BOMBAY



COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

[NUMBER 1240.

T has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Country, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

I'AT, the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine, in this month are as follows.

IMPORTATION of 1814. I ondon Particular Rs. 721 3 14 per Pipe. London Market 674 3 99.

IMPORTATION of 1815. London Particular Its. 648 1 31. London Market 608 3 53.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, R. TORIN,

W. & C. A. O. 1st June 1816.

Government Advertisement

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Notice is Hereby Given, MIAT the Mail for England, by the Country Ship Samarang, Captain OHN GOVER will be closed on the h instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.

> T. FLOWER, Post Master General.

Sombay 1st June 1816-

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESTASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN WISEMAN, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT, application hath been, this day, made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to AYOWO Chinaman a specially Creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.

> MORGAN, PROCTOR.

Bombay 30th May 1816-

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLEMANTICAL SIDE, In the Goods of MANOEL DE SOUZA of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT, application hath been, this day, made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods, to be granted to THEREZA DE ROZARIA widow of the deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. -Bombay 30th day of May 1816.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

FCCESSASTICAL SIDE, In the Goods of SHAIK MAHOMED Omulker deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, application bath been this day

the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to SHEREFFA BEBEE, Mother of the deceased and HOWABOY, Daughter of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof-Bombay 14th day of May 1816. MORGAN,

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned General Sessions of the Peace for the lown and Island of Bombay, will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Rampart Row, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, when appeals against the Assessment will be heard.

> J. PELLY, Clark of the Peace.

PROCTOR.

вомвач, Office of Clerk of the Peace, June 1st 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a further Sale of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal will take place on Monday next at 12 o'clock in the General Sale Room.

> By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN, Warehouse-keeper and Com. Acct

BOMBAY,

Warehouse-keeper & Com. Accts. Office, 30th May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, a Boat or Vessel called Futlay Khare Grab, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay in the Mazagon Dock, and having two Masts, and being of the Burthen of one hundred and twenty five Tons or thereabouts, and being the property of GOOSAWY BHOW-ANEY GEER and BHUGWANGEER late of Poonah, now residing in Bombay, has been sold to Mr. IGNACIO RO-DREGUES also of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant: All persons concerned therein are hereby, apprized thereof, and no claim will be admitted after 14 days from the date hereof.

Bombay 31st May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

N Tuesday next, the 4th of June at the Sheriffs Office; some Europe Ribbon, Satten, Sarsnet &c. &c.

Rombay, 1st June 1816.

જાહેર•ખખર

જાહેર • લીલાંલુ • પ્રરીને • વેચરા • તા & जुनने हीने शरी १नी • १ १ रीश • भर्षे • भ अस्यारने हीने वेसाती शामान रीजी न-तथा-शाशनेट-तथा-शा रीन-पर्युटेंए made to the Hon'ble the Court of Modekitsonto 39 Monda 9799 his miends and the public at large, that

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 65th Regiment pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment, to take charge of the Effects and Property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all Persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Lieutenant Colonel FITZ-SIMON, to the end that after payment of Interment, Regimental Debts, and Quarters, the overplus, if any, may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War. And all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Lieut. Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer, WILLIAM WARD,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT MEYA CAZEE ASRUFF bin CAZEE GOOLAM HOO. SAIN CHILMAYE of Bombay, having agreed with FRAMJEE SORABJEE-SETT, to mortgage a House situated within the Town Walls in the Out of CAZEE HOOSAIN and in Hunmaun Street, formerly belonging to CAZEL MAHOMED SYED bin CAZEE ES-MAEL. If any person or persons have demand, mortgage, or inheritable right on the same they must apply to the Courier Office within 14 days, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

42 120 · 2 11210100 - 218 FRAMJEE SORABJEE, Bombay 31st May 1816.

જાઉર•ખળર ખળર•ફીઓથી•આપીએચજે

મીવ્યાં - પ્રાજી - વ્યશસ્ત્ર ન ન ન પ્રજી - ગો લાંમ. કશાન - શ્રીલમાજ - મુમળા જનો - રેવા शकि भे धारी भे परामक शीराजक शेह - शांथ - जोर्नर १ जीर नी - अप्रेक - थे -ગેર્જે જોટ • મધે જાજ • ક્શનની વારીની જગા-હ્યર-ક્રમાનની-શેરીમો. છે. એન્ગો કર • આગલ • લાજ • મક્મદ • શાજ એદ • બી न-४१७० धरामाय्येतन् न्तु ने दिपर की धन्-सिर्ध-तथा-भारतज्ञे अ-ता-पारशी पीयती की भे ते धरी कीन १४ नी अ हतभायावीने कारीयेर न्यूरीशमा ना हर अरे नहीती ने क्यानि कारी कार स• ५२शे•नड़ी *

ता 39 भी भेट्रे १८१६

E DULJEE CURSETJEE begs leave most respectfully to acquaint

he has re moved his Shop from Hummum Street to the House lately occupied by Messrs. BAXTER FERRAR and Co. in Medows Street, where he purposes carrying in the Shop keeping, Commission and Auction business, upon the usual terms.

Bombay, 31st May 1816.

DULJEE CURSETJEE, on Mon; day, the 3d of June next, will Sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in the Medows Street Warious Articles of House hold Furniture Plated Glass, China, and Queens ware and other effects belonging to the Estate of the late GEORGE LUKIEN

Also Several Saddles Horses.

Bombay, 3 st May 1816-

CARD,

ESSRS, SHOTTON, MALCOLM V and CO. have received a few Co-DIES OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S HISTORY OF PERSIA, which they have for said, at their Office, at Rupees 100 per Copy.

Lombay, 1st June 1816.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION On MONDAY, the 10th June,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, IN FORBES'S STREET,

HFTY Hogsheads of Pale Ale from the House of Tims Brown, imported on the Ship Cumberland, and forming a part of the Investment of Captain

T. H. WILKINSON. N. B. 'Ine Beer may be ta day previous to the sale, by a to Mr. WINSLOW (Purse Cumberland.)

Baxter & Co.

TAVE for Sale, on Commission, a very Light and small Marie Carriage, (with Shafts to be occasionally drawn by a single Horse:) and a pair of well matched Arab Horses, also a Set of Serviceable Harness. The price Rupees 2,500.

Also some Couples of English thorough bred Pointers; particulars of which may be learned upon application.

Bombay; Forbes's Street, 1 1st June. 1816.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS

CAPTAIN LOCKNERS HOUSE

IN HUMMUM STREET,

FEW Bottles and Hhds remaining A of fine Pale Ale equal to Hodgsons from Morton and Abbott at 140 Rupees per Hale and 70 Rupees per Hhd, also some Pale Ale of a very good quality from Hankey & Co. at 100 Rupees per Butt and 50 Rupees per Hlad. -For ready money.

Bombay, 1st June 1816.

THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN will attend at the Vestry, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for the purpose of examining and giving the necessary Tickets to such persons as are desirous of being Confirmed at the ensuing Confirmation to be held on the 11th of June next.

N. B. A few tracts on Confirmation will be delivered Gratis at the Vestry to those who require them.

Bombay, 25th May 1816.

Advertisement.

N arrangement having been entered into between NADIR BAXTER on behalf of himself and ROBERT BAXTER, with EDULJEE CURSET-JEE, late Copartners under the Firm of BAXTER FERRAR & Co. dissolved on the 31st July last, whereby all the remaining outstanding Balances due both by and to the said late Concerns, and the former Firm of BAXTER, SON, & Co. to the 30th ult. have been, and are hereby wholly made over to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

It is therefore most respectfully solicited, that those still remaining indebted to the said Concerns, will therefore pay the same to the said EDULJEE CUR-SUTJEE, making their Remittences distinctly payable to his name to avoid any confusion or mistake.

Bombay 24th May 1816.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, On MONDAY next, the 3d Instant, AT THE

GODOWNS Under the Bombay Theatre, A QUANTITY OF REJECTED

CHARLOTTE,

CAPTAIN BROWN, FROM LONDON,

THE BEER may be tasted, at any time, by an application to Hormarjee-Bomanjee, and further particulars will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Bombay, 1st June 1816.

MADEIRA WINE LISBON D.º

PORTJ

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

RUPEES PIPE Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Dilto, Port, direct from Oporto in

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

tles in 6 Dozen Chests. Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz. Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do

Port, of high flavour bot-

tled at Oporto at - - 17. Do. Do. N. B .- Besides the above Wines Sir ROGER D' FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the Duncan, Captain Burd, as by the Asia Felix, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

The state of the s

Sin ROGER D' FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MAY 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of the Hon'ble Courts letters, dated the 22d December 1815

and 19th January 1816.

Extract of the Hon'ble Courts letter in the Military

Department, dated the 22d-December 1815.

PARAS. 5th.—We have permitted Captain Thomas

Anderson of your Establishment to return to his duty.

6th.—We have permitted Lieutenant James B. Byers, of your Establishments whose embarkation in time to admit of his arrival at Bombay, before the

expiration of the prescribed Term of five years has been absolutely prevented by illness, to return with his Rank to your Presidency. 7th .- We have to inform you that our permission for

the return of Lieutenant Byers to Bombay, has received the concurrence and approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Board of Commissioners for the Affirs of India, agreeably to the Provisions of the Act of the 58d,

George 3d, Chap. 52 Sec. 70.

8th.—We have permitted Mr. John Drysdale, Surgeon, and Mr. Andrew Gibson, Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, to remain till the last Ships of this

9th.—We have permitted Doctor Ebenezer Young, to return to his Rank as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

11th.—We have permitted the undermentioned Offi-cers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz. Captain Lieutenant John Meale, Captain John Lewis and

Lieutenant Alexander Manson.

12th.—We have permitted Mr. John Drysdale, Senior Surgeon on your Establishment to retire from the service on the full pay of Surgeon from the 22d Novem-

ber 1815.

13th —We have permitted Lieutenant James Lugar, of your Establishment to remain in this Country, until the departure of the first Bombay and China Ships of

Extract of the Hon'ble Courts letter, in the Military Department, dated the 19th January.

PARA. 4th.—We have permitted Major John P. Dunbar, to return to his Rank on your Establishment. 5th.—We have permitted Mr. William Fraser,

oth.—We have permitted Mr. William Fraser, to proceed to your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon and we direct that he do succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. The Rank of this Gentleman will be settled at a future period.

The rank of the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets arrived in India being received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, they are promoted to Ensigns and posted to Regiments as follows.

4th Regiment Native Infantvy.

Cadet Francis Sharpe, to be Ensign,—Date of Rank Sti November 1815.

8th November 1815. Cadet Henry George Christopher Rodgers to be En-

sign, do. do- do.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Cadet Maurice Stack, to be Ensign, do. do. do.

Cadet James Ainsley Crosby, to be Ensign, do.

Sth Regiment Native Infantry

Cadet George Marshall to be Ensign, do. do. do.

Mr. David Lamb having produced the Counterpart of Indentures admitting him to practice as an assistant Surgeon, he is admitted on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency until the order of his rank shall be received from the Honorable Court.

The service on which the Force has been employed under Colonel East, having been performed the, Right Honorable the Gayernar in Council is pleased to direct

Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the Extra Commissariate, Store, and other Establishment, appointed on the occasion, be forthwith discharged, and that the Staff employed on the late Expediction is a standard of the council of the ditions be discontinued.

Assistant Surgeon Hall, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that he resume charge of the Medical duties in Kattywar, to which he was appointed on the

25th of April 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Captain Peter Delamotte to officiate as the President of the standing Committee of Survey, during the time that Captain Goodfellow may continue to conduct the duties of Superintending Engineers.

continue to conduct the duties of Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 28th May 1816.

Assistant Surgeon Sharpe having returned from field Service, the orders of the 12th October 1815 directing Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie to have medical charge of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is cancelled and Assistant Surgeon Sharpe is directed to resume his duties as the Medical Officer of that Corps.

The Eight Honorable the Governor in Council is

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Detachments of Troops together pleased to direct that Detachments of Troops together with their liaggage and followers of every description marching through the Honorable Company's Territories shall be passed over the Rivers that he in their route of march, when not fordable, at the public Expense—The commanding officer of the detachment, on approaching a river will forward an application, in sufficient time accompanied with a return of the number of men under his command to the Officer Commanding the District through which he is proceeding and the latter will direct the assistant Commissary General of the Division to supply the required number of Boats—The Commanding Officer of the detachment after having crossed the Ferry will certify as to the number of Trips the Boats have been employed in passing over the men and Baggage which Certificate is to be forwarded to the assistant Commissary General as a voucher for his charge. a voucher for his charge.

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



B O M B A Y.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

The arrival, at Madras on the 17th instant, of the Swallow, Captain Wilson from England the 8th of Feb. (which vessel it seems is a private Trader, and not a sloop of War as had been previouly stated,) has enabled us to present to our Readers in to-day's paper, several late articles of European intelligence of considerable interest. The Prince Regent's speech, at the opening of the Session of Parliament, will be found amongst these Extracts under the proper head. It seems to have been drawn up in more general terms than any speech from the Throne. which has been given for years past, and in so guarded a manner as to leave no assailable points for the opposition to attack; the very concise abstract of the debate which followed, as it has been copied by us from the Madras papers, gives hardly a fair specimen of the speeches on the occasion, and throws but little light on the state of Parliamentary feeling at the opening of the Session; It should seem however, from these mere outlines of the speeches, that a considerable degree of commercial distress is felt by the British Merchants, in consequence of the present state of affairs, and that it is intended to call for the assistance of Parliament to remedy and surmount the difficulties which are stated to be generally felt throughout the Country: the continuance of the Income Tax upon a modified scale, is distinctly avowed by the Ministry; and the absolute necessity of making great retrenchments in the public expenditure, is particularly brought to the notice of Parliament by the executive government. under the present state therefore of the financial circumstances of England, it seems evident, that it will require many years of peace, and much active œconomy, to restore the country to that state of unincumbered affluence and prosperity, which she enjoyed in so unequalled a degree, at the commencement of the French Revolution.

Our readers will be interested in learning, that, on Friday next, the 7th instant, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will, as we are informed, Consecrate the CHURCH at this Presidency, on which occasion the Sermon will be preached by the Archdeacon; The Church was built about the year 1718, principally by means of private contributions raised through the zealous exertions of Mr. Cobbe, the Chaplain at that time.

The form of Consecration, and the prayers used on the occasion, may be seen in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law.—On Tuesday the 11th, the Bishop has appointed a Confirmation; and on the 13th his Lordship will hold the visitation of the Clergy, when the Sermon will be preached by the Senior Chaplain; after which his Lordship will deliver his primary public charge as already given to the Clergy of Cal-cutta and Madras.

ARRIVALS.] - Major Lithgow, E. R. Assistant Surgeon Young. Lieutenant Ogilvie, 3d Regiment, Lieut. & Adjt. B. Ambrosse, 1st B. 8th R. Capt. Thomas McNeill, 17th Light Drs.

Cornet Backhouse, do. do. Capt. Brown, A. D. C. to M. G. Brown, 69th Regiment.

Surgeon J. Milne, M. D. Lieut. Charles Greville, 17th Ligt. Drs. Captain Gordon, 2d Bat. 6th. Regt. Major J. A. Wilson, Eur. Regt. Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rudford, 56th Rt. Do. Do. D. McGregor, Ditto. Ensign R. Watts, Ditto.

Captain Strover, D. C. of Stores. DEPARTURES.]-Lieut. Harrison, 2d Bat.

Surgeon West, Lieut. J. Jervis, Artiflery Lieut. J. W. Aitcheson, Major of Brigade; Ensign Perrin, 56th Regt.

Assist. Surgeon W. H. Rudford, 56th Regt. D. McGregor, Ditto. Ensign R. Watts 56th Regiment. Major G. M. Cox, 2d Battalion th Regi-

Captain Betts, H. P. B. Lieutenant George Roe, 1st Bat. 8th Regt Ensign Francis Sharpe, 1st Bat. 4th Regt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED,-Tuesday, 28th, His Majesty's Brig Philomel, J. H. Plumridge Esq. Capt. from Point de Galle.

Sailed,-Saturday 25th, Ship Agamemnon. Free Trader, Captain James Jackson, to Madras & Calcutta.

Ditto, Brig Minerva, Capt. John Naerine, to Mauritius.

Ditto 28th, H. M. Ship Alphius, George Langford Esq. Capt. to England. Wednesday, do. H. C. Cruizer Aurora,

Captain George Barnes, to Bussorah.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Monday the 27th ultimo, the Lady of James Inversity Esq. of a Son.

BU VIBAY.

DEATH]-At Surat, on Tuesday the 21st ultimo, at the House of John Romer Esq. where he had arrived on his way to the Presidency, Joseph Hutchins Bellasis Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, and Collector of the Dis: trict of Baroach. He was the second Son of the late Major General Bellasis, and had nearly completed the thirty fifth year of his age.

The mind is most affected by the loss of one who is near and dear to us ; sensa; tions that can alone be described by those, who have felt the pangs of such a parting, and which the Friends and relatives of the late Mr. Bellasis, from the affectionate regard they ever entertained for him, fully experience on this mournful occasion.

" Man considered in himself, is a very helpless Being. He is beset with dangers on all sides; and is liable from number-less casualties to the greatest calamities and misfortunes, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented, had he fore seen them."

Madras Intelligence.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in the Roads, yesterday evening, of the Free Trader Swallow, Captain Wilson. She sailed from the Downs on the 8th of February, and has had an extraordinary expeditious run to this Port of ninety five days. We regret to say that she has brought

scarcely thirty letters for Madras. No Passengers have arrived by this oppore

We have not been able to ascertain that any

political event of importance had occurred, with which we were not before acquainted. The Royal Marine Force was reduced to

the Peace Establishment on the 1st of January, This force amounts now to only 6,500 men. Part of the British Troops had returned .

The detestable despotism of Ferdinand of Spain appears to have increased.

It is said, that Talleyrand was likely to be called again to assist in the King's Councils. The Eliza which sailed from this Port in September last, arrived in the Downs on the 3d of January.

The first Madras and China Ships were not to be despatched until the beginning of March

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE. The public and private accounts from France, which have arrived this week, state that an insurrection recently broke out at Lyons: the insurgents headed by a disbanded Colonel, and other military, paraded the streets, with a bust of Bonaparte's son, exclaiming, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Roi de Rome!" They were with difficulty suppressed after some lives had been lost. In the discussion of the Chamber of Deputies on Viscount de Castelbajar's plan for ameliorating the condition of the Clergy, M. de Cardonnel proposed an amendment, the tendency of which is to invite the possessors of such property as may have belonged to the Clergy to restore it voluntarily, taking from the church a full acquittance for all sums hitherto received. This proposition was adopted. In the course of his speech de Cardonnel used an expression which implied at M. The public and private accounts from France, which

Digitized with financial assistance from the

> Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

hope that the emigrants would obtain similar restitu-

Madame Lavalette has been released fram prison, and has retired to the house of a friend, to avoid the congratulations of numerous admirers of her conjugal virtue. The three British Officers have applied to be liberated on bail; the application, has been refer-red to the French Attorney General. The following letter has been addressed by Sir Robert Wilson to M.

P. di Borgo: "Prison of La Force, Jan. 23, 1816." "My dear Sir—I have been informed that a paper intercepted on its return to me, has been considered as the original manuscript of a Report attributed to yourself; and further, that I have been accuse as being the author, or concerned in the fabrication of that pa-

" I disdain the imputation, but from motives of respect to the Emperor, and of regard to yourself, I do declare upon my honour, that the paper, so intercepted, was a copy that I had never even read, although borrowed by me to lend; and fu ther, that I never did hear even of this Report attributed to you, until it had been read by various friends of mine, and extracts had been right to take to Empland by those who will I am been given to take to England by those who will I am sure, declare the fact in Parliament, if necessary.

May I beg you to repel the calumny by this state-

" Very truly your's, "ROBERT WILSON, M. Gen. Sir Robert underwent his final interrogatory on Thursday last. Throughout his examination he has adhered to his determination of answering all questions, save such as tended to criminate himself. He is now allowed to confer with his Counsel. The question of his being liberated on bail, remains undecided, His health is much impaired by confinement. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Hutchinson are permitted to see their friends, which indulgence is denied to Sir Robert Wilson. His Lady is alone admitted to see him. The event of his arresta-tion has been an additional shock to ber feelings, already dreply affected by the loss of her sister, the Honorable Mrs. Carleton, who lately perished in so unfortu-

THE OBSERVER,-FEBRUARY 4.

The French mail which arrived yesterday, brought the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. A private letter we have seen stares, that Sir Robert Wilson, Caprain Huschinson, and Mr. Bruce, had been liberared on bail, and were then at large. The Duke of Wellington hed not taken his departure for the Cantonmen's of the Allied army. Levalette, it is asserted, had sought tetuge in England, and not in Bavaria, as report stated. The disturbances in the vicinity of Lyons appear to have excited considerable apprehension; General Lavelice has been arrested there : they are disarming the inhabitants; 140 muskets were seized is one night.

The naval officers of the port of Marseilles have applied to the Chamber of Deputies on a subject which has been deemed of sufficient consequence to be referred to the Minister of the Marine Department. They require, 1. That the ships privileged before the 31st May, 1814, be not allowed to be armed under the French flag. 2. That the Captains of French vessels do nor admit, in future, f reign mariners on board their thips, according to the 8th Article of the Servise in 1680. 8 That the foreigners who, at the time of the re-union, were raised to the rank of Naval Captains, faall not perform the fure i ns of that rank. of they have not become naturalized Frenchmen, it

With the French letters we have others from Italy, and the whole of the South of the Continent. Those from Genos are to he 22d ult, and they give a further melanchely account of the progress of the Plangue, which had made its appearance at Bari, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, in the kingdom of Niples. The most prudent mes. sures had been taken to prevent the spread of the con-

The Durch Mail which serived yesterday, brought letters and papers from Holland, and generally from the North of Europe; the dates are to the Sist ult. the Grand Duchels Catherine of O denburg wi h the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg. is to take place on the 8 h, and the nuprisls on the 20th of the present month. It will have been seen that the Pope has conveniently dissolved the former marriage of his R yal Highness. The advices from Munich, of the 14th, are so for sarifactory, as they indicate that by the mediation of the Prussian and Russian Ministers, seconded by that of Mr. Limb, the new Bri ifh Minister, the negociations between Bataria and Austria had a more favourable appear-Berchtolsgaden, and the Bishoprick of Passau.

It will appear extraordinary if any portion of the policy of the late Emperor of Russis thould be adopt ed elsewhere ; but it is stated trom Berlin, under date of the 20th ult. that an Edict is expected, directing one uniform to be worn by civil officers, and that their rank is to be graduared according to military regulation. Such was the system adopted by Paul. The fendal tittles are sies to undergo & wateriel change in Pruteis.

We have received National Intelligencers of the 25th December and private mivices from Boston to the ad uit. By the former it spinears that there is forme ambiguity as to the intentions of the American Secreen imports. It was understood he proposed that in June, the import duties should return to the rate at which they were adjusted prior to the war. A new tariff of duties is now preparing by the direction of Coagress, that will remove all obscurity. By the latter we learn that J. Buonsparte, Count Regnault, and upmerous other distinguished refogees from Europe. were in New Jersey, amusing themselves by the inlowing inscription is transmitted to us as having been written on the books of the hotel at that place, in which the animosity of these people towards Great Eritain is conspicuous:—" May your industry rival that of Manchester, and contribute to deliver Americe from that tribute she pays to England, who will ziways be her enemy."

About 70 copies of Treavies and Conventions concluded at Vienna and Paris, have been laid before both Houses of Parlisment and published in a Supplementary Gazetre. Among the few, the publication of which we believe has not been anticipated, are the Treaties of Subsidy, by which, in addition to the large fums paid to our principal Confederates, we engage to make different allewances to the inferior Potentates, which would have amounted in all to 2,319,3961. up to the lat of April in this year, had the war so long continued, but which ceating at the signature of the Definitive Treaty, have actually required only three-

LETTER TO THE TOTAL STREET

Austria and Prulsia, an additional douceur of 416,666 f who has given such undeniable proofs of his attach. paign, to the refestablishment of the authority of his on account of the large force which he moved into France. It is well that our magnanimous Ally did not demand more. We are assured that during his visit to England, on feeing the apparent wealth of the people, he declased, had he conceived we were so rich, he would not have put his army in motion for double the fum given to him. It appears from the Convention with Portugal, that we have not been fparing of pecuniary sacrifices for the abolition of the Slave Trade No less a sum than 300,000l. is paid as a compensation for Portuguese slave-ships detained by our cruisers.

The Prince Regent has granted a large sum of mo ney for the erection of a splendid Monument to the memory of the Cardinal Duke of York, the last of the race of the Stuares. It is to be placed in the Basilifk of the Vatican at Rome, Canova is to exceute the Moment.

The British Catholic Board has passed Resolutions, concluding with requesting, that Earl Grey and the Hon. William Elliott, be requested to prefent the British Carholic Peririon to Parliament.

A confident expectation was entertained that Lord Castlereigh would increduce a bill for the relief of the Catholics, and feveral friends to the measure have for the last two days strongly urged him to underrake it. We regret to add that the expectation has failed. The final answer of the Noble Lord is. " that he cordially wishes fuccess to the measure-and that, whenever brought forward, it shall have his warm fupport; but, as he cannot anricipate a majority in the Cabinet along with him, nor any profpect of immediate fuccess in Parliament, although time he hoped would do a great deal, he must beg to decline it."

A letter from Paris dated Jan. 26, sayt-" It is not without surprise, that the public learnt yesterday morning, that a circular note from the Director of the Post-office had been sent to the different Cabinets Litersires, and Reading-rooms of the metropolis, acquaining the proprietors that the English newspapers were futpended till further orders."

All doubt respecting the appointment of a new Judge in the Court of Common Piess, has been fet ar rest by the nomination of Mr. Abbot to that high effice.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 29 .- What & had expected and predicted or some time past has at length taken place. The circulation of the English Newspapers in France, has been provisionally tuspended by an order from the Minister of Police. How long this prohibitory act will be enforced, I am unable to say, but I have every reason to fear that it will be of long continuance. I regret much that Ministers thou & deem it necessary to have recourse to a proceeding so harsh and unpo pular; at the same time it must be acknowledged, that in the present unsettled, aguared, and revolutionary state of France, the publications of writings tending to irritate and inflame the public mind might be productive of the most serious and dangerous con-

You will not be surprized at what has lately happened at Lyons, when you know it is the grand rendezvous of all the Federes from all the towns and neight bouring departments. Monsieur Givaud in his pam" phiet, entitled " Les Crimes des Federes," observes " It is fit that the Government thould form a just idea of the spirit which pervades the towns and the country within the circle of the Federation of Lyons. At Vienne, R. mans, Valence, Bourg, Thoissey, Villefranche, Beaujeau, Tarare, Macon, Charolles, Nautus, Chalone, Tourous, and all the villages and hamlets adjoining thefe towns, one is uncertain whether it be Louis XVIII. or Bonaparte, who reigns in France. The cry of Vive L'Empereur is heard even on the high roads; the tri-coloured flag is paraded about, while the white flag is torn to pieces; if the mayor be a Royalist they hang his dog, & cause they connot hang him -If, on the contrary, the mayor be not a Roy is, he treas ill all the young men who cry Vive le Rot, and inflicts no punishment on those who cry Vive l'Empereur. How wery fortunate are the Federes in fuch a town as Lyons, where the authorities from the clerk of the justices of peace up to the mayor, fupport and fecond their meafures with an alacrity and activity quite miracu ous. There is a small town in the department of the Rhone, in which not one of the municipal officers has been changed, and in which they have manifefted fentiments of sooted hatred and bostilley to the caule of the Bourbons." I must acknowledge that I think a reform and epuration in all the administrations throughout the Empire absolutely necessary to the fecurity and confolidation of the G vernment. Infurrection and revolt are ever to be feated as long as the Buousperists and Revolutionists fhall cecapy places of trutt. The Government ought to be convinced of this truth, that fifty true Royalists in place have more influence and power, and can more coettoally assist the Government, than a thousand Rayalists living as simple individuals. It is absolutely necessary that all agents of G veromer, from the lowest Clerk to the Minister of Sare, should be like fo many fenginels in their outposts, upon the vigilance of whom reliance can be placed, and who are ready to give notice of the least movement in the camp of the everny.

A duel to & place yesterday in the Champs Blyrees, barween Mousieur de la Tour do Pin, a Major in the Royal Guard, and another Offices in the same Corps, the result of which was total to the former Gentleman. Monsieur de la Four du Pin, is son to the Marquis de G avernay, Peer of France, and who was termerly Prefect of Brussels during the reign of

the Usurper. Paris, Jan. 29 .- The unwise and desporie measure of fuspending the English Newspapers, will suffice to prove to you, that the Ultra-Royalists are Lords of the Accendent. His Mejesty is known to be personally averse to this probibition. The Duc de Richelieu and Barbe Marbois, have not disguised their disapprobation of it, but in vain; It is imagined one motive that influences the Government is the approaching Session of the British Parisament, and the probable tendency of the speeches of some of the members. Permit me now to fix your attention on the various advances of the Party since the commencement of the great struggle, and the victory they obtained over the King. Ministry, & Constitutionalists, on the Amnesty Bill. First-dismissal of Fouche, and guerre a mort a gainst all the Jacobins of the Revolution and their adherents-their attack on Tallegrand, who represents all the moderate revolutionary interests -ill the perfons who, born since 1790, had served under each successive Government, and were content to serve under the legitimate one. Motion of M. Canuel on the additional pensions for the soldiers of the royal armies of La Vendee and the South. Motion for empowering the citizen to bequeath l-gacies, of whatever nature, to the church of the confessor. Opposition to the Budget in all points; Suppression of the Institute, &c.; Interdiction of the English Newspapers.

Talleyrand remains determined not to quit Patis Emperor of Russis, over and above what he thered with that open violence can be employed against a man of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the cam's the Address was carried, nemine contradioente.

ment to the Bourbons, that his efforts contributed most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions materially to place them on the throne. Who can have forgotten the streamous perseverance, the inde. farigable activity and address with which this States. man eng ged the Allied Powers to sign the imhad it been delayed six days later, many suppose, preblemarice, whether it would have been signed at all had Bonspatte's unmolefted entrance into Paris been known at Vienna. For this was his property confiscated, and his death fentence pronounced. These are assuredly no rrifling fervices, and are on record.

The Duke de Richelieu three nights since, had a private conference with the Duke of Wellington, which lasted two hours. The fame night the Duke gave or ders for the immediate departure of the Guards. I is conjectured that the King had declared his unwilling nels to confeht to the augmentation of foldiers, which the Commander in Chief considered prudent to require, should he have prolonged his residence in the metro-

The Franch Paper, the Aristarque., of which M. Jony is one of the Principal Educate, has been suppressed, as is supposed, irrevocably for The cause of this measure is some miferable equivoque concerning the Indian Jugglers. The Jugglers are divided, fays the facerious Journalist, into feveral cialses: Tuefe are named, and fome Elipus discovered in those names the anagrams of feveral of the Allied Powers. You will acknowledge, I think, this punishment fevere fer an unfor una e strempt at a feurvy j. ke.

A Commission has been appointed to decide on the application of the Article of the Amnesty Bill which concerns the R gicides. There exists fome difficulty in afcertaining with precision, the legal signification of the word Regicide. It is affirmed the Commission applied the term not merely to the fe who have voted the death of the King, but to those who voted their Sovereign guilty, since they too contributed to his death. I have not heard that all those who voted that Louis XVI. should be brought to trial, are as yet compreneeded in the number; but they certainly are in the fame caregory with these who voted his death, since the latter was but the confequence of the former. It is probable, however, that the Ultra-Royalists will not ps coed firther : for, were they to open the Moniteurs of that memorable period, and perufe the names signed to the Address demanding justice, and to those felicitaring the Convention for the deed of blood, they might be startled at finding there a dozen of the most infuriaced of their own faction.

No business has been transacted in the Chamber during the last three days. The purs Royalistes have in imsted their intention of rejecting other parts of the Budger beside the fale of the torests.

CRAUFORD BRUCE'S STATEMENT.

Parts, Jan. 24 .- You may rely on the following as the plain and true statement of the origin and motives of a lace event which has been made the fubject of fo much mifreprefemation :- Mr. Bruce, with whom individually the whole took its rise, had only the slight acquaintance with M. de Lavalerre, which refuted from occasionally meeting in fociety during last winter, a very amiable and well informed man. From the moment of the arrestation no communication had passed with him directly or indirectly-his wife he neither knew or ever faw-it was only in common with the rest of the world that he learnt of her heroic conduct, and like any one elfe believed that the escape was perfected and Lavalette out of France. In this belief he temained until the morning of the 3d, when his Servant brought to his bed-side a French letter the contents of which were as follows :- " Your character infpires me with fo much confidence that I am induced to reveal to you a fecret, which I will communicate to no one eifethis fecret is, that M. de Lavalette is still in Paris .- I commit his life into your hands as you alone are capa-ble of faving him." Mr. Bruce's astonishment at reading this letter may well be conceived; he fest word that he could give no immediate anfwer, bur indicated the time and place whicher one should be fent; the interval was passed, not in political plots and combinations, but deliberate reflection on the situation of an unfortunate man thrown thus on his mercy and his honor; he had considered him from the first as the victim of an unjust and iniquitous judgment; the wavering of the Government had be ray d even their own doubts; the long time that had elapfed from the first fentence and his final condemnation, and the faife hopes that had been held out to nith by he King and Ministers, had torsured his mind by all the dreadful anxieties of hope and fear, and has made him already die a thoufand deaths; the conduct of his wife had been heroic, and were it not a picy she should lofe the fruits of her noble devetion-thefe were considerations to work powerfully on mind alive to the impulses of humanity, and it is to be hoped few men fo shuared would have decided other wife than Mr. Biuce did, when he derertoined to fave me if he could-his autiver was given to that effect. but was apointed avoidance of connection with any individuals or party whatever, and he desired to be left ignorant both of the wit er of the letter and of the place of Livaletie's concealment. It was not until afier this refolution was taken, and the attwer given. that a fenfe of the impefaibility of accomplishing, singly, his object, made him look for afeistance to the adventurous fpirit and generous character of his friend Sir R bert Wilfon, and fubfequently, on the fame grounds, to Captain Ha chinton. Their plans were laid and perfested with a judgement and prompriede equal to the spirit and seelings in which they are se. Though watched and dogged by the police in every direction on acount of opinions unreserved y "expressed against the Bourbon system, they succeeded in beffling their vigitance, and faved a man condemned to death, whole escape from prison had caused a cumult in the country, and rouled the tury of the Ultra-Rivalists !

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEIDAY, FEB 1.

The House met at two, when the Royal Commissioneis, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lard Chanceilor, the Duke of Montrofe, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Shafresbury, sent for the House of Commons. The Speaker having come into the House of Lords, arrended by the Members of the Commons, in the usual manner, the Lord Chancellor read the Prince Regent's speech, as follows:

My Lord, and Gentlemen,-We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Ma jesty's lamented indisposition .- The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest fatisfaction in calling you rogether, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of Peace throughout Europe. The iplendid, and decisive fucceises obtained by his Majesty's arms, and thole

and it has been since that time his Royal Highners's most earness endeavour to promote such arrangments as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasing repose and security of Europe ; in the adjustment of portant document of the 13th March, and which, thefe arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur ; bur the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmnele, they have been effectually furmounted. To the intimate union which has happily fubristed between the Ailied Powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be fensible of the great imperance of maintaining, in its full force, that alliance, from which fo many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best profpect of the continuance of peace. The Prince Regent has directed copies of the feveral treaties and conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you. The extraordinary sirust tion in which the Powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstance which have attended the Frei ch Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of laft year, has induced the Allies to adopt pre" caurionary meafures, which they consider as indifpen. fably necessary for the general security. As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and a und policy, he relies confidently on your co'operation in fuch proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

> ". Gentlemen of the House of Commons-The Princ Regent has directed the Estimates for the prefent years to be laid before you.—His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue of the United Kirgdom are in a flourishing condition. The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to fo glorious and speedy a termination. The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which fuch exertions could not fail to preduce; and His R yal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every dispesition on his part, to concur in fuch meafures of economy, as may be found consistent with the fecurity of the coun-

try, and with that flation which we occupy in Europe. My Lord, and Gentlemen,-The Negociations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last Session of Parliament, as being in progrest, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of Americas have been brought to a satisfactory ifsue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded that be laid before your and he confidently trusts, that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and coment the good understanding which so happily subsisis between them. The Prince R gent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostitues in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and on the Continent of India, bave been attended with decisive success. These in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the Brinish character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prospurity of that valuable possession. The operations in India have led to an Armistice, which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world. At the close ef a contest fo extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of His Ma jesty's people .- It will be the Prince Regent's con. stant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world : and his Royal Highness has directed us to ex. prefe his sincere and earnest hope, that the same uni. on amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to furmount fo many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to fo us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which .nay beft manifeft our gratitude for the Divine projection, and mose effectually premore the prosperity and happinels of our country."

The Speech having been read, the Commissioners retired. The following Peers were then introduced, Lords Churchill, Granville. Harris, Melb urne, the Bishop of Gloucefter, Lord Alford, and Lord Grimie ion, by an additional title. The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when the Marquis of Huntly moved the usual complimentary Address to the Prince R. gent's Speech. The noble mover complimented the Commander in Chief on the efficient state of the armys adverted to the fervices of the Duke of Wellington ag Waterlor; acknowledged that the long and arduous contest in which the country had been engaged, bad Subjected it to heavy burthers and great privations and concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo to the Speech,—Lord Calthorpe conded the Address.—Lord Grenville declared, he though it is dury upon all to express their joy and gratude to Providence that the new war had terminated in a fuccife unexampled in the annals of the world He must a for express his farisfaction as the manner in which it had terminated, by the re-resublifament of the Bourbon family, which had by commotion been overthrown, and by violene was excluded. He most heartily concurred in the Address. The Marquis of Lansdowne faid, he concurred in the Address fo far as it went to offer congratulations on the overthrow of the late military tyranny, and the prowess of our arm; but as to the objects or advantages fince obtained as to the profpects to which we are now enabled to lock forward-as to the probability of future tranquility in Europe, and the final attainment and fecuring of thofe great objects for which the wer was originally under. taken, the House was not at prefent in a ftare of beformarion marure enough for the expression of an opinion. He trufted that the figurion of the country and its diffresses would speedily be investigated, and paper currency done away with. The Earl of Liverpool faid, all that was now asked of the House was a general congratulation on the refloration of peace, and afterwarde Ministers would apply to the important quertions relating to the prefent flate of the country, with a view ro promote fome rational fyftem of economy. Lord Holland acknowledged that the Royal Speech and the Address were carefully framed; and that he fhould concur in most of the topics to which they adverted. But having at the commencement conceived the war to be unjust, he could fearcely pledge himfelf to congratulate either upon its progress, or upon the restoration of his most Christian Majesty to the Throng of France, until he was in polsession of the terms and conditions under which that object had been accomplifhed .- Earl Grosvenor faid a few words, after which

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TRUESDAY.

The Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor having been read from the throne, Sir T. Acland mov-ed the address: in conclusion he complimented ministers for the wisdom they had displayed, and as they had berne the country in safety through its greatest dangers, they ought to confide in them for being able to get it through the lesser ones. He trusted that the more general distress that was complained of would be found to be merely temporary and short-lived .-Mr. P. Methuen seconded the address—Mr. Brand complained that the Hon. baronet had omitted in the address, any allusion to the distresses and embarrassments under which agriculture and commerce were labouring as also any expression of the determination ofthat House to inquire into, and if possible to relieve them. He had also to complain of the long adjournment of Parliament, by which the vast political arrangements that had taken place had been so long withheld. In conclusion he, aid, the country looked to Ministers for some piedge that the existing system of part al and oppressive taxation should be revised, and implored that they should not be disappointed in so just and natural an expectation. Without anticipating therefore any opposition to so moderate an amendtherefore any opposition to so moderate an amend-ment, he should move the following addition to the address: "That his Majesty's faithful Commons begged leave bumbly to represent to his Royal riigimess, that it was the duty of Ministers to lay before Parliament, with the least possible delay, the treaties and conventions entered into with foreign powers, and to express their deep regret at the length of the proroga-tion; inasmuch as an early meeting of Parliament appeared necessary for the revisal of our establishments, military and civil; and to assure his Royal Highness that the House would immediately proceed to enquire into and revise the same."-Lord John Russel said the noble Lord Castlereigh had been so long used to the society of Emperors and Kings, that perh ps he considered it a condescension to meet Parliament at all. He rejoiced at the return f Peace and at the abolition of the French Slave Trade; but the merit of the latter measure belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte, whom it was the fashion to load with every epithet of abuse. It was somewhat new to hear panegyries passed on the good faith of the Bourbons; a faith which has been recently broken in the non-payment of Napoleon's pension, and a family whose bad faith and ambitton had been so complained of and opposed by our ancestors. He censured the phrase used by Mr. Methuen, describing England as the rallying point of legitimacy, observing that if the neural succession had not been observing, that if the usual succession had not been departed from, the family now on the throne, instead of being surrounded by pomp and greatness, would reign over a petty German princ painty, giving orders to a few companies of grenadiers.—The Chancellor to a few companies of grenadiers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending ministers from the charge of unnecessary delay, said he never had passed a summer with less recreation (a laugh.) He viewed the distresses of the country with regret, and economy in the public expenditure would doubtless occupy the attention of Parliament. He had no difficulty in acknowledging that it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to propose a renewal of the Income Tax, at 5 per cent. upon the conviction that there was no mode of raising the necessary supplies less oppressive or so economical. (Cries of hear, from the Opposition.)—Mr. Brougham severely condemned that part of the Speech, which spoke of the flourishing condition of our commerce, revenues and finances, when a general stagnation of trade was felt—when shops were every where empty-tradesmen's books filled with debts, not one per cent. of which could be recovered. Alluding to the Slave Trade, still carried on by Spain, he said he hoped that contemptible tyrant, Ferdinand, (hear, hear, hear !) who had behaved so inhumanly to his best friends—who had treated so ungratefully those who raised him to a throne which he disgraced, whose slightest offence was the illegitimate usurpation of his father's sceptre, would be prevented from extending the effects of its reign into Africa. from our connection with that great slave-dealer out of Europe, and maker of slaves within it, (hear, heart) we might be supposed to have some influence over him. He must reprobate the intention of continuing the Property Ta—the Malt Tax—and other Taxes which were a burden upon the people. Our great military and foreign establishments were a robbery upon the public.—Lord witon concurred with the address, but disapproved of this country a great militar power, as hinted at in the Royal Speech.—Mr.

Preston and Sir S. Romilly, shortly spoke. Lord

Ca tter agh said the pressure on our domestic commerce
must be allowed to be considerable, but the revenue had not filed. There was, upon the whole, a million and a half of increase. The war taxes had kept steady. There was an increase of the excise. He would not undervalue the difficulties under which commercial and agricultural interests laboured, but he saw no reason for gloom or despondency. Let Parliament exert itself to support public credit—let it look the difficulties which exist fairly in the face, and exert itself to find a remedy for temporary evils, and we shall soon be able to reap all the advantages and we shall soon be able to reap all the advantages of our situation. The continuance of the property tax meets with great disapprobation from the hon, gentlemen on the other side—but he feared there was only the choice of reducing public credit by interfering with the sinking fund, which ought to remain inviolate, or of resorting to this tax. But in the mean time he thought it proper to state, that ministers did not feel themselves precluded from resorting to any other financial measure, should an improved price of the funds, and the general state of the counter. price of the funds, and the general state of the counry, appear to justify the alteration.—Mr. Coke of Norfolk, said he would resist to his latest breath, any endeavour to continue the property tax .- Messrs. Hon r and Tierney said, that enconomy ought to be practised in a certain quarter and pervade every department of government. They hoped to hear of no more increase of salaries or pensions this sessions—Sir Gibert Heathcote, Mr. Elliott, and Sir S. Romilly spoke in favour of the amendment, which was negatived: the numbers being 90 to 23—Lord Negent said he should on Wednesday next move a resolution of the House relative to keeping a standing army in France, and of proroguing Parliament for an unusual period during negotiations for a treaty of peace.—Adjourned.

TRIDAY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to certain questions respecting the Income tax, said, that he thought he should certainly lay before the House a preposition to renew the property Tax at five per cent.; he should not continue all the provisions in the existing law; but introduce certain modifications for the purpose of giving relief from pressure to some classes of society, but by no means to exempt any class of the community from contributing its fair proportion; on the contrary, the renewed tax world reach such as now escaped. As it would be considered the continuation of a war tax, its duration would be

limited to two or three years, and afterwards continued or discontinued as Patliament might think fit. It was his wish that for the present year, the whole of the Sinking Fund should be left in full operation for the reduction of the National Debt.—The Address in reply to the Speech, was ordered to be presented by the Members of the Prevy Council.—Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Jan. 30. 1816.

This Gazette announces under the head "Dublin Castle, Jan. 22," that the Prince Regent has been pleased, on behalf of His Majesty, to grant the following pomotions in the Peerage of Ireland, to the following Noblemen with remainder to their heirs male, viz. to Walter Farl of Ormonde and Ossory, the dignity of a Marquis by the title of Marquis of Ormonde, county of Tipperary—to Robert ard of Londonderry, the title of Marquis of Londouderry,—to Henry Burton, Earl Congo ham, the title of Viscount Slane, in the county of Neath; Earl of Mount Charles and Marquis Convugham, of the county of Donegal—to Charles John Viscount Mountjoy, the title of Earl of Bleasinton, co. of Wicklow—to Richard Viscount Bantry, the titles of Viscount Beerbaven and Earl of Bantry, the titles of Viscount Baker H Iroyd, Baron Cabir, the titles of Viscount Cabir and Earl of Glengall, co. of Tipperary—to John Baker H Iroyd, Baron Sheffield, the titles of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland—to Lodge Evans, Baron Frankfort, the title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galmore, to. of Kilkenny—to Richard Baron Adare, the title of Viscount Mount Earl, co. of Imerick—to Wm. Baron Ennismore, the title of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, co. of Kerry—and to John Prendergast, Baron Killarton, the title of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to his nephew the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, and his heirs male.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Palace of the Thuilleries, Dec. 25.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

On the report of our Keeper of the Seals, and wishing to give to our cousin Princ. De Talleyrand, a testimony of our satisfaction, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

The dignity of a Peer of our kingdom, and the title of Prince, with which our cousin the Prince De Talleyrand is invested, are, in default of male issue of his body, declared hereditary and transmissible, with the rank, honour, and prerogatives thereto attached, into his brother Count Archambaud Joseph De Talleyrand Perigord, and his direct legitimate male descendants, in order of primo geniture; to which effect letters patent, signed with our own hand and sealed with our own seal, shall be delivered to the said Prince De Talleyrand. Louis."

Paris, Dec 30.—On the 29th, at one o'clock, Lord Saltoun, Colonels Macdonnell and Mackinnon, and Mr. J. Hamilton, deputed by the Scotch Highland Society, were admitted to present to his Majesty, the homage of the Poems of Ossian in the Celtic tongue.

The New Crusade .- The Knights of the different Orders, and the persons who have subscribed their names to contribute towards the formation of the funds necessary to about hish the trade in white and black slaves in the north of Africa, a trade still carried on contrary to religion, humanity, and the honour of Christianity, are informed that the President of the association will have the hon or o make his annual report of the progress made towards the attainment of the end proposed; he will explain to them, at the same time, the state of the funds given in trust to his management for this service by the Sove. reigns and other illustrious subscribers, and will submit to them the documents on which the report is founded. The 1st report will be presented at Paris, at a time and place to be specified, when His Most Christian Majesty who has deigned to subscribe as Grand Master of the Ord r St. Louis, shall have made known his pleasure on this head.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH,
President of the Knights Liberators
of the White Slaves in Africa.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan 19.

There has been some degree of inquietude and agitation in Paris for some days past. The guard of the Thuilleries was doubled on Tuesday evening, and last night it was tripled. Numbers of people were arrested last week, and since three or four days, the arrests have greatly multiplied. There is a report in circulation, but to which I do not attach any credit, that a project has been formed to surround the Thuilleries, and carry of the whole Royal Family.

off the whole Royal Family.

The Duke of Wellington, and our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, spent the evening of yesterday at the hotel of the Minister of Police, where his Excellency had invited a number of distinguished personages.

It is said, but I very much doubt it, that the Duke of Wellington intends claiming Captain Hutchinson, now detained in prison by the French Government, and trying him by a Court Martial. Thursday evening, ten o'clock.—Lord Kinniard has just received an order from the Minister of Police to quit Paris in 24 hours. His Lordship requested the permission to remain here till Monday, but his request was refused.

January 20,-The account I gave you, in my last letter, of the political situation of the country is but too exact-every day, every hour, augments the consternation. The return of M. Blacas does not allay the general feeling The Untra Royalist Party cannot conceal then antipathy for tum, and perhaps the only persons who would not instantly break out it. direct hostility against him are the Moderes and the Constitutional Ministers whom he would replace. In the mean time, though every face is louring, no one can explain the non sente altro male." While other batteres a la Congreve are creeting at Montmarire, St. Denis and its veinity are again swarming with foreign troops, and many more are retrograding towards the metropolis.

Sir Rob it Wilson and his associates are still at La Force. The Marquis of Buckingham has shewn a considerable degree of interest for them, Sir Robert is said to have deciated that his resolution not to reply to or sign any interrogation, was because such a document wasto be used not in his favour but against him; that for a Magistrate to extort a similar act from a prisoner was the most flagrant injustical truth so well recognised in England, that the Judge on the Bench frequently interrupt ed the accused, ex officio, with the well known humane caution "take care, prisoner, what you are advancing now tends to criminate yourself."

Extract from the French Penal Code:—
Art. 240, " If the prisoner or prisoners were accused of crimes publishable with death, or perpetual imprisonment; or if they were condemned to either, the jailor, or persons charged with the care of them, shall be punished by imprisonment, from one to two years, if guilty of neglect, and shall be condemned to hard labour, for a limited time, in case of connivance.

"Those individuals who were not charged with the care of the prisoner or prisoners, and who shall have contrived, or facilitated their escape, shall be condemned to imprisonment for one year at least, and five years at most.

Ait. 242. "When those who contrive, or facilitate the escape of a prisoner shall have succeeded by corrupting the juders, or in concert with them, they shall be condemned to the same punishment as the juders them.

Art. 243 " Those who conceal, or cause to be concealed, persons whom they know to have committed capital crimes shall be contemed to imprisonment from three months

"Are excepted from this law the ascendants, or descendants, husband, or wife, (even divorced) brothers, or sisters of the criminals concealed, or their relations in the same degree.

The latter part of the Article 248, which excepts relations from the application of the law, as it merely regards those who conceal criminals, cannot apply to Madame Lavalette, who assisted in the escape of her husband.

An able pamphlet has just been published, couaining an Inquiry into the Right and Duty of compelling Spain to relinquish her Slave Trade in Northern A rica, -which brings to view in a nother instance the ingratitude and depravity of the res tored Gover ment of Spain. In return for our aid in the deliverance of the country from the French. the only boon that we reques ed was, the perfor. mance on its part, of a duty which jus ice as well as humani y rendered imperative. In our negociations at the Congress of Vienna we were unable to obtain from Spain any thing more than a promise of an abolition of the Slave Trade, at a period which is now about seven years distant. Neither has the consented to confine her ravages on the coast of Africa to any other space than the territory beween the 10th degree of north la liude and the equator. Now Portugal confines her Slave Trade to the fouth of the Equior, at the request of Great Britain. The proffer of Spain to confine herself to the limits which the has prescribed, was neither desired nor accepted by our Government. "It was, in fact," fays the pamphlet before us, " supposed by us to have originated in mistake; and it was confidently noped that the Court of Madrid would, on a proper explanation of the cafe, willingly cor-

Thus it appears that the refult of Lord Caselereagh's labours at Vienna is, that one of the Peninfular Powers is to ravage the country north of the Equator, and another the fouth, so that no part of the African coast will be free from the baneful influence of the Slave Trade. Senegal, the northern.

most part of the Slave coast, lies near the 16 h degree of north la finde; the Gambia near the 13th. Now., as it is known that the Slave Caravans march feveral hundred miles through the interior, no part of the Slave Country can be left in a state which can give hops of improvement from the benevolent efforts of the other European nations. Sieria Leone, the seat and centre of British ate tempts at civiliza ion, is in the 8th degree of north a itude, ard our settlement on the Gold Coast, in the 4th and 5 h. To borrow the words of the pamphle - " The claim of our grateful and liberal Ally is, to sa ion her Slave ships both to the fourth and north of all thefe our Atrican possessions, and even insube river of Sierra Leone i felf. In open and wanton concempt of these principles which the knows to be most dear to the hearts of Englishmen. the would erect her human fhambles at its very oor. On the sea side her thips, on the laud side net slave factories, would forround it. She would runteract all our endeavours to enlighten and relaim the poor ignorant natives, even on our own ion ier line !- bidding for the labourer where we rea ed for his work, selling at buying the merchant in his journey to our markets, and the youth in heir way to our schools. She would excite the ornible egria, or slave making wars in all the neighbouring States, and inflame againt us the n sulliv of the barbarous Chiefs, for spoiling the ale of their captives."

The writer by a clear feries of reasoning, and by quotations from the most celebrated jurists, proves" out the stave trade is contrary to the aw of nature; is an enorme us viola ion of the law ; all na ione nave a right, all who fafely can are bound in du y o funpress i. The remedy is simple-an order to our fhips to seize all vessels under Spai ith colours, carrying slaves from any part of the Continent north of the Equator, to libera e the captives, and dismifs the vessels, would foon put an end to the traffic ; as to any apprahension of a war from Spain in confequence, he idea is abfurd, the would lofe for ever all ner American possessions- the has no interest to resist, her conductis wantonly erue!the has no ferdements north of the Equator, whereas Portugal, who has relinquished that trade, had possessions and a long established slave trade on that coast. On he grail ude of the pr fliga e court of Spain we can not rely, we must addiels outfelves to his fear All nations, except Spain and Por ugal, have abolished the siave trade-the only flogs which infult humanity on the Slave Coast, were ir strate till we raited them. And is it too much for us peremptorily to demand the relinquishment of heir barbarous commerce on one ract of land, which our efforts to improve would have induced any civia lized nation voluntarily to ceafe to moles ?"

A fubject, on which we cannot concur with this writer is, the praife which he bestows on Lord Castlereagh. Indeed, for any one to praise this person's negociations on the subject of the Siave Trade, while he makes known the result of them, is as injudicious as the conduct of The Contier, which praises his oratory, while it prints his speeches. The time will soon come when it will appear clearly, that if his Lordship was not absolutely over-reached in every point for which he negociated, at least the opinion of his capacity, expressed by Mr. Canning, will be fully justified.

ON ROBERT JACKSON

AUTHOR OF "STANZAS IN HONOUE OF THE DURE OF WELL NGTON &C." WHO DIED RECENTLY IN AMERICA, AGED EIGHTEEN.

What hope of distant climes exploring. To shores endear'd to friends deploring, Where rear bedew the stranger's grave ? Nor fears of martial valour fir'd, Nor lust of gold thy foul infpir'd, The face of genius oft lemented, I'was not thy destily to prove : Fr m scenes of social j y abf nied, Alone, phpa roniz'd, to rove; By no penurious lor exu'd, O. thee a happier for une mil'd. The earliest thoughts in numbers flowing. Wust bon urs deck'd they you bful brows? The bosom of h such rapture glowing, As confcious merit only knows ; Thy mufe to sing a WELLESLEY's name, A pir'd-and fought no higher fame. Away from all to thee belonging. The last fad pang you firmly bore; On ! it were all they virtues wronging.
To rell of what thy friends deplore! Sure Heav'n pitying whom thou lov'd, Hath thus thee gradually removed. "I were vain the wish ! our grief suppressings To know the blest-nor more complain ; "T were only forrow more districing, To know, Alas ! that forrow vain ; And friendship p werlefs to fave. Must mourn the lofs, it cannot brave.

ON THE DEATH OF THE HOTTENTOT VENUS.

The Venus of Medicis scarcely has flown,
When Paris, alss! your next Venus is gone—
And no end to your lesses you find.
Well may you in sack cloth and ashes deplore:
For the former fair form had no equal before,
And the latter no equal behind.

A VIRTUOSO.

PARIS, JAN. 8.

The discussions on the Amnesty Bill terminated on Saturday in a manner totally unexpected by the greater part of the Chamber of

Continued in the Supplement.)

THE BOMBAY COURIER. SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page) Deputies. I have waited till the close to give you the history of this anomaly in French ju. rifpredence which marks, in a peculiar manper, the charafter and the cowardice of the prefent Ministers. The blood of the private ly-executed Marfhal Ney had not ceafed to flow when the Dake of Richelien prefented to the Chamber of Deputies the Projet of an Am nesty Bill, a meafure rendered necessary by the univerfal burst of public indignation which developed itfelf at that moment. Nothing, however, was farther from the intentions of the prevailing power than a real Amnesty; but to lull the public, fuch a meafure was propofed to the Chamber as a fubj & of difcufsion ; it was apparent to the meanest obferver that fuch a discussion was foreign to the attributes of the Chamber, being one of the branthes of the King's prerogative, but as the King appeared to afk that of the Chamber which it was his exclusive right to deeree, the Cham. ber, ignorant of its functions, did not perceive the trap faid for them. They entered upon the difcussion, which has lasted nearly a month, and would have probably continued swelve, but for a circumstance I fall relate. The object of the King's Ministers was to gain time and keep the public spirit down ; for this purpose they prolonged the discussions by every means in their power. One article of the Amnesty war, that those should be exrepted against whom profecutions were already commenced or in train for commencement ; and as the date of the Amnesty would be fix Ed at the period only when it passed into a law, the longer that period was deferred the more victims they would strike, und t the law of the fufpeded. Thus during the last month Emment- ex riions have been made, on all points, to artest, and confequently have the right of bringing to trial all th fe who would na prally be irclud d in the Ameety Bil. This was the design of the party; and they have bein only too foccef ful in its ex cu'i m. In the meandine his Maj sty's faithful Commons very gravely discussed the matter, a d I'me of them, in their wifdom, wifhed the Act to be re rospective for twenty two years, and Specially except all thof- den minated the Regicides, of in other words, the m n who had voted the death of Louis the XVI. O hers were included in the excep ions who had held any correspondence with the Independent Sovereign of a neighbouring territory with wh m so France was at Peace. The wishing him a happy new year" was proved, in the cafe of ne an arrocious crime, hay an act of High Treafon, confequently all the fe were fpecially excepted. The z-alots conten. ded that the King was an afs to make the Am nesty general, and that it was their duty to bev thought proper for Jas the French his fatety, love hyperbole, mat of all Europe. The party, it is faid, faw with delight this zeal on the part of thofe who have no other merit but that of flouting Vive le Roi! he faw they limited the Amnesty in a manner to gratify the greediest glutton that ever thirs ed for blood. Difcontent, bordering on defpair, rapidly foread through all ranks. The Plenipos tentiaries of the foreign powers wirnefsed it and dreaded the refuir; they accordingly framed an official Note on the fu jett and communicated it to the Duke de Richeli u, in which they plainly stated the probable, if not the infallible, refult of the prefent fangui mary demonstrations; the Doke remonstrated; on this attempt to infringe the King's prerogative, &c. &c. his arguments were happily unavailing, they had the power, they insisted, and it was necessary to obey. It is faid that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Squart, took a prominent part in this affair, which is highly to his credit. A Cabinet Council was held on the fubject on Thurfday, the refult fubmitted to his Majesty ; but how was the matter to be done; this was still worfe than the King of Bavaria's demand of Lavalette; at length to he it up decently, it was refolved to clofe the discussions by shewing the D puties that shough they had been suffered to debate a month on the fubj-& they were " all in the wrong," ab initio, that the King's prerogative was above their difcussion. A Member very pertinently asked them, why was it referred to us, we have debated a month for nothing ?- To gratify the Chamber, or rather his own views, the King accepted two amendments proposed, to narrow the eff: ets of the

years purchase of the property of all those who, twenty two years since in their public capacity, voted the death of the King.

The Ministry of 1814 precipitated the roin of the King, to that his Government would not have lasted two months longer, even if Bonaparte had not returned. Whether the prefent Government is not using every effort to pro duce a similar crisis a few months will deter

The preceding is an accurate sketch of the are event which has staggered all those not in he fecret. It is faid that the Dok of Richelieu was quite outrageous at the Note of the Ambassadors and declared they wanted to make his master a mere pupper. The King, it is faid, has recalled the Doke d'Angoule. me from the South and quarrelled with the Duchefs, who hinted to his Majesty that the was not at a lofs what part to take in cafe of a rupture. " The Duke is beloved in the South, but who is beloved in the North I don't. know." The King shed teats.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

A M-mber who opposed the projet of law proposed by Ministers, on the ground that it would compel the Chamber to pronounce on the face of the 38 individuals comprised in the list of the 24th July, repelled the instances which it was presended to draw from the hiftory of England, in order to justify this mea-

H faid, that, in fact, after the battle of Culloden, a certain number of the defenders of the facred conf. of legi imacy were profcribed by an Act of Parliament, but that it was allowable to the Members of the Chamb r to have at the prefent day a more ferupu-I ur conscience than that of the Members of the Biglish Parliament at that epoch; that the E glish engaged in a first crime (he proscription of the family of their legitimate Sovereign) could only cover it by two other measures equally criminal; that, in the instance cited, the thing i felf and the form were equally vie'us, the banishment having been illegal, and the more highly unjust, because the defenders of Prince Elward were the ch'y faithful Eng. lifh. On the contrary, the French, proud of a legitimacy of eight ages, could only defend a throne given by God himself to the fon of St. Louis, by means worthy of a caufe fo facred.

When the Chancell or of the Exchequer last February brought forward his first Budget, and declared that he had abandoned all thoughts of reimposing the Income Tax, he state i hat the peace establishment of the country would, for a few years, require an expenditure of 19 milli ne, but after warde be reduced to 13 or 14 millions, and had the furplus ap. plicable to that purpofe ; that the supplies ap. plicable to that purpose was 14 millions and that c millions of new inxes would be wanted. He afterwards explained that the ment was to cover the liquidation of the arrears, the 3 millions to be given to the King of the N therlands by instalments, p yable in four years, and the expence of keeping up an army according to the Treaty of Chaumont. Ou the war breaking out, the arrears to the amount of 21 millions were discharged, and new taxes imposed to pay the interest of the loan created for that purp fe. France is now to pay the expence of the fortifications in the Notherlands, and the army we keep on the Continent is to be maintained by France. Under what pretext then is any part of the Income Tax to be re imposed? Lord Castl-reagh expr fly stated, in the debate on the question respecting the war, that if it were successful, our peace establishment would be fo much low. er, that a great diminution of the burthens imposed on the subject must inevitably takplace. Does his Lordship conceive that the war has not been fuccefeful ?

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLES

Your correspondent, " A Lover of Justice," begins his well written letter by remarking that those persons who have availed themselves of the extended circulation of your paper for the purpose of calling the public attention to the case of Marshal Ney, have not " done any thing like justice to it." This is, undoubtedly, the fact : but your correspondent does not ap pear to me fufficiently to have kept in mind, that the evident intention of the letters to which he adverts was simply to prevent, if possible, and if not to prevent, at least to mark bill, and one to put in his pocket twelve a breach of honour on the part of England; for | in last autumn, at Wellington, in Somerset- | ceived p

some of those letters appeared before Ney was executed, or as your correspondent more cor retly expresses it, before it b-longed to the page of history to " assign an honourable and distinguished place to the memory of the heroic and the murdered Ney " It is my sincere hope, that the other individuals who are marked out for vengeance, and wh f cafes fall within the scope of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Paris, will one and all, boldly and unremittingly appeal to that Convention for prot ction; and that their appeal may be followed by contrived escap & imilar to that of Lavalette, if the precipit te execution of Ney should make it no longer practicable to award them justice in any other form: I fay not this because those individuals are entirled to compassion or to acquittal. I put their merits or their demerits out of the question. I say it, because I feel for the honour of my country. Your Correspondent trusts, that when Parliament is assembl d. there will be found many Members of both Houses impatient to wipe off this foul stain opon the national character.". I hope to too; and therefore I venture, through the medium of your Paper, to alk a question, which I am perfusded is one of no fmall moment, viz. "In what capacity did the Duke of Wellington take upon himfelf to reject the Appeal of Marthat Ney, when he claimed protection from England, under the twelfth ar icle of the Capitulation of Paris? As a General of the Al lied Armies, he pefeefsed no competence what ever to put his own construction upon the articles still less of a capitulation to which he him' f If was a party. Suppose such a capitulation had been made when the Allies entered Paris in 1814, and that its conditions had been similarly violated; who does not fee that Paris wou d not have been furrendered in 1815 with. out bloodfhed? To the name of Wellington the French armies, which had retired to the capital after the Battle of Waterloo, would have opposed the " black flig." the signal of defpair and extermination ! Among the many vicificudes of this eventful period fuch a con' juncture may yet happen. I need not obferve. that the construction of treaties and of capitu' lations has never been allowed to the victori' our party, with the fword in his hand. The appeal lies to those tribunals which by the c mmon confint and law of nations are appointed for the folemn discussion of the point in dispute, upon a fair and importial hearing of all the parties inverested. During the late war the convention of Cintra and the expedition to Walcheren gave rife to similar difcufsione between the Allies and fubj-ct. of Bona. parte on the one part, and the British forces on the other, in regard to captured property; under similar circumstances similar parties conclude a capitulation for the furrender of Paris, and it does not feem well, that all judi. cial and regular forms thould have been adhered to in regard to forms ly a little captured pro that all those forms, those

lic faith fhould be overlooked up of life and death. In any discussion arring out of the capitulation of Paris I do not heaitate to affirm, that the Duke of Wellington ough to have appeared not as a judge but as a witness. So far his opinion, as to the meaning of the twelfth article was available, but no further. How his Grace could venture to place himself between a suff ring individual and the honour of England, I cannot conjec-

Yours, &c.

WATERLOO MONUMENT.

Yesterday a meeting of Noblemen, &c. was held at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, to take into consideration further measures to be adopted respecting the monument, or column, to be erected upon the highest point of Blackdown Hill, which forms a part of the Estate purchased by Par. liament for his Grace the Duke of Welling. ton, to record the honour of the splendid Victory gained by the illustrious Duke at Wa-

On the motion of W. Dickenson, Esq. M. P. seconded by W. A. Sandford, Esq. Lord Somerville was unanimously voted to the Chair.

His Lordship commenced the business by adverting to the projection of this liberal and patriotic undertaking, and informed the Gentle. men prefent that a meeting had been held, early

fhire, to consider of the propriety of erecting s column on that part of Blackdown Hill which forms Lord Wellington's estate; a fubscription was at that time entered into. which has since been seconded by the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and thefe distinguished perfons named by Parliament as trustees, to carry into eff & the marks of especial public gratitude cone ferred on his Grace.

Several Resolutions for carrying the object of the Meeting into eff- a were moved, une animously agreed to, and ordered to be advertifed.

The thanks of the Meeting, moved by Mr. W. Dickenson, and seconded by Mr. W. A. Sandford, were voted to Lord Somerville, and the meeting adjourned.

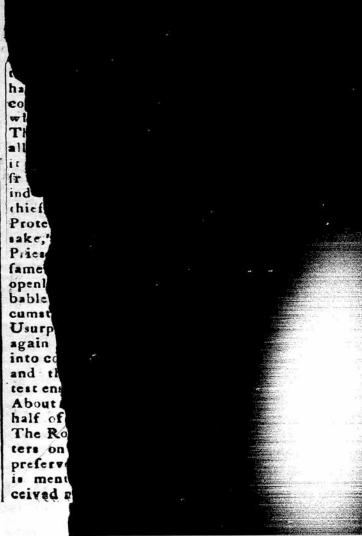
Field Marshal Prince Bincher has requested permission to subscribe to the erection of the Column, in the wish that it may long record the name of his companion in arms - Count Alten also transmitted a subscription by the Hanoverian Minister .- Many Ladics of Fashion are upon the list.

[Courier 20th January.

THE PROTESTANTS OF LANGUEDOC.

Desirous at all times of laying before out readers a candid statement of both sides of any great question which interests the Public ; we, this day, re-print fr m out Paper of the 22d Dec. last, the Catholic statement of the troubles at Nismes, accompanied by an abstract of the Protestant pamphlet on the fame Subj-et, as translated and published by Mr. Cobbett, in a third Edition.

The Protestant statement, divested of declamation, shews even more decisively than the Catholic one, that the troubles have not originated in religious persecution. B-fore the French Revolution, Louis XVI. had given perfect teleration to the Protestants The R-volution gave them political power, and they admit themselves to have been zealous revolutionies, warm Brifsorines, modern philosophers, in politice, of the first stamp. The Catholic account fays, at this time the Protestants at Nimes massacred 15,000 Catholics to establish the ascendency of themfelves and the Revolution. At this time (Autumn 1792), the Catholic Price were inreatened with universal mafracre France if they did not ren unce points faith, with them the most facred. They obliged to fly " for conscience sake;" it is well recoll fed what crowds, of t took refuge on our thores in the most d. I and deplorable condition. The Protesta then possessed the afcendency in Linguis and they hoped for a reign of " wife liberty as they called it. They were revolutionists. But Rat



Mr. Vincent. a banker, was destroyed. This ! uneasinele to the Royal volunteers, and com' is the substance of the whole story. Cons. ci us of the eyemny they themselves had ex ercif-d while in power, the Protestants of Nismes exp cied a just retaliation, and cried out " mussacre?" " and their Saint Bar tholomew?" This they dreaded; but their frais wet: never realized. In f.et, the Catholics are by far the most pacific of the two

The following are passages felected from the Memoire in D tence of the P otestants of Langu-doc, circulated last S premb ri Paris, s translation of wiich, pur lished in London, has formed the foun ation of all the proceed. ings of the Dissenters. The palsages compr-hend the chief facts set forth in the pamphilet, and thus select d form a faithful historical shridgement of the wh le, omitting the declamatory points and loofe general afsertions. By a reference to the pages and the pamphler, every reader may judge of the candour with which the epitome has been made. This statem of the Protestants on the one side, and the statement of the Catholies on the other, enable the public to form & correct opinion whether the stoubles in the South of France have arif n from religi us perfecution of political cabel.

PROTESTANT STATEMENTS.

Pige 7 - Betor the Revolution of 1789 the miefarence of the Protestante were draw ing to a wolfe. They had ingraciated them. selves with the Public Authorities. Public opinion rect aded this happy inclination, and all distinction was nearly efficed among the children of one father.

Page 8 - The R-volution came. From that moment religion was no longer question ed. The equality of the rights began to operate, and E'retestants as well as the other ciriz-ne concerred in elections, and in discharge

ing the fundtons of Government. Page gar A seign of blood focceeded the mild reign of wife liberty which had been hoped for : the reformed began to fall under the fwords of de magogues. Leuis 16th was condemned; rhy protested against the sentere. Six Prevestants to one Catholic fell

by the axe of Relafpierre. Page to .- " Bi hold the men whom you dage call revolutionists dying to oppose the exceles of the Revolution. But what was then your conduct? You emigrated to fave your lives. You now come to perf cure.

Page 11 .- " Calmertimes fuccerded. From 1796 to 1812 all party fpirit appeared to be annihilated. Wan of diff rent docerines fo cirred. Peace and happinels followed.

Page 12 - The Ulurper fell, to the joy of the Procestants, who entertained host agreeable hopes of a King who was

ge 18 .- "In January, 1815, a few of wer claises of Protestante were perfua. t was not their interest to continue Roy. This tendency aff ched the more enened clafe, who forefaw all its danger. often did they deplore this fatal error day matte fresh advances.

11 .m could it happen that a

nion affer

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e its

now

the

time !

which

mirted fom- depredationer Five of thefe volunteers perifhed in a Protestant village.

Page 26 .- " The advertaries of the Protestants were then eilent tremblingly appli d for paf.ports, and hastily departed or concealed themf lves with care. The Givernment was then doubtleft guilty of vexacions and in

Page 27 -" But the Protestan's wefe not answerabl unlefe ir can be proved these act. proceeded from a council formed of Protes. tante. Should a Protestant commit a crime. must the whole be indicted for it. During this unhappy period there was no blood to be avenged.

Page 29 -" The bartle of Waterloo cam-The South was thrown into commotion. Nifmes and Avignon remained tranquil in favour of Buonaparte, the one under G neral Gi y the other under Cafean ; the one a Protestant, the other a Catholic town. .

Page 30 .- General Gilly, sielding to the intreasies of the inhabitants, evacuated the city. The white cockade was housed, The Royal army was introduced; a e mhat enfued with the troops of the line, who wer overe me and mafraered. Pillage and afaaf singtion now desolated the city and neighbour. hend.

Page 33 .- " The hoof and furniture of M. Vincent, a wealthy banker, were aban. doned to pillage. The troops were distributed among the the houfes of the Protestants, who, after a preliminary pillage, were allowed to reagain the remaind r of their property. A few. afsafsinations daily took place as an excufe

Page 34-" At Uzes the Protestants were tried and ex cuted by the populace. The streets of Nismes daily presented new victims. A dreadful picture of defolation was exhibited. Such property as was not ranfomed by money was de roved.

Page 36 .- ' Y'u, the Royalists seek to stiffe the curs of the vict me while you prtend that feare ly any exist. When an after sin of 13 Protestants was brought before you, you releafed and promoud him.

Page 37 .- " It is said that only individuals accused of Buonapartism were mol-sted. Why have a considerable number of Minis. ters distinguished for loyalty, been obliged to fly? Why are many Churches thut, others plundered, others burnt ?"

WAR OFFICE-DEC. 20, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the indermentioned Regiments being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments in addition to any badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to those Regiments, the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th June, 1815:

1st Life guards, 2d Life guards Royal Horse guards, British dragoons, 8th regiment of dragoons, 7th regiment of light dragoons, 10th regiment of light dragoons, 11th regiment of light dragoons, 12th regiment of light dragoons, 15th regiment of light dragoons, 13th regiment of light dragoons, 15th regiment of light dragoons, 16th regiment of light dragoons, 18th regimen of light dragoons, 23d regiment of light dragoons—royal waggon train, royal artillery, royal engineers—1st German light dragoons, 2d German light dragoons, 1t German hussars, 3d German hussars—grenadier guards, 2d battalion, grenadier guards, 3d battalion, 18th regiment of foot, 27th regiment

alion, 14th regiment of foot, 27th regiment of foot, 27th regiment of foot, 32th regiment of foot, 30th, regt.
alion, 32d regt. of foot, 33d regiment of foot, 4th regiment of foot, 1st battalion, 42d regt. of foot, 4th regiment of foot, 2d batt. 51st regt. of foot 53d regiment of foot, 69th regt. of foot, 2d batt. 79th regt. of foot, 1st batt. 73d regt of foot, 2d batt. 79th regt. of foot, 1st batt. 92d regiment of foot, 2d battalion, 6 companies 95th regiment of foot, 3d battalion, 2 companies—royal staff corps. 1st german light battacompanies—royal staff corps, 1st german light batta-lion, 2d german light battalion, 3d german line batt. 4th german line batt. 8th german line batt. german artillery.

LONDON GAZETTE-JANUARY 2. At the Court at Brighton, the 30th day of December, 1815, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent

This day the Right Honorable William Pitt, Lord Amherst was, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty's worn of His Majesty's Most Honorab le Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

MADRID,-DECEMBER 28

This Town is inspired with terror by the blow which the King has just struck, and which is of a nature not to be parallelled by the most extensive examination of the annuals of despotism.

In consequence of orders given by the King, to con-clude within a fixed period the trials of those called Liberales, and to consult him with regard to the sentence to be pronounced, the commission named for that purpose, not withstanding that it consists of persons enjoying the full confidence of the King, which is proved by his having nominated them to compose the fifth tribunal, which hitberto has conducted those trials,

seizing the opportunity of consulting the King upon the Sentence they were to give on Don Manual Garcia Hereros, formerly Minister of Grace and Justice, and Depaty in the General and Extraordinary Cortes, declared to his Majesty, as already the former Judges had done twice or thrice that nothing appeared against him, there were aothing but charges and accusations without foundati n, and that it would therefore be consonant with royal clemency to throw a veil over the past and to restore the accused to liberty.

The King in a rage at this reply, and knowing that no judge however unjust, would lead him to his views in condemning the innocent for guilty; took upon himself that office, caused the clerks of the court, under pain of death, to bring to him the proceedings ; they did fact; in consequence he ordered all the Courts to be stopt, and by himself pronounced the following sentences, ordering that on the same night the condemned should depart in the coaches provided, which was executed as commanded .—

LIST OF THE SAID SENTENCES:

Calatrava; Deputy to the Extraordinary Cortes sentenced to eight years imprisoment in the garrison of

Ramaja, Editor of the Conciso Journal, ten years: Sanchez Barbero, librarian, of St. Isldro, ten years. Golfin, Colonel, and Deputy in the Extraordinary Cortes ten years imprisoment in the Castle of Alicant. Santa Maria, landed proprietor, baulshed to Cadix. Traver; Deputy to the Extraordinary Cortes, con-

PRISON OF SAN JUAN DE BOIS: Arguelles, Deputy to the Cortes, to serve nine years as a common soldier in the regiment serving at Cueta; Alvarez Guerra, Minister of the Interior, to serve

in like manner. Garcia Herrors, Deputy to the Cortes and Minister of Grace and Justice to serve 8 years in chains in the Garrison of Gomera.

Martinez De La Rosa to serve eight years in that of Term, Deputy to the Cortes, to undergo the same

punishment six years at Mahon. Agar, Member of the Regency, is banished to Santiago in Gallicia.

Capaz, Deputy to the ordinary Cortes, to be a prisoner in the Castle of Santi Petri Quintana, Secretary of Franslation, to be a prisoner

six years at Pamplona. Villacampa, Captain General of New Castile, to be a prisoner in the Castle of Montjuich.

PRISON OF THE CROWN.

Gallego, an Ecclesiastic, deputy to the Cortes, to be confined four years among the Carthusian Monks Cepero, the same Deputy, to be confined six years

among the same order at Seville, Garcia Page, Deputy, to be confined six years in the Larraxibal, Deputy, to be confined in a Convent in

Goatemela. Oliveros, Deputy, to be four years in the Convent of San Antonio de la Cabrera. Villanueva, Deputy, to be six years in the Convent of La Salceda.

Zorraguin, Deputy, to work eight years in irons, in the Carrison of Allincemas.

Monoz Torrero, Ecclesiastic and Deputy, to be confined six years in a Convent in Gallicia. Ramos Arispe, Deputy, to be six years among the Carthusians of Valenca. Felin, Deputy, to be confined six years in a Cas-

tle in Arragon.
PRISON OF THE INVALIDS. Ciscar, Member of the Regency, banished, ten years to Peniscota.

Valdes, Vice-Admiral, and Governor of Cadiz, during the siege, to be confined ten years in the Castie of Alicant,
PERSONS WHO WERE ARRESTED IN THEIR
OWN HOUSES.

Zumalacarrigui, Deputy, to be imprisoned at Va-Duenas, Deputy, to be imprisoned in the town of

Valencia. Canga Arguelles, Deputy, to be banished eight years to Peniscolo. Romanillos, Counsellor of State, to be banished

to the Canaries. Luomas Ganzales Carrajal, formerly Minister of the Treasury, who several months ago was free in virtue of a sentence of the Tribunal, has been sent for

ten years to the Castle of Pamplona.

N. B.—In several of these cases of condemnation there are moreover, fines to the Royal Treasury; in others, a deprivation of empl yments; in almost all they are for the time at the disposal of the will of the King, and in all there is a prohibition to possess any new employments.

Don Pablo Lopez, called the Cojo de Molaga. I the lame man of Malar, I want as one of the Liberales, was commission, and sentenced 10 ten years improvement in chains, has been condemned, by the King, to be hanged.

Another marriage is about to take place on the Continent: the Prince of Dessau having obtained the consent of the King of Prussia for a union between his eldest son, the Hereditary Prince, and Frederica, daughter of the late Prince Louis.

Lord Amherst takes with him to china, his Coronation and Parliamentary Robes as a Peer of Great Britain, to appear before the Emperor.

The marriage of the Russian Archduke Nicholas to a Prussian Princess, is expected to be announced

immediately at Petersburgh.

It is the Duke de Berrie, it seems, and not Louis
XVIII. who is to marry a Princess of Portugal.
The Duke of Luxemburg goes to demand her in

It would appear as if Walter Scott's last poem had subtracted somewhat from his

former reputation. One wag observed it was evident he had fallen in the battle of Water loo, and another has produced the following epigram. Written in the first leaf of his late Poem.

NAP and myself one common fate may rue;

We both have lost a crown by Waterloo.

Fouche, it will be seen, has repaired to Vienna, where he has been most graciously re-

BUONAPARTE.

As every particular regarding this extraor.

dinary character is interesting, we publish the following information which we have received from a passenger on board a Ship latel. arrived at St. Helena.

" At the Cane we learned the glorious news of the battle of Waterloo, and the report which was generally credited, of Buonaparte being a prisoner on board the Belerophon 74. We had a pleasant passage from thence of eleven days to St. Helena, and were surprized to find a Brig of War cruizing to windward of the Island; but you may judge of our surprize when Captain Devon of the Icarus hailed us, and informed us that Napoleon Buonaparte, was a prisoner at St. Helena. We remained six days at that place, and, amongst many others, heard the the following anecdotes of Buonaparte, and from the best authority, being from those who accompanyed him in the Northumberland for England. The answers which he gave, on different subjects, were to questions put to him by Sir George, with whom he was in the habit of talking, almost daily and without reserve, on many of the remarkable events of his life.

He acknowledged having proposed to his head physician in Egypt to administer an opiate to his sick. When asked about it, he said "ah, that is a story of Wilson's;" and then explained that he had in his Hospital about 36 affected with the Plague, who could not recover; that the army must march, and that he proposed to his head Physician to put an end to them with strong opiates in preference toleaving them to be put to the most cruel tortures by the Turks. The physician refused to enter into his views, when he ordered a college of physicians, and it was resolved that the army should halt for 24 hours, by which time they must all have died, a natural death, which proved to be the case with a few exceptions; the Army marched, and a reac guard was left for another day when they all perished.

On the subject of the Duc D'Enghien hesaid. that the Duke was conspiring his death, and that it was necessary to his existence that he should be shot That he had him seized, tried and shot according to an existing law. With regard to the violation of the neutral territory in securing his person; he said it was very true the territory was neutral, at the same time that it was so much under his power that resistance was out of the question.

As to Captain Wright he professed entire ignorance of him till he saw the accounts in the English papers; and that if he had been murdered it was entirely an affair of the Police of Fouche.

When asked about the Queen of Prussia and the story of the post, he acknowledged it's truth and said she was, certainly, a most beau. tiful woman, and, taiking of the times of 1806 and 7, remarked that Alexander had intrigued with her; that he had detained the King a whole day on pretence of business, to give tum an opportunity. He spoke lightly of the Russian Emperor's character.

When any person says a thing which particularly attracts his attention or pleases him, he colls his ear, with an accompanying exciamation and expression of satisfaction. One day, on board the Northumberland, he was When he mentioned teen in the artillery, Buonaparte said he had also been in the artillery. Yes, said Sir George in the Regiment of La Foix. " Ah! said Buonaparte "that was very true" pulling Sir George's

Talking of the affairs of Ireland he asserted that he had been invited to invade it fully as much by the protestants as by the catholics.

His most serious plan of invading England had been by deceiving our fleets, by sending Villeneuve to threaten the West India Lelands, from whence he should speedily push or Ca. diz, and there from a junction with the Spanish and Toulon fleets, with which he might have entered the British channel and gamed there a temporary superiority, when he was all ready himself to head an army of invasion of 100,000 men and 6,000 Cavalry, with which it was his determination to land somewhere about Mar. gate and push, directly for London, where he would immediately have offered and dictated

Buonaparte's suite consists of Marshal de Hertrand, General de Monthilon, General Gourgand, Count Las Casas, formerly counsellor of state, now secretary, and his son a boy and page to the Emperor. Madaine de trand (daughter of the Countess of Daniel) and three children; Madame de Montholon and two children with seven or eight domestics