



THE COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1816.

THE American ship Unicorn Captain Manchester arrived on Saturday afternoon at this port, from Baltimore the 9th June, and Lisbon the 24th August. We are indebted to the kindness of the supercargo of her for several English papers, the latest of which reaches to the 12th August, we have been also favored with a series of Lisbon Gazettes for August down to the 24th.

These papers contain no intelligence of any political importance, the extracts which we are now publishing contain the substance of all that is in any wise interesting.

The Princess Mary was married on the 22d July to the Duke of Gloucester.

The Countess of Loudon and Moira landed at Deal on the 3d July from the *William Pitt*, and set off immediately for London, with her three children and suite.

Parliament was prorogued on the 2d July.

Lord Exmouth had sailed for the Mediterranean with two three deckers, three frigates, 4 frigates, 5 sloops, and 10 gunboats. The fleet had passed the Cape of Good Hope, and was superior to the sailing of the French. The English ships of the line were under the command of Lord Exmouth; we hope that we shall see it has completely put an end to the depredations of the Algerines.

We regret to notice that the distresses of the commercial community and of the laboring classes in Great Britain continue to a very afflicting extent.

On the 30th July, a very numerous meeting took place at the city of London tavern to take into consideration the present distressed state of the lower orders and the most effectual means of extending relief to them. The Duke of York was in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Mansfield, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce and many others. The Duke of Kent, after adverting at considerable length to the distresses of the country, moved the 1st resolution, which he proposed to submit to the society, "that the sudden transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has been productive of a stagnation of employment and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting many classes of the community and causing in particular districts, many instances of great individual distress." This resolution was opposed by Lord Cochrane, who, on his offering himself to the attention of the meeting, had been received with loud clamour and mingled hisses and applauses and who experienced consideration interruption during his speech: his Lordship proposed to omit that part of the resolution, which ascribed

ed the distressed state of the country to the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, and to state the cause to be an enormous debt and a lavish expenditure. After some discussion, the Duke of Kent said, that as the object of the meeting was to endeavor to relieve the distress, and not to attend a political discussion as to its cause, he should propose to omit all that part of the resolution which had any reference to the cause of the distress. The amended resolution, "that there does at this moment exist a stagnation of employment and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting the situation of many parts of the community, and producing many instances of great local distress", was then put and carried. The Duke of Cambridge then moved the 2d resolution, which was carried unanimously, "That from the experienced generosity of the British nation, it may confidently be expected that those who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow subjects will contribute their utmost endeavors to remedy, or alleviate, the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed." The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the 3d resolution, which was also carried unanimously. "That although it be obviously impossible for any association of individuals to attempt the general relief of difficulties affecting so large a proportion of the public, yet that it has been proved by the experience of this association, that most important and extensive benefits may be derived from the cooperation and correspondence of a society in the metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in different districts for the relief of their several neighbourhoods." The Duke of Rutland then moved the 4th resolution "that a subscription be immediately opened and contributions generally solicited for carrying into effect the objects of this association", which was carried. A motion of thanks to the Duke of York was made, and before it was seconded, Lord Cochrane stepped forward and moved a resolution "that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his Majesty's Ministers are, the only persons able to afford effectual relief to the distresses of the country," this motion was received on the one hand with clamorous & violent applause and on the other by equally strenuous expressions of disapprobation. The Duke of Kent then put the question of a vote of thanks, observing, that the chair could not submit a proposition which conveyed a compliment to itself, the question was carried by a great shew of hands & the Duke of York retired amidst considerable clamour and calling for Lord Cochrane's motion. Lord Cochrane remained behind for about 20 minutes supported by a great number of persons, but there being nobody found to take the chair, his Lordship withdrew and the crowd dispersed.

The continental news is completely devoid of interest, things appear to be quiet in France, and we find no notice taken of the plot against the Duke of Wellington, as having been a conspiracy of an extensive nature, or of any consequences whatever.

The accounts from Great Britain and the continent of Europe represent that the season had been unusually rainy and se-

vere throughout.—The Rhine had overflowed its banks and done considerable injury.

A Mr. Wright, purser in the E. I. C. S. had obtained damages of £1,000, for criminal conversation, against Mr. Braham, the celebrated singer.

The shipping reports contained in the papers we have received are very defective; we conclude that all the ships homeward bound which left St. Helena in May and early in June must have reached England, but we cannot find mention made of any others than those which are named in our extracts. Our former report of the arrival of the *Apollo*, Captain Talbot, was premature, she was on the 11th July in lat. 49 N. Long 7 W. and of course could have reached England in a few days afterwards; but the English papers we have received are not a complete series and several are wanting of the middle and latter part of July. The *Bucephalus* and *Northumberland* our readers will see, had arrived in England; on the 1st August, the former left St. Helena so late as the 19th June. The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 25th Nov. just received, mentions the arrival there of the *Roscoe* from Liverpool the 8th July, and states that "our shipping news is satisfactory. Nine homeward bound Indianmen, composing the fleet which left St. Helena in the last week of May passed Plymouth on the 1st July."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

EVENING MAIL.

Advices received yesterday from Malta dated the 1st of June, state that similar barbarities have been committed at Tunis to those which took place at Bonn; many Christians had been massacred, including British, French, and Spaniards.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following intelligence is taken from a letter published in an evening paper: we have good reason to believe that the leading features of the account are perfectly accurate:—

PARIS, JUNE 29.

"I inform you of the departure of the Duke of Wellington and his suite, who left Paris for London this morning at five o'clock, and I communicate to you what particulars I have been able to procure concerning the plot to blow up, or rather set fire to, the Hotel of his Grace during the fête given on Tuesday evening, at which the younger Princes of the Bourbon branch were present. A smoke was perceived issuing from the cellar, and remarked by one of the servants (Mr. Aston's) in waiting in the street, and made known immediately to the Duke's household. A valet, formerly in the service of Napoleon, was the first who descended into the cellar, and saw that it proceeded from a lighted rag besmeared with powder, near which were a certain number of ball-cartridges, several pounds of gunpowder, and two barrels of oil. The train was of course immediately extinguished. The cartridges were observed to be moist, probably to prevent the explosion from being heard. His Grace, who was aware that no danger any longer existed, avoided alarming the party by giving publicity to this affair; and I am informed from very good authority, that he believes the intention of these miscreants was to renew the terrible scene which happened at the gala of the Prince of Schwarzenberg in honour of the marriage of the Archduchess

with Napoleon. It is probable; advantages would have been taken of the confusion, and, in the hurried retreat and press of the terrified multitude, bloody treason would have perpetrated its design. The lighted train is supposed to have been thrown into the cellar from an iron grate communicating with the Champs Elysées. The sentinels were examined, and, from their deposition, there is reason to believe a man, disguised in female attire, was the principal instrument in this affair. The police is exerting its usual vigilance, but hitherto without success."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Captain Bailton, of the *Princess Amelia*, took leave, previous to departing for China direct.

The Prussian government has assigned to the French regicides and exiles, comprehended in the ordinance of the 24th of July, either of the following provinces, at their option, for residence, viz. Silesia, Pomerania, the March of Brandenburg, and the country of Magdeburg.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 1.

Among the company who yesterday repaired to the Tuilleries, we remarked the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, the Grand Officers of the Crown, Marshals the Duke of Trantum, the Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Belluno, the Duke of Ragusa, the Duke of Albufeira, the Duke of Cornegiano, the Duke of Valmi, the Ministers, &c.

The lady of General Sir Robert Wilson being dangerously indisposed, we are assured that the General has obtained permission to go to the house in which she resides, on giving his parole of honour that he will not leave the house.

The assassins of Colonel Gordon have undergone their sentence: Mictow was shot, and Bonnaire degraded from the royal order of the legion of honour, preparatory to his transportation. At length it may be said that justice is in some degree satisfied for the commission of this odious crime.

At a General Court of Proprietors held at the East India house on Wednesday, a proposition was brought forward, the object of which was to supersede what are called the house-lifts, and to introduce a plan which would leave to every proprietor a free exercise of his own judgment than the present system appears to allow. This attempt at improvement, however, was rejected by a majority of 51 to 31. A discussion then arose on the proposition from the committee of by-laws, that no person holding a situation under the crown should be eligible as a director. Mr. Hugh Lindsay, the director, who is also Marshal of the Admiralty, thought proper to consider this as a personal attack, and withdrew from the court: much dispute then took place about bringing such a question before the court without due notice; after which it seemed to be agreed that Mr. Howorth should on some future occasion bring this important business forward in some other shape: and thus for the present this second attempt at introducing an improved regulation was also without effect.

The Company's ships *Rose* and *Streatham* arrived off Brighton on Wednesday 3d July. They sailed from Madras the 27th of January; *Colombo* the 9th of February; *Point de Galle* the 4th of February; and from St. Helena the 14th of May. They also touched at the Cape. *Bumaparte* was left in good health.

A Hamburg mail arrived yesterday, and brought intelligence from Peterburgh of the abolition of the vassalage of the peasants in

Stonias by the Emperor Alexander. The execution, however, is not to take place suddenly, but gradually, so that the whole may be completed in 14 years.

Sweden has acceded to the holy alliance

DEAL, JULY 3.

The Countess of Loudon and Moira, with her three children and suite, landed here this morning from the Hon. E. & India Company's ship William Pitt, from Bengal. Her ladyship, after refreshing herself at the King's Hotel, set off for London.

July 5th.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 3.

Several journals have announced that Marshal Suchet had been replaced in active service. Neither this marshal, nor any of the other marshals of France, had ceased to be in active service.

Letters have been received at Milan from the Princess of Wales, dated from Alexandria in Egypt, in which she announces her intention of being at Constantinople by the end of June, and that she expects to return to her villa on the Lake of Como in the course of October.

The fears of the Porte with regard to the intentions of the Emperor Alexander have been removed by a note recently delivered to the Divan, in which the Russian Ambassador affirms, that his master has no other desire than to see Europe in a state of peace after the violent agitations it has experienced.

The departure of the Duke of Wellington for England has been much talked of in Paris, and some people have ascribed it to political causes. The truth is, that his Grace has availed himself of the perfect tranquillity which prevails in every part of France, to visit England, and take the Cheltenham waters, which his physicians have recommended; and that he will return to Paris by the beginning of August next.

THE KING'S HEALTH—The following Bulletin was issued and shown yesterday at St. James's Palace:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, July 6.

His MAJESTY has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month; but His Majesty's disorder is not abated.”

By a vessel which arrived at Malta the 17th of May from Coroni, it appears that the private squadron from Tunis had sunk an English merchant brig near Naravina, and murdered the crew; that a British and a Russian vessel, laden with wheat, had been found off Milo deserted, and, from their decks being strewn with arms and ammunition, it is supposed they had been taken by the pirates.

We learn from Sunderland, says a Sunday paper, that on Thursday last the banking house of Messrs. Cooke and Co. at that place, was visited by an extent in aid from London, which obliged it immediately to stop payment. Several expenses were sent to town to communicate the circumstance.

MR. SHRIDAN.

It is with deep regret we announce to our readers the death of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who after a fever and protracted illness, expired yesterday afternoon, in the 65th year of his age.

[8, July.

THE HAGUE, JULY 4.

The following is the message to the States-General, by which His Majesty informed them of his accession to the sacred Alliance:

“The treaty by which their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, on the 26th of September last, made the noblest precepts of religion and morality the rule and measure of their political transactions, has justly excited universal attention; and no one has doubted that a system, worthy of their virtuous princes, if it were universal and carried into full and permanent effect, would have a beneficial influence on the state of society, and the reciprocal relations of nations.

“Desirous on our side of contributing to this exalted object, we could not hesitate to comply with the invitation made to us by our powerful ally the Emperor Alexander; and herewith your Excellencies will receive copies both of the said alliance, and of our act of accession to it.

(Signed.) WILLIAM.

“The Hague, July 1.”
(Here follows the invitation delivered by General Von Phull, the Russian ambassador, in the name of his master, and the act of accession by the King of the Netherlands, dated the 21st of June, 1816.)

JULY 5.

We have a letter from Genoa of the 15th of June, which states, that, by account from Barcelona, Vice-Admiral Capellen had arrived at Majorca with his Majesty's squadron in good condition. A vessel from Tunis, arrived at Salo, had met, on the third day after sailing, an Algerine squadron,

consisting of two corvettes, a brig, and two smaller vessels: news had also been received of the excesses at Oran, and that the pirates were fortifying the castle of Mazargues: the report of a war with England was general.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 5.

The King has nominated all the Princes of the Royal family, and of the blood, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

The new silver coinage is going on rapidly. Near 300,000 new sixpences were coined within the last two or three days. The new 20-shilling pieces are to be called sovereigns, and there are to be some double sovereigns!!

The Princess Charlotte was taken unwell at the Opera on Saturday night: her Royal Highness attended divine service at Whitehall chapel on Sunday; but, on her return to Camelford-house, her indisposition continuing, Dr. Baillie was sent for. Her Royal Highness was advised by him to remain perfectly quiet, and not to leave the house; and thus the Princess and the Prince her husband did not attend Covent-Garden Theatre last night as they intended.

Lord Exmouth's Expedition.—The following ships, which are in a forward state of equipment at Portsmouth, have been placed under his Lordship's command:—Queen Charlotte, 100, Captain Brisbane; Impregnable, 98, Rear Admiral Milne; Captain Bance; Superb, 74, Captain C. Ekins; Albion, 74, Captain Cooke; Minden, 74, Capt. Paterfon; Leander, 50, Captain Cheetham; Glasgow, 40, Captain Hon. A. Maitland; Severn, 40, Captain Hon. F. W. Aylmer; Prometheus, 18, Captain Dashwood; Tyrian, 10, Capt. A. Baldwin. The following bombs have been commissioned, and also placed under his Lordship's command:—Hecla and Infernal, at Sheerness; Fury, at Chatham; and Beezebub, at Plymouth. All the ships, as we before stated, are ordered to be supplied with flat-bottomed boats, Congreve rockets, Shrapnell shells, and other destructive implements of war. The most persevering exertions are made to render the ships that are at Portsmouth ready for sea; and as an inducement to seamen to volunteer for the service, a bounty of two months' wages is offered to them, which they will receive upon their return home in a few months. The ships are all to be manned up to the full war establishment: the Queen Charlotte wants nearly 200 men. She will go out of the harbour the moment the wind will permit. A vast number of officers have tendered their services, as volunteers, to serve in gun-boats, or in any other manner that Lord Exmouth may direct. His Lordship hopes to be able to sail about the 20th instant. Admiral Milne will hoist his flag at Plymouth in the Impregnable.

The Berwick, 74, was stripping when the order came for her to be fitted for the temporary service of Sir J. T. Duckworth's flag ship, during the absence of the Impregnable, and on her return will be paid off.

The Impregnable is to have 18 pounders on her upper deck instead of her 12 pounders, which are ordered on shore.

On Monday the Pilot, Captain Nicholas, arrived from Gibraltar in 16 days. The day before she sailed, a vessel arrived in 3 days from Algiers: all was quiet there. The Tagus had not then sailed for Constantinople. The Isler, Captain Forrest, was at Gibraltar, nearly ready for sea; the Bantezer, Captain Ward, was at Cadiz. The Pilot brought 100,000 dollars for merchants. She has since sailed for Plymouth, to be paid off and recommissioned.

The Havannah was paid off on Thursday at Portsmouth. Captain Hamilton, it is said, previously volunteered his services to command the gun-boats in the Algerine expedition, and a great number of his men expressed their willingness to serve with him.

The Hussar transport, recently arrived from St. Helena, has brought home Lieut. Col. Shelton, late Lieutenant Governor of that island: he was 46 days on the passage. Buonaparte continued to live under his newly adopted regimen, with scarcely any exercise, and very little society. Sir Hudson Lowe having acquainted all his companions, that such as intended to leave him must do it at that time, or they would not be able at all, General and Madame Bertrand then resolved to continue their stay with him, and not return to Europe. It was considered that the rainy season would have a bad effect upon Buonaparte's health, if he persisted in that mode of living. It is a regulation made by Sir George Cockburn, to prevent many vessels from being at St. Helena together, that only two ships shall leave the Cape of Good Hope at one time; and their stay at St. Helena shall not exceed 24 hours.

[10th July.

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated at Carlisle on the 18th ult. Prince Blucher was present. He appeared in one of Buonaparte's carriages. The ladies paid him particular attention, and placed a crown of laurel on his head. He danced a polonaise with the Princesses of Tour and Taxis, and afterwards with several other ladies.

Every day announces fresh distresses from the country, which add to the difficulties in town. To the failures of various banks in the country already known to have taken place, we have to notice one at Newcastle upon Tyne.

The suspension of the payments of the Warehouse Bank on Thursday last has occasioned very great distress in that neighbourhood.

VIENNA, June 19.—Our Court has positively rejected the claims of the Queen of Etruria respecting Parma and Piacenza.

CARLTON HOUSE, JULY 8.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint

the Right Hon. John M'Mahon to be Receiver general of his Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, vice the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, deceased; and

Major General Benjamin Bloomfield, K. G. H. and M. P. to be Auditor and Secretary of the said Duchy of Cornwall, vice the Right Hon. John M'Mahon.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 9.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of Yarmouth.—John Leslie, Foster, of Colton, in the county of Louth, Ireland, Esq.

The Princess Charlotte is, we are happy to say, much better; but she still keeps her room, by the advice of her physician.

Last week detachments of the 17th and 67th infantry landed at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, to be invalided. The troops at Gibraltar are the 11th, 26th, and 67th regiments, and a company of sappers and miners.

The Paris papers received yesterday mention the death of Mrs. Jordan. She lingered in a state of insensibility until Friday last, when she expired at two o'clock in the morning, at her apartments at St. Cloud. The former report of her death was therefore premature.

We announce, with great concern, that the bankinghouse of Messrs. Benjamin and J. Ingham, of Huddersfield, suspended their payments on Thursday last, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Leeds Mercury.

[July 8, to 10.

BRUSSELS, JULY 6.

Before the Duke of Wellington left France, he gave the necessary instructions, to General Murray, who has the chief command, during his absence.

VIENNA, JUNE 24.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Russian Ambassador, Count Italsky, is recalled, and is going to Rome on a mission from his Court. He is succeeded by Mr. Stroganoff. Before he left Constantinople, Count Italsky delivered to the Divan an official note, to assure them of the pacific intentions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The Princess Charlotte's Health—The answer to the inquirers yesterday as to the state of the Princess Charlotte's health was—Her Royal Highness is better, is going on well, but is still ordered to be kept quiet.

From every quarter we learn that the present season has been unusually wet. In France, the interior of the country has suffered greatly from floods and heavy rains.

It is stated in letters from the Mediterranean, that a captain of one of His Majesty's frigates, had, by going on shore, fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who with the most refined cruelty, nailed him to a cross, making him suffer the most excruciating tortures. Some Turks who were present, moved to pity by his sufferings, attempted to release him, but were shot dead for their humane interference. The captain's name is given in the letter which communicates the intelligence; but we forbear to mention it without further corroboration of the fact.

A letter received on Thursday from Cadiz says—“At length we have heard of the Insurgent Fleet, commanded by Admiral Brown: it was off Lima, and had taken the valuable ship Consequencia, belonging to this port.” The date is not mentioned, but it is presumed it was a very recent event.

A Portuguese Indiaman has been lost on her voyage from China, which has caused a heavy loss to Lloyd's. One house alone insured the vessel for 30,000l.

The extra ship Huddart arrived off St. Alban's Head on Thursday. She sailed from Saugor the 1st January, Madras the 23d ditto, Bencoolen the 27th February, Batavia the 24th March, and St. Helena the 22d May. The General Kyd and Herefordshire are reported to have sailed from St. Helena the 20th May, and the Ganges private ship the 19th.

The Electors to the Regius Professorship of Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Landaff, are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master, and the two Seniors of Trinity college, the Provost of King's, the Master of St. John's and (in consequence of the Master of Christ college being one of the candidates) the President of Queen's. The candidates are, Dr. Ramsden, of Trinity college; Dr. Wordsworth of ditto; Dr. Maltby, of Pembroke; and Dr. Kaye, Vice-Chancellor of Christ college.

(From the Washington Weekly Gazette.)
—A numerous party of citizens of Philadelphia, natives of France, desirous of testifying their high respect for Marshal Count Grouchy, General Clausel, and General Lefevre Desnouettes, gave a public entertainment to those illustrious chiefs on Thursday, the 2d of May, at the Masonic hall. There were upwards of 80 persons present. Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely and his son, and several of our

most distinguished officers were present. The entertainment commenced at 7 o'clock: the Marshal, General Clausel, and the other officers, were seated at the table. The President, Charles J. Ingersoll, presided, and gave, in French and English, an excellent address.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 12.

Borough of Wootton Bassett.—MONEY, of Waltham, Esq. in the room of Mr. Money, who had accepted the Chiltern

PARIS, JULY 11.

The greatest accession of troops to the Toulon. It is supposed that a strong squadron in the commerce of friendly nations will not yet forgotten when the protection of the weak, and the hope that those days of glory will return.

PARIS, JULY 11.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

Louis, &c.—Wishing to mark the period when military advancement is about to resume its course, by a promotion which calls to the first rank of the army some Lieutenants-Generals, distinguished by important services and whose fidelity we wish to reward, we ordain as follows:—

The Lieutenants-General the Duke De Coigny, the Count De Bennonville, the Duke De Feltré, the Count De Viomenil, are raised to the rank of Marshal of France.

Given at Paris, July 3, 1816.

The King of Sardinia, in consequence of the invitation of the Emperor of Russia, has just become a member of the holy alliance.

LEIPZIG, JULY 1.

It has been already stated that there was here a commission nominated by three powers, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia, in order to decide the dispute respecting the duchy of Bouillon. As in this affair matters of importance to the law of nations come under consideration, the two claimants have been each allowed to name a judge, so that the tribunal will now consist of five arbitrators. Prince Charles of Rohan, Duke of Montebazon, in the capacity of first heir, by right of birth and substitution, and by family compact, has nominated Count Lafitte. The English Admiral, Philip d'Auvergne, who founds his claims on an adoption made in 1792 by the Duke de Bouillon, and confirmed by an assembly of the duchy then sitting, has chosen Sir John Sewel, an English jurist. This cause, thus made the subject of reference by the decision of the Congress of Vienna, is important to Germany, and indeed all Europe which is interested in seeing the principles of order and legitimacy reconquered in 1813 and 1815 applied in every instance to the confirmation of political rights.

NAPLES, JUNE 25.

Naval armaments are preparing. The Sicilian kingdom has offered to supply the wants of the state in the war against the Algerines.

VENICE, JUNE 25.

Our government appears busily occupied with its marine. Five ships are on the stocks, and two brigs have been lately launched. The object is to protect our commerce, and, before it is possible the fine days of our prosperity.

The late Dowager Countess of Conyngham died immensely rich, for, to the astonishment of her representatives, no less than 150,000 guineas have been found securely deposited in leather bags, within her private closet.—From a Sunday paper.

The Paris papers state, that the matrimonial alliance between Prince Leopold of Naples and the Archduchess Maria Clementina of Austria is to take place at Schoenbrunn on the 27th. When this celebration is over, the Emperor of Austria (who is said to have had a long conference with Lord Stewart) is to proceed to Galicia, to have an interview with the Emperor of Russia; after which Alexander, it is stated, intends to open the Diet of his new kingdom of Poland at Warsaw. The Emperor Francis has conferred the dignity of Prince on Count Cobary, a rich Hungarian noble, who, it appears, is related to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. Two great commercial houses at Vienna (Hofzinger's & Weldaner's) have stopped payment; Weldaner's for 1,400,000 florins.

The Company's ships General Kyd and Herefordshire arrived off the Wight yesterday: they sailed from China the 1st of March, and from St. Helena the 20th of May. The Northumberland and Apollo were in lat. 49. N. long. 7. W. on the 11th instant.

The following communications reached Lloyd's on Saturday respecting further cap-

tures by the pirates in the Mediterranean, and by the Carthaginian privateer which has been for some time cruising on the coasts of Spain and Portugal:—

Genoa, July 1.

Since our letters of the 17th ult. we have heard that John Foreggia, master of a Maltese brig, who arrived here from Palermo and Castellana, has reported that, previous to his departure from the former place, a Captain Cassarina, of Malta, had arrived there in his boat, with his crew, stating that he had sailed with his vessel from Leghorn, and was bound to Malta, but that his vessel had been taken by a piratical boat near Maritimo, which had sent them away in their boat. Some apprehensions are entertained about a vessel called the *Abelle*, which sailed some time ago from Messina for Leghorn and this port; and it is feared that she has fallen into the hands of some pirate. Recent letters from Leghorn confirm the above circumstances.

Genoa, June 28.

Sir—I have just now learnt that the American ship *Mary Ann*, arrived last night, has brought the crews of two Spanish brigs which sailed from Havannah the 14th May, viz *St. Andres*, Subraga, master, bound to Cadiz; and *Sereno*, Pasqual, to Barcelona; and were captured on the 23d inst., in lat. 36. 53. N. and long. 6. 35. W. off Cadiz, by a Carthaginian privateer's schooner, commanded by one Amida, mounting 6 guns and 90 men; her name is not known. The crews were put on board the *Mary Ann*, off Cape St. Vincent, by the privateer; and state that the Spanish brig *Diamante*, from same place, for Cadiz, and two other Spanish ships, were taken by the same privateer on the 24th instant, and that a convoy had sailed from Havannah for Europe. I have the the honour to be, &c.

J. R. OXBERRY.

John Bennett, jun. Esq. L.L.D.'s. Mrs. Jordan was buried in the cemetery of St. Cloud. She had resided in the village for some time with great privacy, under the name of Mrs. James. She was buried in a thin shell, stained black, but uncovered with cloth or ornament of any kind. Mr. Thomas Grotter, an hotel keeper in Paris, and Mr. Wm. Henshall, statuary, Mortimer street, Coventry square, were by accident passing, & saw her interred. They were the only English men present.

MR. SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

On Saturday the mortal remains of this eminent individual were consigned to the grave. The body was removed on Friday evening from his house in Saville-row to Mr. P. Moore's, in Great George-street, Westminster, from whence the funeral procession moved on foot to Westminster Abbey, which it entered by the great western gate, where it was received with the usual ceremonies by the clergy of the abbey. The place of interment was in Poet's-corner, between the monuments of Shakespeare and Addison. In this spot room was found for only one grave, and that is close to the grave of Garrick. The attendants on this mournful occasion were numerous and distinguished, and a large concourse of spectators were assembled. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fynes. The pall was supported by the Dukes of Bedford and Argyle, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Holland, and the Bishop of London. Mr. Charles Sheridan, son of the deceased by the present Mrs. Sheridan, appeared as chief mourner, accompanied by three intimate connexions in scarves. The rest of the followers of Mr. Sheridan to his grave were habited plainly in black. The Dukes of York and Sussex led the train of accompanying mourners, and appeared deeply affected during the solemn service, and after its close, on looking at the grave. Among others who followed, were

The Marquis of Anglesea, the Earls of Rosslyn, Harrington, Besborough, Rivers, Gower, Yarmouth; Lords Sidmouth, Granville, Lynedoch, and Erskine; Lord George Cavendish, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Benj. Bloomfield, Mr. Caanning, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. W. W. Pole, Generals Ferguson and Phipps, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Arthur Pigott, Sir C. Asgill the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, and many Members of the House of Commons, and private friends of the deceased.

The following settlement of the affairs of Mr. Anderson, of the Fermoy bank, took place at a general meeting of the creditors, held on the 5th inst. at Fermoy. He proposed to pay eight shillings in the pound; two shillings in two years, three shillings in three years, three shillings in four years; accompanied with a pledge from Mr. Anderson, that if he shall be enabled by any fortuitous circumstance, he will pay two shillings more at the end of five years, to be secured by himself and his son, Sir James Anderson, being the only security he had to offer. All the principal creditors expressed their entire satisfaction at the correctness of Messrs. Anderson's

books. Resolutions, expressive of their acquiescence, were then signed by the creditors present.

July 12, to July 15.

VIENNA, JULY 14.

It is affirmed that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who is at this moment at Constantinople, will return in the month of October to her country seat of Garovo, on the lake of Como, which she purchased of General Pino.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

Lavalette in America.—Letters from Philadelphia, received at New York, state, that Lavalette has safely arrived in the former city.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29.

Port-au Prince, June 4.

"The news of General Bolivar's success has reached this place. He has captured Barcelona and Lagaira, and taken the Spanish fleet in Cumana bay: 3,000 Spaniards joined. He has liberated the slaves.

"Another account says, they took 13 vessels of war, and 200,000 dollars in cash, at Margarita; with this reinforcement they went to Cumana, which, with 6 or 8 other towns on the main, is in their possession; and the last news state, that they were marching triumphantly towards Caracas, which was soon expected to fall. The Spanish General Morillo has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fe, but has been defeated. The last accounts left him cooped up in Carthagena, from which he cannot stir without hazard."

The Princess Amelia, for China, sailed from St. Helena on Friday morning. She was taken up purposefully to convey home the numerous Lakars that for some time lay about the streets of the metropolis, in the most abject state of wretchedness and want.

The private ship *Hebe* is arrived in the Downs from Batavia; she left the private ship *George*, also from Batavia, at the Cape, the 18th of May; and spoke the *Lady Callaghan* and *Cambridge* (of St. Helena, where they arrived the 28th. The private ship *Melanthe* is also arrived in the Downs from India. The *David Scott* and *Carmorhan* arrived at the Cape from Bombay on the 13th of May. The *General Hewitt*, with his Majesty's sloop *Lyle*, sailed from the Cape, on their voyage to China, the 26th of April. The *Alceste* followed on the 5th of May.

The *Eurydice*, 24, sailed on Thursday for the St. Helena and Cape Station. She took out dispatches to Sir Pulteney Malcolm and Sir Hudson Lowe; and a mail for the Cape of Good Hope.

Desperate Suicide.—Yesterday morning, Capt. T. G. Murray, of the East India Company's service, put a period to his existence by blowing his brains out with a double-barrelled pistol; the report of the pistol, it being only four o'clock in the morning, alarmed some of the domestics, who immediately hastened to the room, and found him lying on the floor weltering in his blood. It appeared that he had previously attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor which lay open and bloody near the body; his throat being cut in a shocking manner. A surgeon was sent for; but he arrived only to see him expire.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 29.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Lieut. General George Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. to be Lieut. Governor of the province of Nova Scotia, in America.

Brevé.—Major General Sir A. M. Cosby, of the Honourable the East India Company's service, to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in the East India Army.

Suff.—The Reverend Nathaniel Robert Dennis, B. A. to be Chaplain to the Forces.

The Military Asylum at Southampton.—Major George East, of the 55th Foot, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

PARIS, JULY 27.

The corn harvest has been very abundant at Montauban, where they profited of the few fine days that succeeded the rain.

Mexico, Wilson and Bruce, who were ordered to quit France, left Paris yesterday morning for Calais, escorted by a Captain of Gendarmes.

ANCONA, JULY 12.

We have received news from Africa. It seems that the Dey of Algiers has engaged all the Barbarian Powers in his quarrel, and that the Emperor of Morocco has commenced the same system of attack against the Christians. Larache has been the theatre of new misfortunes. The crews of the ships which were in the port were made prisoners, and the ships burned. Several persons were assassinated, and the remainder thrown into slavery.

An American Squadron, composed of 4 frigates and a ship of war, has appeared off our coasts. Their destination is not known. It is said that they will go first to Naples with Mr. Pinckney, who carries a commission to the Court of Naples relative to the American property confiscated and sold under the last government.

The news from Smyrna is very distressing. A population of 120,000 inhabitants still continues to groan under the rod of a few Turkish agents. The inhabitants often revenge themselves upon the Janissaries whom they most abhor. These last dare no longer stir out in the night, but remain shut up in their barracks. The plague has ceased its ravages, and left only the ordinary mortality.

France is the only power whose flag sails unmolested upon the Mediterranean.

Paraguay has, according to report, formed a separate government of itself, independent and against those of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; therefore, at present, there are three parties formed one against the other, & each wishing to govern all three.

The commercial embarrassments of the West Riding of Yorkshire have been this week aggravated by the stoppage of another banking house. On Tuesday last, Messrs. Bro. & Sons, of Huddersfield, after struggling for about three weeks with extreme difficulties, arising out of the stoppage of public credit by the stoppage of a neighbouring bank, were obliged to suspend their payments. A hope is entertained that they will be able ultimately to fulfil all their engagements.—Beds. Mercury.

The Chipping-Norton bank of Messrs. Corgeon, Matthews, and Co., has for the present suspended its payments. The Tamworth bank, Page and Co. has also stopped payment.—From an evening paper.

[July 31.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The appeal of General Mouton Duvernet having been rejected, he underwent his sentence on Saturday at five in the morning.

HAMBURG, JULY 19.

Since the commencement of this month the arrival of ships in our port have been extremely numerous, amounting to not less than 200. Among them is the *Cornelia*, Captain Ring, from Canton, the richest vessel that has entered our port for many years. She brings 8,300 chests of tea, and besides many other valuable articles. Her cargo is valued at a million of marks banco.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 27:—On Sir Robert Wilson's quitting the Force, the Duc de Richelieu had been applied to, by Sir Charles Stuart concerning his passport, in order to prevent any personal communication between this gentleman and the French police. M. de Caze, whether from ignorance of the arrangement, or from some other cause or motive, unknown to the public, on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock, sent a gendarme to Sir Robert, who went with little ceremony into the apartment where he and Lady Wilson were sitting, and threw down a paper on the table, observing, "that contains an order for you to quit Paris in three hours, and France in as many days." Sir Robert professed himself very indignant, and addressed two letters, one to M. de Caze, and another to Sir Charles Stuart; but the result was, that on the Thursday, two gendarmes with loaded pieces, and two police officers, constituted him prisoner, and did not quit the room on any account, where he was confined. This affair has been terminated by the departure of Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce, who quitted Paris together yesterday afternoon.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce arrived at Dover on Monday, and the former is stated to have reached town. Lady Wilson will remain on the Continent for some time, on account of ill health.

The Northumberland, 74, which carried Buonaparte to St. Helena, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

Dispatches were yesterday received from St. Helena, brought by the *Bucephalus* frigate; she sailed from thence on the 19th of June; there is nothing new from Sir Hudson Lowe.

The Duke of Wellington, it is reported, returns to France on Tuesday next. This information he gave to a deputation from the Corporation of Bath, who waited on him on Tuesday at Cheltenham, with an invitation to honour the city with his company to dinner. The Duke regretted his inability to accept it on account of his leaving Cheltenham yesterday, and England on the 6th instant.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The Right Hon. Lord Exmouth arrived here on Saturday morning in the *Queen Charlotte*, accompanied by the rest of the fleet from Portsmouth. His Lordship was saluted by the garrison and ships in the harbour. Soon afterwards he came on shore, and had an interview with the Port Admiral, Sir J. T. Duckworth, and in the course of the day visited a few private friends. His Lordship appeared in uncommonly good health and spirits. On Sunday morning the whole of the fleet prepared to get under weigh with a fine breeze at N. W. and before noon every ship had cleared the Sound. The day being exceedingly fine, numbers of people were assembled on the Hoe and in the étaiel to witness their departure. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, such as has not been witnessed at this port for a long period.

[2d. August.]

CIVITA-VECCHIA, JULY 19.

We have here a great number of vessels, who only await the appearance of the English naval force to set sail. It is not yet known whether the Italian powers will act singly, or in conjunction with the English Admiral, who will be looked upon as generalissimo of the expedition.

His Holiness has armed two frigates and several corvettes. Five gun boats have been prepared; they will be commanded by experienced officers; it is thought they will repair to Sardinia, to act in concert with the Neapolitan and Tuscan forces. The only ships which arrive here are French: this is the only flag that can fly in the Mediterranean without being exposed to insult.

An armament is spoken of in the ports of Turkey. It is also said that the English are not well treated there.

Captain Mario de Boni Dulari, who arrived from Cagliari, reports, that the English ship the *Kest* was sharply attacked in that latitude by two Barbary vessels: one of them carried Hassan Yousoof, nephew of the Dey of Algiers. After a very stubborn conflict the English ship was taken, and all on board

made prisoners. A single Frenchman named Jean Marie Daubert, who was on board the English ship, was carried ashore in the boat of Hassan Yousoof. The English Captain, seeing his vessel sunk, could not restrain his grief and indignation, and gave vent to loud reproaches on the conduct of the Algerines; to which the nephew of the Dey replied, that the Barbary Powers hated the English more than they dreaded the tigers of the desert; that they wished to carry them into slavery, and to be able to engulf their island as they had just had the joy of doing to the Captain's vessel. Then delivering himself up to his rage, the pirate exercised every species of cruelty on the unfortunate English. Two of them were put to death—some beaten, others tied to a piece of timber and thrown into the hold, and many condemned to hard labour, &c. It is too much that England, whose flag traverses with pride every sea, should any longer suffer a parcel of corsairs to make spots of her humiliations, and to persecute her subjects in preference to any other. What then becomes of the dignity of her crown and her political consequence? We shall now see if Lord Exmouth will descend from his ship for the purpose of treating amicably with the Dey of Algiers, believing that every thing is done because the latter has given him a promise without a guarantee.

Sir Eyre Coote.—A few months since we announced, on the authority of the *Gazette*, the superseding of this officer from the command of the regiment which he then held. Since that time he has been entirely removed from the army, and his name of course struck out of the list. We have now to record the last act of official degradation which he was doomed to suffer in his country. On Saturday, in consequence of an order from the Herald's office, the proper officers proceeded to the Hall in Westminster-abbey where his insignia of the order of the Bath were deposited, and from that place they threw down his banner, kicked it away, and completely degraded him from the honour which in the days of his unshaken character had been conferred on him.—Evening paper.

SHIP NEWS.

Sir George Cockburn has been employed precisely one year in conveying Buonaparte to St. Helena, and permanently establishing a system of regulations for his safe custody there during the term of his future life. It was on Thursday, August 3, last year, that Sir George sailed from St. Helena in the *Northumberland*. The *Z-phyr* and *Icarus* were to leave the St. Helena station upon the arrival out of the *Falmouth* and *Griffon*. Buonaparte had lately been seldom visited by our officers. The state etiquette which is kept up at his residence (the observance of which must precede all interviews) not only prevents obtrusive visitors, but shuts out all who have no taste for such burdensome forms. Having, it would appear, no hope of effecting any alteration in his present condition, he is, from the necessity of the case, habituating himself to conform to the life of a state prisoner. Mr. Warden, the fergeon of the *Northumberland*, took a parting leave of them, when he took the buckles from his knees and presented them to him; to another officer he gave a lock of his hair! The *Leveret*, Capt. Theed, was employed cruising to leeward, and the *Julia*, Captain Lewis, to windward of the island. The *Newcastle*, Sir P. Malcolm, and *Orantes*, were lying at the anchorage; the *Z-phyr* was guarding *Ascension*.

[August 5, 1816.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, AUGUST 4.

A letter from Corfu, which reached Paris yesterday, states, that a ship just arrived there had brought the contradictory news of the assassination of the Dey of Algiers, of the European Consuls, and of all the English who were in that city. We must hope that such horrible intelligence will not receive confirmation. At the same time a Spanish vessel which left Oran has on its part stated at Carthage, that the Dey of Algiers had been massacred, and the English residents arrested; and in those barbarous countries there is in general only a step between arrest and massacre.

The Mamelukes who formed part of Buonaparte's guard, and who escaped to Algiers and Tunis from the massacre the ultra-royalists incited against them at Marseilles, where they had orders to repair, are said to have materially contributed to the fury of the Barbary Powers against the Christians of Europe.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when the following ships, each of 1,200 tons burden, were taken up for the ensuing season, and thus stationed, viz.

Bombay and China.—Bombay, Capt. A. Hamilton; General Harris, Capt. G. Welshead; Charles Grant, Capt. J. Loch; Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins; Vansittart, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple; Lowther Castle, Capt. C. Mortlock; Inglis, Capt. W. Hay. Bengal and China.—General Kyd Capt. A. Nairne; Adls. Capt. C. O. Mayne. Madras, Prince of Wales Island, and China.—Herefordshire, Capt. C. Le Blanc; Bridgewater, Capt. P. Hughes. China direct.—Waterloo, Capt. J. Birch; Winchelsea, Capt. H. Scott; Dorsetshire, Capt. N. Turner; Royal George, Capt. C. S. Timins.

Among the singular occurrences of the present day it is mentioned that the Emperor of Austria has fallen deeply in love with Madame Murat! This lady has long been esteemed as extremely fascinating.—Morning paper.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A ship which has just arrived from Rio Janeiro brings intelligence to the 3d of June inclusive. The expedition fitting out there was fully prepared for sailing, and would leave the port on the following day, if the wind and weather permitted. The whole consisted of a 74, a frigate, 6 sloops of war, and seven transports. According to the best informed persons at Rio Janeiro, the expedition had Monte Video for its object. The troops on board amounted to about 7,000: 4,000 of whom were volunteers from Portugal, who had served and fought under the Duke of Wellington.

In the mean time the Independants are availing themselves of their present power to do all the mischief they can; for it is stated on the authority of a letter from Tenerife; that they have a frigate of 32 guns, and a sloop of 20, cruising off the Canary islands, which have made several valuable captures from the Spaniards. All the American ports are said to be open for their reception, and the most active maritime war is now going on. Several individuals of this country have also, according to report, recently purchased fast-sailing vessels, fitted them out, and then proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where they are equipped as privateers, receive their instructions, and immediately sail to cruise against the Spaniards; among them is the Prince of Neufchatel privateer, from England, which is said to have arrived at Buenos Ayres. The Americans are equally active, and are determined to second the exertions of the Independents in favour of emancipation.

On the other hand, the mother country seems at length to be aware of the necessity of strong corresponding exertions, in order to endeavour to put down these powerful insurgents; and according to advices which reached town yesterday from Cadiz to the 20th ult., it is asserted that on the 19th, a meeting of the merchants took place, and a resolution was agreed to, to fit out four armed vessels, to cruise against the Carthaginian and Buenos Ayres pirates, as they are denominated. It was also resolved at the meeting to assist government in fitting out men of war to be employed in conveying merchant vessels every three months to Spanish America.

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated July 27:—"There is news in town that a French vessel with a cargo of staves has been captured by a Tripolitan cruiser, and carried to Tripoli."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

Yesterday the prayers for the return of fine weather were read. The churches were filled with an immense concourse of the faithful.

The Marquis de Riviere, five days after his arrival at Constantinople, had the honor of presenting his credentials to the Grand Signior. He has had two interviews with the principal ministers. They say that the preparations by sea and land are slackened in Turkey, and that those of the two little squadrons are suspended.

Captain Claes, coming from Havre to Marseilles, was boarded on his voyage, in 36 degrees north latitude, and 11 degrees west longitude, by a corsair, bearing a blue flag with a white band across the middle, having these words "Independent Spaniard of Buenos Ayres."

A letter from Perpignan, dated July 22, says, "Whilst the journals of the capital are filled with accounts of the inundations and excessive rains which desolate the north and west, we experience the driest weather, and our harvest would have suffered if it had taken place sooner; but the corn looks remarkably fine, and we shall have a very good year."

SINIGALIA, JULY 24.

The Barbary powers have done great injury this year to our fair, in consequence of the apprehensions of the captains of all nations who used to come here either with or for merchandise. The Holy Father has attempted every thing for the safety of trade. Several vessels of war have sailed from Ancona and Civita-Vecchia, but trade requires the freedom of the sea, and our forces are not sufficient to secure the liberty of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

Paris papers to Tuesday last have been received: their contents are not of much more interest than usual. A cruiser, the captain of which stated himself to be an independent Spaniard of Buenos Ayres, is said to have been met with in the European seas, and at no great distance from Spain. If the fact be as stated, we must say, that, whether the object of the persons navigating such a vessel be trade or war, they appear to us to have a Quixotic appetite for danger.

It should appear by a letter from Baden, if we rightly guess its meaning, that the Emperor of Russia has been remonstrating on the present unsettled state of Wurtemberg, and the disputes between the representatives and the sovereign of that kingdom; which remonstrances have occasioned the recent journey of the latter to Carlsruhe: This is by no means improbable: but we shall adhere to our former opinion, that if the people of Wurtemberg are worthy of a greater degree of freedom, provided only that foreign powers stand neutral, they will gain it. The interference of the Emperor has probably been in favour of the popular cause. "A clear stage, and fair play," as we say in England, and the cause which cannot triumph is not popular.

The Princess of Wales has, according to the German papers, gone to Jerusalem!

Hanover, July 25.—We hear, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is expected here in autumn. We learn further, that the royal place will be, if not wholly rebuilt upon a new plan, at least arranged in a more convenient manner. The plan for this purpose has been for examination to London.

The Duke of Luxemburg, the new Minister from Paris, had arrived at the Brazils before the last accounts came away; and by the same mail we learn, that the Nassau, a Dutch 74, bound to Batavia, had put into Rio-Janeiro in distress. No fewer than 60 families were on board, having it in contemplation to settle in the colony.

Glasgow, Aug. 5.—Every symptom of rioting, we are happy to state, disappeared on Friday; and we have since been in the most perfect tranquillity. We trust we shall not again have to record any such disgraceful proceedings. A troop of the 6th dragoons guards arrived from Hamilton on Friday, and a squadron of the same regiment from Piershill barracks yesterday forenoon. Some of the detachments of the 78th have also been called in, and our garrison is now of respectable strength. The boy who was carried to the infirmary on Thursday, in consequence of a wound on the head, we are sorry to say died last night. We understand that it has not yet been discovered who gave the fatal blow, and that the resentment of the people has been directed against persons wholly innocent.—Glasgow Herald.

August 7, 10 9,

DUTCH MAIL.

BRUSSELS, August 3.

Letters from France say, that it is generally believed that the government has the intention of raising, in the month of September, a conscription of 60,000 men, in order to regulate the organization of the army in a definite and unalterable manner. The minister of war is said to have represented to the King, that the young men who may be so raised are in general very well disposed towards the Bourbons, and that these, united and intermixed with the chosen old soldiers who are daily taken into service, would probably improve the spirit of the army; that this in the only means to make the army strangers to all the political differences that may arise in France.

It is affirmed that Cambaceres has obtained permission to settle in Brussels. The celebrated painter David is also expected to fix his abode here.

VIENNA, July 25.

The Archduke Anthony is named Viceroys of Italy; and it is affirmed that this Prince will espouse his niece, the Archduchess Leopoldine.

THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIA LOUISA.

PARMA, July 12.

On Wednesday, the 10th current, Her Majesty our august Sovereign, who the day before had returned from the village of Corno to this city, presided at her council of state. On the evening of the 9th there was a grand circle at the Court.

Yesterday morning Her Majesty, accompanied by her

Court, left Parma, taking the road to Tuscany. It is said that she takes this journey not only for pleasure and for the purpose of making use of the baths either of the sea or of Lucca, but also to visit the Imperial and Royal Court of Tuscany, and to see every thing that is beautiful or rare in the celebrated capital of that state, justly termed the Athens of Italy.

It is said that she will be absent more than six weeks; but it is certain that she will be in Parma on the 15th of August, a memorable day with her Majesty.—Gazette di Parma.

LEGHORN, July 19.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty our Sovereign came here in the course of the day to pay a visit to her Majesty the Archduchess Maria Louise, and after some hours proceeded to Pisa.

Her Majesty the Archduchess Maria Louise, accompanied by Lieutenant Marshall, Count Neipperg, and by her Court, has honoured with her presence the famous establishment of Miceli, which on that occasion was brilliantly illuminated. The august Princess remained there a long time, and admired with great contentment the variety and quantity of the objects which that great establishment is enriched, and particularly the numerous works in alabaster, from the hands of Sig. Miceli—works which, in Tuscany, represent the last degree of perfection.—Gazette di Firenze.

(*) Buonaparte's birth-day

There has just appeared in the Newspaper of the Rhine, (I cannot tell you the German name), a letter from Fouché to the Duke of Wellington, written much in the same spirit as his famous reports. He has the audacity to talk of his having honoured his life, &c. he preaches the absurdity of admitting the principles of legitimacy: there are a few words in praise of the Duke of Orleans. On the whole, it is what he intends it—a firebrand. You will, of course, see it in the German as it appears in the paper: I have only seen an English translation of it, and could only have it in my hands for five minutes. He prays God that the doctrine of legitimacy may not cause as much bloodshed in France as the doctrine of equality: the police has seized the paper wherever it could.

It is considered as absolutely certain, that the House of Deputies will assemble without any charge whatever. The King has in this question decided in favour of the minority of the Ministry.

The funds have experienced a trifling rise: they opened to-day at 57 fr. 50c., and were at a quarter to three at 57 fr. 65c.

The public funds in this country being considered in general as a pretty correct test of the state of political relations, we think it the more deserving notice that American stock has advanced during the last week about 4 per cent. This circumstance, coupled to the additional one, that the sale of American produce is dull, may be considered as favourable to the continuance of peace. A thriving commerce by its produce to the revenues of America might make her more capacious. We have always entertained less apprehension of an open and declaratory war, than of a long civil war of petty hostilities, embittering enmities, and embarrassing trade upon the Canadian frontier. A warfare of this latter kind was carried on for many years in India during the middle of last century, by the French and English East-India Companies, while the two nations were at peace in Europe.

The Duke of Clarence has been alarmingly ill for the last two or three days with a violent complaint in the stomach, accompanied with inflammation. On Wednesday evening the symptoms were of that dangerous nature, that the physician in attendance was induced to send express to the Queen and to the Prince Regent at Brighton. The Prince and the Duke of Cambridge immediately sent off Lady and the Duke remained with his brother all night. In the morning, as the Queen was on the point of setting out to see him, a second express brought word that he was better. Indeed his Royal Highness was so much better yesterday, that the Prince and Duke left him, and came to town to Gloucester-house to communicate the information of his recovery to the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, with whom likewise were the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth on a morning visit. Afterwards her Majesty and her two daughters went to Camelford-house to see Princess Charlotte, and remained there about three quarters of an hour.

Spain, as appears by the following article, has determined to fit out a small squadron against the pirates: MADRID, June 25.

"Notwithstanding the distressed state of our finances his Majesty has ordered a small fleet to be armed, for sustaining the honour and insuring the safety of the Spanish flag against the barbarians of Africa, whose audacity is hourly increasing.

"The castle of Ceuta is to be reinforced, and to receive the supplies of ammunition, &c. necessary to place it out of risk from any event. It is thought however that the place cannot present much resistance, should the Moors venture on an attack."

On Thursday, the Royal Sovereign yacht was launched at Deptford. A melancholy accident took place at the launching: about 16 or 17 persons had placed themselves on some planks, insecurely connected with a vessel in the dock, which, on the immersion of the Royal Sovereign, gave way, owing to the agitation of the water; the vessel connected with the scaffold being thus rolled about in its turn by the swell, the unfortunate spectators fell in one mass, with the scaffolding, into the water; eleven were taken out alive, some of whom were much bruised; one boy was taken out quite dead: the rest had not been found at a late hour last night.

ASSASSINATION OF EYELL, THE KING'S MESSENGER, AT MADRID.

The death of Mr. Lyell (not Lisle, as generally stated), at Madrid, we regret to state, is fully confirmed by official accounts from Mr. Vaughan, British Envoy at the Spanish capital, to the Government at home, and also by letters from an English gentleman at Madrid to Mr. Lyell's family at Pimlico.

"It is with extreme regret and pain I have to inform you of the death of our poor friend Mr. Lyell, the messenger, who was inhumanly murdered on Sunday, 21st July, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. He was found dead in a ruinous building called the Observatory, at the bank of the Botanical Garden, near the Great House in the fields, called the China

Manufactory, which was blown up by the English army. I believe you and I have been there together. He had five wounds, one in the groin, another about his heart, and was much bruised about the head. It appears by the evidence of the surgeon, that the wounds were inflicted by a bayonet, or by the kind of sword which is carried in walking sticks. What, indeed, astonishes us so much in this tragical event is, that we have every reason to believe he was not robbed. His clothes, consisting of a plain blue coat, grey worsted pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of strong English shoes, cotton stockings, white neckcloth, silk pocket-handkerchief, with a small French gold watch, snuff-box, spectacles, tooth-pick case, and penknife, were all found about him. As soon as he arrived at Madrid he drew 30l. of the Spanish bank, all of which was found in his pocket, besides about 24 ounces and 131l. Bank of Spain notes. Mr. Lyell was with us about five weeks; during that time I always found him to be a steady, quiet, and inoffensive man. He lived in our house, and he and myself were in the habit of walking out together every evening, and to my knowledge he has no other acquaintance.

"You are to observe, that he went out almost every morning after breakfast for about an hour and a half. Now, whether he made any acquaintance (which is not likely, not knowing the language), or whether he had been watched by any body, we are at a loss to know. He never intimated to me any such thing.

"Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Judge, the police, and Mr. Vaughan's agents, employed on this melancholy occasion, nothing yet has been discovered to lead to the detection of this horrible murder. All remains a mystery, and, as it were, a dream. It strikes me that it must have been done by some soldiers, who were alarmed, and had not time to rob him.

"The body Mr. Vaughan got leave, with a great deal of trouble, to inter in the convent-garden, near our house, in a very decent coffin. All our family attended it to the grave, and Mr. Vaughan read the service over it: suffice it to say, that nothing was wanting on our part to take the remains of this unfortunate man to the grave in a suitable manner. Pay say all this to Mrs. Lyell.

"How the body was found.—Mr. Lyell went out about ten o'clock on the 21 of July, alone, in the morning; but not returning to dinner, I was alarmed, and sent about to inquire after him, but could hear nothing of him. About eleven o'clock at night, I thought proper to let Mr. Vaughan know, who desired me to make strict search after him, but all in vain: we could learn nothing of him that night. On the following morning I went out about 6 o'clock, and was told, on inquiring, that a man had been killed the day before; and on asking where the body lay, was told at the Court prison to be owned; I instantly ran there, and on asking the porter if any English prisoner or dead body was taken there, was demanded to see it; and in an instant was shown the body of poor Lyell."

Sir Eyre Coote has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, in consequence of which his seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Barnstable becomes vacant.—From an evening paper.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, August 6.

Thirty Lieutenants-General, with the title of inspectors of arms, and 60 Majors-General (maréchaux de camp), with that of sub-inspectors of arms, have just been placed in active service.

We learn from Toulon, that his Majesty, wishing to give French commerce in the Mediterranean a new guarantee, has ordered the cruising squadron off Toulon to be reinforced. Two frigates have left Toulon with that view.

On the 30th July there fell some snow on the mountains near Chambery.

The Seine rose yesterday a foot and a half. We read the following details in the *Journal* of the 3d of August.

"The copious rains have caused various inundations in the district of Grenoble, of which it is yet difficult to estimate the ravages. The Isère has overflowed its banks to a considerable extent, throughout the whole valley. In the night of the 1st Diac built a dike near the bridge now begun to be built, and in consequence three or four villages, together with the suburbs of Grenoble, were inundated."

The letters from Spain, Italy, Austria, and almost all other parts of Germany, as well as those from most of the provinces of France, state, that the harvest is every where more abundant than there was reason to expect. Reaping commenced three days ago in the plain of St. Denis, with the exception of wheat, which is not fit for being housed; the rye, barley, and oats, are completely ripe, and the crops thick and heavy.

ROME, July 24.

The following is a list of the Cardinals declared by the Pope in a Consistory held on the 22d:

Cardinal Priests.—Camillo de Simoni, bishop of Satri, born at Benevento Dec. 13, 1737; John Baptist Quarantotti, secretary of the congregation of Propaganda, born at Rome Sept. 27, 1733; George Doris, born at Rome Nov. 17, 1772. Cardinal Deacons.—Louis Ercolani born at Foligno, Oct. 17, 1758; Stanislas San Severino, born at Naples, July 13, 1764.

CROWN-OFFICE, Aug. 10.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Wigton.—James Hunter Blair, of Dunkey, Esq. in the room of Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir William Stewart, K. B. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

[19, August.

EXAMINER.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has ordered a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Landaff to elect a Bishop of that See, in the room of Dr. Watson, late Bishop thereof; and recommending Dr. Herbert Marsh to be by them elected.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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

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

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. Child, Esq.—At Bedgert, William, eldest son of J. Jones, Esq. of Ilys, to Miss Ellen Williams, of Hafodrydd.—At Camberwell A. Lyre, Esq. of the Surrey Brewery, to Miss Nicholas, of Camberwell-grove.—H. Howard, Esq. of Kensington Hall, Herts, to Eliza, widow of the late Sir J. Trenholm, K. G.—Rev. W. Heath, of Eton Col. Vicar of Islworth, to Miss Ellen King, dau. of Capt. W. King, R. N.

August 5, at Camberwell, Richard Buck, Esq. of Lawrence-Pountney-lane, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq. of the former place.

On the 6th August, at Beckenham, Kent, Mr. Bacon, of Foster-lane, to Miss Pritchett, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Pritchett, rector of Layham, Suffolk.

On Wednesday morning last, the 24th July at Twickenham, the Rev. B. Philpot, Fellow of Christ-college, Cambridge, to Letitia Mary, daughter of the late William Philpot, Esq. of Huntingfield, Suffolk.

Lately, in the city of Edinburgh, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. eldest son of Edward Wakefield, Esq. of Pall-mall, to Eliza Ann, the only child of the late Thomas Charles Pattle, Esq. of Canton.

On the 22d July, at Elmfield, the late Rev. William Good, to Jennine, eldest daughter of Thomas Hodson, Esq. of Plymouth.

On the 23d July, at Nonington church, Robert, eldest son of Robert Ramsden, Esq. of Carlton, Notts, to Frances Matilda, third daughter of John Plumtre Esq. of Fredville, Kent.

In Guernsey, the 18th July, the Rev. Peter Maingy, A. M. of Bampton, in Oxfordshire, to Maria, second daughter of J. E. Tupper, Esq.

On the 16th July William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P. of Menabilly, in Cornwall, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Hinxman, Esq. of Ivy-church-house, Wilts. July 10th, at Dublin, G. Rich Esq. second son of Sir C. Rich, Bart. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late D. Loftus, Esq. of Killyon, Wexmouth, and niece to the Earl of Arran and the Marchioness of Abercorn.

On the 30th July, Captain Hood Knight, R. N., second son of Adm. Sir J. Knight, K. C. B., to Louisa Augusta, only child of the late Adm. George Keppel.

On the 30th July at Acton, Thomas Dax, Esq. of Doughty-street, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lloyd, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Same day, John Spurgin, Esq. of Caius-college, Cambridge, and Bradwell, Essex, to Eliza Walshman, only daughter of Thomas Dax, Esq. of Acton, Middlesex.

Deaths.—On 23d June, Robert Dover, Esq.

On Sunday, the 23d June at the Vicarage-house, Appleby, Westmorland, the Rev. William Phillips, M. A. 19 years vicar of that parish, and formerly vicar of Great Bardfield, in the county of Essex.

On 28th June, at Richmond, Felicia, daughter of Gabriel Lepipre, Esq. of Hounslow.

June 30, at Bath, William Vincent, Esq. surgeon, formerly of Sheerness.

On 3d July, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Kemiker, Bart. of Newton-hall, in the county of Essex.

On 4th July, at his house in the City-road, after a short indisposition, James Elisha, Esq. aged 53.

At the Cape, where he went for the recovery of health, on the 14th of April, James Wells, Esq. fourth son of the late Vice-Admiral Wells.

July 12, in Nottingham-place, in his 63d year, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Essington, K. C. B.

On the 15, July at Blithfield, Staffordshire, Georgiana Mary Sophia, fourth daughter of Walter Sheyd, Esq. of Keel.

On the 16th, at Camberwell, John Rea, Esq. aged 75.

On the 18th July at the Royal Hotel in Chester, Henry Augustus Leicester, Esq. the second son of the late Sir Peter Leicester, of Tablery-house, in the county of Chester, Bart. and Lieut.-Colonel of the Prince Regent's regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry cavalry.

On the 19, July, William Tash, Esq. of Bloomfield House, Southgate.

At Maidstone, July 23d, William Alexander, Esq. of the British Museum.

July 27, Catherine Eleanor Keysell, at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 21, the youngest daughter of the late Francis Keysell, of Board-street, Bloomsbury.

On Saturday, the 27th July after a few days illness, at his house in Crawford-street, Portman-square, Horatio Mucklow, Esq. aged 51.

Suddenly, last week, Daniel Gosset, Esq. of Tanbers-end, Edmonton, Middlesex.

On Saturday, the 27th July, in Chester-place, Kensington, Mrs. Harriet Garden, relict of the late Mr. Henry Garden, late Purser of the Hon. Company's ship *Marquis of Camden*, aged 32.

On Saturday morning, July 27, at his house, Kensington, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Edmund Bick, aged 66, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

On 28, July Mr. Lear Mertens, of Wellelose-square, sugar-refiner, aged 58.

On the 28th July, in the Temple, Robert Pooley, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, aged 51.

On the 29th of July, David Pike Watts, Esq.

On Wednesday, July 31, at Mount-house, Hadley, Middlesex, aged 13, Eliza, second daughter of Daniel Birkett, Esq. jun.

On the 1st August, at his house at Paneras, in the 6th year of his age, David Macpherson, Esq. Sub-Commissioner of the Public Records, author of the "Annals of Commerce," "the History of the European Commerce with India," "Geographical Illustration of Scottish History," &c. &c.

On Friday, the 2d August, aged 44, the Rev. Raymond E. L. Rogers, vicar of Bishop's-Stortford, Herts, and formerly of Oriel-college, Oxford.

On the 2d of August, at Irvine, N. B. Mrs. Connell, aged 73, mother of Edward Connell, Esq. Friday-street.

On the 3d August, at his house at Tottenham, aged 68, John Sanderson, one of the Society of Friends.

On 3d August last, at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. Louisa Schreiber, in her 87th year, relict of J. C. Schreiber, Esq.

At Newnham, Gloucestershire, on the 3d August, Francis Lawson, Esq.

In Bath J. Erving, Esq. aged 89. His wife died only a few months before him, after living together upwards of 60 years.—B. Parker, Esq. of Dudley, prop.

of the extensive iron works in that neighbourhood.—R. Buchanan, Esq. of Glasgow, civil engineer.—At Harrowgate, Mrs. E. Hamilton, well known to the world as an author. T. Sandys Esq. of Eversholt, Bedford.—At Kennington, aged 65, Mr. E. Bick.—In his 61st year, H. Mucklow, Esq. Collector of Customs in Port of London.—After two hours illness, the Rev. G. Savage, M. A. Vicar of Kingston and Richmond, Surrey and Rector of St. Mary, Aldermar, and Thomas Apostle London.—Mr. L. Mertens, of Wellelose-square, refiner.—Near Havre, Mrs. R. Heathcote, a few years ago (when Miss Serle) the Colubing at Covent Garden Theatre.—A. Turner, Esq. Alderman of Leeds, and twice Mayor.—In Portland-place, in his 63d year, D. P. Watts, Esq.—The Rev. T. Price, Master of the Free Grammar-School, Carmarthen, Vicar of Llangunor, Carmarthenshire.—At Camberwell, in her 87th year, Mrs. Scriber, relict of the late J. C. Scriber, Esq.—In Hindle-street, Manchester, the Rev. E. Dawkins.

We have just received Calcutta papers containing the distressing intelligence of the destruction of Port Louis by fire; we copy the following from the Government Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday Morning; November 24, 1816.

CALCUTTA.

The *Roscoe*, Captain Bean, from Liverpool, the 8th of July, arrived on Friday last. Her packets which reached the Post Office yesterday, consisted of only twenty or thirty Letters. No public news, we believe, has yet transpired.

The *Tropic Bird*, Captain Brown, from the Isle of France the 3d October, also arrived in the river on Friday last, and has brought the melancholy intelligence of a dreadful conflagration having taken place at Port Louis, on the 25th of September, which is said to have burnt to the ground 1,200 houses. Nearly all the floating capital of the island has been destroyed, and families, the day before in circumstances of respectability and affluence, have been reduced by this dreadful occurrence to misery and want. Unfortunately all the houses at Port Louis are constructed of wood which must have added greatly to the fury and extent of the flames. The accident is understood to have been occasioned by the negligence of a slave. The Government was anxiously occupied in endeavouring to alleviate the misfortunes of the sufferers. The public stores had been laid open, and tents raised for the temporary accommodation of such as had neither home nor shelter. To meet the exigencies of the approaching bad season, supplies of Rice will be dispatched from this Presidency, by the earliest opportunity. The consumption of that article on the Island is, we understand, about 6,000 bags a month. On the occasion of this terrible calamity, the Governor of the Mauritius had issued the annexed Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of his Majesty George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

KING.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius and dependencies, Captain General and vice-admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the late extensive conflagration has reduced to ashes the chief part of this City—that part inhabited by the most crowded population,—containing the greatest part of the commercial property and riches—and especially the mass of provisions and merchandize destined for the consumption of the Inhabitants, together with the warehouses, stores, yards, and shops, in which these articles were daily sold, wholesale, and retail, there by cutting off, at the source, whatever gives support and activity to the existence and to the interior and exterior commerce of this Island;

And whereas in consequence, a great number of families hitherto in affluence, and in independent circumstances, the result of their industry and economy, during a long residence in this Colony, are thus reduced to extreme indigence, and left without a home;

And whereas in this Island, which is exclusively commercial, and where the properties and interests of all individuals are necessarily interwoven, it is indispensable to take the most expeditious and efficacious means to prevent the total ruin of public credit, both at home and abroad, general bankruptcy, and all its concomitant miseries;

And whereas the means of avoiding those evils, which would be still more fatal than the immediate results of the conflagration, consist in the new and vigorous exercise of labor and industry, which can only be effected, by taking off every possible restriction on trade and commerce to which exclusively this Island owes its subsistence and support.

And whereas the distance at which this Island is situated from the Mother Country, and the surrounding Governments, throws every hope of resource to an indefinite distance, and obliges us in this moment of urgent necessity to depend solely on ourselves:—Considering the experience of former calamitous junctures in these Islands,—the near approach of the hurricane season,—the unfavorable monsoon already set in,—and almost the whole crop of Madagascar Warehouse in this Island being destroyed by the flames;

And whereas, were the restrictions of the Proclamation of the 18th of May last to continue, the population would be inevitably deprived of the necessaries of life;

And whereas the total failure of the public revenue of this Colony, both from the destruction of the great source of internal taxation, and the restrictions of commerce, would throw the whole expense of the administration upon the mother country;

And whereas, it appears that the greatest part of those evils may be averted, or assuaged, by adopting such extraordinary measures, as the extraordinary and imperious nature of the conjuncture indispensably requires—by acceding to the universal and anxious desire of the Inhabitants, to remove, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known, every possible restriction upon their industry.

Therefore, and by the authority of the Commission of the Governor, I do hereby give and publish, in pursuance of the Royal instructions by which, in the name of the Governor, I do hereby give and publish, in pursuance of the safety and security of the Colony, the adoption of such measures, as the moment, and the exigencies of the case may require, give and publish, in pursuance of His Majesty's Orders and

The provisions of the Proclamation of the 18th of May last, in so far as they relate to the restrictions laid upon the trade of the Colony, are suspended for the respect to the vessels, with respect to those which arrive, and articles of which regulate the trade of the Colony, and be in full force, with the exception of fish goods and manufactures.

ARTICLE 1st. Are excepted from the operation of the said Proclamation, iron, steel, and woollen manufactures.

ARTICLE 2d. The provisions of this Proclamation shall be in full force, until the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known on the reference to the Royal pleasure on the existing calamities of this Island.

ARTICLE 4th. The present Proclamation shall be read, published, and registered in all the Courts of this Colony, and a copy thereof addressed to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 1st Oct. 1816.

R. T. FARQUHAR,

(By Order) G. A. BARRY,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.