



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
 J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
 J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
 BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814.

[NO. 134]

Notice

It is hereby given, that on Monday the 19th instant, will be put up for Public Sale a quantity of Six Hundred Coyangs of RICE, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The Rice to be paid for in Silver or Colonial Currency, at the option of the Purchasers,—10 per cent deposit to be paid down at the time of Purchase, and the remainder in three months after the day of Sale.

The lots to be cleared away within one month from the day of Sale, in default whereof the deposit to be forfeited, and the Rice to be resold on account of Government.

The Rice to be sold in lots of two Coyangs each, and to be delivered on the production of a Certificate from the Vendor's Office that the deposit of 10 per cent has been received.

By order of the Commercial Committee.
 P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Bekendmaking.

WORT bekend gemaakt dat op Maandag den 19de dezer, publieke verkoop zal worden gehouden van een party van 600 Coyangs Rys, op de volgende

CONDITIEN.

De betaling zal geschieden in klinkende of papieren Munt naar verkiezing van de kopers. Eene tiende gedeelte den koopschat zal moeten worden betaald by de aankoop, en het overige drie maanden na de verkoopdag.

De Rys zal moeten worden afgehaald binnen een maand tyds na de aankoopdag. By gebreke van dien zal de koper verantwoord op de gedeponeerde 10 per cent verliezen en de Rys wederom worden opgeveeld voor rekening van het Gouvernement.

De Rys zal worden verkocht by kopen van twee Coyangs ieder.

Geen aflevering zal geschieden dan na productie van een certificaat van het Vendor's Office dat het tiende der koopschat betaald is.

Ter Ordonnantie van het Commercieel Comité.
 P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendameesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag en Dingsdag, zynde den 19 en 20, September 1814.

Voor 't Vendu-kantoor, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van 600 Coyangs Rys by 2 Coyangs ieder koop, volgens zoodanige Conditien als by de Courant bekend staan.—Als mede voor rekening des Goedela van wylen Joseph Augustyn Bistara van diverse goederen &c.

Op Woensdag den 21 September 1814.

Voor 't Pakhuis van J. van Reenen, staande in de Nieuwpoort-straat, van de Goude-Rivier, van diverse Negotie goederen, Provissien en Scheeps Materialen.

Op Donderdag den 22 September 1814

Voor 't Pakhuis van J. van Reenen, staande in de Nieuwpoort-straat, van Schilderyen en Boeken, welke daags te voren te zien zyn.

Op Vrydag den 23 September 1814.

Voor 't Negotie huis van G. C. van Ryck, staande in de Nieuwpoort-straat, van Caapsche Boter en Gerookt Vleesch, neevens andere Negotie Goedereen &c.

Wanted,

FOR the use of the H. C. ship *Scale by Castle*, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, in Silver Dollars, for which Bills will be granted on her Owners payable at three months after sight.—Tenders will be received by Capt. Harrington, at the Office of Messrs. Shrapnell, Skelton & Co. until Friday the 16th instant.
 Batavia, 9th Sept. 1814.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

AN elegant and commodious brick built BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated at Campong Macassar, 12 paals from Batavia, containing ten Rooms on a boarded floor, and three elegant Verandahs, with suitable apartments on the ground floor for servants and extensive godowns.

A considerable quantity of Land and Paddy Fields may be obtained with the house if required, also Furniture and Slaves.—For further particulars apply to the Deputy Quarter-master General.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN fraai, aangenaam en welgelegen Landwoning te Campong Macasser 12 Paalen van Batavia, van steen gebouwd, met tien vertrekken, allen met planke vloer belegd en drie elegante gallerijen, benevens goede huisvesting voor bediendens en zeer ruime magazynen.

Eene vry groote, uitgestrekteheid van Land en Rystvelden, is als mede met het huis te bekomen, zoo zulks moogt gekon worden, als ook Meubelen en Slaven. Men verzoekt zich voor verdere Particulariteiten by de Deputy Quarter-master General.

AINSLIE and ADDISON,

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR GODOWNS,

In Great River-street,

AN INVESTMENT,

By Captain HARRINGTON,

In the H. C. ship *Scaleby Castle*,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

PALE Ale—Perry and Cyder—Brown stout, Brandy, and Holland's Geneva—Champagne—Burgandy—Hock—Barsac—Claret—Bisbon, Sherry, and Port—Wines—Hams—Cheese—Spiced and Salted Salmon—Pickled and red Herrings—Butter—Liquors, and other Oilman's Stores—Chintzes—Shirts—Books—Stationery—Hosiery—Millinery—Glass and Tunbridge Ware, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel and Resident at Tagal JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, or being Indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 30th proximo.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT,
 Sect. to the Orphan Chamber.
 SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Effects of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN PALMER KEASBERRY, lately deceased at Tagal, having been handed over to the EUROPEAN ORPHAN CHAMBER at Samarang, Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of the said Effects will take place at Samarang, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

N. N. H. DE BECKFELT,
 Sect. to the Orphan Chamber.
 SAMARANG, 20th Aug. 1814.

WANTED,

SPANISH DOLLARS and COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE on Bengal or Madras.—Apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No. 32, Tygerstreet.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th instant, will be sold by Public Auction, a quantity of PEPPER—GROVES—NUTMEGS—CINNAMON—and MACB—lying in the Honorable Company's Colonial Store-houses, on the same Conditions as the Spices have been sold at the last Public Sale which took place on the 12th instant.

By order of the Commercial Committee.
 P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

BATAVIA,
 Sept. 16, 1814.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A GOOD substantial DWELLING HOUSE, with convenient Offices, in a healthy and pleasant situation on the banks of the great river at Bidara China, about 9 Paals from Batavia, lately occupied by H. A. Parvé, Esq.—Esquire of Mr. Marcus, Batavia.
 7th September, 1814.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN goed en welgeboord steene Woonhuis, met Paardstal, Wagenhuis, en Slave vertrekken &c. gelegen in een zeer gezonde en aangename jegend dicht by de Grootte Rivier te Bidara China, omtrent negen paalen van Batavia, voortmaals bewoond door de Wel-Edele Heer Parvé.—te bevragen by den Heer Marcus, te Batavia.
 7de September 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of His Majesty's 78th Highland Regiment of Foot, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 23th October next, as directed and provided for by the Articles of War.

J. McVEAN, Major,
 78th Regiment.
 WELTEVREDEN,
 8th September, 1814.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the death of Lieut. ASPINWALL, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Executor to the Estate of the late Lieutenant JOHN MACARTNEY, of the above-mentioned Corps, all Persons who may have any Claims or Indebted thereto, are requested to send them in or pay their Debts to the undermentioned remaining Executors of the Deceased.

N. WALLACE, Lieut.
 Javanese Corps.
 T. ROUS, Lieut.
 4th Ben. Vol. Batt.

FOR SALE,

OR Freight to any Port Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE good ship COMMERCE, burthen 400 Tons, now in Batavia-roads—For particulars apply at Mr. van Ryck's Office, No 32, Tygerstreet.

DE N oud opper Chirurgyn Johan Godlieb Braune te Japara, biedt uit de hand te koop zyn Woonhuis met de verdere toebehorende Gebouwen aldaar, die geengenheid heeft, addressere zig aan den eigenaar boven gemeld.

THE undersigned authorized by W. MAY, Esq. to give notice through the Java Gazette, that he has been appointed by His Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, as Consul General at London.

J. BERKHOUT.
 Batavia, 9th Sept. 1814.

DE ondergetekende is door den Heer W. May, sr. geautoriseerd geworden om by de Java Gazette bekend te maken, dat zyn Ed. door Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid den Souverain Prins van Nederland, &c. &c. is aangesteld geworden tot Hoogst-deszelvs Consul Generaal te London.

J. BERKHOUT.
 Batavia, den 9de Sept. 1814.

LOST

A FEW days ago in Batavia, the 4th Vol. of the BRITISH NOVELIST.

To any person who may have found it and will send it to the Printing Office, the Advertiser will feel greatly obliged,

MEET ontroering en getroffen door de levendigste smart, vernam de tekenen van het ongelukkig lot, haren Man Jacobus Jansen en haren Zoon Joseph Jansen, in de maand Juny jl. op het schip Perseverance, komende van China en reeds gevorderd tot in straat Maccasser, overkomen!—een onverwagte opstand der Javaasche zeevarenden heeft beiden, Vader en Zoon, de eerste in den ouderdom van nog geen 42—de tweede omtrent 13 Jaaren, op een schriklyke wyze het leven doen verliezen!—Na drie jaren zonder bestaan, in Europa rond te hebben moeten zwerfen, zo dat Vader en Zoon zeer arm, hune Vrouw en Moeder in gelyken toestand, dog gezond, nu 11 maanden geleden, mogten wederzien, ontging hun de hoop op beter vooruitzicht niet, om dat ze door hulp en bystand van brave weldenkenden, spoedig in een werkring wierden gesteld, welke allen aanzien had, hun uit de verlegenheid te zullen helpen;—door derzelver zo onverwagte als geweldige dood, is deze hoop te leur gestelt!—en de bedroefde Weduwe in een dubbeld beklagens waardigen toestand gelaten!—Zy verzoekt, als alleen gebleven Executrice, die geenens welke iets van haren Man mogten te pretenderen hebben, daar van aan haar opgave te doen voor ultimo dezer.

S. D. VAN PIRON,
 Weduwe JANSEN.
 Batavia, den 12 Sept. 1814.

Advertisement.

AT J. VAN REENEN'S house, No. 10, Newport-street, will be sold by Auction on the 23d of September, the remaining Polygraphic Paintings—Books—Boxes with Colours and Prints, from Ackerman, London. The whole may be inspected the day before the Sale.

HEDEN verlost van een Dogter, de Huisvrouw van
 H. J. A. SACK.
 BATAVIA,
 den 13de Sept. 1814.

OP den 10de dezer, verlost op het Landgoed *Tjiliboet* ontydig, doch zeer voorspoedig van een Zoon, de Geliefde Huisvrouw van
 R. VON PREHN.
 Den 14 September, 1814.

To be sold by Public Auction,
AT THE
VENDUE OFFICE IN BATAVIA,
On Saturday 1st October,
THE Estate RUSTENBERG, on
which is a new, substantial, and
commodious Dwelling HOUSE, with
good Offices, pleasantly situated 9 miles
South of Batavia, the property of Major
William Robison, of H. M. 24th Regt.
For particulars enquire at the Vendue
Office.
16th September, 1814.

Advertisement.
AT the house No. 10, Newport-street,
is exposed for sale for ready-money,
at reasonable prices, a variety of Europe
and other ARTICLES, partly imported
per H. C. Ship *Scotch Castle*, consisting
of Wines—brown stout—Cloths—Shirting
—Furniture and other Chintzes—Black
and white Muslins—Long Gills—Izereps—
Handkerchiefs and other Haberdashery—
New Books and Stationery—Jewellery and
Scotch Boxes—Perfumery—Hunting Caps
—Ladies' Saddles—Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Europe Boots and Shoes—Hams—
Cheese—Bacon—Butcher Ware—and a
variety of Kitchen Utensils.

Advertisement.
IN het Huis No. 10, in de Nieuwpoort
Straat, zyn rook Spaansche Hoteling
Wynen, Wynen, Bier, U-
kenen—Chitze—witten en rood
Guinosen en andere Lywater in zoort
Bier—Sulten—Schiedam—Europesche
vodka—Schiedam—Schiedam in zoort
Liquor—Kasson—del—Servissen—Kukel
Gereetschappen, &c. &c.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.
The communication of *Milimes* has
been received, but we are not inclined to
trouble our Readers with the perusal of a
letter which we fear they would find un-
intelligible.
The author of *Imprints*, on the sale
of Buonaparte, will observe that it has
found a place in our paper, because we did
not think it so bad as to merit rejection,
although it certainly affords room for im-
provement.

Java Government Gazette.
BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. R. D. Selby, to be European Store-
keeper, vice Barrett deceased.
Mr. J. C. Schmidt, to be Secretary to the
Bench of Magistrates, vice Josen resigned.
Mr. Van de Poel, to be assistant to the
Secretary to the Commercial Committee, vice
Schmidt, removed.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, Sept. 13, 1814.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council is pleased to direct, that
the following Extract of a Letter this day
received from the Chief Secretary to the
Supreme Government be published for ge-
neral information:—
"I am directed by the Vice-President
in Council to acquaint you for the informa-
tion of the Lieutenant Governor of Java,
that the Right Honorable the Earl of
MORIA, Governor General, proceeded this
morning from Fort William on a visit
to the Upper Provinces, and His Excel-
lency General Sir GEORGE NUGENT hav-
ing been appointed by the Governor Gen-
eral to be Vice-President and Deputy
Governor of Fort William during His
Lordship's absence from the Presidency,
has this day accordingly assumed charge
of those Offices.

(A true Extract) J. DUPUY,
Acting Secretary to Govt.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, Sept. 15, 1814.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council is pleased to confirm the
following General Orders issued at Ma-
cassar by the Commander of the Forces.

**GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COM-
MANDER OF THE FORCES.**

Head-quarters, Macassar, Java, 15th Sept. 1814.
The security of Macassar, rendered im-
possible, that the line of Coasts lately
conquered from the Rajah of Bone, in the vicin-
ity of Fort Rotterdam, should be immedi-
ately surveyed, and that a considerable part
of it should be cleared of the trees and jungle.
The Commander of the Forces has appoint-
ed Lieutenant Farrington of the Bengal Ar-
tillery to this service, as well as to that of
superintending the works about to be erected
for the defence of Philipstown, and generally
to the performance of all duties connected
with the Baginley, and surveying departments.
Lieutenant Farrington is permitted to draw an
allowance, of *Sinal*, Rupees Three hundred
per mensem, during the period which the
Commander of Macassar may deem it neces-
sary, to employ him on such extra duties,
subject to the approbation and confirmation
of Government.

The great increase which it has been deem-
ed expedient to make in the Garrison of Fort
Rotterdam renders it necessary to appoint an
Officer to the Office of Barrack-master, and
as there will be no Regimental Quarter-masters
with the Detachments composing the Giar-
son, Lieutenant Watson the East Adjutant
is appointed to take charge of this Depart-
ment, and will be allowed the sum of *Sinal*
Rupees 138 per mensem, in addition to his
present allowances, which sum is to include
the Staff-allowance and Establishment in-
cluding Sweepers. Lieutenant Watson will
be pleased to provide a sufficient number of
coffs for the use of the permanent Garrison,
including the *Sinal*, without delay, agree-
ably to the mode prescribed by the Bengal
Regulations.

(Signed) R. BUTLER,
Deputy Secy. General.
A. H. CONROY,
Acting Secy. General.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

GENERAL ORDERS
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, 15th Sept. 1814.
The General Orders of date the 6th Janu-
ary 1813, authorizing the present estab-
lishment of Ordnance Cattle and Drivers, for
the use of the *Sinal*, and the establishment of
the *Sinal*, are hereby confirmed.
Such reduced establishment as may be con-
sidered necessary for the service of this Island,
in future, will be authorized and published
previous to the date abovementioned.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, 15th Sept. 1814.
Lieutenant Melver, of H. M. 78th Regt.
is permitted to draw the same rate of allow-
ance as was authorized to Lieut. Wetherall,
by General Orders of the 1st August 1814,
as Cantonment Adjutant and Quarter-master
at Sourabaya, for the period he acted in that
capacity.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern-
nor in Council.

BATAVIA, 15th Sept. 1814.
Lieutenant J. Scott of the Honorable Com-
pany's Bengal Artillery, having received
charge of the works carrying on at Weltevreden,
from the Acting Chief Engineer, will
draw for the establishment ordered for that
purpose from the 1st April to the end of the
present month.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor in Council.

We are now enabled to lay before our
readers the particulars of the loss of the
ship *Perseverance* of this place, as related
by the Supercargo.

The ship *Perseverance*, belonging to Messrs.
Timmerman and Westermann at Batavia, left
on the 10th of May for Batavia; when
on the 22d of June, laying at anchor about
5 or 10 miles to the Southward of Ragged
Point, on the coast of Borneo, in the Straits
of Macassar, at about half past 10 o'clock
P. M. the ship's crew, consisting partly of
Javanese, and partly Malays, mutinied, and
murdered the Chief officer who was then on
deck; on hearing his cries, the Captain
and myself together came out from our cab-
in; the Captain called out to the crew and

asked, what was the matter? when one of
them answered, nothing, only that he himself
was now the Captain of the ship, intending
to murder every one of us. The Captain
then told him, that if they did not give
up their design, he would blow up the ship,
and them together with it, whereupon they
said, that it was well. Mean-while the Cap-
tain, the second Officer and myself, returned
into the cabin, where we got up a barrel of
Gun-powder, loaded all the Muskets and Pis-
tols we had, and in this situation we were
waiting for them, in case of their coming
down. In about an hour, they threw down
every thing that was loose on deck, broke
the lantern which was in the cabin, we
also heard them work with one of the guns,
being loaded with double shot, which after
having got up to the hatch, they tried to
point it down, but as we understood, they
were unable to point it low enough for the
purpose of their intention, the Captain told
us that in case of their coming down, he
would blow up the vessel, and which
the greatest part of the crew were standing,
because he saw no possibility of saving the
ship, or to defend our lives any longer. We
then brought one barrel of gun-powder into
the fore-part before the cabin, and laid a
train to it from the cabin. I placed myself
in one of the stern windows with a couple
of loaded pistols, so did the Captain and the
second Officer, on a sudden they came down
upon which I fired on one pistol, when at
the same time I heard a horrible noise, and
almost without sense I found myself in the
water near the vessel, which coming up, I
was surrounded by pieces of plank, &c. I
got hold of a large log of wood, which ap-
peared to be the beam, instead of the main
brace, the whole after-part of the ship being
on fire, I got along side the ship, and
came over by the gangway, where I saw the
most shocking sight man ever beheld. The
greatest part of the crew, laying within the
flames, some without arms and others without
legs, crying very hard. One of them laying
close to the gangway got hold of my leg on
coming over, calling out to another, who
with about 8 or 10 men, was endeavouring
to get the long boat over the ship's side,
which they effected, after which I saw one
coming up to me with a pipe in his hand, and
leaping upon the fore-castle, intended to
jump over board; but when he saw me on
the bowsprit, he went back, and called out
to me to leave the ship and follow him
into the long boat, which I refused. On the
bowsprit, with me was sitting the Chinese
passenger, who would not get up, and
the crew leave the ship with the boat, others
of them being killed, from the deck over
board when the fire came close to them. At
about one o'clock the flames came up from
all the hatches, and the ship went down.
When I came up the 3d time, I got hold of
the fore-yard, which was just above water,
there I found the above mentioned Chinese
again, who assisted me in getting over the
yard, and one Javanese, who was wounded
severely in his leg. The ship was now
standing on the ground, being with low water,
only 6 fathoms where she was laying, the
main-top and mizen-top was entirely on fire,
as she was laying wind right, it blowing a
very fresh southerly wind, I had hope to save
the fore-top, as our only resource. I went
aloft, and got out the top-gallant studding-sail
balyards, which I fastened close to my waist,
letting it down to the Chinese, in the legs,
which he continued to make way, and lastly
finally hauled it up, to grasp the fore-top.
I was obliged successively to retire down
below, until the fire had got down as far as
about a fathom above the cap. At day
break I could see some of the boats from the
fore-top-sail-yard. The above mentioned
Javanese told me that he intended to swim
a shore, leaving us on one of the studding-sail-
booms. The third day after, several dead bodies
came floating up, the 5th day which was
the 27th about 11 o'clock, we saw to our
great joy, 3 prows coming out, and after-
wards a great number of them. One of
which took us on board, and brought us to
Passir, where we arrived about 7 o'clock P.
M. I was the fourth day after, carried to
the Rajah of that country, where I found
the Seacunny, Leonard Hoogward, the
Carpenter Francisco, and 6 Javanese, among
whom was one of the principal Mutineers
(being a Javanese, on board) as I under-
stood, they had related there, that the
ship had caught fire, without knowing how,
when in their presence, I was questioned
about it, I said the same, because I was ap-
prehensive my life would be in danger,
the Javanese being very well with the natives
on shore, but afterwards I told the Rajah
the real circumstance, and requested him to
secure the Javanese, which he told me he
could not do. In the mean time I thought
it so far, that on the 17th of July, I was in-
formed by the Captain of the *Bugecs* at Passir,
that I should be sent to Macassar by order
of the Rajah, with a Prow belonging to a
Hadjee, which was to sail on the 22d of the
same month. When I left Passir, I took
with me the before mentioned Seacunny, the
Carpenter, and the Chinese, and arrived on
the 14th of August at Macassar.

Six or eight days before I left Passir, 3 of
the mentioned Javanese had run away in a
Prow, without knowing whither they went.

One died since of his wounds, and two still
remained on shore on my departure. I re-
quested the Rajah to take care of them, and
if possible, try to get the other 3 back again,
who I believe, had gone no further than
Cootee.

The Island of Elba having become an
object of interest in being the retirement
of Buonaparte, we extract from the Cyclo-
pedia Britannica, the following Geographi-
cal Account for the information of our
Readers.

Elba, Elbe, Ebe, an Island of Italy, which, with
the neighbouring islands of Capri, La Pianosa, Pal-
majola, and Monte Cristo, is added to the territory
of France on the 26th of August 1802, by right of
conquest, and forms some separate department, admin-
istered by a commissary general and a council of ad-
ministration.

The Island of Elba is situated in the Mediterranean
sea, between the Etrurian or Tuscan coast, from which
it is separated by a channel, 20 miles long, of about
12 English miles in breadth, and the Island of Corsica,
which is 50 kilometres, or about 30 English miles dis-
tant from it. Its territorial extent 95 kilometres, or about 60 leagues,
and its chief towns are Porto Ferrajo, Porto Longone,
Capolibi, Rio, Marciana, and Gampo.

The climate of the Island of Elba is milder than that
of Etruria, because, on account of the sea breeze,
which moderates its heat, and such is the influence of
this climate, that although but 12 miles distant from
the Tiber, it produces plants and fruits
which do not grow in Tuscany.

There is no river in the Island, but it has a con-
siderable number of springs. The Rio is the principal
brook by which it is irrigated; it has its source near
the town of Elba, flows through the celebrated mine
also known by the same name, and after a course of 10
kilometres, runs into the sea. It is chiefly remarkable
for the abundance of its waters in the spring, and
it sets eighteen different mills in motion, and what
is very extraordinary, the volume of its waters is in-
creased and diminished with the length of the days,
at the summer solstice, when the brooks are dried up,
and at the winter solstice, when they are dried up.
The Island of Elba is covered with high mountains,
which offer a fine and beautiful prospect of the
various fertile plains and valleys, which the
atmosphere is perfumed. There are, however, a few
extensive plains, of which that of Lacona is the prin-
cipal. It opens a wide field to agricultural specula-
tions, as the least labour would render it unobtainably
fertile.

Grapes, which are plentiful, are converted into a
wine resembling that of Spain; there is also a great
abundance of figs and olives, Turkey corn, peas, and
beans, but little wheat. The trees which thrive best
are the cork tree, the green oak, the hazel tree, the
orange tree, and all the fruit trees of Europe except
the apple tree; it is, however, supposed that the
latter would thrive in the northern part of the Is-
land. Melons, particularly those known by the name
of *Portulaca*, are raised.

Notwithstanding the beauty of its climate and the fer-
tility of its soil, the Island of Elba is mostly employed
for tillage. Pasture is scarce; there are no cattle
reared, and there are but few horses and mules.
Wool, owing to the abundance of the sheeps, is
the principal source of the island's wealth, and
the principal article of its commerce, which is covered with a
luxuriant growth of sheeps. The sheeps are
reared on the Island, and there are no bees. At the town of
Porto Ferrajo is a salt work, but the salt is
not a dangerous article; many more might be estab-
lished in other parts of the Island.

Mines appear to have helped to better all the
branches of mineralogy in the Island of Elba. It has
mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, and
plumbago, and quarries of marble, granite, slate,
and others. But it is its fruit, and chiefly the iron
mine, of Elba, which constitutes its principal riches.
According to Letters written at Vienna in 1780, on
the natural history of the Island of Elba, by Mr. Henry
Kathelin to the Count de Borch, this small Island
supplies Corsica, Tuscany, the Papal dominions, and
part of the Kingdom of Naples, with iron from the
single mine of Rio, which afforded the prince of Pi-
emonte, to whom the Island belonged at that time, an
annual revenue of nearly 30,000 crowns. The mines
are now worked, and produce annually 500,000 livres
to the French Government.

The most important branch of industry next to the
mines is the Tunny fishery, which is extremely pro-
fitable, and is protected by the French flag, the com-
merce of the Island must be benefited by this circum-
stance; its situation renders it, at least, almost indispens-
able for the French trade in general.

The whole population of the Island of Elba amounts
to 12,250 individuals, the electoral assembly is com-
posed of 30 members. It contains three canons,
Porto Longone, Porto Ferrajo, and Marciana, and
never commences. Porto Longone is the chief town
of the Island, which is long and narrow, and is divided
into the Upper and Lower Towns. The Island has
the shape of the harp, and the chief town is
situated on the summit of the harp. There is at Porto
Ferrajo a court of Justice, consisting of seven judges.
Near this town, on a steep rock, stands the tower of
Volterra, which can be reached only by Lande.
During the war, which ended at the peace of Amiens,
the Island of Elba was a long time occupied by the
English, and from this station, successively, against
the trade of their enemies in the Mediterranean sea by
their numerous cruizers. Herbin, *Statistique de la
France*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 8.—Ship *Fleetwood*, J. Green, from Sama-
rago 5th Sept.—Cargo, Timber.
Same day.—Brig *Henrietta*, J. Roussen, from Man-
drian 24th July, and St. Denis 30th July.—Passengers,
Mr. Curtal.
Do.—Schooner *Tiger*, J. Johnsons, from Samarang
28th August.
Do.—Chinese brig *Chanchok*, from Cheribon 6th
September.
Do. 10.—Ship *Discovery*, J. H. Bean, Calcutta 7th
July, Peang, Malacca, and Minto.—Passengers, Mes-
srs. Van de Kasse, Forthoff, and Linzy.
Do. 11.—Ship *Elizabeth*, A. S. de Peyster, from
England 10th May.
Do. 12.—Brig *Maria*, R. DeVos, from Samarang
9th Sept.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. Assoud.
Same day.—Ceylon Government brig *Ariel*, Ed. V.
Ward, from Trincomahay 20th July, and Batavia
20th August.
Do.—Schooner *Swallow*, S. Martens, from Cheribon
8th Sept.—Cargo, Rice and Coffee.
Do. 13.—Brig *Dorthea*, J. White, from Tagal
10th September.
Same day.—Arab ship *Edrose*, Said Osman, from
Grisse 31st August, and Cheribon 11th September.—
Passengers, 4 Arabs and 4 Chinese.
Do. 14.—Ship *Clarendon*, Tho. Lynn, from England
9th April, and Mauritius 10th August.
Same day.—Arab brig *Jadukirim*, Sch Oemar, Put
back.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.—H. C. C. Teignmouth, J. Crawford, for Macassar.—Brig Jadukrim, Seh Omar, for Samarang.—Chinese brig Geelin, Tan Hagoan, for do.
Do. 11.—Ship Guildford, M. Johnson, jun. for London.
Do. 13.—Do. Union, R. Hoell, for Bencoolen.
Do. 15.—Brig Sophia, N. Onetto, for Indramayo.—Arab brig Edrose, Hadjie Habas, for Cheribon.—Cutter Arathusa, Casperman, for Tagal.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. C. C. Malabar,—do. do. Ternate,—do. gun-boats Nos. 4 and 12,—do. ship Scobleby Castle,—do. do. Royal Charlotte,—do. do. Surat Castle,—ship Star,—do. Spike,—do. Thomas,—do. Admiral Drury,—do. Uday,—do. Cato,—do. Discovery,—do. Elizabeth,—do. Clarendon,—do. Fleetwood,—do. Ruby,—Brig Seahorse,—do. Christina,—do. Henrietta,—do. Maria,—do. Dorothea,—do. Covelong,—do. Engelina,—do. Little Mary,—do. Bronang,—do. Eerstezoon,—do. Margaret,—do. Ariel,—Schouner Tiger,—do. Swaluw,—Arab ship Fataikbair,—do. Edrose,—do. brig Natam Lusar,—do. Fataik Grim.—Chinese brig Susanna,—do. Chuanhek.

**FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE,
JUNE 30, 1814.**

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, June 18, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Major George Raban, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 26th of August 1813, vice Nelly, retired in Europe.

Senior Captain and Brevet Major Edward William Butler, to be Major, from the same date, vice Raban, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant James Fullarton Dundas, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Butler, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant William Curphey, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Dundas, promoted.

Lieutenant Fireworker George Gladwin Dennis, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Curphey, promoted.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. E. Morrison, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Chunar; and to superintend the construction of the Mausolium at Ghazeeppore, over the place of interment of the late Marquis Cornwallis; vice Mauat.—The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

Captain J. A. Hodgson, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed by His Excellency in Council to survey the Rivers Teesta, Coosey, Ghunduck and Gogra, including the Northern Boundary, lying at the Head of those Rivers; during which survey the distance, position, and altitude of the Snowy Mountains are to be accurately laid down.

Captain Hodgson, is directed to proceed immediately to the Presidency, to receive his instructions and instruments from surveyor General.

Fort William, June 21, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment to be Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Names Date of Rank

Mr. Henry Edward Pigot, February 26, 1814
— James Paterson, March 6, —
— Thomas Desvoeux, April 7, —
— Thomas Lawrie, April 16, —
— Charles Joshua Crane, April 16, —
— John Y. Warfor, April 21, —
— George Cracklow, April 30, —
— William Briggs, May 1, —

Major Amburey of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his situation of Executive Engineer at Prince of Wales Island.

Major Amburey is appointed by His Lordship in Council to superintend the Repairs of the different Buildings, in the Governor General's Park at Barrackpore.

Fort William, June 23, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased on the 17th instant, to appoint Captain J. H. Cave, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, to superintend the construction of the Jail, proposed to be erected at Hoogly. The Military Auditor General is authorized to pass to that Officer the Allowances ordinarily granted to Officers for the Superintendence of Works of a similar extent and description.

His Lordship in Council considers it proper to authorize the Establishment of a second Gun Carriage and Powder Barrel Agency at Allahabad, for the Upper Provinces; and is pleased to appoint Brevet Major Clement Brown, of the Regiment of Artillery to that situation, with a Staff Salary of Six hundred Rupees 150 per Mensem; and the Pay, Full Batta, Gratuity and House Rent, if not provided with quarters, of his Regimental Rank.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General having been pleased to nominate His Excellency Sir George Nugent, Baronet, K. B. to be Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, on His Lordship's departure from the Presidency, which is to take place to-morrow, the 24th instant, a Salute of Seventeen Guns is to be held in readiness, to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, on his Excellency's assuming his Seat accordingly.

Fort William, June 24, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President has been pleased to appoint Captain the Honorable G. Fortescue, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be his Military Secretary; and Lieutenants A. A. Van Cortland, and Thomas Pottinger, of the 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be his Aides de-Camp.

Fort William, June 24, 1814.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General having nominated His Excellency General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, K. B. to be Vice President and Deputy Governor, during His Lordship's absence from the Presidency; Sir George Nugent has this day taken his Seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

C. W. GARDINER,
Secy to Govt. Mil. Dept.

**THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 27, 1814.

Lieutenant Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this Office, bringing a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.

Toulouse, April 19, 1814.

MY LORD,

On the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrive from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that City to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France, to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the meantime I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th instant towards Castelnaudary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France.

I therefore authorized Major-General Sir George Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This Convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the Convention with Marshal Soult, has in the meantime sent here Colonel Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a Convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command, and I have directed Major-General Sir George Murray and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan.

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship, the enclosed reports from Major General Colville and Major General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 4th instant, in which Lieutenant General Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him he was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely lament the loss of Major General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieutenant General William Clinton, of the 8th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet.

Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant General W. Clinton,

and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula. But they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding; and with them.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp Lord George Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

Boucaut, April 14, 1814.

MY LORD,

It is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut. General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the Citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue.

I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets re-posted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was; and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough-guess Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald estimates them at four hundred men.

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major General Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the Church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieutenant Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton, of the Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General; and Lieutenant Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The foot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. COLVILLE.

To Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Camp near Bayonne, April 15, 1814.

SIR,

In consequence of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daybreak, the enemy made a sortie and attacked in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major General Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, leaving just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy however by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major General Hinder, with the 2d line battalion, King's German legion, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Beck, immediately attack and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre. The position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts, which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not show the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which from being within three hundred yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major General Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major Generals Hinder and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of guards after Major General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieutenant Colonel Dashwood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Battersby, my Aide-de-Camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant General Sir John Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) K. A. HOWARD,

Commanding 1st Division.

P. S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German Legion, when Major-General Hinder drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major-General the Hon. Charles Colville.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1814.

All the different accounts from the French Provinces continue to represent the expression of joy at the King's Restoration to be unbounded. The French Papers state, that his Majesty's journey has been actually retarded by the pro-

(Continued after the Poetry.)



ODE à la PAIX

De quel épouvantable songe
Vois-je sortir l'humanité?
Qui perce la nuit du meouge
De sa lumineuse clarté?
Du haut de la céleste voûte
Quel ange dirige sa route
Sur cette terre de malheur?
L'Eternel, après tant d'orages,
Veut-il suspendre les ravages
De son ange exterminateur?
Dispensateur de la lumière,
Créateur infiniment bon;
Source intarissable et première
De bienfaisance et de raison;
Toi, dont le bras lance la foudre,
Et qui pourrais rétir en poudre
Ce monde ingrat et criminel;
C'est toi qui, malgré ta Justice,
Aux humains de nouveau propice
Leur donne un regard paternel
Au sein des Gaules transalpines
Ce n'est donc plus de foudres partés
Que le carnage et les ruines
Que viennent frapper mes regards!
Qu'il, ces champs jadis si fertiles,
Si peuplés d'artisans utiles,
Et de tant de cités couvertes;
Ces champs où régnait l'abondance,
Et le bonheur et l'opulence,
Sont devenus d'affreux déserts!
Hélas! pour le fléau du monde,
Un tyran vomi des enfers,
Dans la douleur la plus profonde
Jure de plonger l'univers
Déjà couvert du diadème,
Révêtu du pouvoir suprême,
Il tient le sceptre de nos Rois;
Déjà les rivages du Tibre
Et les états d'un peuple libre,
Semblant reconnaître ses loix,
En vain l'humanité demande,
Un terme à sa rapacité;
L'Europe n'est pas assez grande,
L'univers même est trop borné.
Il faut pour contenter sa rage,
Porter la mort et l'esclavage
Dans les climats les plus lointains,
Il faut à sa gloire funeste,
Que son histoire un jour atteste
Qu'il fut la terreur des humains.
Tel on voit un tigre en furie
Quittant son antre ténébreux
Courir hardiment en prairie,
Qu'il remplit d'un carnage affreux;
Son oeil terrible se colore
Du sang dont la soif le devore;
Son œil en paraît tout souillé;
Tout meurt sous sa griffe cruelle;
Et baigné du sang qui ruisselle
Le monstre est encore altéré.
Ainsi dans sa fureur guerrière,
L'ambitieux Napoléon
Veut dévorer la terre entière
Pour imortaliser son nom.
Plus les hasards de la victoire
Semblent tourner contre sa gloire,
Moins il évite les combats;
Plus il immole de victimes,
Plus il veut à force de crimes
Surpasser les grands scélérats.
Voyez ces campagnes jonchées
De cadavres morts, de blessés;
Ces moissons, ces villes dévastées,
Ces sillons encor tout sanglants;
D'une jeunesse ardente et vive
Voyez la cohorte oppressive
Porter le trépas devant soi;
Partout où la guide, un faux zèle
On voit se traîner après elle
Les forçats, l'horreur et l'effroi.
Dans ce désordre épouvantable
Voyez l'infâme usurpateur,
Garder un calme imperturbable
Lorsque l'enfer est dans son cœur.
En vain ces femmes éplorées
Et ces vieillards chargés d'années
Frapent l'air de leurs tristes cris;
Sœurs, ah! vous n'avez plus de frères!
Enfants, vous n'avez plus de pères!
Vieillards, vous n'avez plus de fils!!!
O ma Patrie! ô tendre mère,
Quand tes malheurs vont-ils finir!
Du sein d'une terre étrangère
Je n'ai que des pleurs à t'offrir.
Mais, que dis-je? la Providence
Va mettre un terme à sa vengeance,
Et ton sort est déjà changé;
Déjà, pour cesser tant d'alarmes
L'Europe entière prend les armes,
Et combat pour la liberté.
Où vont les phalanges guerrières
De ces vaillans enfans du Nord?
Voyez-les franchir nos frontières,
Bravant les périls et la mort.
Grâce à leur constance héroïque,
De leur entreprise énergique
Nous goûtons déjà les bienfaits.
Tout, sous leurs coups s'échuit ou tombe;
NAPOLÉON même succombe,
Et sa chute nous rend la Paix.
La Paix!!!... Vieillards, Epouses, Mères,
Que les revers ont abattus;
Et vous Enfants, Amantes, Frères,
Infortunés, ne pleurez plus.
La Paix, en ce jour plein de charmes,
Avec les objets de vos larmes
Ramène la félicité.
La Paix que le ciel vous accorde,
Va faire régner la concorde,
L'amour et la fraternité.
Paix, qui daigne enfin nous sourire!
Ah! viens au milieu des mortels
Fixer pour toujours ton empire,
Et que nos cœurs soient les autels!
Il faut un terme à nos misères!
Les hommes ne sont-ils pas frères?
Sont-ils nés pour s'exterminer?
Non; la céleste Providence
La leur accordant l'existence
Leur fit une loi de s'aimer.
Ainsi nous devons: et que l'envie
Ne trouble plus nos courts instans.
Que désormais l'ignominie
Soit le partage des tyrans.
Celui que l'univers contempe
Doit à jamais servir d'exemple
A tout brigand dévastateur.
Ce BONAPARTE, ce faux brave,
A mieux aimé vivre en esclave
Que de mourir au champ d'honneur.

On reading Buonaparte's abdication of the Throne, and his proposed retreat to the Island of Elba

Little Nap Heron,
Is up in a corner,
Dreading his doleful doom;
He who gave to other day,
Whole kingdoms away,
Now is glad to get Elba Room.

(Continued from the third page.)

digions concourse of people, who have flocked from all quarters to obtain a sight of their beloved Monarch: and we have received a letter from Marseilles, which shows the warmth and enthusiasm of that great city in its Sovereign's cause. It will not fail to be remarked, that the first sentiment of the inhabitants was that of indignation against Thibaudeau, the Prefect of the Department, and one of Buonaparte's Council. This man was one of those who voted for the death of Louis XVI, and against the appeal to the nation, by which that unfortunate Monarch would undoubtedly have been preserved. It is true that in Paris, sentiments are much more divided; yet we adhere to our opinion, that with common prudence on the part of the King and of the Allies, whose interests in this respect are identical with those of France, no ultimate danger need be apprehended from the vicious and desperate characters that would renew the fatal scenes of that capital. On the part of the French Government, moderation and truth alone are necessary. Both are eminently characteristic of the Sovereign's mind. He has already announced his firm resolution to banish all luxury from his Court. His paternal sentiments are well known. The testament of Louis XVI. is the acknowledged rule of his conduct. Hatreds and resentments he will, as far as in him lies, discourage; but the laws, and the authority necessary to ensure their respect, he will endeavour steadily to maintain. These objects, however, cannot be attained without a fair and manly exposition of the actual state of France, without exposing the wounds she has endured in the mad pursuit of a glory which has ended but in disgrace. Those who flatter the nation to its ruin will be very unwilling to see the conscription annihilated, the establishment of the army reduced, the horrible iniquity of the late invasions of Spain and Russia exposed, or the character of the great military idol painted in its true but disgusting colours. Yet all this and much more must be done, or Louis XVIII. can obtain no security for his Throne, or his life. Let every parent in France meditate with trembling on the forcible but too just expressions of Chateaubriand—that Buonaparte would have made of their children nothing but a set of Mamelukes, without a family, without a country, without a God—that, instructed by beat of drum in schools where irreligion, debauchery and contempt of every domestic virtue were taught, and accustomed from their cradles to look upon themselves as victims devoted to an early death, the unhappy youths lost all filial obedience, became idle, dissipated, vagabonds, and awaited only their turn to go forth to pillage and lay waste the world. It is comparatively of little consequence what the text of the Constitutional Charter says, provided the comment be *No Conscription—No advocates for a military Demoralisation.* Montesquieu has a just observation. He says, the perfection of a Government does not consist in its relation to the forms of policy which are found in books, but in its answering to the beneficent views which every Legislator ought to possess. He adds what is also pertinent to the present subject, that mere union in a body politic is a thing of very equivocal utility. There may be states in which at first sight nothing is to be seen but discordant parties; and yet a general tendency to the common good may be the result; whereas the apparent harmony of a despotism produces the most essential and fundamental division, where the soldier and the merchant, the courtier and the magistrate are no otherwise joined together than as constituting a class of oppressors and a class of oppressed. No doubt there are among the French officers many men of cultivated minds, and patriotic dispositions, who, knowing the need which their country has of repose, will zealously second the prudent wishes of the Sovereign to attain that object. These men, too, must be well aware that France in her present exhausted state cannot support a large military establishment, and they will consequently lend all their assistance to the Government in the delicate task of reducing the numbers of the army without injuring its spirit and loyalty. Time is absolutely ne-

cessary for these salutary measures; and here it is the bounden duty of the Allies to proceed with caution. The additional expense of keeping their present forces in France a few months longer, and of extending the term for the payment of subsidies on our part, is not to be put into the scale against the risk of having all our work to do over again, and exposing France and Europe to a repetition of those terrible convulsions from which it has taken so much blood and treasure to deliver them.

THE COURIER, MAY 4.

We have received Paris Papers of Sunday last, containing very interesting intelligence. The Legislative Body sent a deputation to congratulate the King at Compiègne, and their address and the Majesty's answer deserve particular attention. They allude to "the bases of a wise Government prudently balanced, to the exercise of rights sufficient for the royal authority." The King, in his reply, speaks of the address as containing "the pledge of a perfect union between him and the Representatives of the Nation. From that union alone can the stability of Government and public felicity arise."
Monsieur and the Emperor ALEXANDER have set off for Compiègne, where there are several Marshals in attendance upon his MAJESTY—BERTHIER, NEY, MONCEY, MARMONT, MORTIER, LEBEVRE, JOURDAN, BRUNO and SERBERGEE. NEY has addressed him in the name of the army.
Joseph and Jérôme BUONAPARTE, after wandering about, are said to have reached Switzerland. Louis Buonaparte and his Mother and Uncle are travelling together. Buonaparte himself passed through Lyons to Vienna in the morning of the 25th ult.
The King is to enter Paris to-morrow. Monsieur is to ride on one side of the carriage the Duke de Berri on the other; Berthier is to precede the King's carriage with several of the French Marshals.
The Paris Papers offer a singular contrast. In one page we read accounts of the progress of the King to his capital—in another we read details of the journey of Buonaparte from the capital to his place of exile.
The following are extracts from these papers:
PARIS, APRIL 30.
"A Deputation from the Legislative Body repaired to the palace of Compiègne, and had the honour of being admitted, on the 29th of this month, to an audience of his Majesty.
"The deputation was composed of M. M. Le Chev. Bruys de Charles, President; the Count of Châtenay, Lanty, Cherier, Chev. Dauzat, Dequeuz, Saint Hilaire, Faure, Gourlay, (Loire-Interieure), Griveau, Laborde (du Gers), Metz, the Count of Montlovis, Moreau, Nell, Chev. Parolett, the Baron of Peres, Petit (Cher), de Prancé, the Marquis of Rivarola, Chevalier Villiers de Longeau, Zapflet, Count Maurice of Caraman, Chevalier Chappuis, Baron Silvester de Saey, Emerie David.
"The President of the Deputation addressed to his Majesty the following Speech:
"Sire—The Legislative Body has charged us to present to your Majesty their respectful felicitations.
"Your Majesty is at length once more in the midst of that France which was always so dear to you. You are surrounded, embraced by your immense family; innumerable cries of joy saluted you on your entrance on the soil of France; they follow you, and will accompany you to the residence, henceforth consoled, of your august ancestors.
"Come, descendant of so many Kings, ascend that throne on which our ancestors formerly placed your illustrious family, and which we are so happy to see you occupy at present. All that we had vainly hoped for when you were far from us, you have brought to us; you come to wipe away all our tears, to heal all our wounds.
"We are indebted to you for still more than this; by you will be cemented the bases of a government wisely and prudently balanced. Your Majesty wishes only to enter into the exercise of rights which suffice for the royal authority; and the execution of the general will, entrusted to your paternal hands, will thereby become more respectable and more assured.
"Sire, the Representatives of the Nation never esteemed themselves more happy than in being its organs at this moment of joy. They lay at your feet the tribute of their respect, their devotion and their love."
His Majesty replied:—
"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body—I receive with the most lively satisfaction the assurance of your sentiments. I consider them so much the more valuable, as I perceive in them the pledge of a perfect union between myself and the Representatives of the Nation. From this union alone can arise the stability of the Government and public felicity, the only object of your wishes, and of my solicitude."
The same Deputation was presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angoulême, and addressed to her the following speech:—
"MADAME.—After days of tears and grief, your Royal Highness returns to the country of your ancestors, and your return is the pledge of the reconciliation of Europe. Precious

offspring of a long line of Monarchs, constant object of the cares of Providence, you have been the faithful companion of the Prince whose heart has to you replaced that of a father. You have from your early years shown yourself superior to great misfortunes. Your Royal Highness has now become the hope of generations. The unfortunate expect you as their protectress and their mother. The hearts of all the French are yours. You have over us the rights of birth, and the rights not less sacred of misfortune.
"Such, Madame, are the sentiments of which the Deputies of the Legislative Body esteem themselves happy to have to express to you."
Her Royal Highness heard this speech with great emotion, and replied with the most affecting affability:
"That she was extremely sensible of the homage of the Deputies of the Legislative Body, and that she participated in the sentiments and wishes which they had expressed."
PARIS, MAY 1.
"MONSIEUR set off last night for Compiègne.
"The Emperor ALEXANDER sets off for Compiègne to-day.
"BUONAPARTE passed through Lyons without stopping. The people, informed of his coming; assembled round his carriage with flambeaux, crying out—*Vive Louis XVIII! Vive les Bourbons!* He continued his journey by Vienna.
"Joseph BUONAPARTE is arrived in Switzerland.
The Senate assembled yesterday in an Extraordinary Sitting.
COMPIÈGNE, APRIL 30.
"Yesterday his MAJESTY arrived here at six in the evening. Marshals NEY and MARMONT went to meet him beyond Mouchy. The former harangued him in the name of the Army. When his MAJESTY passed before the Church, he received the holy water, but was too fatigued with the gout to get out. All the Marshals, BERTHIER, NEY, &c. dined with the King, who gave as a toast, "The French Army." Every one rose immediately, and it was drunk with enthusiasm.
AUTUN, APRIL 26.
"NAPOLÉON was to have passed through our town, and several detachments of the allied troops had proceeded to escort him; but he took the road of Bourbonnais.
"His brothers have been wandering in our environs. Jérôme slept at Luzzy, about seven leagues from hence. On the 27th he alighted unexpectedly at Madame la CHAPELLE's the wife of the Mayor, who was extremely embarrassed about receiving him: Her husband was absent. This lady and her family are devoted to the Bourbons; but their bye-places are three weeks behind-hand in news, and a corps of partisans which infested the banks of the Loire rendered all communication difficult for some time. Jérôme alarmed the royal principles of his hostess by saying—
"What is passing is nothing—facts are exaggerated—a petty movement caused by two or three bad persons is called a counter-revolution—nothing—the Emperor is more powerful than ever—all rally round him—he will triumph over the rebels, punish them exemplarily, and order will be restored."
"On the 22d, Jérôme halted and slept at a house a short distance from our town on the road to Moulins. He travels with much baggage; a Russian Colonel accompanies him, and he is said to be going to Elba.
"It is pretended that Jérôme reckoned upon the assistance of Nivernais, the inhabitants of which had been worked upon by agitators. The peasants have not yet recovered from their fears of the Allies. Credulous people believe that 200,000 Turks are advancing to the Danube to take the Allies in the rear whilst BUONAPARTE attacks them in front.
"Joseph BUONAPARTE passed by our town on the 24th, he was treated by his conductors with regard and too much confidence. It was thought he was going to the Isle of Elba. All at once he escaped into a wood between Desis and Luzzy, and disappeared. A Colonel who is in pursuit of him arrived yesterday at Autun.
A Mail from St. Sebastian arrived this morning. It brings the following account of the enthusiasm with which King FERDINAND has been received upon his return to Spain:—
MADRID, APRIL 8.
"On the 5th General PALAFOX left Saragossa at the head of a deputation to receive his Majesty, who was to arrive on the 6th. Sixty Aragonese ladies, dressed in white and crowned with laurels, were to go to meet his Majesty, and draw his coach to the entrance of the city. Great preparations were making for Saturday and Easter Sunday, his Majesty being to depart on Monday, in company with the Infant Don CARLOS for Valencia, the Infant Don ANTONIA going directly from Catalonia to Valencia.
An express has just brought the news of the entrance of his MAJESTY into Saragossa.
"The transports of the inhabitants and the effusions of love and gratitude coming from his MAJESTY are not to be described.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Sir,—I am tempted to take up the pen, for the purpose of requesting your insertion of a few observations upon the manner in which the late Ruler of France is at present treated. I do not mean with regard to his not having received what is commonly called condign punishment, from the hands of the Allies, or from the French Nation—the wisdom or policy of their conduct towards him, I shall not examine. I confine myself to a less important subject—the abuse which is now heaped upon his name from all quarters. You, I think, will join with me in condemning it as not only superfluous, but as evidencing a littleness of mind in those from whom it proceeds; and especially when we consider that they are most profuse in this supererogatory scorn, who were the most conspicuous for idolatrous admiration of the Tyrant while he was in possession of his power. You Sir, rank among those who early perceived the hollowness of his pretensions, and were unremitting in your labours to open the eyes of others. Neither yourself, nor any upon whose minds the humiliation of this Desolator of Europe has not broken as an unexpected event, find new incitements at this crisis to indulge in the practice; and as he is no longer capable of doing harm, his insignificance, with you and with them, will protect him from reprehensions which can only tend to give him a false consequence. It is not so with those upon whom the light now first breaks; and by the quality, as well as by the copiousness of their abuse, it is clear that they are provoked to it, less by a just abhorrence of oppression, than by mortification in being deprived of an object which it had been their pride to extol; and in being brought to the necessity of acknowledging that they had been so long accounted by a bully, and duped by a quack. In what other spirit could the following stanza be composed, which is extracted from an Ode to Buonaparte, ascribed, by public report, to Lord Byron:—

“But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunder-bolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which my weakness clings
All evil spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own usurping
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool for a thing so mean.”

If the supposed noble Author had not belonged to the class recently disenfranchised, he would have been spared his grief; for in fact there never was any stringing in the case. They whom the successes of this man never dazzled, will challenge those of his late admirers, who are best acquainted with his history, to produce a single instance of magnanimity in his long, and too conspicuous career. What proof even of that humble quality, personal courage? How many proofs of cowardice! What example of forgiveness of injuries? How many low and petty resentments! How much of inhuman revenge! And with regard to his exploits, as a General and Ruler, the truth is that in these and all things else we have no measure of power but resistance—and where ever he has been steadily resisted, there he has been invariably baffled or vanquished; it was less painful, however, to those whom he subdued to ascribe his triumphs over them to his gigantic talents, than to their own imbecility,—and this is one of the chief causes of the reputation, which he has obtained among those who did not wish him success. But this is not to my purpose. I would merely point out the little value of the reprobation which at present follows the name of Buonaparte. Let him sink into neglect; he cannot be forgotten.—And, above, all, do not let those, who now, for the first time, lift up their voices against him, and pronounce him a contemptible Being, take credit to themselves for so doing. They have been proved to be men incapable of discerning the true from the false in glory; and, knowing that the reverse of a day has made this change in their minds, are we not justified in suspecting that, if another revolution should set him as high as he stood before, Buonaparte would be immediately re-invested, before the eyes of their judgment, with all his departed splendour, political, moral, and intellectual!

I am, Sir, your grateful Reader.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, April 30.

The late events have had a very favourable influence on the circulation of Rastin's paper money. The rouble, which six weeks ago was at 75 cents, is now worth a franc. We are assured that Maubrun, who stopped the carriages of the Queen of Westphalia, has been arrested himself by a general, assisted by a party of the national guard. Cardinal Fesch, after discharging most of

his servants, has left Lyons, accompanied by Madame Mère, his sister, on their way to Rome.

BRUSSELS, April 28.

The Prefect of the Oise has this morning received information from the Marshals of War, that the Russian troops which are in France will immediately commence their march for the Rhine. The divisions which take place by corps: the first corps will traverse this department in its march from Compiègne to Noyon, and from thence to Chauny, in the department of the Aisne.

BRUSSELS, April 27.

From the tenor of the Convention, which has just been concluded between the Allied Powers and Monsieur it is no longer doubtful that France returns within her ancient limits; an event equally happy for her and for her neighbours, who have suffered so much from the events of the last 22 years. But we hear on all sides the question repeated, what will become of us? But be tranquil, my countrymen; the Allied Sovereigns watch over your destinies. The Belgic provinces, by their geographical position, their virtues, the fertility of their soil, the character of their inhabitants, are worthy in every respect of enjoying that felicity which they have purchased by so many misfortunes. Let us wait therefore, without impatience, the decision of this great question.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION. VIENNA, April 22.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article:—

“PARIS, April 13.

In virtue of a convention between the Ministers of the Allied Courts and the Envoys of Napoleon furnished with powers, to which the Provisional Government accedes, the cédant Emperor renounces formally all kind of pretention to the Crowns of France and Italy, and shall enjoy, in exchange, during his life, the Isle of Elba, where a pension shall be paid to him and the members of his family.

“The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall, at the approaching peace, be ceded in full property, to the Empress Maria Louisa, who shall transmit them to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia is granted from this time.”

BRUSSELS, April 28.

The four Courts which have guaranteed Norway to Sweden, viz. Russia, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia, are about to send confidential persons to the King of Denmark, to invite him to adopt the most speedy and effectual means of executing the stipulations of the Treaty of Kiel. These persons will afterwards repair to Prince Christian, in Norway, to declare to him that the Allies of Sweden being determined to fulfil their engagements to her, the Prince had only to consider his situation, and to see the abyss into which he would drag a people whom he is misleading by fallacious promises.

FRANKFORT, April 23.

The Principality of Osnaburgh remains under the power of the King of England. The French system relative to contributions is replaced by the ancient mode of taxation. Every body appears satisfied.

PARIS, May 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

“Lille, May 1, half-past six in the evening.” Marshal Mörrier to his Royal Highness Monsieur, Lieut. Gen. of the Kingdom.

“I have this moment arrived at Lille. The people have every where manifested their enthusiasm by cries of ‘Vive Louis XVIII!’”

By the latest accounts from the frontier of Norway, we learn that the troubles which had broken out there are not yet appeased. This news hastened the departure of the Prince Royal of Sweden, who left Paris the day before yesterday, to proceed direct to Stockholm. His Royal Highness intended to wait on the King at Compiègne, having been already announced there by Marshal Comte de Sterling, whom his Royal Highness had dispatched to compliment his Majesty.

The King will arrive to-morrow, Monday, at St. Ouen, and at seven in the evening his Majesty will receive deputations from the principal assemblies of the state; he will sleep there, and will next morning depart at 10 o'clock from St. Ouen, with the procession to make his entry into the city. His Majesty will be accompanied by the Duke de Bourbon, the Duke de Berry, and the Duke de Angoulême. The doors of the cabinet will be open at 10 o'clock precisely.

(Signed) The Marquis de Bassano, Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

The Marshals of France entered the Chamber of Compiègne in the suite of the King, to present the homage of their most profound respect to his Majesty. The King having been pleased to receive them, they were introduced.

The Prince of Orange arrived at the King's residence.

“Sire,—After twenty years of exile, I am now permitted to see you again, and to be in the presence of your Majesty.”

again, entrusted the care of their happiness to that dynasty which eight ages of glory have consecrated in the history of the world, as the most ancient that ever existed. As war, and all the impulses of their passions, were all the movement of the national spirit, and the only influence in the future, adoration of the Emperor, under misfortune, all led to Rome. The Marshals, always the support of the splendours of the French armies, these warriors which your Majesty has observed on your passage. Already, Sire, the accents of their gratitude have preceded you. How is it possible to paint the emotion with which they were penetrated on hearing with what respect his Majesty, forgetting your own misfortune, seemed to be occupied with those of the King's prisoners. At a moment of little importance, your said to the magnificent Alexander, what banners these 100,000 prisoners have loved, they are unfortunate; I see amongst them only my children. At these memorable words, which each soldier repeated to his comrade, what Frenchman could fail to perceive the blood of the great Henry who nourished Paris whilst he besieged it? Like him the illustrious descendant comes to unite all Frenchmen in one family. Your armies, Sire, of which the Marshals are to-day the organ, consider themselves happy in being called by their devotion and fidelity to second such generous efforts.”

The King replied with a most affecting kindness, that he saw with pleasure the Marshals of France, and that he relied on the sentiments of fidelity and attachment which they expressed in the name of the French armies. His Majesty named each of the French Marshals himself. After having spoken to them words as honourable as gracious, the King arose, though suffering under the gout, and at the moment when his Grand Officers were approaching to assist him, his Majesty, seizing the arms of the two Marshals, who were the nearest him, said with an overflowing heart:—

“It is in you, Marshals, I wish always to support myself; approach and surround me. You have always been good Frenchmen. I hope France will no longer have need of your swords. If ever, which God forbid, we are forced to draw them, afflicted as I am with the gout, I will march with you.”

The Marshals replied:—

“Sire,—Be pleased to consider us as the pillars of your Majesty's throne. It is our wish to be its firmest support.”

The King withdrew. The Marshals were afterwards presented to Madame the Duchess d'Angoulême, and to their Royal Highness the Prince of Condé, and the Duke of Bourbon.

After dinner the Marshal followed the King, who deigned to call them alternately by their names, and conversed with each of them, expressing the part he had taken in the glory of the French armies, and the confidence he had in their fidelity.

The King honoured the Marshals with an invitation to dinner, and at the commencement of the repast his Majesty said, “Messieurs les Marechaux, I send you some wine—I wish to drink with you to the French armies.” A sentiment of respect restrained the Marshals, who, in their enthusiasm, wished to reply by drinking the health of the King; but, by a spontaneous feeling, their hearts made them silent. All their looks were fixed upon his Majesty and his august family.

PARIS, May 2.

Monsieur returned from Compiègne at one o'clock yesterday morning.

A deputation from the Senate has been appointed to wait upon the King.

Cardinal Maury persists in refusing to quit the Archbishoprick.

COMPIÈGNE, April 30.

Monsieur and the Duke de Berri arrived this morning at six o'clock. From the moment of his arrival to 11 o'clock, Monsieur was in close conference with the King.

At eleven o'clock his Majesty repaired to the Chapel of the Castle, preceded by Monsieur and the Duke de Berri, the Prince of Cople, and the Duke de Bourbon. He was followed by the Duchess of Angoulême.

The Marshals and several Generals had the honour to dine with the King. The dinner was very gay. The King had on his right hand the Duchess of Angoulême, and on his left Monsieur. His Majesty conversed in a good deal with the Marshals.

and Ladies that had been invited. An Ordinance by Monsieur authorises the emission of Bonds to the amount of 10 millions francs, payable to bearer, three months after date.

BREMEN NEWS.

BREMEN, April 26.

An express has brought us from the neighbourhood of Hamburg the following pleasing intelligence.—When Lieut. Col. Aubert first offered to Davoust the papers sent him from Paris, he refused to attend to them. Upon which Gen. Benningsen made immediate preparations, for a vigorous attack, and had twenty white flags planted round about Hamburg. Immediately after (about the 24th) Davoust sent out an Officer, offering to evacuate the place, probably compelled to it by his Officers. His Excellency the Russian General is by turns in Blankenose and Andernach to settle the terms.

BREMEN, April 27.

We have received to-day, from an authentic source, the news of the surrender of the important fortress of Magdeburg.

A French Officer who passed through this place yesterday to Hamburg carried to Davoust letters from his wife and from Marshal Ney.

The deliverance of Hamburg seems very near at hand.

PARIS, MAY 2, 10 P. M.

To-day, at a quarter to five, his Majesty Louis XVIII reached the limits of the Department of the Seine. His carriage, preceded and followed by detachments of cavalry, was surrounded by several Marshals; among whom were observed, Marshals Moncey and Ney. By the direction of Chevalier Dubou, Sub-Prefect of St. Denis, a tent was prepared between Stains and Garges, on the border of the Department.

When his Majesty had left St. Denis, he proceeded to St. Ouen, where he was to sleep. It was a most affecting sight to behold good villages returning to their homes, and in having obtained a sight of their King, and in carrying back to their homes the hopes of peace and felicity, when the King will appear for ever among them. The town of St. Denis was illuminated.

At six o'clock the King reached the castle of St. Ouen. His Majesty was received by the Marshals of the highest bodies of the State. He will pass the night there, and to-morrow makes his entry into the capital. The national guard do duty at the Castle jointly with the garrison of honor, and the general of Paris.

His Royal Highness Monsieur will go and sleep to-night at St. Ouen.

A great number of ladies of distinction are to go to meet the King at St. Ouen, and will, it is said, form one of the ornaments of the procession.

Twelve ladies for each arrondissement have been invited to repair to the Palace of the Tuilleries, to pay their respects to the Duchess d'Angoulême, and to form her court at the moment she enters the Palace.

The names of the ladies of the 10th arrondissement are as follows:—The Duchess Armande de Maille, the Comtesse de St. Aldégonde, Léon de Vigne de Chabot, Eugene de Montesquiou, Thibaut de Montmercy, Stanislas de la Rochefoucauld, De Louis Mirapex, De Castelnau, and De Montefort; the Marquise Maximilien de Bethune, and the Viscountess Henriette de Bour de Pin Chamblis. The dress is a round white robe of silk, gauze, or muslin; the head-dress garnished with lilies and a bouffant of the same, but no diamonds.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary events which have taken place within the last month, the works of the private buildings have not been interrupted for a moment; those of the public edifices and monuments are about to be proceeded with. A great number of artists have been since yesterday engaged in finishing the sculptures of the Louvre.

As soon as the King's arrival at Compiègne was known at Paris, a great number of persons of distinction, anxious to pay their respects to his Majesty, hastened to the former place. The Prince of Orange arrived the day before yesterday. He was admitted to the King's Chamber, and had a very long conference with his Majesty.

At eleven, his Majesty attended mass in the chapel of the castle. He was accompanied with the demonstration of love and attachment, shown by the inhabitants of Compiègne, that he ordered all comers to be admitted into the apartments. Absorbed by one idea, and one wish, no one thought of his dignities; all ranks were intermingled; the Marshals, the

resembled a father, surrounded by a numerous family. The balls, the passages, and the court-yard, rung with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* *Vive la Duchesse d'Angoulême!* *Vivent les Bourbons!* which were repeated without end.

After mass the King received, in his private apartments, all those persons who had caused their names to be taken down as intending to desert to his Majesty by the Duke de Duras, first Gentleman of the Bedchamber.

At four p. m. he arrived in a carriage without any suite, accompanied only by his first Aide-de-Camp, General Cacuzoff. He was received at the foot of the stair-case by the Prince of Condé, who, notwithstanding his advanced age, and all the fatigues of an active life, still enjoys excellent health.

His Royal Highness conducted the Emperor to the King's apartment, where the two Monarchs affectionately embraced. They then had a long conversation, which bespoke the warmest attachment, and the most unreserved confidence.

The Emperor then passed through the gallery to pay a visit to the Prince of Condé. He was accompanied by the Marshals Moncey, Ney, and Marmont, attended his Majesty. On his return one of the market-women went up to the Emperor, and requested permission to embrace him. His Majesty laughed, and graciously complied.

All the inhabitants of Compiègne who had been admitted into the apartments, were allowed to walk, during dinner, round the table of their Majesties. The Emperor was placed between the King and the Duchess of Angoulême; and during the whole repast, it was easy to perceive the tender interest with which that august Princess inspired the Monarch.

The Prince of Lichtenstein, who arrived soon after the Emperor Alexander, had the honour to dine with the Sovereigns. The dovers were very numerous, and among the persons invited were observed the Prince of Benevento, and Marshals Moncey, Ney, and Marmont; the only ones that remained at Compiègne.

The Emperor Alexander set out at nine this evening, on his return to Paris. His Majesty could not take any escort. He had arrived at the palace at four a. m.

The horses are ordered at ten this morning for the King's departure. He will start with his suite at four a. m.

Cardinal di Pietro, and Cardinal Pignatelli likewise left this city yesterday to proceed to Rome. The former came from Aux, where he had been exiled several months ago by Bonaparte. Cardinal Pignatelli had remained at Fontainebleau, ever since the departure of the Pope, though paralytic, he bore the journey extremely well.

At Lyons he was provided with a commodious carriage for his return, in which he will cross Mount Cenis.

M. van Bergen, belonging to the household of the Empress Josephine, arrived here on the 10th, having been three days in coming from Paris, where he had just changed, it is said, with a commission to the Viceroy.

THE COURIER—May 7. We are happy to announce that the report of Sir JOHN HOPE's death is unfounded. Letters have been received from him dated the 15th ult. when he was doing very well.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer stood in the House of Commons on Monday last, a more liberal offer had been made by Sweden to Norway than had ever been made to any ceded country. We subjoin the nature of that offer, and we are sure all our readers will agree with the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. But the Opposition is to please Denmark, who has been the most attached ally of BONAPARTE, and consequently the most hostile to the peace, the prosperity, and independence of Europe, desire to violate the faith of treaties, and thus not only to rally our own character, but to give all possible aid and assistance to our allies.

Denmark with out hand signs a treaty, and with the other attempts to destroy it; she suffers her vessels to enter into the service of the insurgents, and we are to stand forward in defence of such a breach of faith and honor.

DECLARATION. His Majesty the King of Sweden, having declared to the people of Norway, by the Proclamation addressed to them, that he reserved to them all the essential rights which constitute public liberty, and having engaged himself expressly to leave to the nation the faculty of establishing a constitution analogous to the wants of the country, and founded chiefly upon the rights of national representation and the right of taxing themselves, these promises are now renewed in the most formal manner.

The King will by no means interfere directly in the new Constitutional Act of Norway, which must be evolved only to trace the first lines of its foundation, leaving to the people the right of erecting the rest of the building.

His Majesty is also invariably determined not to amalgamate the financial systems of the two countries. In consequence of this principle, the debts of the two countries shall remain always separate from each other, and will not be collected but in conformity with the purposes of paying the debts of Sweden, and not of Norway.

The intention of his Majesty is not to suffer the revenue of Norway to be sent out of the country. The expense of administration being deducted, the rest shall be employed in objects of general utility, and in a sinking fund for the extermination of the national debt.

Such is the liberal declaration of his Swedish Majesty. The Norwegians are slaves under the Danish yoke. They may become free men under the Swedish alliance, yet their Opposition are labouring to keep them in their ancient bondage.

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The Emperor of all the Russian, with other distinguished personages, may be expected about the end of the ensuing fortnight. It is understood that this magnificent monarch will be received, not only with every honour due to his illustrious rank, but that his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT will repair to Dover, to greet him on his arrival in England, and to attend him to the Metropolis.

Arrangements for his reception are already in progress. The Royal Horse-Guards (Blue), are under orders for Dover; the Grey's, another fine regiment of heavy cavalry, are also arrived in the Kent district, in readiness to serve as his escort, and the Royal Yachts are to remain at the Downs till ordered to proceed to Calais to receive him. In fact, it is believed, that the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER's reception will surpass that of the departure of Louis XVIII.

One troop of the 2d Dragoons, or Scots Greys, marched into Canterbury on Monday. The remainder of the regiment will be cantoned on the coast—two troops at Deal, two at Stouar one at Ramsgate, and one at Hythe.

The Gazette last in conformity with the wishes of every man in the Empire, announces the elevation of the Marquis of WELLINGTON to a Dukedom, and the following Generals to Peerages:—Generals HOPE, GRAHAM, HILL, and BRENESFORD.

LONDON, December 14, 1813. The Scheidt Fleet being chiefly built of German oak is defective in point of durability. The following is said to be a correct list of the squadron:

Table with columns: Guns, Gears, and various ship names like 'Sperb (new)', 'Alban', 'Tramp', 'Hooplar', 'Duc', 'Eugene', 'Fergisland', 'Ternsland', 'Minerva', 'Hussar', 'Ballein', 'Commerce de Lyon', 'The 2 latter are new'.

There are six line of battle ships on the stocks, and several frigates in a state of forwardness and two (Napoleon and Montcow), the keels of which were laid about a year ago; scarcely any progress has been made in them since. Most of the ships have their guns landed and their top-masts struck, which gives them a dismantled appearance, and all the keels of the stocks are badly affected with the dry rot, owing to their having been hastily constructed of unseasoned timber. The fleet has not above a fourth of its complement of men, and they are chiefly French.

The greater part of the Danish sailors and officers were dismissed several months ago, when Barbaparts of the fleet was ordered to withdraw the first Regiment of the line (which had long done duty on board as marines, to keep the vessels muffled in objection) to reinforce his army at the opening of the campaign. He

withdrew, at the same time, all the effective *chapeliers de la marine*, to construct bridges, to act as pioneers, &c. which accounts for the trifling progress that has very lately been made in the dock-yards at Antwerp.

THE STAR.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 1813. The House of Orange.—William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, formed the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1579, and was the first Stadtholder: he married, 1st Anne of Legmont, 2d Anne of Saxony, 3d Charlotte of Bourbon, 4th Louisa Comtesse de Bourbons, as Stadtholder, by Marquessson of Anne of Saxony (after whom the Mauritius were named). Maurice was succeeded by Frederick Henry, son of William I. and Louisa Coligny, and married Amelia, daughter of the Countess of Solms. He was succeeded by William II. who married Mary, daughter of Charles I. King of England. William III. the next in succession, married Mary, daughter of James II. of England and Anne Hyde. The next, William IV. was a great grandson of a daughter of William II. and married Anne, daughter of George II. King of England. William V. (the Stadtholder who sought refuge in England at the commencement of the French Revolution) married Frederica Sophia, Princess of Prussia: his son, the present Prince of Orange (and William VI.) who is now hailed "Sovereign of the Netherlands," under the title of William I. married the sister of the present King of Prussia and the Duchess of York; and his son, the Hereditary Prince, is the gallant youth who has distinguished himself under Lord Wellington.

Jen d'esprit.—(From the German Papers).—Whereas one Jerome (particularly described below) late merchant's clerk, who resided several years at Cassel, as manager of the business of his elder brother, has been guilty of various crimes and misdemeanors, since he has not only been aiding and abetting in all treasonable practices against the sacred person of our beloved Elector and other reigning Sovereigns, committed many robberies and murders, coined and uttered counterfeit money, embezzled and squandered very large sums, contracted numerous debts, and absconded with the same, in the intricacies of this and other places, and has in other respects given great scandal, by his debauched and vicious course of life, privately absconded from this city, after the bankruptcy of his said elder brother at Leipzig, and before his person could be secured; and whereas it is of importance to the public welfare that this highly dangerous character, who is now probably roving about as a vagabond from place to place, should not remain at large, the Magistrates of all the towns, and all good citizens in general, are hereby solicited and required to keep a vigilant look-out for the same; and, in case of his discovery, to apprehend him wheresoever he may be found, and to send him hither under a sufficient guard. To those who shall discover, or be instrumental in the discovery of the said Jerome, so that he may be made an example of, and brought to condign punishment, is hereby promised a reward of the sum of 10,000 centimes by us.

THE CITIZENS OF CASSEL. Done at Cassel, Oct. 30, 1813. Description of the Culprit.—Jerome, aged 29 years, of low stature, an awkward figure, diseased and debilitated by excesses, sallow complexion, bleak and hollow-eyed, down cast look, middle-sized nose, and pointed prominent chin, and particularly remarkable for the harshness of his voice, and indistinctness of his speech. At the time of his absconding he wore a white coat with blue collar and cuffs, and epaulets of false gold, a short white waistcoat, and buckskin breeches, large old cocked hat, and newly galoshed boots with sherry yellow tassels.

From the RIO JANEIRO GAZETTE. Decree of the Provisional Government. PARIS, 2d April, 1814. The Provisional Government availing to the obstacles which have prevented the return of the Pope to his dominions, and lamenting the deep injuries sustained by the head of the church, direct that all such impediments be forthwith removed, and that all the honors due to His exalted rank be shewn to His Holiness on his journey to Rome.

The Civil and Military authorities are enjoined to execute the present decree, and to take such measures as may be necessary to the effect of the same.

SPAIN. Madrid, 30th March. In an extraordinary session of the Cortes, held on the 29th ult., the names of the 7th and 8th regiments were announced, and the fol-

lowing letter, in His Majesty's own handwriting, was read:

GERONA, 24th March, 1814. Thanks to the merciful God; I arrived at this place in perfect health, and have this moment received from General Copus the letter from the Regency, with the documents mentioned to accompany it. Its contents were extremely grateful to me, and I seize this opportunity of assuring the Regency, that I have nothing more at heart than to give them proof of my satisfaction, and of my ardent wish to do every thing in my power for the prosperity and happiness of my subjects.

I need not describe the feelings which fill my heart on seeing myself once more in my own country, and amidst a people and an army to whom I am so much indebted for their unshaken and generous attachment.

(Signed) THE KING. Parys, den 15de April. Het provisioneel Gouvernement heeft het volgende Adres aan de Armée gerigt, bekend gemaakt. Soldaten! Gy zyt niet langer de Soldaten van Napoleon, maar gy zyt nog Soldaten van het Vaderland.—Uw eerste Eed van getrouwheid was aan hetzelve, deze Eed is onherroepelyk, is heilig.—De nieuwe Regeringsvorm verzekert U, uw eer, uw rang, uwe pensioenen. De Senaat en het provisioneel Gouvernement hebben uwe regten erkend. Zy zyn verzekerd dat uwe pligten door u niet vergeten zullen worden;—van dit oogenblik houdt uw lyden op.—Uw roem blyft geheel. Vrede zal U de belooning voor uwen langen arbeid verzekeren. Wat was uw lot onder het Gouvernement het welk nu niet meer bestaat? gesleept van de boorden van de Taag naar die van de Donau,—van de Nyl naar de Dnieper, dan eens verschoeid door de hitte der Woestynen, dan weder bevroren door de koude van het Noorden,—noodeloos deed gy Frankryk tot een verschrikkelyke grootte ryzen, de zwaarste storte op u, even als op het overige gedeelte der wereld, ter neder. Zoo vele duizenden van braven zyn niets anders geweest dan werktuigen en slagtoffers eener magt zonder voorzigtigheid, die een Keizerryk zonder evenredigheid wilde daarstellen. Hoe velen zyn onbekend gestorven, alleen om den roem van eenen man te vergroten! Zelfs hebben zy niet eens genoten van de vruchten van hunne naastbestaanden konden niet eens by het ophouden van den veldtoeghe verzekering van hun roemvol einde vernemen, veel minder dan de verschuldigde eer voor hunne daden bevyzen. Alles is veranderd; gy zult niet langer op een afstand van 500 mylen van uw Vaderland aankomen, ter bevordering van een zaak, waaria het zelfs geen het minste belang had. Vorsten, geboren Franschen, zullen uw bloed verdedigen, want hun bloed is het uwe. Hunne voorouders regeerden uwe voorouders.—Tyden vereeuwigen onder hun eene nauwe herinnering aan elkanders belangen en orders, linge diensten.—Deze oude stam heeft Koningen voortgebracht, die vaders des volks genoemd wierden, Hendrik IV, die door Helden nog wordt genoemd den dapperen, en die de landman altyd noemen zal den goeden Koning, sproot uit dezelve voort. Het is aan zyne afstammelingen, waaraan uw lot toebetrouwd wordt. Kunt gy hier omtrent nog langer ongerust zyn? In een vreemd land, bewonderden zy de grootheid van Franschen moed; zy bewonderden hun, maar beklagden zig tevens, dat nodelooze krygsverrigtingen hunne terugkomst vertraagden. Deze Vorsten zyn ten laatste in uw midden aangekomen. Even als Hendrik IV ongelukkig geweest zyide, zullen zy ook even als hy regeren. Het is hun niet onbekend, dat het uitmuntendst gedeelte van derzelver groot gezin mereendeels de landmagt bevat.—Blyft dus getrouw aan uwe standaarden. Goede verbyplaatsen, zullen u worden aangewezen. Onder u zyn jonge krygslieden, die in roem reeds oude krygshelden zyn.—Hunne wonden hebben hunne ouderdom verhaast. Deze kunnen, des verkiezende, terug kerren; en, met eervolle belangen, versierd, in hunne geboorteplaatsen huans oude dagen afwagten; de anderen zullen de wapenen moeten blyven volgen, met al die hoop op bevordering, welke dezelve verdienen.

Soldaten van Frankryk! Iaten Fransche geveelens u aanmoedigen. Opent uwe herten voor alle huiselyke genoegens. Behoud uw moed voor de verdediging van uw Land, niet om vreemde Landstreeken aan te vallen. Behoud uw moed, maar niet uw eergierigheid, dezelve voor u een noodlottig maken, laat het niet langer een bron van onrust voor het overige gedeelte van Europa zyn.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendina.

ASIATIC MIRROR, APRIL 27.

CAWNPORE WELLINGTON FETE.

We have been politely favored with two minute descriptions of the Grand Fete given lately at Cawnpore, by subscription, in honor of the victories gained by the immortal Field Marshal, the Marquis of Wellington; the principal parts of which we have pleasure in submitting for the perusal of our readers.

"The spacious and elegant residence of Colonel Grace, the Mæcenas of our little world, was liberally offered for the accommodation of the *beau monde* on this grand occasion, who to the number of two hundred, including many visitors from the circumjacent stations, assembled about 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 11th instant.

"The superb gateway, which opened to the ground, consisted of double columns in transparency to the front, and double pilasters to each side, supporting an illuminated arch, on which was inscribed in large characters 'Wellington.' This arch was surmounted by a full sized figure of *Fame*, and was set off by two side pillars that advanced with a sweep, crowned with large oval emblematical transparencies of *Hill* and *Graham*, encircled with laurel wreaths. On entering, the eye was suddenly arrested by a beautiful full length portrait of the Hero, painted in oil by the Chief Manager. The exact likeness guarded by two grenadiers, was placed in a front shrubbery, which divided the serpentine walks leading to the ball and masquerade rooms. The Battle of *Vittoria* was painted in the back ground, and the Great Wellington represented as in action, animated and intrepid, holding his Field Marshal's Baton. Over his head was inscribed on a ribbon—'The Prince of *Vittoria*,' and on an arch advanced about three feet from the picture, erected on two fluted jasper columns entwined with laurel, was written—AMOR PATRIÆ OMNIA VINCIT. Two triumphal arches illuminated, sprung from the arch of the portrait, and passed over the walks to the right and left, connecting two transparencies inscribed, 'The great Statesman, Marquis Wellesley, who brought forward the Hero'—and—'The Field Marshal, Conqueror of the Field Marshals of France.' Those two transparencies were conjoined to the frontispiece at the great gateway, by a line of beautifully variegated illuminations consisting of oval transparencies, alternately placed with lustres, both crowned with variegated balloon globes, and connected with festoons of lights, supporting balloon globes in the drop of the festoon. But a minute description of each transparency would be endless, it is therefore sufficient to observe, that a complete continuation of transparencies, balloons, globes, lustres, and festoon lights, illuminated in a manner, much more easily conceived than described, the whole of the walks of Colonel Grace's extensive gardens.—The transparencies to the number of one hundred, emblematically descriptive of titles, and feats of the Hero, were designed and executed by the correct and classical pencil of the Chief Manager, and the whole of the ornaments and embellishments of this display of magnificence, unparalleled for taste and elegance, grandeur, and brilliance, excited feelings of pleasing wonder in every beholder.

"The utmost attention had been paid by the managers, to prevent the visitors from being interrupted or incommoded, and no one instance of either occurred during the night. The trees were covered with coloured lights, and benches were placed opposite to conspicuous objects, vistas, &c. &c. In one of the luxuriant shrubberies on the lawn, was placed a fine Paris-cast figure of the *Venus de Medicis*, as large as life, set off to the highest advantage by a brilliant illumination around, and by transparent arches over the entrances to the recess, which seemed cooled by a fountain over which the Goddess of Beauty displayed her charms. Bugles and trumpets were occasionally heard sounding thro' the shrubberies and grounds, as well as soft melodious strains from the excellent band of His Majesty's 67th regiment, which was placed under a grand canopy in the centre of the lawn, fronting the ball and masquerade rooms. Add to these a correct and striking imitator of the

nightingale, and various other melodious warblers of the grove, who were heard from the shrubberies during the whole night, produced the most pleasing effect, and gave a high finish to the *tout ensemble* of this elegant Fete. The night was calm and serene, and by the precaution taken to cool the gardens by judicious watering, the air was rendered pleasant and refreshing.

"The masquerade rooms were spacious, and decorated in the most tasteful and beautiful manner. The outer walls were illuminated in grand style by groupes of coloured lights, in the forms of variegated lozenges, ovals, circles, &c. and the inside was luxuriantly clothed with bouquets of flowers and wreaths of laurel, unique, chaste, and appropriate.

"Among the first characters that appeared, a *Clown* exhibited his antics with success, and surprised many by his agility among the shrubs on the way to the masquerade rooms—where the attention was immediately arrested by a *Magician*, foretelling the events of days to come, and dispensing medical advice to the different masks, in which he was most ably assisted by *Doctors Gripe* and *Bolous*; from whose shops a great variety of prescriptions and medicines were bountifully distributed. A respectable *Woman* selling gingerbread and fruits, with 'bills of the play' was a capital mask, as was also a *Seller of Vegetables*, whose costume approached that of *Blingsgate*. Her wheel-barrow was not a small annoyance to her neighbours, particularly to *Sir Abel Handy* who was most eagerly engaged with a tremendous patent glass in search of his son *Bob*.

"A *Bath Physician*, most diligently searching for practice, was performing among others, a wonderful cure on my *Lord Feeble*, when he encountered the *Devil*. A fracas took place—the Doctor took to his heels, but not before he received some severe charges in *birch* from the pronged weapon of *His Infernal Highness*. Two *Savages*, most savagely dressed in tiger skins, and also most savagely intrusive, had rencoures with several of the masks, particularly with a strapping well-armed *Pindaree*, who beat them off; but an unfortunate foolish white *Bear* coming across them, got most severely mauled. A *Waggoner* was kind in offering the company the use of his vehicle, but it turned out to be sucking deep in the mud. A *Watchman*, one of the best masks in the room, was very active in keeping the peace, and a *Staff Manager*, with his regulations in hand, strutted his hour on the stage with great ecstacy. *Octavian*, loudly ranting, was interrupted by a raw *Recruit* who did not know for all the world, whether it was a man or a monster. A *Drunken Sailor* made his appearance about this time, and with a few oaths pronounced *Octavian* 'Neptune's Skipper,' whom he saw the last time he crossed the line. After the rooms were nearly thinned, a *Bottle of Lull Shrab*, of the true *magnum-bonum* kind, was brought in, but on being bunched, was found only to contain a *pimple-nosed Gentleman*, who, from his appearance, must have completely sucked in the former contents;—his brother *Madeira* got sour, and would not appear, as the merchant refused him credit. A *Friar* was among the crowd, but was roughly used by the *Savages*. The other masks and dominoes were numerous and respectable, but to particularize each would be endless. However, we must not forget *Doctor Pangloss*, who afforded much exquisite amusement by the ready application of his pedantic scraps.

"At 10 o'clock, the signal of a balloon rocket summoned the company to witness the grandest display of fireworks of entire European design, perhaps ever exhibited. The colonnade of the Colonel's celebrated pantheon, towards the gardens, where the fireworks were played, was converted into boxes for the Ladies, with ranges of chairs, and below them a stage was erected for the Gentlemen. In front was a fine large fountain, producing a column of water ten feet high, beautifully coloured lamps with glass domes, rested on the pedestals around the fountain, and on its waters floated fire fountains, disputing pre-eminence with the cascade above.

"This colonnade, which communicated with the ball-room, completely furnished in the Grecian style, was superbly deco-

rated. The walls ornamented with variegated lamps round the niches, which held statues of the Heathen mythology. Two large Europe transparencies of landscapes were placed between the pillars, framed with green boughs, which produced a most happy effect. *Bacchus* mounted on his ton, loaded with grapes, was placed on a circular marble table—emblematical of inebriety, he held his bottle and glass in the wrong hands. A beautifully painted *Venus de Medicis* stood on another table, crowned with roses.

"Words cannot convey a just idea of the brilliancy, diversity and splendour of the fireworks—those only who witnessed this uncommon treat, can conceive their magnificence. There were about one hundred principal pieces let off and upwards of four thousand small accompaniments; one hundred balloons were discharged from eight inch howitzers, and two hundred rockets sent to a height of 150 feet. The grand pieces which were intended to commemorate the Hero, consisted of an immense Sun, visited by two circles of brilliant fire of *Radiant Glory*, 10 feet in diameter in the centre—'Wellington' burning, as if in ætherial fire. On the wings were inscribed 'Graham' and 'Hill' as the supporters of the Hero. While this was displaying, the air resounded with thundering peals of cannon and musquetry, correctly imitated by maroons and crackers. When it ended, the trumpet of *Victory* sounded, and a most splendid air balloon, 36 feet high, and 75 in circumference, surmounted by *Fame*, was prepared and ready to carry up the name of Wellington, in letters 6 feet high, and forty-two in extent, to be recorded in *Heaven*, for his patriotic and glorious deeds, but unfortunately some of the fire-works of the grand volcano fell on its top, and defeated this plan; but it was refitted and sent to the stars in high style at a dinner, which Colonel Grace gave the Managers of the Wellington Fete the next day. It rose majestically to about 1500 feet, taking an easterly direction until it was out of sight. It was visible for 15 minutes.—A grand palace was next displayed in fire—on the architrave of the portico was inscribed in large letters 'Wellington Palace,' emblematical of the donation he has to expect from a grateful nation. It was 60 feet in extent and 30 high, with the whole of its architecture delineated in fire. The Volcano was truly grand and terrific, it covered the whole gardens with a burst of fire-works: millions of combusive particles were at the same instant thrown to an incredible height with a tremendous explosion; brilliant conflagrations of splendour fell in vivid radiance on the eye of the spectator, producing and deeply impressing upon the mind an indescribable sentiment of awe, blended with admiration.

"To describe the whole of this unrivalled exhibition would be endless. Palm trees of fire, brilliant with flyers, revolving wheels, balloon wheels horizontal, illuminated branched with reports filled with serpents, cascades of fire and gold, fire pump trees, revolving illuminated peacocks, pyramids of fire, grand battles, &c. &c. were let off in numerous successions and infinite variety, with the happiest effects.

"Near the close of the fireworks the *Guardian Genius* of Great Britain appeared advancing in splendid procession, in superiority of stature, and magnificence of attire, rising eminent o'er all—brilliant with gems and gold, his helmet streamed forth gorgon terrors, horrific as a meteor—above waved ostrich plumes in unconfined luxuriance—the dragon scales of armour cased his spreading shoulders—a flowing robe of embroidered crimson velvet swept the ground majestically—on his breast shone a medallion on which was inscribed in Hebraic characters 'Religion'—a superbly embossed girdle encircled him, and sandals, rich with gold and azure, were the ornaments of his feet—Every eye turned riveted on the wonderful apparition—The *Genius* was preceded by an *Elephant* bearing the standard of Great Britain—followed by another bearing a standard with 'G. III. R.'—above 'H. R. H. the Prince Regent.' Standards, with the names of all the great Governor Generals, Commanders in Chief in India, surrounded with laurel, two and two, followed;—then bannerets—the British Army, the British Navy, the Indian Army, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts, Sciences, Manufac-

tures, illuminated by a vast number of Bengal torches. The *Guardian Genius* of Great Britain then appeared in a triumphal Car, drawn by four horses; on one side of him a young Indian Prince, on the other a very young Sepoy, with a scroll on which was inscribed 'The Generosity of Government extends even to us.—On the right of the car, mounted on horseback, a Field Marshal—on the left an Admiral—on a standard before the Marshal all the great land battles from 'Crecy, to 'Vittoria,' with the heroes' names who won them; before the Admiral the great naval victories from the battle off 'La Hague to that off 'Trafalgar' with the heroes' names who won them. On each side of the General and Admiral, thirty Sparmen with wreaths of laurel twining round the shafts of their spears.

The eye was scarcely satisfied with feasting for so short a time on the objects of this gorgeous procession, when as if by magic the screens which concealed the doors of the ball-room suddenly dropt to the ground, and displayed to the astonished beholders a fairy scene. The imagination dwell for a moment in silent wonder. Nothing could surpass the enchantment of the *coup d'œil*. No language can describe justly the beauty of the decorations. In front under an awning a large Oil Painting was conspicuous, brilliantly illuminated. On the lower ground was represented the Battle of *Vittoria*, about the centre the word 'Vittoria,' and above it, the British Eagle soaring aloft, with a crown of laurel in his talons, embracing two union flags of Great Britain; and the word 'Viva!' within the crown. This part was arched over with a rainbow, with *Glory* issuing from it, surmounted by the *Thistle*, *Rose* and *Shamrock*, knotted to a festoon of blue garter ribbon, and 'The United Kingdom' on a flowing ribbon above it. Below the word 'Vittoria' was the French Eagle reversed, deady dropping to the earth—the *fleur de lis* falling from his open mouth—in his talons clinched as if in agony, he was carrying down 'Vive l'Empereur Napoleon.'

"A venerable *British Druid* whose silver locks descended to his girdle in personification of Time, supported by two Grenadiers, introduced the Company into the ball room, reciting an ode in praise of the Hero, and announcing his intention of recording his achievements in the British Annals. He presented to Mrs. Stafford the Lady Patroness of the Fete, the French Field Marshal's Baton taken at *Vittoria*—she delivered the precious gift to the Chief Manager, to be deposited with the trophies of British *Glory*. On the conclusion of this ceremony, the ball was commenced with the dance of the 'Spanish Patriots,' and notwithstanding the heat of the weather, kept up with spirit. The side tables were abundantly furnished with refreshing beverages of all kinds. But owing to the heat and slight indisposition, our elegant and fascinating Patroness was reluctantly compelled to leave the room before the supper was announced, which was soon after proclaimed by a flourish of trumpets.

"The Senior Manager, Col. Grace, handed Mrs. Grant to the *Supper Arbor*, where a most sumptuous variety of choice and inviting viands, ices, creams, and every article which the season afforded, was displayed in profusion. The wines were highly cooled and circulated with quick hilarity.

"In this grand Fete the preparations were conducted with such taste and effect, that each object exceeded the last, rising to a climax which the mind contemplated with delight.

"Such was the admiration of all on entering this *fairy supper arbor*.—It was 25 feet including a colonnade 78 feet, that ran round the whole, was about 130 by 100 feet.—Here were no ornaments but a sky blue firmament with numerous orange trees, loaded with fruit rising out of two ranges of supper tables and touching the sky above, with large extended branches. Each tree had a lustre of eight lights round it.—The whole arbour seemed to be formed by four domed ceilings. The stems of the trees were slight, so as not to interrupt the extensive view of the whole garden, its illuminations and transparencies. This was a perfect *Fairy Land* or *Elysium*, in the centre of wonders.

"After the healths of the King, Prince Regent, Queen and Royal Family, were

quaffed, with patriotic pleasure, Colonel Grace arose, and the whole company standing, gave, 'The immortal Field Marshal Wellington, Prince of Vittoria, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the genuine Duke of Albufera,—the Liberator of Kings, the Emancipator of Nations, and the Restorer of Peace and Liberty to the World,—which was received with most vehement expressions of joy, and drank with three times three and hipped. Roars of cheering followed by a tremendous peal of cannon and musquetry, renewed in imagination the Battle of Vittoria, while the band played, "See the conquering Hero comes."—After which the band, following the colonnade of the arbor, playing the 'British Grenadiers,' fully supported by the drums and files of the native corps.

"The next toast was received with delight—'Mrs. Grant and the Ladies who have honoured us with their company, who have animated this glorious scene with their countenance, and assisted in celebrating and commemorating the Wellington Fete.'—Three times three, the band playing round the colonnade, 'The bonniest lass in a the world,'—'The Recovery,'—'Sylph,' &c.

"Colonel Grace's health was next proposed, and it is needless to say, received with enthusiastic joy and quaffed with every demonstration of rapturous regard. After which he arose, and returned his thanks to the company in a short and impressive speech. He observed that the circumstance of its falling to his lot to lead at this grand Fete, he must ever consider as the most gratifying occurrence of his life—his being selected on such an occasion by the British Garrison of Calcutta, who claimed the distinction of leading the Wellington Fetes of British India, he considered as the highest honor he could receive, and concluded by drinking to their good healths, and expressing repeatedly his gratitude and sincere thanks for the honor conferred on him by their approbation and applause.

"Colonel Grace then gave 'His Brothers or Managers, to whose cordial support, noble and patriotic exertions, they were principally indebted for what they had witnessed that night,'—loud cheering and applause.—About 1 o'clock the dance was renewed, and at 4 the ladies retired, when the gentlemen remaining sat down to a second supper, and conviviality, good songs and hilarity prevailed, until 7 in the morning.

"The Managers wore bronze medallions of the Hero, suspended from a blue garter silk ribbon, tied round the neck.

"The several corps at the stations had representatives as Managers, and Masters of Ceremonies—Mr. Grant afforded the most zealous support and assistance in the celebration of this Fete, on the part of the Civil Gentlemen of the station.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning, when the God of Day began to prove his power, a party of jovial souls assisted in chairing the Head Manager, and conveying him off in triumph to breakfast in the ball room, where this celebrated Fete concluded."

Cape Town Gazette—July 30, 1814.

[From the London Papers.]

DECLARATION of the KING.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our Fathers,—enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation, which we are destined to govern,—our first thought has been to invoke that mutual confidence which is so necessary to our repose and to their happiness.

After having attentively perused the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate in the sitting of the 8th of April last, we have ascertained that the Basis are good, but that a great number of articles, bearing marks of the precipitation with which they were drawn up, cannot, in the present form, become fundamental laws of the State.

Determined to adopt a free (liberal) Constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined; and as we cannot accept one which it would be indispensable to rectify, we convoked for the 10th of June next, the Senate and Legislative Body, engaging to lay before them the result of the labours which we shall undertake with a Commission chosen from the two Bodies, and to give, as the Basis of this Constitution, the following guarantee:

"The representative Government shall be continued as it exists at present, divided into two bodies, viz.

"The Senate, and the Chamber composed of the Deputies from the Departments.

"The King freely abandons the right to impose taxes.

"Individual and public liberty shall be secured.

"The liberty of the Press respected, with the exception of such precautions as may be necessary for the public tranquillity.

"Freedom of Worship guaranteed.

"Property shall be inviolable and sacred; the sale of the national property shall remain irrevocable.

"The Ministers, who are to be responsible, may be impeached by one of the Legislative Chambers, and judged by the other.

"The Judges shall not be removable; and the judiciary power shall be independent.

"The Public Debt shall be guaranteed; Pensions, Rank, and Military Honors, shall be preserved, as well as the old and the new Noblesse.

"The Legion of Honour, the Decorations of which shall be fixed by us, shall be maintained.

All Frenchmen shall be admissible to Civil and Military employments.

Finally, no Individual shall be disturbed for his opinions, or his votes."

(Signed) LOUIS.

Done at St. Ouen, 2d May, 1814.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Governors, Generals, Commandants, Soldiers, and Inhabitants of Cambray.

"BRAVE FRENCHMEN!

The most glorious fate opens before you; your King invites you to acknowledge and receive him; be the first in this quarter of France to proclaim him.—You doubtless know, that Bearn and Languedoc have acknowledged his authority; that His Royal Highness the Duke D'Angouleme, is marching upon Provence, Lyons, Limoges, and Bourdeaux, where all hearts are opened to him; you know also, that Monsieur, the King's brother, has set out for the headquarters of the allied powers.—You are surely no longer the dupes of the lies daily accumulated in the *Moniteur*.—How many victories has it not announced to you from Moscow to Paris!—and the loss of thousands of cannon, 400,000 Frenchmen prisoners, 500,000 of your sons killed and perished from cold or want, between the Beresina and the Rhine. The loss of your treasures—a third of France conquered—Paris in dangers of being so.—Such are the result of the *Moniteur's* pretended victories!

Is there one of you who has not said a hundred times, that the *Bulletins* were only filled with falsehoods and ridiculous exaggerations?—that all the *Journals* were mere instruments in the hands of the police and of government, to deceive you? if you have said this—if you have repeated it, and still think so,—by what blindness will you continue to seem to pay credit to these reiterated lies! Cease to fear a tyrant, whose name alone inspires you with terror.—The world will then be rid of him. Alas! 300,000 soldiers of all nations, whose vengeance he alone excites, are on our territory, or ready to enter it. Thousands of Frenchmen perish daily—and for what? To defend a tyrant whom they abhor, because he has the address to persuade them, that the allied powers are come with the design of partitioning France—while to deliver it, Frenchmen, your King is coming to your succour. He will return as a father among his children, and not as an enemy—he will return to you under the safe guard of love, and of his confidence, without a single foreign soldier. He alone will arrest—he alone can arrest the formidable cohorts ready to pour upon you. Wherever his name shall be proclaimed, the inhabitants shall be protected—the enemies of Bonaparte are the friends of the Bourbons—the protectors of the human race. French honour will never yield to fear, nor to the greatest dangers;—but with hearts truly French, honour can never consist in defending a Corsican, your executioner; and in rejecting your legitimate sovereign, the descendant of 69 Kings.

Inhabitants of Cambray! May your future destiny be happy and glorious!—It is in your hearts, in your general opinion, that LOUIS XVIII. wishes to reestablish his Government,—he is the best, the most intelligent, the most indulgent of men, the most tender of fathers, who wishes to return amidst his children.—Until his arrival your gates shall remain shut,—your environs shall be respected by the foreign troops.—The presence of your King is about to become for you the signal of happiness—the day of peace with God and men.

"THE MARQUIS DE CHALEANNES."

BONAPARTE.

On the 18th ultimo, Bonaparte arrived at Hyeres, a small place on one side the Gulph of Genoa, about two days sail from Elba. He was to embark for that island on the 19th, on board of the British frigate the *Undaunted*, commanded by Capt. Maling, a relation of Lord Mulgrave. On his way to Hyeres, he was escorted by a strong guard, and among the number of officers, was Colonel Campbell, with whom only Bonaparte would converse, expressing the greatest imprecations against all nations but this—saying, it had been his desire, to place France on an equality with this country,—and that from henceforth he was determined to have no sort of connection or other with foreign nations, they (in his opinion,) not being worthy of being spoken to.

In passing through one of the Towns in

the south of France, Bonaparte would have been put to death, if Colonel Campbell had not exchanged hats with him.

The Colonel's hat had a large white cockade in front, and Bonaparte waved it among the populace, shouting, "Vivent les Bourbons."

THE COURIER, MAY 5.

It was on Tuesday that the King of France was to make his public entrance into Paris. This information we derive from the Paris Papers of Monday, which we received this morning. On Monday he was to sleep at Saint Ouen, near Paris, and to set off at ten o'clock next morning to make his entrance into Paris.

It is from the German Papers that we derive now the most important intelligence relative to negotiations, arrangements, &c. The *Vienna Gazette* furnishes us with a more particular account of the Convention between the Allied Courts (England excepted) and Buonaparte, which Convention Mr. Whitbread alluded to yesterday, putting certain questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who did not deem it proper to reply to them.

By this Convention, to which the Provisional Government of France, acceded, Buonaparte, as our readers know, made a formal renunciation of the crowns of France and Italy, receiving in exchange, for his life, the Isle of Elba, and a pension to him and the Members of his family. Hence we conclude that they are to live there still.

The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla are to be ceded to full sovereignty to the Archduchess, or, as she is called in the *Vienna Gazette*, the Empress Maria Louisa, who transmits them to her Son, the *ci-devant* King of Rome, who is immediately to take the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia! Cambaceres was Duke of Parma, and Lebrun Duke of Placentia. Are these titles to remain?

There is one motive alone that could have induced the Allies to accede to this Convention—a motive of delicacy to the Emperor of Austria.

The principality of Osnaburgh has been restored to the King of Great Britain.

The Crown Prince has left Paris to return to Sweden, the troubles in Norway still subsisting. The four Powers guaranteeing Norway to Sweden, are to send each a confidential person to the King of Denmark, requiring him to execute the stipulations of the treaty of Kiel without loss of time. These persons are then to pass over to Norway and declare to Prince Christian that the Allies are determined to fulfil their engagements to Sweden.

We have extracted from the *Moniteur* the speech of the Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier), to the King, in the name of the French Marshals and the French armies. There is a frankness, an openness, a military devotedness in Berthier's speech, not devoid too of address in the manner in which he alludes to the expressions used by the King to the Emperor Alexander in behalf of the French prisoners in Russia.—The King made a very happy use of the illness under which he suffers. He rose from his chair with difficulty, and whilst his great Officers were coming to support him, he laid hold of the arms of two of the Marshals nearest to him, saying, "It is upon you, Gentleman, that I wish always to rely."—"Consider us," they said, "as the pillars of your Majesty's throne—we will be its firmest support." Buonaparte's Marshals and Generals seem to slide adroitly and easily enough into the manners of the old Court.

There is in one of the Paris Papers a curious account of a meeting of the Council of State, in the presence of Buonaparte, after his last return to Paris. The violence of his manner, the presumption of his pretensions, his disregard of the lives of men, his obstinacy, the rapidity of his transitions, the fear he inspired, the domineering influence he exercised over his Ministers, are admirably depicted.—It is a document for history.

BONAPARTE IN HIS COUNCIL OF STATE.

Nothing is more curious than what is related of the sittings of the Council of State at which Buonaparte presided. Sometimes he affected a certain good nature, leaving an entire freedom of discussion, provoking even sometimes opinions directly contrary to his own; but it was only in matters of simple administration that he permitted such boldness. In affairs of religion, the conscription, taxes, measures of high police, his countenance assumed an air of gloom and savageness; his voice, hoarse and croaking, chilled every one with fear, and the silence was broken only by short incoherent, and extraordinary phrases which he brought out at intervals.

After the sanguinary reverses of the campaign in Saxony, he returned to Paris on the 9th of November, 1813, and on the 11th held a Council of State. An auditor, Baron T—, who took down the details of the sitting, on the very day, has just favoured us with them.

"Impatient to consult the Emperor's countenance, the Members of the Council were admitted into the saloon, which is next the Council Hall. In order to get rid of the embarrassment of a first interview, the Emperor calls for the Governor of the Bank, blames bitterly the wise measure, which at a critical

moment had saved that national establishment—speaks for half an hour to him without allowing him time to defend himself—goes over the same ideas three or four times, employing ridiculous images, and too often cruel expressions of contempt.

"When he had done speaking, they passed into the Council Room. The sitting was opened by the reading of a Decree of Finance to be passed by Imperial Authority, without the sanction of the Legislative Body, which was however, to be convoked for the 2d of December. The Decree was for nothing less than to raise the taxes one half. The Decree passed without any objection to the principle, and solely after a short discussion in which the Emperor expressed different or absurd opinions. "Taxes," he said, "have no limits—in general they present the idea of a fifth; but they may, according to circumstances, be raised to a quarter, a third, half, &c. No—Taxes have no limits. If there be laws that say the contrary, they are laws badly made."

After this Decree, the project of a *Senatus Consultum* was read, to place at the disposal of the Minister of War 300,000 men of the ancient conscriptions. The most profound silence reigned in the Assembly. The flatterers remained silent for some time. A Member, however, at length said—"Sire, the safety of the Empire." Another blamed the expression in the *Senatus of frontiers invaded*, as being alarming—"Why?" replied the Emperor, "it is better to tell the truth now. Is not Wellington in the South, the Russians in the North? Do not the Austrians and the Bavarians menace the East? Wellington and France—What a shame! and they did not rise in a mass to drive him out!—The English will laugh at the simplicity of our peasants—But the English have no ships, there—They cannot practise their naval manœuvres—They are on our territory, we must beat them and drive them out."

"All my Allies have abandoned me; the Bavarians have betrayed me; Cowards! they would place themselves in my rear; they pretended to cut off my retreat, but they were well paid for it, they were mowed down and massacred: I killed Wrede, and all his relations with him. No: no peace till I have burned Manica! A triumvirate is formed in the North, the same that divided Poland—No peace till it be broken. Vienna next year! We shall see; I demand 300,000 men. I will form a camp of 100,000 at Bourdeaux, another at Lyons, and at Metz. With the former I will do what remains, I shall have one million of men under arms; that will do for the moment; I demand 800,000 men; but I must have men, grown men! What are these young conscripts good for? to choke up the hospitals or die on the roads? The French are always brave—so are the Piedmontese and Italians; they fight well; but these men of the north (Germans) they are good for nothing.—It is not blood but water that flows in their veins! I cannot really rely but on the inhabitants of ancient France." Sire, the Belgians," said one Member—"Yes, the Belgians," replied the Emperor, "they love me perhaps." "What signify all these addresses they make them send? It is the height of vanity!" "Sire," said another Member, "ancient France must remain to us"—And Holland," said the Emperor, turning short upon him; "rather than give up Holland, I would bury it in the sea. As for Italy, if she be not under France, she must be independent."

"Gentlemen, we must have an impulse; all must march. It may not come to that; but, in short, if it should M. Cambaceres, and you too, shall march; you shall be Chief of a Legion!" "Counsellors of State! you are fathers of families; you are the chiefs of the nation. It is you that should give this impulse. I know it—you are effeminate, cowardly. They speak of peace—peace! peace! I hear no other word than peace! whilst all should be out for war!"

After this speech, a *Senatus Consultum* was adopted, the Emperor broke up the sitting, and withdrew, agitated by different passions. As for myself, full of indignation, which I could scarcely conceal, I sat down to write this account sure, that in a short time, I should re-peruse it with pleasure.

A Mail from Bremen arrived this morning, we have from the German Papers another most important piece of intelligence. It is said that the Allies have required from France a contribution of 1,500 millions of francs (approximately 62 millions sterling); that as a guarantee for the payment of that contribution fifteen French fortresses are to be placed in the hands of the Allies; that a fortress is to be given back to France for every 100 millions paid off, so that the whole shall be paid off in fifteen years, when all the fortresses will be again in the hands of France. We apprehend that the distribution of this contribution will be among such of the Allies as have been exposed to contributions levied by Buonaparte.

Magdeburgh has been given up to Prussia, and Hamburg is said to have been evacuated by Davoust.

Printed by A. H. Newman, Stationer.