again recommend you to conform to what I desire, since the contrary, besides being prejudicial to your fafery, will not tend to the good of your foul. Adieu! I. O. DE LA C.

CORUNNA, OCT. 12 .- In confequence of the late events, numerous proclamations have been published here and at Santiago; one of the 23d Sept. by Mr. Josef Peaci, Military Governor of Santiago, thanking the people and the foldiers for the proofs they have given of their loyalty, and promising to represent it to the King.

October 2 .- One o'clock at night."

A fecond from the fame to the officers, &c. of the territory of Tabeyros, who were the first to hasten to assist the capital of the pro-

#### THE EVENING STAR.

#### OCTOBER 11, 1815.

The opening of the S-fiion of the two Chambers of France is announced in the Paris Papers of Surday. The Speech of the King on this occasion announced the fettlement of the Treaty with the allies. The terms have not yet been officially announced, but by private accounts from Paris, we learn that by the Treaty the following fortrefses are to be occupied for a time by the Allies, as cautionary depots, viz .- Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, LaQuelnoy, Landrecies A. vefnes, Givet, Mizieres, S dan, Montmedi, Thionville, Longway, Birch, and Fort Louit with its tete de pont.

.The following places are to be ceded in perpetuiry : Landau, Sar Louis, Phillipville, Marienburg; Huaninguen, to be demolished; Manaco, not to be garrifoned; Vefaix, to be

The contribution has been reduced from 800 millions to 7 10 millions of france; and report states, that if any attempt be made by the French to over urn the new G vernment, the fonrteen fortreftes given in pledge are to be. long to the allies in perpetuity.

Our Readers will observe in the Report of the Royal Sitting, that some interruption took place during the administ ring of the Othi. The Journal de D bate, one ef the best write ten and most accurate of all the Paris Papers, thus details the circumstance :

" The ceremony was interrupted for an instant by a remarkable incident. We though we heard one of the Peers, M. de la Burdon. naye Blofrac, add to the preferibed obligation, faving a d xc-pring what concerns the Catholic religi n' Ose of the D paries of the Tarn, M. Domingen, faid- B-fore taking the oath, I . fk from my Lord and King, permif sin to fpeak.' A movement of for prize was manifested in the Assembly. The Doke of Richelieu, after taking the orders of the King. faid, 'According to the imm morial utage of the Monarchy, no perfin can speak without ord is the business to go on. M. Domingen then simply said. I swear."

f We ere af ured, faye the Elitor of the Journal des D bate, that M. Dimingen, is a Protestant, and that he wished to fay, "fav" ing and excepting all that concerns Religit

That any who had heard the addteft of the Vicar General to the King on his reaching the Church of Notre Dame should have hestrated to take an oath which, by constituction, might imply an alsent to fuch impiery and nonfenfe, can furpife none who consider the nature of an oath. " In restoring them [the statues of Louis XIII and XIV]," fays this Priest " to their places in this sanctuary, at the feet of the Mother of God, your Maj sty Manciates yourfelf with the vow and prous off ting of your ancestors; and confirms the ancient and indiffoluble alliance between the French Monarchy and onr Catholic Church !"

Y sterday the Duchefe of Wellington at. tended at the Commander in Chief's Office in the Horfe Guards.

The Archdoke John and the Archdoke Lewis are exp & d in London on Sunday. The house in Straiford place is preparing for their reception, at the expence of Government.

#### THE STAR, -OCTOBER 14, 1815.

#### SPAIN.

That the Spaniards, who, as a nation, be haved with fuch loyalty and bravery as not only to fucceed in emancipating their own country, but in contributing largely to the overthrow of French tyranny throughout Europe, regret the circum tances into which they have been brought by the folly of their beloved Ferdinand, and that many sigh for an opportuni y to break their prefent fetters, is proved by every thing that transpires refp-fting the real state of Spain. The Subjoin. ed letter from Madrid, though not fo recent as other accounts from that capital already before our readers, will be read with much interest. We are concerned to add, however, that ripe as the general feeling among ration. al men feems to be for fuch a change as may better the general condition of the kingdom, we are not without apprehension that Porlier's attempt has failed! In the Paris Papers which we have received this morning, there are extracts from the Madrid Official Gazette, announcing the infurrection at Corunna, and stating in vague terms the arrest of Porlier. Bur, even now, the people will emancipate themselves, and punish the bad men who act as the advisers of Ferdinand; for the accounts to which we allude, and which we fhall fub. join, are from the feat of Government-the place of manufacture of the statements intend. ed for the public eye; and we are still with. ont any accounts direct from Corunna, St. Jago, or any neighbouring port-t circumf. tance hardly to be accounted for, but on the supposition that things have not returned to their former state in that quarter of Spain.

PRIVATE LETTER. " Madrid, September 22.

or I avail myfelf of no common opportunity of writing to you by a fafe hand, what I could never venture to trust by post, for really this cannot now be trusted. Foreign letters here are much neglected, or unfaithfully ferved. Correspondence is r-ceived late, very uncer. tainly, or is totally suppress d. Some letters

you, is the state of things.

" Ferdinand is always the fame; I fay Ferdinand simply, because I scruple to call him King, sinc. I am convinced that he reigns against the will of the King, his father; it is clear he reigns against the will of his people and we have just learnt, against the wish a of the Allied Sovereigns. The Allied Princes have written to him a Note, in which they loudly declare to him their fovereigns difplea. fure for the manner in which he conducts him. felf towards his people since his return to Spain. This is a document that really dies honour to the noble fentimen with which the Allis appear to be animated. In it they describe as obnexious and disgraceful to all crowned heads, the conduct of Ferdinand, treating it as the most suited to render his royal dignity odious, to implicate Sovereig is with their people, and as opposed to the present enlightened state of the nations of Europe; they besides express to him, in the most vehement terms, the univerfal fcandal caufed by the ingratitude and crucity with which he treats Spanish Patriots, by whose heroic ffers Ferdinand himfelf, as well as the other Alli-d Princes have been seated on thir thrones, in configuence of their constancy with which they k-pt up the war, till the general usurper of crowns and scroves was cast d.wr.

" Yest-rday, it appears, Ferdinand an. fwered this meritorious communication, and (I am fure you will be aftonished) he treats each Sovereign respectively, in as absolute a manner as he does his own Span fh vassals, telling th-m in substance, that as Sovereign Lord, as he is of Spain by the Grace of Gid, he can do whitever he chooses, without giving any account of his conduct but to God and his Conf-ff or, and that no one has a right to interfere in what he does. We fall now fee what the Allies think of him.

" The incimate ally of Ferdinand, and with whom we may fay he has an off nive and defensive league, is the Pope, on whose ( spiritual ) troops and arms he prefumes he can rely, in order to face all the Powers in Europe, as well as to fubject the Spaniards. His fa. vourice Ally in the fecond degree, appears to be the Duke D'Angouleme, and the general opinion here among those who have any, is, that the entry of our troops into France ( after the d feat of the French troops had been known) was more in concert with D'Angoul-me than Louis XVIII. Thefe fame troops have now returned extremely dissatisfied, for in France, at leaft they had bread to eat, but in Spain they have not even shelter over their heads-Some have even been obliged to live on the foup the convents distribute daily to the poor. This discontent is general, especially in O'Donnel's (Abifbill's ) army, where there are ferious difturbances. In the provinces, also, disguft is not wanting. Contributions are livied in the most rigorous manner, but no one knows what becomes of the money. No one is paid, but those who furround the throne. This certainly must foon create fome dreadful expl fion. For a long time back rumours are flying about of preparations for insurrections in the provinces. In Catalonia, and all the kingdom of Arragon, much is talked about calling to the throne one of the Princes of the House of Austria. You already are aware of the inveterate hatred of the Catelans toward the Bourbons. The courtiers, in order to stifle thefe rumours, spread abroad that the Spanish B urbon branch is going to be united with the House of Austria by the marriage of Fer. dinand with Leopoldina, sister to the ex spoufe of Napoleon. This certainly would be a real misfortune, and on the part of Austria would be no other than to cast her Infantas to the

#### OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

From the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary. Madrid, September 27.

Some troops of the garrifon of Corunna, seduced, by the Mareschalde Camp Din Juin Daz Porlier, (known by the name of Marquetiso, ) rofe in infurrection, on the moin ng of the 19 h, against the legitimate Authorities, publishing f-diciously the Contitution of the filf-s yl-d Extraordinary Cortes, and arresting the Captain-General and Intendant, bear evident signs of having been opined, or without the people of the aforefaid city have there are really open; for which reaf not one ing taken any part in these after. In order daris to write his mind; and I request you to to make his detestable prijet fucceed, and to be cautions, for two words are sufficient to keep up his usurped authority, the same Porsir George Wood, R. A. Colonel Sir Colin Campbell,

ruin an innocent family. Such, I can affure lier circulated sediti us proclamations, which, far from producing any bad ff ct, filled the loval inhabitants with indignation .- The fucerfs was commensurate with the enterprize; for he fire of infurr clion was fearcely well lighted when it wis im ither d, as appears from the fubj sined official letter, addrefis ed to Don P dra Cevall .

FIRST LETTER.

Corunea, 23d September. Excellency - Full of joy at the sight of the pool- who are celebrating the vict ry of their King and of justice, I have the honour to announce to you the agreeable intelligence that the formes of norror which were propar d for the loyal people, by Don. Jun Doz Por lier, are happily terminated. Dn laun fet out from this city in the night b tween the 21.t and 22d, with a finall number of triops which he thought most faithful to his cauf-, and followed by fome pi-ces of artillary; they direct d their mirch upon St. J.g., whence I received the intelligence that he was abandoned by the greater part of his followers, and completely routed by the faithful troops which await d him, and who were, it is faid. commanded by the Marechal de Camp Don Padro d'Avalos.

"Upon this intelligence, the foldiers e mposing the garrifon of this place marched out, or rather took flight, to avoid the fury of the p-ople, leaving not even a fentinel behind them. We hope every instant to fee the legitimate authorities restored, and to: enjoy that peace which a single man had disturbed. I can affare your Excellency, that I have feen with the greatest pleasure all the Au horities and the employers of all claff's tetitfy, in the most heroic manner, their love

for their Sovereign, "P. S - The General has left the Castle." SECOND LETTER.

" Corunns, 22d September. " Excellency .- I have k-pr the Courier until half past I ven, in order that the Capt. General may communicate to his Majesty his b-ing fet at liberty, the restoration of tranquility in this city, and of the flight of G-neral Porlier, and his partisans, who according to the news brought by an Officer from Betanzos, has been taken and carried into that towa."

#### BRITISH CHRONICLE,

OCTOBER 13, 1815.

The account of the Duke of Wellington have ing been lately hooted out of the King of Frane ce's box, at the Italian Theatre, in Paris, ia perfectly correct. This box is exclusively for the Royal Family; and it feems that the Duke, having gone to the Theatre in compliment to Catalani, her hosbind showed him into it, his Grace not knowing whose it was.

We are informed by a Gentleman who has recently left Paris, that the Duke of Welling. ton constantly wears five cockades in his hat, each above the other; his drefs in general in very plain, but when at Court or at public places, his Grace's coat is completely covered with the most brilliant and fplendid insignia of all the principal Orders of Knighthood in

By the cession of East Fri flind to Hano. ver, a point of communication with the Continent upon a territory belonging to the Sovereign of Great Britain has been at length ob. tained.

#### LONDON GAZETTE-SEPT. 21.

Downing Street,-September 23. Dispatches of which the following are copies have been received at this Office by Lord Bathurst addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Duke of Welling-

PARIS, 2D AUGUST, 1815.

My Lord,
I have the honor to enclose a List of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of a Knight respectively of the order of Maria Theresa in testimony of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of their Services and conduct, particularly in the late battles in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lord-ship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and request his Royal Highness's permission for them respectively to wear the same.

I have &c-

WELLINGTON. To be Commanders of the order of Maria Theresa. Lieutenant General the Marquiss of Anglesea, G. C. B. and Lieutenant General Lord Hill, G. C. B.

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B. Major General Sir James Kempt, K. C. P. Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. Colonel Sir John

Coldstream Guards, Colonel Sir John Osborne, K. C. Coldstream Guards, Colonel Sir John Osborne, K. C. B. 52d Regt. Colonel Alexander Woodford Coldstream Guards, Colonel the Honorable Frederick Ponsonby, 12th Light Dragoons, Colonel Hilton B. Hervey, 14th Light Dragoous Colonel Carmichael Smith R. E. Lieut. Colonel James Macdonald, Coldstream Guards, Lieut. Colonel Sir Robert Hill, Knt. Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B. 1st Guards. Lieut. Colonel Robert Dick, 42d Regt. Lieut, Colonel Neil Douglass, 79th Regt. Lieut. Colonel Lord Saltoun 1st Guards. Regt. Lieut. Colonel Lord Saltoun 1st Guards.
PARIS, 21st Augst, 1815.

My Lord,
I hav the honor to enclose a list of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Russia has confered decoration of different Classes of the Orders of St. George, Ann and Wladimir respectively in testimony of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of their Services and conduct, particularly in the late Battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship will lay before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept the same.

I have &c. WELLINGTON. Second Class, St. George. Lieut. General the Marquis of Anglesea-Lieutenant General Lord Hill.

Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton—Major General Cook—Major General Kempt.

Colonels—Sir J. Elley, Reyneil, Sir A. Barnard,
Hon. A. Abercromby, Sir C. Campbell, Sir J. Colborne, Woodford, Hon. F. Ponsonby, Hervey, Sir
R. Hill, Lord F. Somerset, Lord Saltoun.

Major General Sir O. Vandeleur—Major General Sir J. Byng—Major Ceneral Sir D. Pack.

Third Class, St. Wladimir.

Major General Lord F. Somerset—Major General Sir J. Lambert—Major General Sir C. Grant—Major General Mitchel Mitchel.

character in the vote, that the Chritian Religion was an obnoxious superstition, and that it belonged to the high character of the Age of Reason to rescue itself from the established knavery of Priests and Kings. He followed up this profession of principles by a suitable line of conducts he hunted out the unfortunate Clergy, he persecuted their persons; he drove them from their flocks and cures; and, as far as in him lay, he endeavoured to bring Religion into popular contempt by orbibition it in horses, and in race. We shall not be carbiblities it in horses, and in race. by exhibiting it in beggary and in rage. We shall yet live long enough to see the full justice of heaven overtake this philosophical scoundrel, and afford another example to man and nations that it is not safe to scorn the majesty of God.

Talleyrand is another bloodhound from the same nest; but a feeble cur, who with the maw to lick up the blood, wanted the courage to spill it; a wretch, whose principles, rather than whose person, -whose aspiring mind, rather than whose person,—whose aspiring mind, rather than whose cowardly hand, has led to half the crimes of France. This man, too, was one of the Renegade Bishops under the antient Monarchy; one of those who acknowledged Christianity to be a system of knavery and delusion, but doubted (the wretch) whether his Majesty the Emperor world not act wisely to retain so useful a superstition.

Can any one with the feelings of an honest man have any pity for the fall of criminals like these; can any one feel but one sentiment, -that of a warm and generous joy, that the good and benevolent King has been enabled to emancipate himself from such keepers., Most fervently do we pray, that it will please the Ma-ker of all things, and the Upholder of what he has made to restore, with as little punishment as is possible, but with as much as in necessary, this deluded nation to religion, to humanity, and to law; and thus to terminate for ever and effectually the most atrocious rebellion against himself which Christian ages have produced.

mink, must feel the same sacon in the change of the French Ministry, and in the expulsion of two of those atrocious felons against God and man, who, to the long disgrace of the French name, have been conspicuous actors in the public affairs of that kingdom.

Fouche, the Duke of Otranto, began his course very early in the French Revolution. The parties in France were then two, the Jacobins and the Brissotines. Fouche united himself with the latter of the two, but had the good fortune, or rather we presume the cunning to escape the common fate, when Robespierre and Marat sent them in a body to the scaffold. The Jacobins, themselves, at length had their ture, & the greater part of their leaders perished under the guillotine.

Fouche now came from his lurking place.

The punishment of these atrocious leaders of the Jacobins was now bringing their principles and party into contempt. This did not suite the purposes of Fouche, who hated the men whilst he loved the party. He accordingly appeared in the Assemblies as the advocate of their principles in politics and religion. He proposed, we believe, or at least he was a leadin &

r ner son, the title of Majesty, retension whatsoever to the Crown of France. Her Imperial Highness will, from benceforward, assume the titles of Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Parma. Her Son will be called Hereditary Prince of Parma.

The Act was read with solemnity by the Councellor of State, M. de Hondeliffe ; it was afterwards presented for signature by Prince Metternich, who performed the functions of Chancellor of the Court and State, and as the senior Councellor of State and Conference. Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Parma having retired with the Marchioness of Scarampt, who has succeeded the late Marchioness of Brignoles as Grand Mis. tress, the new Grand Master, the Marquis of Sanvitali, assembled all the persons attached to the Court of the Princess and read to them this Act, that they might conform to it.

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