



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary 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 particularly 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.

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 15th and the latter on the 31st of the current month, their sale will take place by public Outcry, 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, Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MARCH 1816.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock, will be disposed of, by public Auction, under the Tamarind Tree, three Horses received from the Ameers of Scind on the Honorable Company's account.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor, J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Paymaster.

CIVIL PAY OFFICE, 9TH MARCH 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Tuesday, 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.

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

PUBLISHED

AND READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

The Bombay Calendar,

AND

ALMANAC.

FOR

1816,

PRICE 8 RUPEES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT EDUIJEE BHICCAJEE a Servant of the late Mr. CONSTABLE having lately sold by Public Auction to NOWROJEE 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 BHICCAJEE MERJEE & CO. within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 8th March 1816.

પાલિકાના અધિકારી

અમર. હાંધી. આપીએચબી

પારશી. એલ. એ. ની ખાજ. આગાખામ રનાર. મીશતર. કનેશતીખાલનો. ચાકર. હ તો. એ. ધની. એ. પોતાનુ. ગોરેર. એ. ક. મો કું. કોટ. મધનુ. લીલાકું. કરીને. વે. ઝીકું. પારશી. નવરોજી. મો. એ. કળને. એ. ગોરેર કુપર. હર. એ. ક. કો. ધનો. દાલો. ધ. આ. એ ગોરેર. કો. ધ. એ. ગીરવી. લી. ધુ. હો. એ. તે. ધ. ની. આજ. દી. નથી. દી. ન. ૧૪. ની. મુદત મો. આ. વી. ને. પારશી. ની. ખાજ. મેરજની. કમપનીને. ગોરેર. કરે. નહી. તો. તે. ધ. ની. તેથી. પારે. જ. ચા. શે *

તા. ૮ મી. મારચ ૧૮૧૬

MADEIRA WINE LISBON D.° AND PORT D.°

SIR 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 Merchant, 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 Market.

RUPEES PIPE. Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Lisbon ditto, 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.

THOMAS SURRAGE, RESPECTFULLY informs the public 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 - - - - 4-0-00 Burning Lampas - - - 4-0-00 Docking - - - - 8-0-00 Trimming - - - - 2-2-00 Necking - - - - 30-0-00 Castrating - - - - 30-0-00 Cropping - - - - 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. Bombay, 8th March 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Additional Subscribers in aid of the Waterloo fund.

Table listing names and amounts in Rupees: Lieut. Col. Boye, 100; Lieut. W. Spratt, 45; Lieut. C. Gray, 50; Assistant Surgeon A. Paton, 45; Capt. Charles Keys, 200; Capt. Mainwaring, 12; Capt. Baines, 50; Capt. Richard Morgan, 50; Lieut. Black, 40; Lieut. Arthur, 35; Lieut. Greenway, 30; Lieut. 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., 250; Capt. Delamotte, 60; Lieut. Napier, 40; Lieut. Graham, 50; Capt. Lawrence, 100.

Bombay, March 9th 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS, BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st MARCH 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. LIEUTENANT, H. D. Robertson having returned from furlough granted him on the 21st of October 1814, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that he resume the command of the Baroda, Independent Company on arrival at that station and that Lieutenant Wilson the 2d Bat. 1st Regiment Native Infantry who Commanded the Company during the absence of Lieutenant Robertson, join his Regiment. Bombay Castle 2d March 1816. The following Promotion is ordered to take place in the Regiment of European Infantry: Ensign Richard O. Merion to be Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Steel deceased, -Date of Rank, -15th February 1816. Bombay Castle 4th March 1816. The leave of absence granted by the Resident Baroda to Lieutenant George Wilson Commanding his Escort, to the Presidency on his private concerns and to be absent on that account, for a period of Weeks, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle 5th March 1816. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the details of Foot and Horse Artillery on the Deccan be placed under the command of a field Officer of that Regiment, who is to be vested with the general superintendance and control over the ordnance and stores belonging to the Department of the Commissary of Stores, with the subsidiary force, and to appoint Major G. B. Bellis to that command. The period of Major General Boyd's service on the Staff having expired on the 4th of this Month, under the operation of the Hon'ble Court's orders of the 30th of April 1813, 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 Presidency in succession to Major General Boyd subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of directors. Bombay Castle 7th March 1816. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant J. G. Richards to be adjutant, vice 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, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS DATED 2D MARCH 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following promotion in the Civil Service to complete the Establishment required by the Hon'ble Courts orders, dated the 8th April 1789. Messrs. J. F. Sparrow, -R. Jenkins, -B. Rowles, -John Romer, -Claudius James Rich, -To be Senior Merchants. Messrs. G. W. Anderson, -J. D. Devire, -J. A. Dunlop, -S. Martineau, -J. Reg. -J. H. Pelly, -W. Wilkins, -To be Junior Merchants. Messrs. A. Burnett, -Charles Norris, -J. Henderson, -Charles Law, -John Bax, -B. Doveton, -G. Mote, -To be Factors. By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.



BOMBAY. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1816.

...received during

order; and the public interest requires that their turbulent designs and detestable enterprises should be efficaciously repressed. There are men whose moral conduct depends solely on the fear of punishment. It is against these criminals, who form the greater portion of the species, that our present laws are in many respects unavailing. The penal code does not express itself in a manner sufficiently precise on the subject of seditious cries and speeches, tending to instigate crimes against the internal safety of the State. That code could not foresee the attack which might be directed against the Constitutional Charter, since the latter did not exist when the code was framed. Calumnious imputations, insults, 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 insults and calumnies directed against private individuals. But to the necessity of a positive law on these matters, is joined that of a speedy pursuit and punishment, which to serve as an effectual example, must be inflicted promptly after the crime. Offences so frequent that it is necessary to characterize them, may be pursued correctionally; now, pursued in a correctional manner is in its nature very speedy, and the judges are in general very near the spot 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, insults and outrageous expressions against the King and his family; and the plan proposes to determine the punishments due to these crimes. We think it defines them with precision. Cries, speeches, calumnies, &c. are punished but in the case of their publicity; writings which re-produce, or, as it may be said, multiply these offences under another form, acts which attack publicly and wickedly the respectable ensigns of the Royal authority, ought to be equally punished. The same observation applies to different acts and speeches which derive their principal offensive character from present circumstances, and which tend to shake the confidence which is due to the promises of the King, and to the Constitutional Charter. Without doubt we should have considered the King and his august House as too highly elevated to be reached by calumny, insult, or injury, did not a long and grievous experience teach us that these proceedings form the prelude of revolution and treason, and that they tend, by destroying respect, to undermine the throne and to diminish the veneration and love due by so many claims to the Monarch, for the purpose of weakening his authority. Insults directed against him are offered to the State. They compromise the dignity and safety of the nation, a system followed by calumnies and insults, insensibly prepares minds for the development 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 proposed to you, are imprisonment, surveillance under the authority of the High Police of the State, privation of the rights of voting, election and eligibility, and qualification for public and administrative functions, or bearing arms. The punishments are correctional, because it is believed, that their immediate application, without being injurious to justice, will be still more effectual than their extent. We have endeavoured to proportion these punishments to the nature of their crimes. Thus we have supposed, that he who shall endeavour to excite tumult in the State, cannot justly pretend to exercise his political rights, that he who disturbs the public order should be excluded, at least for a time, from exercising public functions, that he who threatens, by indirect provocations, public and private safety, cannot, without endangering the tranquillity of the citizen, obtain the privilege of bearing arms. We intend, Gentlemen, to read to you the proposed Law. It has been mediated by the King. The knowledge and experience of the Chambers will give to it the necessary 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, shall be presented in our name to the Chamber of Deputies by our Keeper of the Seals, Peer of France,

and Count Portalis, Councillor in our Council of State, to whom we consign the charge of explaining its motives and sustaining the discussion thereon.

Art. 1. Are declared seditious all cries, and all speeches uttered in public places, or such as are allotted to the habitual meeting of the citizens, all printed papers, or such not having been printed, which shall have been posted up, sold, distributed, or delivered to the Press, and which shall express the menace of an attack against the life, the person, or the authority of the King, or the lives of the persons of the Members of the royal family; which may be injurious or calumnious towards the King or the Members of his family; which shall excite to the taking up arms against the royal authority, to disobedience of the Constitutional Charter, & the laws, disregard of the authority of the Magistrates or Agents of the Government, legally constituted, or to the disturbance of public tranquillity by acts of violence towards persons and property; by which shall 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 succession to the throne.

Art. 2. The speeches or writings mentioned in the first clause of the preceding article, whether containing indirect provocations to the offences described in the said article, or wickedly announcing that crimes or offences of that nature should or ought to be committed, or manifesting an intention to commit them, are equally declared seditious.

Art. 3. Are guilty of seditious acts, all persons who shall circulate or countenance, either alarms concerning the inviolability of the property called national, or reports of a pretended re-establishment of tithes, or feudal rights, or accounts tending to alarm the citizens respecting the maintenance of the legitimate authorities, or to shake their fidelity.

Art. 4. Are declared seditious acts, the removal or degradation of the white flag, of the arms of France, and other signs of the Royal 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 authorized by the King.

Art. 5. All persons guilty of the afore said speeches, cries, or acts—all authors, printers, and distributors 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 shall further remain after the expiration of their punishment, under the superintendence of the High Police, for a space of time, which shall be determined by the sentence, and which shall not exceed five years, the whole conformably to the third Chapter of the first Book of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the criminal prosecution and application of the more serious punishments prescribed by the Penal Code, in case of the seditious 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 offenders mentioned in the present law.

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

(Signed) "LOUIS.
(Countersigned) "BARBE MARBOIS.

"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 Peers, informing him of the nomination of Messrs. Pastoret, Dessez, Chateaubriand, and Choiseul, as Secretaries of that Chamber.

At the request of the President, M. Maine de Biran ascended the Tribune, and asked 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 Chamber.

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 important than those

in the other Chamber. The address of the Peers presented to the King the night before last, was not adopted without much discussion and great difference of opinion. There were many alterations in the one originally proposed by Lally Tollendal.

For instance, instead of soliciting 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 these alterations, the following words were inserted—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 opposed the clause 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 solicitation 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 Constitutional competency, or to its knowledge of the facts already published. He moved the omission of the clause.

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

Count Ba de Marbois replied, that the recommendation evidently applied to persons accused, and who were already under recognition of the law, and insisted on the omission.

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

The Duke of Broglie spoke to the same effect.

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.

Biron Secrier, in support of this doctrine, referred to the celebrated affair of the Duke d'Aiguillon, in which the Parliament claimed its violated competence.

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

M. de Lally Tollendal defended the new draft of the Address, with regard to the Part in question. It appeared to him to contain only general expressions and the most perfect moderation.

The Duke de Broglie 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 appearance, is added to it in reality. If, as the Duke of Richelieu understands it, only future offences are referred to, let that be frankly said; 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 whatever form you may present it to them. I move the suppression of the whole paragraph after the words, tutelary throne became the altar of the country.

Count Castellane supported the amendment for inserting the words in future. He observed that the Chamber of Deputies, which did not try the crime of High Treason, might wish less impropriety solicit from the King or recommend to him the exercise 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 deteriorate, by the influence you are attempting 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 expresses an eulogium on the measure adopted by the King for augmenting the national representation, proposed its omission, unless the same motive which was assigned for the measure by his Majesty was added, namely, the imperious circumstances in which the throne is placed. Count Montesquieu moved its total omission, as a question of so much importance ought not to be prejudged.

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 the 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 visited with temporary suppression?

An expectation, which appears a very rational one, is entertained that the Emperor of Russia will not return to Paris. Since his Majesty has witnessed the consummation of the joint exertions in the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace, 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 negotiation 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 insinuated 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 same situation as she was before she lent herself to the designs of this fellow!" For our part, we know nothing in the public or private life of the Emperor Alexander, to justify such suspicion 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 Citizen C—, in Hampshire! They might almost as well talk of it having been a war against Sergeant Neakes, or Corporal Styles.

The force that was marshalled by the Allies was not placed in array against the mere individual, Napoleon Buonaparte, for any single Englishman would have been sufficient for such a purpose; but against the Usurper of another's Crown—the leader of French brigades—the principal exciting cause of an honest national ambition, 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 Buonaparte, 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 vital principle of mischief. If it were possible for the Emperor Alexander to forget the Russian share of the suffering of Moscow, we might the reader be brought to harbour a suspicion that his Majesty proved himself in possession of a full share of the frailty of human nature, by entertaining the selfish consideration that though France were still to be dreaded, he was farthest removed from the danger, and that it would be time enough for him to think of taking measures of precaution, after his friends, 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 Paris. Private accounts state 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 evacuating the French territory.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL PORLIER.

CORUNNA, Oct. 12.—After the arrest of General Porlier at Santiago, where he was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, he was brought here on the 26th September, with some officers of his party, and hanged in the Campo de la Horea on the 3d instant.

The following is the Proclamation addressed by him to the Junta of Baylle:—

"Most Illustrious Signors!—The deplorable and depressed situation in which the nation has been for this year past, and the conviction I feel that the people, at the same time that they value their own felicity, desire, if possible, to maintain the most constant fidelity to our beloved King and Master Don Ferdinand the Seventh, and desiring on my part to contribute to the one and to the other, since I cannot but be extremely sensible to the evils which this people suffer, I have resolved 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 consequence, I have assumed the chief command *ad interim* of this army and kingdom, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned at Cadix; and I shall employ myself in restoring as much as possible the rational and temporal liberty, which the same 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 Manifesto, establishing as far as possible the usages and regulations as marked out by the Constitution, till the meeting of the Provincial Juntas, which will henceforward take upon itself all these cases. The people, depending on this illustrious Junta, must be informed of the justice and moderation of my operations, the sole object of which is to deliver them from this

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED:

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

heavy yoke of slavery they themselves have thrown such an eager desire to throw off. On the receipt of this, for its punctilious 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 preserve you, Gentlemen, 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 should be put in a chest, locked with a key, and that this should be given to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in his last tears, and that when circumstances should permit, he should be placed in a Pantheon with the following inscription:

"Here repose the ashes of Don Juan Diez Porlier, General of the Spanish Armies, who was fortunate in what he undertook against the enemies of his country, but died a victim of civil dissensions.

"Feeling souls respect the ashes of an unfortunate."

"OCTOBER 3, 1815."

"My beloved 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 ease which I have not enjoyed in this world. We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore it is useless to grieve when this hour approaches. On this account, I most tenderly beseech you to receive this last blow of the ill fate which has persecuted us with the same tranquillity and serenity which I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind death which is laid upon 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 consolation to the world of truth, it is that of being persuaded that obeying me at this moment as you have always done hitherto, you will be consoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals. In the sequel you will receive my last will, which you 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 safety, will not tend to the good of your soul. Adieu!
I. O. DE LA C.

October 2.—One o'clock at night.
CORUNNA, OCT. 12.—In consequence 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 soldiers for the proofs they have given of their loyalty, and promising to represent it to the King.

A second from the same to the officers, &c. of the territory of Tabeyros, who were the first to hasten to assist the capital of the province.

THE EVENING STAR.

OCTOBER 11, 1815.

The opening of the Session of the two Chambers of France is announced in the Paris Papers of Sunday. The Speech of the King on this occasion announced the settlement 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 fortresses are to be occupied for a time by the Allies, as cautionary depots, viz.—Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambay, LaQuefroy, Landrecies, Avesnes, Givet, Mizieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longway, Bitch, and Fort Louis with its tete de pont.

The following places are to be ceded in perpetuity: Landau, Sar Louis, Phillipville, Marienburg; Huaninguen, to be demolished; Manaco, not to be garrisoned; Vefaix, to be ceded to the Swiss.

The contribution has been reduced from 200 millions to 70 millions of francs; and report states, that if any attempt be made by the French to overturn the new Government, the fourteen fortresses 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 administration of the Oath. The Journal de Debats, one of the best written and most accurate of all the Paris Papers, thus details the circumstance:

"The ceremony was interrupted for an instant by a remarkable incident. We thought we heard one of the Peers, M. de la Bourdonnaye Blaisac, add to the prescribed obligation, saying and excepting what concerns the Catholic religion. One of the Deputies of the Town, M. Domingen, said—'Before taking the oath, I ask from my Lord and King, permission to speak.' A movement of surprise was manifested in the Assembly. The Duke of Richelieu, after taking the order of the King, said, 'According to the immemorial usage of the Monarchy, no person can speak without express permission of the King. The King orders the business to go on.' M. Domingen then simply said, 'I swear.'"

"We are assured, says the Editor of the Journal de Debats, that M. Domingen, is a Protestant, and that he wished to say, 'swearing and excepting all that concerns Religion.'"

That any who had heard the address of the Vicar General to the King on his reaching the Church of Notre Dame should have started to take an oath which, by construction, might imply an assent to such impiety and non-sense, can surprise none who consider the nature of an oath. "In restoring them [the statues of Louis XIII and XIV]," says this Priest, "to their places in this sanctuary, at the feet of the Mother of God, your Majesty associates yourself with the vow and pious offering of your ancestors; and confirms the ancient and indissoluble alliance between the French Monarchy and our Catholic Church!"

Yesterday the Dukes of Wellington attended at the Commander in Chief's Office in the Horse Guards.

The Archduke John and the Archduke Lewis are expected in London on Sunday. The house in Stratford place is preparing for their reception, at the expense of Government.

THE STAR.—OCTOBER 14, 1815.

SPAIN.

That the Spaniards, who, as a nation, be have with such loyalty and bravery as not only to succeed in emancipating their own country, but in contributing largely to the overthrow of French tyranny throughout Europe, regret the circumstances into which they have been brought by the folly of their beloved Ferdinand, and that many sigh for an opportunity to break their present fetters, is proved by every thing that transpires respecting the real state of Spain. The subjoined letter from Madrid, though not so 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 rational men seems to be for such 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 insurrection at Corunna, and stating in vague terms the arrest of Porlier. But, 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 shall subjoin, are from the seat of Government—the place of manufacture of the statements intended for the public eye; and we are still without any accounts direct from Corunna, St. Jago, or any neighbouring port—circumstance 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.
"I avail myself of no common opportunity of writing to you by a safe hand, what I could never venture to trust by post, for really this cannot now be trusted. Foreign letters here are much neglected, or unfavourably served. Correspondence is received late, very uncertainly, or is totally suppressed. Some letters bear evident signs of having been opened, or this are really open; for which reason no one dares to write his mind; and I request you to be cautious, for two words are sufficient to ruin an innocent family. Such, I can assure you, is the state of things.
"Ferdinand is always the same; I say Ferdinand simply, because I scruple to call him King, since 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 of the Allied Sovereigns. The Allied Princes have written to him a Note, in which they loudly declare to him their Sovereigns displeasure for the manner in which he conducts himself towards his people since his return to Spain. This is a document that really does honour to the noble sentiments with which the Allies appear to be animated. In it they describe as obnoxious and disgraceful to all crowned heads, the conduct of Ferdinand, treating it as the most suited to render his royal dignity odious, to implicate Sovereigns 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 universal scandal caused by the ingratitude and cruelty with which he treats Spanish Patriots, by whose heroic efforts Ferdinand himself, as well as the other Allied Princes have been seated on their thrones, in consequence of their constancy with which they kept up the war, till the general usurper of crowns and sceptres was cast down.
"Yesterday, it appears, Ferdinand answered this meritorious communication, and (I am sure you will be astonished) he treats each Sovereign respectively, in as absolute a manner as he does his own Spanish vassals, telling them in substance, that as Sovereign Lord, as he is of Spain by the Grace of God, he can do whatever he chooses, without giving any account of his conduct but to God and his Conscience, and that no one has a right to interfere in what he does. We shall now see what the Allies think of him.
"The intimate Ally of Ferdinand, and with whom we may say he has an offensive and defensive league, is the Pope, on whose (spiritual) troops and arms he presumes he can rely, in order to face all the Powers in Europe, as well as to subvert the Spaniards. His favourite Ally in the second 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 defeat of the French troops had been known) was more in concert with D'Angouleme than Louis XVIII. These same troops have now returned extremely dissatisfied, for in France, at least 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 soup the convents distribute daily to the poor. This discontent is general, especially in O'Donnell's (Aubill's) army, where there are serious disturbances. In the provinces, also, disgust is not wanting. Contributions are levied in the most rigorous manner, but no one knows what becomes of the money. No one is paid, but those who surround the throne. This certainly must soon create some dreadful explosion. 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 Catalans toward the Bourbons. The courtiers, in order to stifle these rumours, spread abroad that the Spanish Bourbon branch is going to be united with the House of Austria by the marriage of Ferdinand with Leopoldina, sister to the ex-spouse 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 Minotaur."

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

From the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary. Madrid, September 27.

Some troops of the garrison of Corunna, reduced, by the Marechal de Camp Don Juan Diez Porlier, (known by the name of Marquetos,) rose in insurrection, on the morning of the 19th, against the legitimate Authorities, publishing seditiously the Continuation of the false-yld Extraordinary Cortes, and arresting the Captain-General and Intendant, without the people of the aforesaid city having taken any part in these acts. In order to make his detestable project succeed, and to keep up his usurped authority, the said Por-

lier circulated seditious proclamations, which, far from producing any bad effect, filled the loyal inhabitants with indignation.—The success was commensurate with the enterprise; for the fire of insurrection was scarcely well lighted when it was smothered, as appears from the subjoined official letter, addressed to Don Pedro Cevallos:

FIRST LETTER.

Corunna, 23d September.

"Excellency—Full of joy at the sight of the people who are celebrating the victory of their King and of justice, I have the honour to announce to you the agreeable intelligence that the scenes of horror which were prepared for the loyal people, by Don Juan Diez Porlier, are happily terminated. Don Juan set out from this city in the night between the 21st and 22d, with a small number of troops which he thought most faithful to his cause, and followed by some pieces of artillery; they directed their march upon St. Jago, whence I received the intelligence that he was abandoned by the greater part of his followers, and completely routed by the faithful troops which awaited him, and who were, it is said, commanded by the Marechal de Camp Don Pedro d'Avalos.

"Upon this intelligence, the soldiers composing the garrison of this place marched out, or rather took flight, to avoid the fury of the people, leaving not even a sentinel behind them. We hope every instant to see the legitimate authorities restored, and to enjoy that peace which a single man had disturbed. I can assure your Excellency, that I have been with the greatest pleasure all the Authorities and the employers of all class's testify, in the most heroic manner, their love for their Sovereign.

"P. S.—The General has left the Castle."

SECOND LETTER.

Corunna, 22d September.

"Excellency—I have kept the Courier until half past eleven, in order that the Capt. General may communicate to his Majesty his being set at liberty, the restoration of tranquillity in this city, and of the flight of General Porlier, and his partisans, who according to the news brought by an Officer from Betanzos, has been taken and carried into that town."

BRITISH CHRONICLE,

OCTOBER 13, 1815.

The account of the Duke of Wellington having been lately hooted out of the King of France's box, at the Italian Theatre, in Paris, is perfectly correct. This box is exclusively for the Royal Family; and it seems that the Duke, having gone to the Theatre in compliment to Catalani, her husband 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 Wellington constantly wears five cockades in his hat, each above the other; his dress in general is very plain, but when at Court or at public places, his Grace's coat is completely covered with the most brilliant and splendid insignia of all the principal Orders of Knighthood in Europe.

By the cession of East Frisia to Hanover, a point of communication with the Continent upon a territory belonging to the Sovereign of Great Britain has been at length obtained.

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 Wellington.

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 Lordship 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 Marquis of Anglesea, G. C. B. and Lieutenant General Lord Hill, G. C. B.

To be Knights of the order of Maria Theresa, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B. Major General Sir James Kemp, K. C. B. Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. Colonel Sir John Elley, K. C. B. Royal Horse Guards, Colonel Thomas Reynell, 71st Regiment, Colonel Sir Andrew Bernard, K. C. B. 95th Regiment Colonel the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, Coldstream Guards, Colonel Sir George Wood, R. A. Colonel Sir Gona Campbell,

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 Dragoons 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.

PARIS, 21st Augst, 1815.

MY LORD,
I have the honor to enclose a list of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Russia has conferred 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.

Third Class, St. George.

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

Fourth Class, St. George.

Colonels—Sir J. Elley, Reynell, 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.

Second Class, St. Wladimir.

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

Third Class, St. Wladimir.

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

character in the vote, that the Christian 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 conduct; 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 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 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 would 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 Maker 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 is 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.

... must feel the same satisfaction 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 turn, & 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 leading

... of her Son, the title of Majesty, retention whatsoever to the Crown of France. Her Imperial Highness will, from henceforward, 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 Councillor 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 Councillor 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 Mistress, the new Grand Master, the Marquis of Sanvitale, 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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