



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

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

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1814.

[NO. 141]

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of **COFFEE**, in the Government Stores, will be sold at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on Thursday the 12th December next, on the following

CONDITIONS:

The Coffee to be sold without reserve, and payment to be made in cash—10 per cent deposit on the day of Sale, and the remainder previous to delivery.

The Coffee to be cleared away within one month from the day of Sale, at the expence of the purchaser; in default whereof the deposit will be forfeited, and the Coffee re-sold on the public account—any loss arising from such second sale to be made good by the original purchaser, and any advantage to accrue to Government.

The Coffee will be sold according to masters, and after the 1st December next, it may be seen in bulk, in the Government Store-houses, on application to Mr. Prediger, Colonial Store-keeper.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

WOEF hiernevens kennelijk gemaakt dat eene hoeveelheid **KOFFY**, in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen leggende, op Dingsdag den 12 December aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia, publiek zal verkocht worden op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN:

De Koffy zal zonder uitzondering geveendeerd worden voor zilver geld, zullende van de koopschat 10 procent op de verkoopdag gedeponneerd en het overige voor de afhaal betaald moeten worden.

De verkogte Koffy moet worden afgehaald binnen een maand na de dag der verkoping ten koste van de koper, welke, in gebreke blyvende, het gedeponneerde gedeelte der koopschat zal verbeuren. De Koffy zal als dan ten tweeden mate geveendeerd, en het minder rendement door de eerste koper vergoed worden, terwyl den meerderen opbrengst zal blyven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement.

De Koffy zal verkocht worden volgens meesters, en na den 1 December aanstaande, kan de geheele hoeveelheid gezien worden in de Gouvernements magazynen, op daartoe gezant wordende aanvraag aan de Heer Prediger, Administrateur der Koloniale Pakhuizen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Batavia den } **C. ASSEY,**
 28 Oct. 1814. } *Sec. van het Govt.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of **PADDY, TIMBER, and FIRE-WOOD**, the property of Government, now lying at Orawang, will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th proximo, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on the following

CONDITIONS.

Payment to be made in cash—10 per cent. deposit on the day of sale, and the remainder previous to delivery.

The lots to be at the risk of the Purchasers at the expiration of one month after the Sale, and to be cleared away from the Stores within three months from the Sale—in failure whereof, the deposit will be forfeited, and the goods re-sold on the public account.

The Resident of the Regencies will attend the sale, and furnish any additional information that may be required.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.
 BATAVIA, Oct. 28, 1814.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat eene hoeveelheid **PADI, HOUT.**

WERKEN, en BRANDHOUT, aan het Gouvernement toebehorende, en tans leggende te Kriwang, publiek zal verkocht worden: ten Stadhuize te Batavia op den 15 December aanstaande, op de navolgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De goederen worden verkocht voor Zilvergeld; een tiende van de kooppenningen zal op den dag der verkoping en het overige voor de aflevering betaald worden.

Een Maand na de verkoopdag zullen de gekogte Producten, beginnen te lopen voor risico van de Kopers, en binnen drie Maanden na de verkoping moeten dezelve worden afgehaald, zullende anderszins het gedeponneerde gedeelte der koopschat verbeurd wezen, en de goederen ten tweeden male geveendeerd worden voor rekening van het Gouvernement.

De Resident der Regentschappen zal by de verkoping tegenwoordig zyn, en alle verdere inlichtingen geven welke men mogt verlangen. Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Batavia den } **C. ASSEY,**
 28 Oct. 1814 } *Sec. van het Govt.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-master at Batavia is directed to keep no Monthly Accounts with any Individuals who shall not previously have deposited in his Office such a sum as may be deemed adequate to the probable amount of Postage for the month, together with a Book ruled in the form in which the Post Office Books are kept:—these accounts are to be settled at the end of every month and a fresh advance made.

Persons not keeping such Monthly Accounts with the Post Office, are required to pay immediately the amount of Postage due upon letters received or delivered, in failure of which all subsequent letters to their address will be detained in the Office till called for, and the amount due paid.

It is requested that all outstanding balances due to the Post Office may be immediately discharged, in order to enable the Post-master to make up his accounts.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, Oct. 17, 1814.

Advertentie.

BY deze wordt tot nariet gegeven dat de Post-meester te Batavia, gelist is om voortaan met geen Persoon hoegenaamd maandelijksche rekening te houden, ten zy op zodanige, welke verkiezen in het Post-kantoor eene zekere Somme te deponeren, die de Post-meester oordeelt toe-reikende te zyn om huine Maandelijksche Brieven-port daaruit te betalen, en waarvan by een iegelyk contra boek zal dienen gehouden te worden, zullende met het einde van de Maand de rekeningen gesloten worden, en weer opnieuw foura-issment geschieden.

Zodanige welke dit Reglement niet verkiezen na te volgen worden verzocht om dadelyk hunne Brieven-port te betalen, zoo wel van de ontvangene als afgezondene Brieven; hieraan niet voldaan wordende zullende Brieven aan het Post-kantoor blyven leggen tot er nagevraagd en voor betaald zal zyn.

Alle de geene die aan het Post-kantoor iets verschuldigd zyn, worden verzocht om zulks zoo spoedig mogelyk te voldoen ten einde de Post-meester in staat te stellen zyn reekening te kunnen opmaken.

Batavia den } **C. ASSEY,**
 17de Oct. 1814. } *Sec. van het Gouverne-*

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van of verschuldigd is aan wylen **Jacob Wessingh**, gelieven daar van voor ultimo November aanstaande, opgave te doen aan **Pieter Veeris.**

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the conditions of the sales of **COFFEE**, which took place under the advertisements of the 3th and 16th June, 1814, having stipulated for its clearance from the Stores within three months after the sale, and that period having some time since expired, any Coffee of those sales remaining uncleared on the 16th and 22d proximo, will be put up to re-sale by Auction, at the Stadt-house in Batavia, the original deposit being considered to be forfeited, and any loss that may be incurred by the re-sale being made good by the first purchasers.

Notice is hereby further given, that the risk and charge attendant on this Coffee from the expiration of the stipulated period of clearance up to the actual time of delivery or until the 16th of the next month, if not cleared out at that date, will be considered to attach to the original Purchasers.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, Oct. 15, 1814

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL het by de voorwaarden van de verkopingen van **KOFFY**, welke hebben plaats gehad ingevolge de Advertentien van den 8 en 16 Juni 1814, bedoelgen is, dat genoemde Koffy binnen drie maanden na de verkoping uit de Pakhuizen moest worden afgehaald—en dat tydperk reeds lang verstreeken is, zo wordt hier nevens kennis g geven dat alle zodanige Koffy, welke op den 16de en 22ste der volgende maand noch in de Pakhuizen mogt leggen publiek op het Stadt-huis te Batavia zal verkocht worden, terwyl het gedeponneerde gedeelte der kooppenningen zal beschouwd wezen als verbeurd, en alle verliezen by de tweede verkoping zullen gedragen worden door de eerste kopers.

Terzelve tyd wordt kennis gegeven dat de risico en de ongelden op de bewaring van gemelde Koffy lopende, zedert de ommekomst van het tot den afhaal bepaalde tydperk, tot op het ogenblik dat dezelve werkelyk wordt afgehaald, dan wel, tot den 16 der volgende maand voor de nalatigen, voor rekening zal wezen van de eerste kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.
 BATAVIA, den 15 Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment of one half per cent on the value of Lands, and the Tax of one stiver silver on each Cocoa-nut-tree bearing fruit, in the Environs of Batavia, will be received at the Office of the Resident at Campong Macassar, from the 15th instant to the 31st December next, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

W. AINSLIE,
Resident Environs.
 CAMPONG MACASSAR, }
 Nov. 1, 1814. }

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de Jaarlyksche Heffing van een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen, en de belasting van een Staiyer zilver op de vrugtdragende Klapper Boomen in de Ommelanden van Batavia, zal ontvangen worden ten kantore van den Resident te Campong Macassar, van den 15de dezer tot den 31ste December aanstaande, op Dingsdags, Woensdags en Vrydags, van 'smorgens 10 tot des middags 3 uren.

W. AINSLIE,
Resident der Ommelanden.
 CAMPONG MACASSAR, }
 DEN 1STE NOV. 1814. }

Vendu Advertisementsen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgenede Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag, den 7de November, 1814.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van **Gavork Manuk**, staande op de Groote Roeca, malacca, van Cormandelse en Bengaalse Lywaten van differente soorten, Bengaalse Boter of Gie in vaten, Sigaren, Museli Patnamse, Snyyf Tabak, Madera Wyn in bottels, Hokka Tabak, beste Roosen Oly in kleine Flesjes, nevens andere goederen moer.

Op Dingsdag, den 8ste November, 1814.

VOOR de Bank van Leening, ten overstaan van de Commissarissen van genoemde Bank, van eenige Resterende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, &c.

Op Woensdag, den 9de November, 1814.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van **J. B. Sloane**, staande in de Nieuw-poor Straat, van diverse Boeken en Papieren, &c. &c.

Op Bonderdag, den 10de November, 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van **J. van Reenen**, staande in de Nieuw-poor Straat, van diverse Lywaten, en andere Negotie Goederen, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag, den 11de November, 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van **Jessen, Trail, en Comp.** staande aan de Oostkant van de Groote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, volgens Catalogus.

Advertentie

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening maken hier mede bekend, dat op Dingsdag den 8ste dezer, in het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, door Vendumeesteren de verkoping zal worden vervolgd van eenige Resterende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Goud, Zilver-werken, en Juweelen, waar onder eenige fraaye Brilljante Ringen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voormeld.

P. DECKER, Sec.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday next, the 9th Inst.

AT THE WARE-HOUSE

OF **J. B. SLOANE,**
 NEW-PORT STREET, BATAVIA,
 THE FOLLOWING **ARTICLES,**

VIZ.

AN Assortment of Books—China Paper—Backgammon Boards—Bengal Boots and Shoes—Coat Brushes—Looking Glasses—Farrington's Drops—Pine Cheeses—Smith's Blacking, &c &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Advertisement.

On FRIDAY the 11th INSTANT,

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT THE PREMISES

OF **Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.**

A quantity

OF **EUROPE** Canvas—Bengal Dunga-rees—Butter—Ghee—Patut—Hats—Glass-ware—Wines, &c. &c.

Nov. 1—H. M. ship Volage, Captain J. Drury. — ship James Drummond, P. Gardner, for Indramayo, — brig Sea Flower, R. O'Conner, for Amboyna and Eastward, — Passenger, Capt. Robinson.

Do. 2—Ship Star, Ths. Gelpin, for England, — Cargo, Coffee.

Do. 3—brig Dorothea, J. White, for Tagal and Paccalongan.

Vessels lying in Sourabaya Roads.

H. C. cruiser Mary Anne—brig Amason—do. Batavia—do. Oliver—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 12—ship Discovery.

MARRIED—At Sourabaya on the 17th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Kam, Lieutenant Newton Wallace, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Catherina Maria, eldest daughter of H. C. van der Hoff, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The verses of *Neos* would be very acceptable if the author would omit the Asterisks altogether, and improve the ninth and tenth lines—at present the person upon whom they are written cannot be mistaken.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JUNE 4, 1814.

The outlines of the Constitution which France is about to receive from the hands of a beneficent Sovereign are stated in one of the minor French journals. We have often intimated that a *paper* Constitution appears to us to be of trifling import; but it is of the utmost consequence to a nation, when King and people, with mutual good faith, recognise those general principles which promise to their common welfare a stability and permanence,—it is of great consequence, when the forms to which those principles are applied arise out of their ancient institutions, and are adapted to their local habits, with a due regard to existing circumstances. The British Constitution, in the detail of its forms, must be inapplicable to any other country,—may more, in this respect it is perpetually varying from itself; but in its essential and unchanging spirit it may well serve as a model to all civilised nations. In this light it seems to have been viewed by those to whom the charge of drawing up the new Constitution of France has been committed. The Executive power is to reside, as with us, in the King. He is to be the fountain of honour, and to nominate to the peerage, hereditary or otherwise, as he may think fit. The Legislative power is to reside in the three estates. The Representative Body, or Commons is to constitute the Lower House. The elective franchise is fixed, as we say, in those who pay scot and lot, (that is, who contribute to the national taxes), to the amount of 300 francs, or 12l. 10s. annually. The eligibility to election consists in a similar payment of 1000 francs (41l. 8s.) The object of these regulations seems to be, to give the Lower House, as with us, the weight and influence resulting from a representation of property: but for this purpose the proposed standards are far too low; and France is not, at the present moment, in a situation to give to property that indirect, but commanding influence, which in fact constitutes the chief guarantee of our tranquillity. It would, therefore, to be feared that the French House of Commons would degenerate, as it did in 1789, into a mere arena of demagogues, if some restrictions were not placed on their power of initiating laws. It is therefore required, that five members must concur in proposing a law, which, if approved by the majority, is transmitted to the Upper House, and so to the Sovereign. We need scarcely add, that this is but a feeble remedy for that prurieny of legislation which may naturally be expected in such a house as has been already described. The Senate, or House of Peers, depending on the King's choice, may be expected in their first constitution to be judiciously elected from among the most efficient of the ancient Noblesse, and the most respectable of the modern men of talent and experience. The unexampled prudence and moderation which the King has shown in the very trying situation in which he has been placed, must have satisfied every thinking mind, that no existing individual could be so safely trusted with this delicate and important choice. It is said the Senate is to deliberate in private, and the Representatives in public, an idle distinction. The judges are to be permanent and independent, the Senators to be tried only by their Peers; and there is to be no exclusion of any class of citizens from places of office or trust. Such are stated to be the outlines of the Constitution; but as we

have already observed, we rely much less for its utility or permanence on its forms, than on the spirit which has presided over its preparation, and which, we have no doubt, will gradually smooth away the difficulties, and supply the deficiencies, which may become observable in practice.

The Times, June 1.

The Gazette of last night contains a Dispatch from Sir George Prevost, dated Quebec, the 14th of March, which officially communicates the final result of Wilkinson's disgraceful expedition against Upper Canada. With an army weakened by defection and disease, he broke up from his positions on the Salmon River, about the middle of February, after destroying his small craft which were frozen up in the river, together with the block-houses he had erected for protection, and the stores he was unable to carry off. Two of his regiments proceeded to Sacket's Harbour, and with the rest he retired to Burlington and Plattsburg, harassed during his retreat by a small detachment of our troops under Colonel Scott, who took from him a quantity of provisions, and completed the destruction of the works on the Salmon river.

By the arrival of a mail from Halifax, we have received intelligence of a considerably more recent date, contained in a General Order of Sir George Prevost, dated L'Acadie, the 31st of March, and which announces the opening of the campaign on the Canadian frontier. General Wilkinson, it appears, had advanced from his position at Burlington, and on the 30th of March attacked in great force our outposts, which maintained the communication from Odell town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill. He at first succeeded in driving in our picquets, and directed one attack upon Burtonville, which, however, was not persevered in, and another upon the post at La Cole. Here he established a battery of three 12 pounders, which was twice attacked with great spirit by the small force under Major Hancock, who commanded at this position. The last of the attacks proved successful: the block-house on which the enemy had established his battery was taken; and withdrawing his guns, he was compelled to retreat by the road to Odell town, after having sustained severe loss. Our's was only 11 men killed and 42 wounded. "Thus," adds Sir G. Prevost, "the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province has, like all his former efforts, recoiled on his own head with disgrace and defeat."

The Halifax paper, of the 30th of April, from which we have extracted this General Order, contains also important intelligence from Washington to the 14th of April. A British fleet of 13 sail had made its appearance in the Potomac; and a squadron destined for the attack of Baltimore was understood to be only one day's sail from that town. The American General who commanded at Baltimore had, in consequence, exhibited symptoms of great alarm.

We rejoice to find that our fleets on lakes Ontario and Champlain are this summer likely to assume a decided superiority. The Americans dreaded an attack upon Sacket's Harbour.

Every ship from Europe brought the Americans intelligence of the disasters of their great ally.

BATTLE OF LA COLE MILL.

[From the Canadian Courier of April 9, 1814.]

Head-quarters, L'Acadie, March 31, 1814.

"General Order.—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from Major-general De Roitenburg, through Major-General Vincent, the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, 13th regiment, commanding at St. John's and the posts in advance on the Richelieu river, stating that the outposts of the communication, leading from Odell town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill, were attacked at an early hour on the morning of the 30th instant by the enemy in great force, collected from Burlington and Plattsburgh, under the command of Major General Wilkinson. The picquets retreated in good order before the superior numbers of the enemy, disputing his advance. The advance on the Burtonville road was not persevered in, and the enemy's force was directed against the post of La Cole, intrusted to the command of Major Hancock, of the 13th regiment, who reports that his picquet, from a mile and an half in advance, being driven in, the enemy shortly after appeared in great force, and established a battery of three twelve-pounders, which was opened on the mill block-house.

"Major Hancock receiving intelligence of the approach of two flank companies of the 13th regiment to his relief, ordered an attack upon the enemy's guns which, al-

though executed with the greatest gallantry, could not succeed in consequence of the surrounding wood being filled with infantry for their support. Another opportunity presented itself, and was instantly seized by the grenadier company of the Canadian Fencibles, and a company of voltigeurs, who having followed the movements of the enemy from the Burtonville road, with a view to reinforce the point attacked, made a spirited attempt to get possession of the enemy's guns; but although foiled in this object from his very superior numbers, they succeeded in gaining the block-house.

"Both these gallant attacks have been attended with the loss of several brave soldiers. Captain Ellard, of the 31st Regiment, was wounded while leading his company to the assault, and Major Hancock regrets the temporary loss of his able services. He expresses himself highly indebted to Captain Ritter, of the Frontier Light Infantry, who, from his local knowledge of the country, was enabled to afford him the most essential service and information.

"Major Hancock speaks in the highest terms of praise of the detachment of marines under Lieutenants Caldwell and Burton; and expresses the strong obligation he feels himself under to Captain Pring, of the royal navy, for his prompt and able support in bringing a sloop and gun-boats from the Isle aux Noix to the mouth of La Cole river, from whence his fire was most destructive and galling to the enemy; and to Lieut. Creswick, royal navy, who was active and zealous in landing two field-pieces and stores, and getting them from the boats to the Mill Block-house.

"The enemy persevered in his attack until night fall, when he withdrew his guns, and retreated by the road to Odell town, having sustained severe loss.

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces most cordially agrees in the high tribute of praise bestowed by Lieut. Colonel Williams on Major Hancock, for his most judicious and undaunted defence of the post committed to his charge, and to all the troops immediately engaged in its defence, for their spirited and determined good conduct.

"The flank companies of the 13th regiment, the grenadiers of the Canadian Fencibles, and the company of voltigeurs, seized with avidity the opportunities presented them to signalize their entire devotion to the service.

"His Excellency has only left to express his most entire approbation of the judgment, zeal, and unwearied assiduity displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Williams, 13th regiment, in his arrangements for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command; and to Major-General Vincent for the excellent disposition of the force under his orders, by which, without unnecessarily harassing the troops, that prompt support was instantly applied at every point of this extensive line of frontier, that the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province, has, like his former efforts, recoiled on his own head, with disgrace and defeat, from the bravery and steadiness of the advanced posts of this army. Nor can his Excellency pass over the steady discipline and cheerful conduct evinced by all the troops brought forward to support the advanced posts in this most harassing and unfavourable season, without rendering to them that praise which is most justly their due.

"List of Killed and Wounded on the 30th of March.

"13th Reg. Grenadiers—8 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file wounded.—Light Infantry, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 missing. Captain Blacke's Company, 1 rank and file killed.

"Canadian Grenadiers—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

"Total, killed; 11 rank and file.—Wounded: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file.—Missing: 4 rank and file.

"Officers Wounded—Captain Ellard, Eusigu Whitford, 13th regiment.

"EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General, N. A."

Boston, April 19.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, dated Friday Evening, April 15.

"Men of reflection and intelligence now see, that the rumour of an armistice was altogether idle. It is understood that Cochrane has no power to negotiate. His only instructions are to fight, and make us feel the power of the enemy we are contending with. The conduct of Warren, at Norfolk, in the Chesapeake, and Potomac, brought contempt upon his fleet, and destroyed the respect felt by the people

here for the power of his Government. It was a common saying among the Virginians and Marylanders, "the rascals dare not injure us, because they can't." It is said, that Cochrane has declared he would "wipe out that impression." Thirteen sail are in the Potomac; and the vanguard of a fleet, said to be destined for the attack on Baltimore, were above Sharp's island yesterday, within an easy day's sail of that town. General Smith, who commands the Baltimore troops, was much agitated yesterday when the intelligence was communicated to him:—he exclaimed, "I am a disgraced man! the town will be attacked, and it will be carried—there is no force to make any thing like a decent resistance."

FROM SACKET'S HARBOUR.

"Report says, that in consequence of information received by Commodore Chauncey, of the strength and forwardness of the enemy's flotilla at Kingston, he had given notice to the inhabitants of the harbour, that he was in hourly expectation of an attack, and recommended their immediate removal from that place."

"Another Report—something more improbable—that the British Commander, at Kingston, had sent word to the inhabitants, advising them to remove to some place of more safety, as he should soon attack the harbour. It is added, that the British fleet is out, including their new ship of 60 guns, of very heavy metal: and it is also added, that none of the cannon for our new ships have yet reached the harbour—this, we fear, is too true."

FROM A WATERTOWN (N. Y.) PAPER.

"We have conversed with several persons of our acquaintance, direct from Canada, one of whom, the week before last, was several days in Kingston. He informed us that great and spirited exertions have been used, the winter past, in getting on large supplies of ordnance and military stores, to make a bold, firm, and vigorous stand: that they had three new vessels now upon the stocks, one of which was 150 keel, the other two 120 each; but neither of them were in so great forwardness as our's in Sacket's harbour; that in all probability our's will be in readiness in three or four weeks at the soonest: that 100 pieces of ordnance had, the winter past been taken from Montreal to Kingston."

ALBANY, APRIL 11.

"A letter from Sacket's Harbour, of a recent date, to a gentleman in this city, represents the alarm at that place as very serious, on account of the enemy's naval superiority on the Lakes, and the expectation of an attack. He adds, that it is reported, the number of troops at the Harbour is about 1500; but by his own observation he should not believe it amounted to one tenth of that number! The letter-writer is a gentleman of veracity, and of the war party."

"The cannon, cables, &c. for our new ships at Lake Ontario, are now on their way from this city to Sacket's harbour, but it said to be altogether impracticable to proceed beyond Utica, until the roads become settled."

"On Tuesday last the enemies Lake Champlain fleet, said to consist of nine sail, were about ten miles below Burlington, standing towards Vergennes. Our fleet is too inferior to venture out."

FROM FRANCE.

"New York, April 13.—By the arrival this morning, of the schooner *Grampus*, in 36 days from Bordeaux, we have received a file of French papers to the 8th of March, and have procured as copious translations from them as our time and limits will permit. Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Troyes. Marshal Suchet, had arrived at Lyons, from Spain. Private letters state, that Murat, King of Naples, had joined the Allies, and in a battle with the Viceroy of Italy had experienced a defeat. Bank stock, it is said, had risen from 450 to 775 francs. The *Grampus* got under way from Bordeaux on the 5th of March, and dropped down the river, where she remained until the morning of the 10th, when news was brought off to her that Lord Wellington was within nine leagues of Bordeaux, with an army of 150,000 men, 50,000 of which were cavalry. Bordeaux was all in an uproar, and the public and private property was removing to places of safety. Marshals Suchet and Soult were endeavouring to form a junction, and obtain a favourable position to attack Lord Wellington."

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

"Death Warrant of the Embargo.—Accounts received in town yesterday, from Washington, announce the signature of

[Continued after Poetry.]



neutral and American interests."—National Intelligencer.

FROM WASHINGTON, APRIL 16. "Exportation of Specie.—The engrossed bill to prohibit the exportation of specie, silver, and gold coins, &c. was read a third time, and was, upon Mr. Pirkin's motion postponed indefinitely. There is now remaining in our laws no vestige of the restrictive system.

"Invading Fleet.—A letter from the New Bedford, of Tuesday last says, yesterday evening, off Rhode-Island, was boarded from the Nimrod, an officer of which informed of the destruction of the shipping at Saybrook, and said it was in retaliation for a recent torpedo attempt on La Hogue. A 74-gun ship, a frigate, and a sloop of war, entered the Vineyard Sound, on Saturday, and came to anchor to the westward of Tarpaulin cove, where they still remain. They are said to be the Victorious, Endymion, and Peacock, late the Loup Cervier. Some of our citizens, apprehensive of an attack, are removing their most valuable effects out of town, and the shipping up the river."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

This morning all the posts occupied by the Allied troops within the circumference of Paris, were relieved by the national guards.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to-day quitted this capital. During his residence in Paris, that Sovereign, as well in the great interests in the discussion of which he participated, as in the relations which permitted to be personally displayed his public and private virtues, the purity of his intentions, the moderation of his character, the modesty which presided over all his behaviour, and the wisdom of his conversation. His fine observation, that they are by no means the most happy nations, whose Sovereigns have the most brilliant reigns, will never be forgotten. It was worthy of a monarch who governs his subjects with the same affection which he feels for his august and numerous family. The French nation will always reckon as one of their numerous motives of respect and gratitude for this Prince, his rejection of every sentiment that might have proved any obstacle to the great work of a general peace, and especially the attachment to the House of Bourbon, of which he gave so great a proof, and the efforts by which he contributed to re-establish it on the throne.

By a Royal Ordinance of yesterday's date, the Cross of the Military Order of St. Louis is granted to the following Marshals of France:—

- Moucy, Duke of Corigliano; Jourdan; Massena, Duke of Rivoli; Augereau, Duke of Castiglione; Soult, Duke of Dalmatia; Brune; Mortier, Duke of Treviso; Ney, Duke of Elchingen; Victor, Duke of Belluno; Oudinot, Duke of Reggio; Marmont, Duke of Ragusa; Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum; Suchet, Duke of Albufera; Gouvion, St. Cyr; Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzick; Ferrand.

The following are also made Knights of St. Louis:—

- The Lieutenant-Generals of Infantry Clausel, Compans, Curial, Dronet, Decaen, Desolles, Gazan, Gerard, Grenier, Lauriston, Ledru des Essarts, Leval, Lecourbe, Marchand, Maison, Mathien, Michaud, Ricard, Souham, Vilatte, Friant, Vignoles.

- The Lieutenant-Generals of Cavalry Belliard, Bordessoult, Domnere, Kellermann, Lagrange, Latour-Maubourg, Milband, Nauenson, Pajol, Sebastiani.

- The Lieutenant-Generals of Artillery Sorbier and Dulauoy.

- The Lieutenant-Generals of Engineers Marescot and Roguot.

- The Inspector in Chief of Reviews, Deunée, The Ordonnateur in Chief, Marchant.

- The Minister of Marine, the Baron Malonet.

The Emperor Alexander set out at three o'clock this morning. His Majesty will stop for a short time at Amiens, and will then proceed to Boulogne, where the King of Prussia, who leaves Paris on Saturday, will rejoin his Majesty. The two Monarchs will embark at that port for England.

On Monday last the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia dined with the King of France, in the palace of the Thuilleries. On Tuesday, the day on which the peace was signed, about five o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and the King of France were together in one of the apartments of the Pavillion of Flora. A great concourse of people had assembled to enjoy the august presence of the two Sovereigns, all whose movements were watched with the most lively interest. At the moment the first gun was fired, the Emperor suddenly turned towards the King, and the two Monarchs manifested the sincere satisfaction which they received from a sound so lately the signal of alarm and ca-

lamities, but now the herald of the peace and happiness of the world. This impressive scene communicated to all the spectators an emotion which no words can express, and shouts of Vive le Roi! Vive Alexandre! resounded on all sides.

The same day, after dinner, the Duke of Berri accompanied the Emperor to the foot of the stairs of the palace, and saluted his Majesty at the moment when he was about to get into his carriage. Alexander impatient of the yoke of etiquette, seized the hand of the Prince, and shook it affectionately, with that chivalrous sincerity and inexhaustible grace which none but generous hearts can appreciate.

We are assured that the Bishop of Troye has received from Pope Pius VII. a rescript, charging him with a mission to his Most Christian Majesty. It is believed that the object of this mission is not of general interest to the church, and that it specially relates to the two august Sovereigns, who are not less closely united by identity of sentiments and principles than by the happy events which have recently changed the face of Europe. Already his Most Christian Majesty received in the most honorable manner the Extraordinary Nuncio, whose arrival in this capital has been before announced. This Nuncio is Monsigneur Della Genga, Archbishop of Tyre.

Prince Schwartzberg issued the following Order of the Day to his army, before it commenced its march to quit France:—

"The bravery and exertions of the Allied armies have put an end to the war. Peace, the important object for which they have been fighting, is accomplished, and each corps of the disciplined army, is about to return to its country.

"When the Allied Sovereigns condescended to confide in me the chief command of the finest and the bravest army in Europe, I accepted it, in the confident hope that the noble spirit of these troops, their courage, their loyalty to their Sovereigns, their devotion to their country, and, finally, their conviction of the necessity of conquering or dying in that contest, could alone justify my acceptance of it. The battles of Cullm, Leipsic, Hanau, Brienne, Fere Champeoise, and of Paris, have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The liberties of Europe and the independence of the people were saved on those glorious occasions.

"Thus, it is, for the last time, that I address these brave troops which I have had the honour of commanding. The gratitude of their respective Monarchs and countries, as well as the consciousness of their respective merit and glory, will be their best reward. The most grateful duty which I can possibly have to perform, is to thank them for the courage, the devotedness, the exertions, and the firmness which they have uniformly exhibited. The most flattering recollection of my life will be that of having fought with them for the accomplishment of the grand object which we have finally attained.

SCHWARTZENBERG.

General Sacken, Commandant of Paris, has addressed the following letter to General Dessolles, Chief of the National Guards of Paris:—

June 2, 1814.

M. General.—At the moment when my functions of Governor cease in the city of Paris, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my feelings of the happy understanding which has prevailed between the National Guards of this capital and the allied troops. This association of the brave men of France, with the brave of the other countries of Europe, will become one day an object of admiration to posterity, as it will be to the present generation a durable tie of esteem and reciprocal regard.

(Signed) SACKEN, General-in-Chief.

PARIS, MAY 31.

The Legislative Body and the Senate will, at their meeting, assemble in the Saloon of the former Body. A deputation of 25 Members is appointed to receive the King at the bottom of the stair-case. It is in this memorable sitting that the Constitutional Charter will be presented.

If we may be permitted to anticipate the nature of this act, so important in the destiny of France, we would say, that it is a new pledge of the wisdom and paternal virtues of our beloved Monarch. The facts most generally known are, that the Legislative Authority resides in the King, the House of Peers (la Chambre des Pairs), and the Representatives of the Commons (Deputés des Communes); that the King proposes the law; that the discussions thereon in the Commons will be public, but in the Peers secret; that the King possesses the entire executive power, and issues the regulations for the execution of the laws; that the liberty of the press is recognized, and the punishment of its offences vested in the Tribunals of Justice.

The Peers to be in the nomination of the King, hereditary or not, as his Majesty shall

determining. The Commons to be renewed by the election of a fifth of their numbers successively, as an equal number go out.

The qualification for a Deputy to the Commons is, the payment of 1000 francs in taxes; for an elector 300 francs: patrimonial and national property to be considered equal in this respect.

Five Members of the Commons have a right to propose a law; if admitted by the majority of the House, it is carried to the House of Peers, and presented to the King, who re-originate the proposition.

The Judges irremovable after their nomination by the King. The abolition of all Courts of Exception, but those of Provosts, if the case requires. Peers can only be tried by their Peers; Deputies of the Commons may be denounced in their own House, and tried by the Peers. They are protected from arrest for six weeks before and after their Session, except in cases of capital offence. Ministers accused of treason or insurrection, are tried by the House of Peers. All Frenchmen are eligible to all offices.

To-morrow these articles will be known to all France.—Journal de Paris.

We are assured that the opening of the Legislative Body is adjourned to Saturday.—(Gazette de France.)

Yesterday the Imperial Russian Guards, Prussian Guards, &c. repaired to the Avenue of Neuilly as far as Malmaison. The Emperor of Russia, having on his right the Grand Duke Constantine, the Emperor of Austria, and King of Prussia, arrived at noon on the Place de l'Etoile. The troops defiled before their Majesties, about 40,000 strong. They are to quit the capital immediately. In fact, several Russian regiments of infantry left Paris in the afternoon.

The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Prince Sovereign of Holland, dined yesterday at the Thuilleries.

The late Empress Josephine was born in Martinique, Oct. June, 1763. Her name was, as is well known, Tacher de la Pagerie. She came to France, where she married Count de Beauharnois, Member of the Constituent Assembly, Marshal de Camp of the Army of the King, Minister of War, and who perished on the scaffold in 1793. Madame de Beauharnois was a long time in prison. In 1797 she married Buonaparte.

Journal de Toulouse—Avril 16, 1814.

MAIRIE DE TOULOUSE.

Proclamation de M. le Maire.

Habitants de Toulouse,

La révolution qui appelaient tous nos vœux est enfin consommée; le trône des Bourbons se relève; l'auguste frère de l'infortuné Louis XVIII va reprendre les rênes de son empire. C'est un père de famille qui vient se réunir à ses enfants, après une longue et douloureuse séparation!

Donc, comme la rosée qui rafraichit et fertilise, cette révolution va ouvrir les sources de la prospérité publique, et redonner la vie au corps social.

Nous devons ce bienfait à la générosité des ennemis de Napoléon. Instrumens de la providence, ils ont préparé ce grand événement. Nos plaies vont se fermer, la main de Louis les cicatriscera, et nous serons rendus bientôt au bonheur qu'à petite; il y a quelques jours, nous osons espérer.

Montrons-nous dignes de ce bonheur; que la tranquillité règne. L'expérience nous a prouvé que la discorde est également funeste à tous. Rallions-nous autour du trône de notre Souverain légitime, et la France sera toujours grande et forte. C'est le vœu des Rois de la grande famille Européenne; c'est aussi le nôtre.

Habitans de Toulouse; je vous exhorte à n'avoir qu'un même esprit, une même volonté qui tendent au bien commun. Alors le propriétaire n'aura plus à craindre d'injustes et de tyranniques spoliations; le laboureur recueillera pour lui le fruit de ses sueurs; le commerce ne sera plus entravé dans ses spéculations, et l'honnête artisan pourra nourrir sa famille. Il sera permis enfin aux pères de se livrer, sans crime, aux épanchemens de la tendresse paternelle, et aux enfans d'exercer l'acte le plus solennel de la pitié filiale, celui de fermer leur paupière.

Fait au Capitole, à Toulouse, le 13 Avril, 1814.

Le Maire, LANNELUC.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Printing Office.

MOLENVLIET.

BATAVIA,

GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,

IN DE

EDELE COMPAGNIEN DRUKKERY,

Op Molenvliet.

Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose.
At least so says a well known Poet,
And by my soul T. J. shall know it.
What right had he the meddling Elf,
To dare to take upon himself,
To do, or attempt to do—
A task I had myself in view.
A task which had I but achieved,
Poor A.'s address, or I'm deceived,
(That is provided folks were just.)
Had sunk for ever to the dust.
Had not this Bungler intervened,
Nor hell nor furies should have screened,
The fatal well directed blow
Which I'd have levelled at my foe,
And laid his proud presumption low.
But why it may be asked with hold,
The peat up thunder?—wherefore scold
T. J.'s attempt—it can't affect
Your own in any one respect.
"Aye there's the rub," T. J. I blame,
'Cause mine is word for word the same
As his; so if I were to hint it,
As it is now or worse to blint it,
Of its best part and keenest strokes,
Its apt quotations and good jokes,
Why then the world would either say,
'Twas poor or stolen from T. J.—
So thanks to Superoragation,
I'm baulked of my retaliation,
—T. J.—'tis well was not J. F.
For then the impostor soon should see,
What he should see:—but mum for that,
'Tis not the time to let the cat
Out of the bag—let me but know
The name and person of my Foe,
If I don't lay him at my feet,
Or make the meddling Jackass eat,
His own poor paltry ribaldry,
Why I'm a greater Ass than he—
THAT'S ALL.

VITTORIA.

ARMA VIRUMQUE.

The following lines ascribed by some to the pen of Mr. Canning, and by others to Mr. Croker, were circulated at the dinner table at Vauxhall Fete:—

High mounts the star of Spain!—o'er southern skies
Her triumphs kindle, and her trophies rise.
Borne from *Arlanzon's steep along the gale,
The voice of conquest fills Zadora's vale;
The trumpet's clang, the loud artillery's roar,
Prolong the peal o'er Ebro's echoing shore;
Avenge fires pursue the vaulting Gaul,
Hane on his headlong flight, and urge his fall.
Now chang'd the hour since first invasion's hand
Flung the wide fury of his wasting brand!—
The hour of vanish'd Hope!—When Spain deplor'd
Her broken olive-branch and shiver'd sword;
When the rude spoiler mocked her captive groan,
Profan'd her altar, and usurp'd her Throne!
Then Albion heard—her pitying eye afar,
Mark'd the sad course of Spain's declining star.
Then pour'd from all her isles the impatient brave,
Flash'd the bright steel, and hasten'd o'er the wave;
The sons of freedom fill'd the Gadian strand,
And Lusitania hail'd the generous band.
Then, thro' the myrtle's desolated bowers
The ravag'd temple, and the ruin'd tower,
The citron's prostrate grove and wasted vine,
Spread the long glory of the British line:
While proud Castle resum'd the patriot's spear,
And dash'd from her pale cheek the indignant tear.
Now issuing forth—as erst in elder day—
The kindred squadrons bleed their bright array,
Where the red cross of Albion streams on high,
Ard, Spain! thy banner'd lions brave the sky.
He comes!—the Chief from India's burning clime,
Of soul intrepid, and of front sublime!—
From fort and tower, from mountain and from plain,
He wins the trophies of exulting Spain!
Here Vinierra's earliest blossom springs,
And her glad tribute Talavera brings;
Almeida's circling palms their triumph shed,
And high Rodrigo rears his castled head.—
Here Badajos prepares the conquering bough,
And Salamanca pays her laurel'd vow;
The proud Escorial opens her portals free,
And last, Vittoria crowns the emprise of Victory.
These, Wellington, are thine!—around thy sword
Her praises hath a rescued nation pour'd.
On Maroccan hills, or Andalusian dales,
Through matin breezes, and through evening gales,
The youthful hero, resting from the war,
Sings to thy glories tune his light guitar:
And, amid the watchings of the serenade,
Sing thy lord triumphs to his list'ning maid.
Now less shall Albion's voice thy praise prolong,
Strength of her hope, and treasure of her song!
In thee, her Arthur's chivalry returns.
In thee, her Marlborough's kindred spirit burns;
Her Henry smiles to see thy laurels bloom;
And her Black Eclairc nods his triple plume.
Lord of the battle glance! to nerve thy arm,
Thy country's genius gives a mightier charm—
Her honour'd Regent pays the patriot meed
Of tyrants vanquish'd and of victims freed.—
And oh!—shall Albion wonder to behold
Her conquering sons their trophies pride unfold,
While his auspicious Grace her cause inspires,
Beams from thy crest, and kindles all its fires?—
Oh!—lead o'er frighted France thy warrior train!
High mounts our Albion's soul—high mounts the star
of Spain!

* Puebla d' Arlanzon.

(Continued from the third page).

the President to the Bill repealing the Embargo Laws, &c."

"British Licences.—The House have determined by a large majority against enquiring into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the use of British Licences. The motion on this subject gave rise to an interesting debate on the subject of licences generally, and particularly on the effect of such licences on the trade which will take place from our ports under the present circumstances. The debate having been serious and protracted, the decision may be considered as final and conclusive, at least for the present Session. Our commerce will be carried on either by real neutrals or real Americans, and for

Morning Chronicle, May 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 17.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

"Sir J. C. Hippisley, in rising in pursuance to notice, to move that the papers for the production of which he had moved on a former occasion, should be printed, said that he should not, on a night when a discussion on another subject was expected, occupy the time of the House with any observations on the Catholic Claims, which were not immediately connected with the motion which he intended to propose. His object was to put the House in possession of the regulations which had been adopted respecting his Majesty's Catholic subjects in Malta and Canada, and other documents which threw light on the nature of the practice of the Roman Catholic Church. There was another subject of a graver nature, on which he wished to remark—the re-establishment of the Order of the Jesuits. In the last session, a doubt arose as to the fact which he had mentioned, that 30,000*l.* had been remitted from Rome to Ireland, for the establishment of a Jesuitical Seminary. Not only was this sum remitted, but Castle Brown had been purchased for the sum of 16,000*l.* for the institution, at the head of which a professed Jesuit was placed. A professional Gentleman of eminence (Mr. Brown) in an eulogium of the Order of Jesuits, lately published by him, had admitted that young men had been sent from Ireland to Naples, there to receive orders; and had maintained that an oath was binding, not *secundum intentionem imponentis*, but *secundum intentionem jurantis*—the old Jesuitical maxim. The plans for the re-establishment of this once formidable body were deeply laid, and those best acquainted with the state of Ireland dreaded the event. Another circumstance which he thought should be viewed with jealousy was, the frequent meetings which had been held by the Catholic Clergy in Ireland, an assumption of authority the more wonderful, considering the restrictions which the Catholic Clergy had submitted to in Catholic as well as reformed countries. The columns of the Dublin papers were full of accounts, or projects of such assemblies, and to prove their assumption of corporate authority, he had only need to refer to resolutions of the Catholic Prelates, adopted in a Meeting held at Dublin on the 16th of February 1810. He hoped the Government of Ireland was alive to the consequences of such meetings, as well as to that of another body—the Catholic Board—a body which had taken on itself to appeal from its own Government to the Spanish Cortes. Of this proceeding, the mischievousness of which was only to be equalled by its folly, for they thus appealed against intolerance to the most intolerant government of Europe. The Honourable Baronet then proceeded to advert to the contradiction which existed between the Rescripts which had on former occasion been obtained from Rome, and which thus rendered them of no authority. In 1805, when Dr. Milner wrote to Rome, to obtain a Rescript respecting a provision to be made for the clergy, from the state, the Secretary *de propaganda* had returned a Rescript, which deprecated such a measure, as one fraught with the most ruinous consequences to the Catholic Church. This Rescript was an exact echo of the letter which Dr. Milner had written, and the Rescript of the following year, which was intended to carry a different point, contained sentiments completely opposite to it. The Papers which he should wish to be printed would inform the House of the regulations adopted in foreign countries, respecting the Catholic Clergy, and would give them a more accurate idea of the practice of the Catholic Church, than could be obtained from the varying and contradictory rescripts of the Papal See. The Honourable Baronet, after recommending the difference between the Prelates and the Catholic Clergy to the attention of the Irish Government, concluded by moving that the 42d and 43d paragraph of the instructions to Sir G. Prevost, Governor of Lower Canada of the 22d October 1811, presented to the House of Commons in July 1813, be laid before the House.

Sir H. Parnell stated, that he had had an interview with Mr. Kenny, the head of the Institution, which had been alluded to by the Honourable Baronet, and had been favoured with a prospectus of the establishment, which was in fact no other than a lay establishment for the education of young people in Ireland of any religious persuasion. Not only were no new doctrines to be taught in this seminary, but it was open to the inspection of any person who had curiosity enough to desire it. The Honourable Baronet (Sir J. C. Hippisley) had not stated any fact to the House, to induce them to believe that the Institution was any other than he (Sir H. Parnell) had

described it. Any fears from the efforts of the Jesuits in the present states of that society, and of religious opinions, he conceived to be ridiculous; and he did not see how the House or Government could interfere to prevent a Gentleman from keeping a school, because he was formerly educated at a Jesuit's College.

Mr. Peel said, he should not have spoken on the subject before the House unless he had thought that his silence might be misconstrued. He should therefore protest against any interference that the Irish Government had neglected the subject alluded to by the Honourable Baronet. He (Mr. P.) had in consequence of some conversation in the House last year, requested an interview with Mr. Kenny, the head of the institution at Castle Brown, and had been informed by him that it was a lay institution for instruction, not exclusively for Catholics, and carried on by him, not as agent for any other persons, but on his own account. The question respecting the source from which he had derived his funds, that gentleman had given no answer. He (Mr. P.) had then told him that he was not to infer that the Irish Government acquiesced in the existence of the institution, but that they should continue to watch it with jealousy.

Sir J. Newport said, that in 1806 or 7, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Archbishop of Dublin to licence a Roman Catholic teacher, the Irish Government had authorized the Bench of Magistrates, or the Ordinary, to licence teachers of that religion. The teacher at Castle Brown must have been licensed by one of these authorities, and if so, he was legally competent to superintend that seminary. He should not enter into the question whence the funds for the support of that seminary were derived, but it was highly desirable that there should be some Institution in Ireland for the Lay Catholics, as Maynooth was not open to them.

Sir H. Parnell explained, that he was authorized to say that Mr. Kenny had refused to answer the question from what quarter he derived his funds, merely because he had conceived such a question to be an improper interference with his private concerns.

Mr. Peel, in explanation, observed that the utmost jealousy of Jesuitic Institutions had always been evinced by the Legislature and Government of this country, and, therefore, when he had the communication alluded to with Mr. Kenny, he felt himself bound to state to that Gentleman, that he should conceive it his duty, in his official station, to watch the establishment with which he (Mr. P.) was connected, with peculiar jealousy, to which he was the more disposed by that Gentleman's refusal to state the funds from which he derived the very considerable sum with which that establishment was supported. He was besides induced to feel jealous of such an Institution by the same motives which urged the Government of Canada to abolish the Order of Jesuits, and to confiscate the property belonging to that Order.

Sir J. Newport denied that the property of the Jesuits had been confiscated in Canada, although the establishment of the Order was prohibited, that property having been, on the contrary, settled upon the individuals possessed of it with benefit of survivorship, so that the whole of this property had actually fallen into the hands of an individual.

Mr. Peel and Sir J. Newport mutually explained.

Sir J. C. Hippisley contended, that the property of the Jesuits had been confiscated in Canada by the order of the Canadian Government, and that this property had been since granted to Lord Amherst. He contended also, that according to the Bull of Pope Ganganelli, which ordered the universal abolition of the Jesuits, who were, in fact, much more devoted to their own General than the Pope, all Christian countries, whether Catholic or Protestant, must feel it their interest to discountenance such an institution. All Christian States had indeed manifested their sense of this interest; and it behoved the Government of England to look with peculiar care to the Institution under discussion, especially when it was known that such a considerable sum had been found to support it, and that sum too derived from some source which the Principal of the Institution refused to reveal. He (Sir J.) could not help declaring his regret, that Gentlemen of great weight and character in that House had thought proper to decline expressing any objection to the establishment alluded to. Upon the character of the Jesuits he did not think it necessary to state any opinion, nor to call to the recollection of the House the Jealousy which all the free and independent States of Europe had manifested against that Order. But he must again caution the British Government to be on its guard. For the moral character and general good disposition of the present Pope, he professed the highest respect. But the Jesuits had always been found a powerful means of influence, a formidable band of intriguers, and he therefore would wish to protect his coun-

try against the *fiat* of any Pope, for the re-organization and re-organization of such an Order.

The motion was agreed to: and the several Papers presented to the House in May last with regard to the Catholics were, on the motion of Sir J. C. Hippisley, ordered to be reprinted.

The Times, June 4, 1814.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 3.

The Speaker informed the house, that since he had taken the chair, he had received a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, which, by the permission of the house, he would read; which he did accordingly. The letter was dated "Connaught House, June 3d, 1814," and the substance of it was as follows:—That the Princess of Wales desired to inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been advised to take steps for preventing her appearance at Court; and to state his unalterable determination never to meet the Princess either in public or private. The proceedings of 1807, and of last year, her Royal Highness considered to be in the perfect recollection of the house; as well as the ample vindication of her conduct, to which those proceedings led.

It was impossible for her Royal Highness to conceal from herself what was the intention of the advice given to the Prince Regent, or the probability of other objects pregnant with danger to the future succession to the Throne, and to the domestic peace and tranquillity of the realm.

Whatever might be her own feelings, a sense of what was due to her daughter, and to the interests of the country, induced her to communicate what had passed, to the House of Commons. Her Royal Highness, therefore, enclosed copies of the communications between Her Majesty and herself.

The Speaker then said, that, with the liber-ty of the house, the papers should be read, which were copies of the letters which are already published.

Mr. Metruen and Mr. Bragge Bathurst rose about the same time. (order, order; chair, chair.)

Mr. Bragge Bathurst was about to propose something respecting the other orders of the day. (Call for Mr. Methuen.)

Mr. Wentbread said, that when a member was in possession of the chair, as Mr. Methuen then was, no other member had a right to interrupt him, unless it were to speak to a point of order.

The Speaker said, that he had apprehended that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Bragge Bathurst) rose to speak to a point of order. It now appeared, that he rose to propose some arrangement respecting the convenience of the house, as to the other orders of the day.

The call of Mr. Methuen, and of *chair!* became very general.

Mr. Methuen was rising, when Mr. Lygon moved the Standing Order of the house for the exclusion of strangers, which was, of course, immediately enforced, and the gallery cleared.

We have been since favoured with the following

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. METHUEN then rose and said, that however he might subject himself to be accused for presumption, on account of the task he had undertaken, he trusted the purity of his motives would not be doubted. He then proceeded to comment on various passages of the correspondence between the Princess of Wales and the Queen, as also on the minute of Council of the 10th of April, 1807, in which the Cabinet expressed their concurrence in that part of the Report which acquitted her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from all criminality. In that document the Cabinet recommended that she should be restored to all the privileges of her rank and station, and in consequence of that recommendation she was afterwards publicly received at Court. He next adverted to the letters written by her father (the Duke of Brunswick) shortly before the battle of Jena, in which he fell. Those letters expressed the conviction that the Duke of Brunswick felt of her perfect innocence, and earnestly recommended her to the protection of his Majesty. Her innocence was in some degree admitted by the Prince Regent himself, in his allowing her occasionally to visit her daughter, from whose society she would otherwise have been totally debarred. After all the proceedings which had been already had, what a mortification and degradation must she feel it, to be prohibited from attending the drawing-room, on the eve of the arrival of those august personages, who are expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange. He contended, that this was but the prelude to ulterior objects which might endanger the peace of the coun-

try, and the succession to the Crown; and concluded by moving "that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the house, by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, on any occasion, either in public or private."

Mr. Bragge Bathurst gave the honourable gentleman full credit for the purity of his motives; but denied that it was within the province of the House of Commons to interfere in this case. He observed, that the honourable gentleman had principally commented on the letter of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for which his Majesty's ministers were certainly not responsible. The notice, however, which he had originally given, was, that he would move an address "to know who had given the advice by which her Royal Highness had been excluded from the Queen's drawing-room." The hon. gentleman had, however, now moved for an address of a very different nature, and wanted to be informed "by whose advice his Royal Highness had been induced to form the unalterable determination of never meeting the Princess of Wales, either in public or private." This was, indeed, a question of a very different nature, and a proposition which he thought it was impossible for the house to entertain. He must observe, that there was no prohibition against the Princess of Wales attending her Majesty's drawing-room. The Prince had only signified his determination of not meeting her there; and if she had persisted in what she was pleased to term her right of attending, it would have then been a serious consideration for the Prince Regent, whether he would go himself or not. Any discussion of this subject would come with more propriety when the future establishment of the Princess Charlotte should be moved for, in case of her marriage, and that her mother was not present at that ceremony. Another hon. member had intimated his intention of discussing the subject, should that occasion taken place. It was not an unusual thing for members of the Royal family to be excluded from the Court of the Sovereign. It was a thing which had frequently happened, without any imputation against the character of those branches of the Royal family who were so excluded, or without any enquiry, as to the causes of the exclusion. This had happened at different times during the reigns of George the First and George the Second, when dissensions between the reigning Monarch and the Prince of Wales had been carried to a greater height than any dissensions which had since occurred among the Members of the Royal Family. The object of the honourable gentleman appeared to be to restore the Princess of Wales to the Queen's drawing-room; but could the house call upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to change that sentiment which had obtained such full possession of his mind, as to lead him to wish for her exclusion? With regard to future considerations, which had been alluded to, they were not now before the house. The only thing which they had under their consideration was the restriction of the Princess from attending the Queen's drawing-room; during the present month. He did not conceive that this restriction necessarily imputed any animosity to her Royal Highness. Those unhappy disagreements between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales might have originated in difference of taste, and in many causes wholly unconnected with guilt or innocence. He had omitted to state, that two Royal Duchesses (the Duchesses of Cumberland and Gloucester) had been excluded from the drawing-rooms of the Queen, because their marriages were disapproved of; and yet Parliament had never thought it proper to interfere on the occasion. With regard to the minute of Council, on which so much stress had been laid, it must be recollected, that it made a distinction between criminality and other minor charges. The acquittal was, therefore, not altogether as complete as the honourable gentleman had maintained. He could not avoid expressing his opinion, that the more appeals were made to the public, and the more this unhappy subject should be agitated, the more irritation would be produced by it, and the more injury would be done to the peace of the Royal Family. The house were now called upon to interfere merely about the *etiquette* of a drawing-room. This was what he thought they ought not to be called upon to do, and therefore he should give his negative to the address proposed.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the speech of the right hon. gentleman was like the conduct of the advisers of the Prince Regent,—irresolute, wavering, and contradictory. In one part of it he understood him to assert the right of the Prince Regent to exclude the Princess of Wales from appearing at Court; in another part, however, he thought proper to soften down his expressions. In one part of his speech, he insisted that the Royal per-

sonage who now exercises the functions of the crown had a right to act in this case with- out advisers: in another part, he said that he should not shrink from the responsibility of declaring who advised the Prince to form this unalterable determination, if the house should call upon him so to do. The right hon. gentleman had, with great dexterity, endeavoured to persuade the house that the Princess of Wales had not been interdicted from appearing at Court. Those proceedings he would wish them to suppose did not proceed from the advisers of his Royal Highness. It was true that they had not done so themselves; they selected the Queen to perform this most ungracious office (*hear, hear*). The Queen, after the long persecutions of her Royal Highness, had received her at Court by the command of the King, who was now no longer able to afford her his protection. The King, however, had been advised by his then ministers, to insist upon this public reception of the Princess at Court, as a symbol of her complete acquittal. The right hon. gentleman knew (for he was one of that Cabinet to whom all the papers containing accusations against the Princess of Wales had been referred) that her sentence of acquittal was full and complete; and had been so declared in that house by one of his colleagues, a noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh), who was now daily expected, but who was not in this country when this last indignity had been advised. The right honorable gentleman had said, in answer to those who maintained her perfect innocence and acquittal, that if they were to enquire, they would find themselves mistaken. By this, he supposed that it was meant, if they would enquire of the King, who (as it was well known) was not in a state to give an answer. The right hon. gentleman appeared to question the right of the Princess to appear at Court: he thought, however, that the advisers of the Prince Regent should recommend that she might enjoy that sort of right which was given her by the King, and claim it as the symbol of her innocence. When she, at that time, complained of being deprived of the society of her daughter, the result was that she obtained a partial redress. It was for Parliament now to be informed, who it was that advised this new and unprovoked indignity? It was an indignity which might be considered as a prelude to others of a more serious import, the consideration of which the right honorable gentleman seemed anxious to avoid. The right honorable gentleman had brought forward precedents from our history, many of which he had mis-stated. He had gone back to the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth (*no, no, from the Treasury Bench*). He had, at any rate, stated facts respecting the Princess of Denmark and the Princess Anne. It should, however, be observed, that in all those divisions among the Royal Family, in former times, the grounds of the differences were publicly notified to the different Courts of Europe, and the Ministers of the Crown did not then shrink from responsibility of giving such advice, like the right honorable gentleman. Was it nothing, in this case, that the Princess of Wales was deprived of both her natural and acquired parents, and protectors? Was it nothing, that many of her illustrious relatives were now in this country, as well as the Hereditary Prince of Orange, her future son-in-law? Was it nothing, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were daily expected in this country; and were they to be told that the Princess of Wales was absent from Court for reasons, of which his Royal Highness and his advisers were the only judges? Was it not evident that this would be endangering her character and reputation, as well as depriving her of that society to which she was entitled? It appeared to him that this was a case in which the house ought to interfere. By the interference of the house in this subject during the last session, such an effect had been produced in the mind of the public, that from that time no man ever dared to call her guilty; and it became necessary to repeat their interference, now that the indignity was repeated. The house were bound to consider the ultimate objects of this unalterable determination of his Royal Highness not to meet the Princess of Wales on any occasion, public or private. The house were told that the most proper time for a discussion on this subject, was when an establishment should be proposed for the Princess Charlotte, in the case of her marriage. He would, however, put it to the house, whether, if the King was mentally living, it was likely that he would allow the marriage of the presumptive heir of the Crown to be solemnized in a corner, without the presence of her Royal Mother? When the Prince Regent should come to the throne of these realms, and the Princess of Wales become Queen Consort, was it not necessary that they should meet together for the purpose of being crowned? He could not see how this consideration could be overlooked, unless there were some black designs now brooding in the minds of the advisers of the Prince Regent; for, in such a case his sovereignty would be incomplete without the ceremony of coronation. The Prince Regent says that he is alone the judge of the reasons of his conduct. So he is on other occasions, the judge of his reasons for concluding treaties, making peace, or declaring wars: but in all those acts he is supposed to act under the

advice of his Ministers. This part of the reasoning of the right hon. gentleman was, therefore, fallacious and evasive. He would be glad to know what were the ultimate objects in view. Were there to be any more enquiries respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales, after the full declaration and acknowledgment of her innocence? If this was the case, how were we to be assured that we were offering the hand of the legitimate heiress of the British crown to the Hereditary Prince of Orange? This was a consideration which shewed that the time was come when the house ought to interfere. The right hon. gentleman has asked, whether it was to be required that the Prince Regent should unthink what he had thought, and unsay what he had said? It appeared to him that it was the greatest proof of human wisdom to be ready to acknowledge and retract error. George I. had so acted, by the advice of conciliating Ministers. If ever there was a period when the advisers of the Crown should wish to exhibit the Royal Family of England in harmony and concord, in conjugal and domestic felicity, it was precisely now when so many august and Royal Personages were daily expected to arrive in this country. Was this a time to bring forward again those insidious charges which had been so repeatedly brought against the Princess of Wales, and which had been so repeatedly refuted? Surely it was not to be wished, that when the deliverers of Europe should arrive in this free country, they should have this strong proof, that an illustrious and innocent individual might here be oppressed with impunity. This was not the situation in which the Royal Family of England ought to be exhibited in the view of foreign Sovereigns; nor was that the idea with which they should be impressed respecting the boasted liberties of this country. Mr. Stuart Wortley said, that on the ground that the Honorable Gentleman who moved for this address had not proved any prohibition to the right claimed by the Princess of Wales to attend the Queen's Drawing Room, he should vote against it; but at the same time he should extremely regret if in so doing he was thought to approve that advice, which he could not but consider as highly improper and injudicious. Mr. Ponsonby had listened to the honorable gentleman's resolution or address with much attention but could not vote in its favour, because he had ever found in the history of the Councils of Princes that resolutions such as that of the Prince Regent were liable to change, and no overt act had been stated, which in his opinion called for the interference of the house. He, however, deeply lamented the letter sent to the Princess of Wales by the Queen; and had hoped that what passed in this house last year would have put an end forever to this disgraceful and injurious subject. It was natural in the Princess of Wales to publish the correspondence to vindicate herself in the eyes of the public, when this new indignity was cast upon her. Although he objected to the present motion as unparliamentary, there were constitutional modes of proceeding, which, if resorted to with a view of putting an end to these discussions, should have his best support. Mr. Elliott must feel himself compelled to vote against the question for the reasons assigned by the last speaker, and with the same reservation and the same sentiments as to the injustice done to the Princess of Wales. Mr. Wynne perfectly concurred with the two last speakers: he trusted that the resolution of the Prince Regent would not prove unalterable; but he knew nothing so likely to render it so as the present discussions. Mr. Methuen then proposed, that if the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby) would give him the benefit of his Parliamentary experience, he would readily withdraw his present motion. Mr. Tierney observed, that the honorable member must feel that his right honorable friend was not prepared to propose any specific measure at the present moment. He trusted, however, that the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Bathurst) would see the temper of the House of Commons from the present discussion; and that before the next drawing-room, such advice would be given to the Prince Regent as would induce him to change his conduct. If not, he trusted that Parliament would not separate without giving the Princess the benefit of their protection. The right to exclude from a drawing-room might exist; but the right became a wrong when made the vehicle of wounding the personal feelings of an individual. Some of the present Ministers stood in no ordinary situation towards the Princess of Wales: one of them was in particular bound, as a gentleman, and a man of honour, to give her his especial support; he owed it to his royal master, and he much doubted, if he had been consulted, whether such a proceeding as that now complained of could have taken place. Unless some measures were taken to conciliate these unhappy differences before the next drawing-room, he trusted the House of Commons would take some parliamentary mode of shewing their sense of the treatment of the Princess of Wales. This might be done in various ways. Only 5,000*l.* per annum were settled by Parliament on the Princess of Wales, considering her as firming a part of the establishment of her husband; but it now appeared on the journals of the house, that

her husband would never breathe the same air with her. This was just ground for their interferences, and unless some proper arrangement took place, some measure of this or a similar kind must be adopted. Mr. Methuen then, with the leave of the house, withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

Morning Chronicle, May 18, 1814.

The *Gazette de France* of Friday last, says, that Bonaparte arrived at the Isle of Elba on the 4th inst. and landed at Porto Ferrajo, when he hoisted on the walls and tower of the City, a white flag, with an embroidery in rose colour, and bearing three bees on a blue ground.

But in the same Paper, of Saturday last, there appears the following letter, of the authenticity of which there is no doubt, and which will explain the secret of the interruption to the news of the Revolution at Paris. The transmission of the news was evidently the work of Bonaparte's crafty brain to favour this manœuvre, and to this may be ascribed the catastrophe at Bayonne, Toulouse, and elsewhere. The following is the letter in the *Gazette de France* of Saturday last:—

“TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE. PARIS, MAY 13.

“SIR,—The article inserted in your Paper of this day, announcing the arrival of Bonaparte in the Isle of Elba, may be true, but it is not in conformity with an account I am about to give you, and which I derive from a very good source.

“When Bonaparte embarked, he had to choose, as you know, between an English frigate and a French corvette. He preferred the English frigate, which, however, did not prevent the corvette from accompanying her. They sailed together.—The corvette was commanded by Captain Montcabrier, who was therefore an eye-witness of all that passed. He arrived at Paris three days ago, and left it yesterday; and the following is the manner in which such of his friends as he visited most during his stay here relate the facts of which you have spoken.

“Bonaparte, availing himself of the last moments of his authority before his abdication, and knowing that the Isle of Elba was to be assigned to him as his place of retirement, had secretly given orders for sending thither 2400 men as a garrison. On account of the distance and isolated situation of the Isle with the means they had of retarding the communications, perhaps also by intrigue and connivance, this number of troops was sent from Italy to Porto Ferrajo. The fact is, that they thought themselves under the Government of Bonaparte, were ignorant of his abdication, and had not been released from their oath of fidelity.

“When Bonaparte landed, the English Captain expressed his surprise to find in the Isle of Elba troops which he did not know to be there, and he caused an explanation to be given him, which rendered him doubtful what conduct he ought to adopt. Being unwilling to take any thing upon himself, he requested Captain Montcabrier to proceed to Paris, inform Government of a circumstance which he presumed them to be ignorant of, and to receive fresh instructions. In the mean time he continued cruising in the Mediterranean, with Bonaparte on board.

“M. De Montcabrier, after having fulfilled his mission, set off yesterday for the Mediterranean, where he expects to find the English frigate. His friends do not know what instructions he has, but they consider as exact and certain what I have just told you.”

*** Note by the Editor of the *Gazette de France*—“The author of this letter is perfectly known to us.”

This gives a degree of credit to the report, that Bonaparte has been landed at Gibraltar, *pro tempore*.

London, June 3, 1814.

Yesterday between one and two o'clock the Park and Tower guns announced the signature of a Definitive Treaty of Peace between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties. Earl Bathurst communicated the happy event by a short note to the Lord Mayor; and an *Extraordinary Gazette* appeared in the course of the day, briefly stating that Mr. Planta had arrived at the Foreign Office with the Treaty, which was signed at Paris on Monday by the British and French Plenipotentiaries. The ratification of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent was expected to be put to this important instrument without delay.

Thus have we at length formally entered into that state of peace which has in effect and in substance existed between the two nations for the last eight weeks. It has been well observed, that in this respect the present negotiation differs from almost any other in modern history. The negotiators had only to clothe with diplomatic forms a pacific contract, which was already in a course of execution on both sides. The particulars of the Treaty have not yet been made public; but its general character, we believe, will be found to be nearly such as we have before described. We are to retain Tobago and the Mauritius; and it is understood that Antwerp is no longer to be a naval arsenal. Assuredly, we have

made most large and liberal cessions, uncompelled and without the most distant fear of compulsion. We have voluntarily enriched a nation, against whom we were falsely charged with entertaining a boundless envy—and an insatiable hatred. In one fortunate moment France receives at our hands, the Ships, the Commerce, the Colonies, which her late tyrant madly threw away, and still more madly strove to reconquer by the desolation of Europe. We pay this mighty price for the repose and happiness of Europe,—we pay it for the repose and happiness of France herself,—of that France which has nothing to give us in return but her friendship, her return to order and justice, her co-operation with us in the principles of a wise, and liberal, and a beneficent policy. We will not entertain any apprehension that Britain will be found to have placed a reliance more generous than wise upon the good sense and honour of the French nation. We are well aware that in that country there still remain some advocates of the profligate and foolish policy which the Corsican madman professed,—men who idly appeal to the phantoms of false glory and blind vanity,—and with an utter disregard of the truths of religion, of the moral law and of national rights, treaties, and compacts, continue their senseless prattle about natural limits, and even talk of abandoning the ancient French colonies, in the extravagant hope of making new conquests in Belgium or beyond the Alps. From such crazy Quixotes, whose brains have been turned by the lying bulletins of Buonaparte, as the poor Knight's were by the romances which composed his library, we really think no danger is to be apprehended in a civilized nation, especially in one which by so many years of misery has been awakened to reflection and to which peace offers so many prospects of solid improvement. We do not mean to say that judicious precautions should not be taken to guard against the possible consequences of any sudden explosion in France. No state is secure from the chances of disturbance; and we must allow that the military mania which has infected some of the revolutionary adventurers is in itself sufficiently formidable to the tranquillity of a country; but when large colonial possessions are all at once restored, when the sea is opened, when commerce is re-established on equal terms, in short when wealth flows in on every side, the French nation must be strangely constituted, if their interest does not far overbalance any influence which circumstances may have given to the individuals of whom we have spoken. Among the benefits which Paris has already received from a state of peace, the presence of so many English cannot be set down for nothing. Our countrymen are not apt to be very sparing in the expenditure of their ready cash, and 12,000 of them (for at that number they are estimated) must contribute something not inconsiderable to the enriching of the French capital.

The last bulletins of Monsieur's health are somewhat more favourable. His attack, however, appears to have been of a serious nature. Buonaparte's wife (Josephine) died a few days ago, after a short illness. The Legislative Body was to assemble on Tuesday, to hold a meeting preparatory to the formal opening of their Session. It has been remarked that the King has shown particular attention to the Members of this Body. The Corsican, with his accustomed insolence, used to admit them only into an outer saloon; but Louis XVIII. receives them into the Hall of Peace, together with the Senators and Generals of Division. There is much propriety as well as policy in paying so much deference to a body certainly the most respectable of any that belonged to the Usurper's system.

Mr. Planta brings information, that it will be Saturday before the Sovereigns will leave Paris. The Hetman Platow had preceded them, and was arrived at Boulogne, at which port the illustrious Strangers are to embark on board the *Impregnable*. They may be expected in London about Monday next.

There is no set of men more loud in praise of King Ferdinand's late conduct in Spain, than the traitors who bore arms against him, who brought in foreign troops to massacre his subjects, and who placed on his throne a contemptible foreign pretender. Some of these wretches appear to have got possession of one of the minor French papers, in which they are daily inserting paragraphs under the head of Madrid, in which they have the audacity to speak of “those who served the cause of King Joseph,” as “victims of circumstances,” and as including among their number men who are “an honour to their nation!” It is quite natural for such beings to praise the Duke of San Carlos (the author of the never-to-be-forgotten treaty with Buonaparte), for his “nobleness of character.” It is politic in them to cry out for “oblivion of the past.” Oblivion! Oh, no. Theirs was no common treachery. No common infamy should be their lot. Their names and memories should be carefully recorded and preserved in the execration of ages, as villains who not only broke their oaths of allegiance, violated their fealty to their Sovereign, and abandoned their duty to their country, but to their power became active instruments in punishing the fidelity of their countrymen with years of desolation and blood; and all this, to place on the brows of a low vagabond from Corsica, the crown of one of the most ancient and proudest kingdoms of Europe.”

Such a degradation, of infamy, such baseness in treachery, cannot be paralleled in the history of crimes. A dishonour to their nation? No, they are a disgrace to their species.

These papers speak much of the flattering reception which King Ferdinand met with on his entry into Madrid, on the 14th ult. but this statement differs considerably from the accounts received yesterday from Madrid by the mail from Passage.

Letters of the 14th state, that great dissatisfaction prevails there, and at various other places, in consequence of the violence which has been exercised towards the Cortes, and of the contempt which has been too openly shown for public opinion. It is only the presence of an army (say the letters) which compels the people to be silent, and this, it is to be apprehended, will not long be the case.

Last night a small party of Don Cossacks arrived in town from Dover. Of course they attracted a crowd of spectators, curious to see a specimen of that light cavalry whose name has been so often in the mouths of all ranks of people during the late campaigns. They had with them several led horses, with baggage, understood to belong to their Hettman, Platoff. They proceeded, we believe, to Knightsbridge barracks.

Marshal Blucher arrived at Boulogne on Tuesday, and was to dine on board the *Impregnable*, with the Duke of Clarence next day. The Duke landed at Boulogne for a few hours on Tuesday and was received with welcome.

The military collected at Dover for the purpose of receiving our illustrious visitors consist of three troops of the Scots Greys, 2d battalion of the 43d regiment; a part of the 51st and 93d regiments; the East Kent, Galway, and Londonerry Regiments of Militia. There was much firing this day on the French coast, most probably on account of the Preliminaries of Peace having been signed.

The pluck of Cossacks who have arrived at Dover will form the body-guard of their Sovereign, and it is said will be commanded by the heroic Platoff.

LONDON, JUNE 7, 1814.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia landed at Dover yesterday afternoon, and may be expected in this capital to-day. The public anxiety to behold those great Sovereigns to whom so much of the present tranquillity of Europe is owing, will no doubt receive full gratification. Not seeking the tumult of popular applause, they will nevertheless avoid the opposite affectation of withdrawing themselves from the observation of a people whose honorable and patriotic perseverance has so much contributed to the wonderful success of the great cause. The French papers abound with eulogies on the affability which these illustrious Sovereigns have displayed to all ranks of people; and we may be well assured that England will not attract a less share of their attention, or be honoured with less distinguished marks of their regard. Paris is now left to the protection of the National Guards alone. The Allied Sovereigns and their troops have entirely quitted it; and we persuade ourselves that the inestimable blessings of a secure and honorable peace, which Louis XVIII. has bestowed on France, will be duly appreciated by his subjects, and form the best barrier to his throne. The military Order of St. Louis has, with great propriety, been bestowed on the most eminent of the Marshals and Generals. There are some few and deserved exceptions, amongst whom is the plunderer Davoust. Letters from Hamburgh to the 1st inst. state, that this robber had pillaged the Bank of it's last dollar. The last of the French troops departed from that city on the 31st ult.; and General Bennigsen, with a strong Russian force, entering, was received with acclamations of joy. The Senate immediately resumed it's functions, and published a proclamation to the inhabitants full of kindness and commiseration. Their former sufferings were adverted to in terms of strong feeling, and every alleviation was promised to them which the care and attention of the Senate could afford. A new Bank was about to be immediately established, and the accustomed channels of trade it was hoped would soon be re-opened. Among these the intercourse with England, of course, attracted the principal cares of the merchants; and a mail was making up for this country, which may be daily expected.

The late articles from Spain, in the French papers, openly avow, what we have long suspected, that those atrocious traitors who delivered up their Sovereign and their country to the infernal machinations of Buonaparte, are brought home and patronised by some of the present advisers of Ferdinand. Whilst the best patriots of Spain are languishing in dungeons, it is said that those who were compelled by the civil troubles to seek an asylum in France, have returned to their country. Is it endurable that the Spanish nation should be told that their glorious struggle of six years against so many hundreds of thousands of foreign troops treacherously put in possession of all their strong places, was a mere civil dissension? And then the individuals in question, instead of laying down their lives for their Sovereign, fled like cowards for safety. But where did they seek an asylum? Good God! in France. In France under the sway of

that fend Buonaparte, who had butchered millions of their countrymen, who had trodden the ancient Spanish honour in the dust, and would have made their nation a mockery and a by-word to all posterity. If the son can be pardoned who, instead of revenging his father's murderer, courts the friendship and hospitality of the murderer, these serpents of Spain may not be held in absolute abhorrence.

HAMBURGH, May 27.

After our native Government yesterday assumed the reins of Government, the following document made its appearance:—

PROCLAMATION.

“As the great events which have taken place in Europe within the last months have also gradually produced beneficial effects for our necessity, and as both from these events and the will of the high Allied Powers, the happy freedom and independence of Hamburgh has again commenced; therefore the honourable Senate, under existing circumstances,—since the French civil authorities have already left the city, and the Generals commanding the French and Allied troops are agreed, that it is proper that Hamburgh authorities should resume their functions,—deem it their duty to assume the reins of government without delay, that order and tranquillity may be maintained; and they, at the same time, summon for to-morrow a general meeting of the citizens:—

“The honourable Senate convinced that the duties which they owe to their fellow citizens dictate this mode of proceeding, cannot, at the same time, conceal from themselves, that their measures, which have only in view the welfare of Hamburgh, will not have the desired effects, unless all the citizens unite with one patriotic spirit, in order that nothing may disturb the public peace, which is one of the weightiest objects at present.

“To forward this, Hamburgh's citizens must, at the present moment of restoration, forget their late sufferings and injuries; they must in the armed and unarmed foreigners behold only friends of their deliverer,—carefully avoid every occasion of discord,—abstain from all unauthorised proceedings,—and leave the remedy and correction of grievances which they may think they have against individuals, to their own legitimate government.

“The Hon. Senate, full of confidence in its beloved fellow-citizens; expects and orders with paternal earnestness, that this be their mode of proceeding. It also recommends the most friendly behaviour to the troops of the high Allies about to enter, among whom also are to be found our armed children, who are about to return to the bosom of their families.

“At the happy moment when the Honourable Senate, after so many misfortunes and calamities which this good city has suffered, again addresses its fellow-citizens for the first time, it takes upon itself the sacred obligation not only to avert with vigour and zeal every thing that might be injurious to the internal happiness of the citizens, but to exert itself with constancy both at home and abroad for the promotion of its welfare; and thereto, however, it expects the unanimity and co-operation of its fellow-citizens, together with attachment to our tried Constitution, which in its fundamentals must remain unimpaired, although, perhaps, the spirit of the times may, after careful consideration, render necessary some change in the mode of its administration.

“The Senate is convinced, that through these reciprocal endeavours, Providence will bless our labours, heal our wounds, and again cause our prosperity to bud forth.

“Given in our Senate House, at Hamburgh, May 26, 1814.”

Every thing here acquires new life, activity, and cheerfulness: the Bibe is again filled with vessels of every description, and several richly laden ships have already entered our port. The road from Altona to Hamburgh is covered with an almost uninterrupted line of waggon laden with the household furniture, &c. of emigrants. Many small huts and sheds have been already built out of the wrecks of the suburbs and the foundation walls are laid open in order to be built upon.

PARIS PAPERS.

BONAPARTE'S ARRIVAL AT ELBA.
PARIS, MAY 12.—The Austrian Commissioner who accompanied Bonaparte to the Isle of Elba, is on his return to Paris. Bonaparte, who embarked on the 26th April, arrived at his destination on the 4th May. He landed at Porto Ferrajo, and immediately caused a *White Flag*, bordered with *Red*, and bearing three *Bees* on a field of *azure*, to be hoisted on the walls and towers of the city.

Bonaparte has, we are assured, given a commission to purchase books for him at Paris to the amount of 100,000 crowns (12,500*l.*); he proposes to devote himself to study, and promises to become, in a few years, the most learned man in Europe.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.
The King has appointed M. D'Ambray, Chancellor of France (M. de Batestein will retain the honours of that office).

All the Members of the Provisional Council of State, as well as the Chancellor and Mr. Bertrand, to be Ministers of State.

M. the Prince of Benevento, to be Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. L'Abbe De Montesquieu, Minister and Secretary of State for the Interior. General Count Dupont, Minister and Secretary of State for War.

M. Baron Louis, Minister and Secretary of State for the Finances.

M. Baron Malouet, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine.

M. le Comte Beugnot, Director General of the Police.

M. Ferrand, Director-General of the Posts.

M. Berenger, Director-General of Indirect Taxes.

The King has appointed the Marquis De Rochermain, Master of the Ceremonies of France; and Mr. Urbain de Watrouville, and Mr. Alexander de St. Felix, Assistant Masters of the Ceremonies.

PARIS, MAY 29.

The mother of Prince Eugene died to-day at noon, at her house at Malmaison, in consequence of a disorder which at first exhibited the symptoms of a febrile fever, but suddenly assumed such a malignant character, that it carried her off in three days. She received with equal piety and resignation, all the attentions of religion. She had the melancholy consolation of expiring in the arms of her daughter and her son, from whom she has been so long separated. A few hours before her death, she took pleasure in anticipating the regret of the numerous families whom she had had the happiness to oblige, and this hope seemed to bring with it a great alleviation of her pains.

To-day being Whitsunday, the levee was extremely numerous and brilliant at the palace of the Tuilleries. It was attended by the Princes of the Royal Family, and of the Blood. The Dutchess D'Angoulême appeared for the first time in the new court dress, consisting of a robe of white silk with a long train, and a lace cap with hanging border. It was remarked, that the Deputies of the Legislative Body, who, under Buonaparte, were admitted into the first apartment only, were received in the saloon of peace, with the Senators and Generals of division.

The Marquis de St. Simon, a Grandee of Spain, accused of having borne arms against France, was condemned to die by a military commission instituted at Madrid. The punishment was commuted into imprisonment till two years after a general peace. The King has given orders that M. de St. Simon, who was confined in the citadel of Besuncon, be set at liberty; he has, by letters patent, annulled the sentence and commutation, and declared that M. de Simon had, by his fidelity, deserved well of the House of Bourbon.

To-morrow, the 30th, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia will review his guards at l'Etote, along the road to Neuilly and Malmaison. The troops will return to Paris by the Faubourg St. Honore. It is said, that after this review those guards will set out for Cherbourg, where they will embark in the Russian vessels now in the ports of England, and sail for Petersburg.

The Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body will have a meeting to-morrow, at one o'clock, preparatory to the opening of the Legislative Body.

The old customs of Christian France begin to be restored. To-day (Sunday) all the theatres were shut, there was a concert at the Odeon only.

By an order of the Day issued by the Minister at War, and dated May 28th, the Officers of all the corps of the army who have a right to pensions, those who, on account of their short standing in the rank which they now hold, presume that they shall not be included in the new organization of the army, and such as intend to retire altogether from the service, are authorised to leave the army immediately and return to their homes.

We are assured that on Whitsun Eve the King made a promotion of Knights of the Holy Ghost. There were 95 Members in 1789. They are reduced to eight. The new promotion amounts to 15.

The Marquis de Rivier, Count Armand de Polignac, Major Roussillon, Bouvet de Lozier, and Armand Galliard, all condemned to death in the affair of Georges and Pichergu, were presented on the 26th to the King, and graciously received.

It is said that there are 12,000 English at Paris.

We are informed that peace was to have been signed this morning, and it is added that to-morrow it will be announced to the allied troops by the Sovereigns at the review. After this review a part of the troops will march to return beyond the Rhine. The Sovereigns will not delay

quitting Paris: they speak of to-morrow for the departure of the Emperor of Austria, and that of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia on Thursday or Friday next. It is affirmed that the general muster of the Russian troops will be on Tuesday next at Meaux; 40,000 more troops of that nation are expected there to-morrow and the day after. Yesterday numerous detachments of Austrian troops left Paris.

Had we listened during the negotiations to certain persons of a bold turn of thinking, we must have supposed that we were to abandon all our colonies at the first step. They beheld all the honour, and the happiness of France enclosed within that famous circumference of limits, the advantage of which was so much dwelt on in 1793, and was very reasonably disputed even in 1793 by those who formed what was then called the faction of the ancient limits.

We have discussed in preceding articles what reality there was in the advantages of that boundary. We must consider also what there might have been of reality in the abandonment of our colonies. We are inclined to believe, that those who so readily pronounced that surrender did not know the full extent of their vote. The abandonment of all maritime power, the abandonment of all commerce, and the convulsion of the policy of Europe;—such ought to be the idea of inseparable things, formed in the minds of the partisans of the surrender of our colonies.

In the first place, without extensive navigation, it ought to be considered that we can never have great navigators nor good sailors. We cannot think that without necessity and without object it should ever be contrived to expend all our treasures on vessels compelled to make occasional cruises for parade. A marine of this kind merely cannot be wished for; at least that which we should have would not be worth the expense of maintaining it. But we should not only be without a marine; the first effect of that system would be that we should have no commerce. Who can conceal from himself the character of a commercial movement without confidence, because without protection; presenting no security in its speculations, because no guarantee is offered in the power of the state? What should be our situation when England might at her pleasure permit or prohibit us from using colonial produce! What do I say? She might prevent or prohibit even the issue of the productions of our own soil. Such is the situation of Europe; that whatever commerce we can carry on, must be connected with the movement of the whole of the continental commerce; and as that is in its turn linked with maritime commerce, which is itself subordinate to naval power, it follows as a final conclusion, that it is to ships and the creation of naval power that we ought to attach ourselves.

In this system the policy and interests of Europe are principally displayed. On one side, the interest of Europe is, that France, whose preponderance having become entirely continental, threatened to overrun the continent, should return a little towards maritime power; on the other side, the interest of Europe is equally that England, whose preponderance having become completely maritime, threatened the maritime interests of all other nations, should resume her continental connections. It may be expected that the new treaty of peace, in which the interests of Europe and those of France and England will be equitably balanced, will rest on these two bases.—*Journal des Debats.*

MADRID, MAY 16.

The King entered his capital the day before yesterday, amidst the acclamations of his people. Never did a Sovereign receive more affecting proofs of the attachment and fidelity of his subjects. From the Royal residence of Aranjuez to Madrid, a distance of seven Spanish leagues, his carriage was drawn by the people, and he could not have come more rapidly. The line of road was covered with people from every part of the province. His Majesty traversed the whole city on foot. The joy of the people knew no bounds. All our calamities appeared to have been forgotten; a review of the six years just expired, shews that they have been great. A paternal administration, a general reconciliation, and oblivion of the past, may in time cure the deep wounds of the State. Spain suffers an irreparable loss by the discredit thrown upon the enlightened men who were carried away by the enthusiasm of the Cortes, and upon those who served the cause of King Joseph. We find among the new victims of circumstances every thing that can do honour to our na-

tion by intelligence and talents for ad-
ministration.

The King is wise and moderate from
nature. The misfortunes which he has
suffered cannot fail to strengthen his prin-
ciples of indulgence, which he should
combine with proper firmness. The offer-
vessence is a little calmed by the presence
of the King. The Duke of San Carlos is
known for the nobleness of his character,
and his wisdom. M. Macanna has un-
veiled a great deal. He bears a name ce-
lebrated in the modern history of Spain.
His grand father was highly estimated in
the Cabinet of Philip V. He died in
exile, a victim to his opinions, which did
honour to his age. His grandson will not
be less enlightened. He will not betray
the name which he bears.

Our republican journals have ceased to
appear. Their Editors were personally
involved in the party of the Cortes. They
were arrested with the Deputies, but the
King will not fail to avail himself of this
salutary resource, when it is well directed.
He has himself acknowledged that the
state of civilization in Europe rejects des-
potism. The throne itself is not firmly
established, but when it is sustained by
the sincere good-will of men who love the
King from sentiment, and the Monarchy
from principle. In this double relation
no Sovereign is more worthy of our love,
and no nation more attached to its mo-
narchical forms than ours. Here, as in
France, the family of the Bourbons is pe-
culiarly distinguished for the mildness and
spirit of justice, which none refuse to as-
cribe to the five Kings with whom it has
furnished us since the grandson of Louis
XIV.

Our correspondence is established on
all points. We receive daily letters from
France, and our's reach their destination
with the same precision. Our merchants
have resumed their dealings with your's
as if the peace were definitively signed.
Is not this miraculous peace already writ-
ten in our hearts? The Plenipotentiaries
will have only to give diplomatic forms
to a Treaty, which all nations seem to have
tacitly made on learning the entrance of
the Allies into Paris, and the manner in
which they were received.

MAY 17.

The arrests continue, but only as a mea-
sure of safety. It is not to be presumed
that we should have to dread an excessive
rigour. This happy revolution is so com-
plete, that if it were to cost the life of a
single individual, it would be a life thrown
away. The two Members of the Regency,
Agar and Ciscar, have been sent to the
castles allotted for the confinement of state
prisoners. We know that they are treat-
ed mildly. They will shortly have liberty
to walk about the court-yards of the for-
tresses, the Governors or superior officers
of which are incapable of insulting mis-
fortune. Our exiled Prelates are recalled.
It is necessary that they should preach
the example of forbearance and oblivion
of private resentments. We are encour-
aged in this hope by the circumstance,
that in this country the Ecclesiastical Dig-
nities have been always conferred upon
persons, remarkable for all the virtues of
of their ministry.

We are assured that the Tribunal of the
Inquisition is re-established by a decree
of his Catholic Majesty. This tribunal,
before the revolution, had ceased to be
formidable. It had followed the march
of the human mind in the 18th century.
The King is too generally beloved to wish
to keep a check upon consciences. The
Governor of Cadiz, appointed by the Re-
gency, has been arrested, and re-placed
by M. de Villa Vicencio, sent by the
King.

LIEGE, MAY 25.

We have received the most positive in-
formation, that the supreme department
of the high Allied Powers for the re-con-
quered countries on the left bank of the
Rhine and Belgium, has assigned to Ge-
neral Baron de Vincent only six out of the
nine departments, composing the ancient
Government-General of the Austrian Ne-
therlands.

The present Government General con-
sists of the departments of the Dyle, the
Lys, the Scheldt, Jemappe, the Deux
Nethes, and the department of the Sambre
and Meuse, the first five of which are under
the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of
Justice at Brussels. The edict and pro-
clamations which made mention of the
country of Liege as belonging to the gov-
ernment of the Baron de Vincent, relate
only to that part of Liege which, at the
time of the territorial division into De-
partments, was incorporated with the De-
partment of the Sambre and Meuse.

ROME, MAY 15:

M. Rivarola, the apostolic delegate, has
issued a proclamation, in which he says,
that "his Holiness, desirous of signalling

his happy return to the exercise of sov-
erignty in his capital and ancient states,

by great benefits, abolishes—
1st. The Code Napoleon and that of Commerce,
the Penal Code and that of the Rights of Process, and
restores the civil and criminal Code, such as it existed
at the cessation of the political government.
2d. The judicial and criminal judges are to be
replaced by Italian magistrates.
3d. The Civil States, as it is called, is suppressed.
In consequence all the books, papers, and writing be-
longing to the parishes shall be restored to them.
4th. The duties and taxes on registry, stamps, and
lands, are likewise abolished. All funds, rents, and
rights, of whatever kind, to whatever corporation they
may belong, shall be placed under the administration
of a Special Commission formed of Ecclesiastics under
its supreme superintendance.
5th. This Special Commission, even previously to
the extinction of the respect and legitimate rights,
will restore, without loss of time, the unalienated and
yet existing property to the episcopal revenues, the
chapters, parishes, religious establishments, and in-
cumbents.
6th. The same Commission is directed to cause
the regulars of either sex to be paid, in the course of
May, two months pension; it shall moreover provide
for the service of all the churches, previously superin-
tended in this particularly by what was called the
Commission of Churches, which by the present dis-
positions is dissolved and abolished.
7th. This measure of paying two month's pension
sufficiently evinces the firm determination of his
Holiness, which he condescended to express to us person-
ally, that none of the regulars of either sex shall at
this time unite in accepting, or resume the former re-
ligious habit. The Holy Father intends on his re-
turn to take into consideration an object of such great
importance, in all its bearings, to the Church of Jesus
Christ and to the public education.
The other articles relate to the re-establishment
of certain ancient imposts; the suppression of titles
conferred by the late Government; the prohibition of
all those who are not obliged by the sacred canons to
wear the ecclesiastical habit; and lastly, the preser-
vation of the local privileges of the powers accredited
to the Holy See.

GEZENNA, MAY 16.

To-day his Holiness the reigning Pon-
tiff Pius VII. left this place and proceed-
ed for his capital by way of Ancona, Lo-
retto, and Macerata.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 2, 1814.

"You have probably by this time the
conditions of the peace from the English
Government, as we have them, on French
authority, in this day's *Mondeur*, at
which I have been able to obtain only a
single glance.

"The treaty seems to have been framed
in a good spirit, however censurable some
of its details. The French politicians are
generally of opinion (and well they may),
that France could not have expected a
better peace; and what is more material
to the interests of the present Government,
that it is only under a Sovereign of the
House of Bourbon she would have been
considered in any other character than in
that of a culprit, whose crimes and whose
power were equally hateful and terrible
to the world.

"The increase of territory granted her
on the Rhine, appears to be rather for the
sake of reciprocal convenience between the
French Government and that of the neigh-
bouring powers, than to have been desired
by France from any ambitious views, or
yielded through any undue weakness in
the Allied Sovereigns. Not so the con-
cessions made by England. In God's name
why should France have any footing in
India? What use has she ever made of
her positions in that quarter, but to menace
and agitate Great Britain? What security
is there for the repose of an empire, which
it has cost the English nation so much
blood and genius to make perfect, if they
are to nourish in the very bosom of its
most important provinces, a nest of intri-
guers—political, military, or commercial
—from those States of Europe which can
never cease to be their rivals in peace, or
their enemies in war? Under the late re-
laxations of the Company's coercive power
in India, he must be a bold man who
would answer for the consequences of thus
admitting an unlimited multitude of for-
eigners into the heart of their dominions.
Why, again, should Martinique be restor-
ed to France? Martinique, with its noble
harbour,—with the remains still valuable
of its grand fortifications,—and enriched
by the expenditure of British capital,
poured out in the confidence indulged by
every Englishman that it would not be lost
to our country? As for Guadaloupe, it
leads to two curious questions. There is
certainly little reason to regret that Sweden
will not become the Sovereign of that fine
island; and upon the whole, it is more
desirable, that it should be restored than
transferred: but we are compelled to ask,
first, how, and at whose expense is Sweden
to be indemnified for this deprivation of
the advantages stipulated to her by treaty
with England?

If not entitled to an indemnity for Gua-
daloupe, on what ground rests the argu-
ment for aiding her in the conquest of
Norway,—defended as it was in the British
Parliament, against the acknowledged
principles of justice, and the obvious con-
siderations of sound and far-sighted policy,
on the single fact it was due to the con-
ditions of the same treaty, which now it
appears, in the case of Guadaloupe, is
testitute of all binding obligation?

It would not be candid to pass by the
truth, that England has had confirmed to
her some disputed titles of great importance,
—and has made some valuable acquisitions.
On the high value of Milla, we need not
dwell. St. Lucie is a most useful harbour,
defended by a port almost impregnable,—
and the Isle of France may be said to
complete the great chain of works that
connects our Asiatic Empire with Great
Britain. The general sense of the
people of Paris respecting the part we
have lately taken in the affairs of Europe
is by no means equivocal. That we have
paid our Allies for making war, and our
enemies for making peace—pretty largely,
it will be felt, in both instances.

"You have not an entire monopoly of
caricatures in London. I saw one yester-
day on the Boulevard des Italiens—the
principal figure was a long-eared animal
in a posture denoting great obstinacy of
character. A military figure in blue was
dragging it forward—a tall soldier in green
was pushing it behind—while into a hat
held dexterously by the left hand of the
latter, were dropping copious showers of
guineas.—Apply this as you please."

MAJOR GEN. SIR ROBERT WILSON,

The following documents are not less
creditable to the individual to whom they
exact and dignity, than they are to the
country to which he belongs.

On the eve of your departure from our army,
where I have so repeatedly had it in my power
to bear personal testimony to your zeal and
marked courage, in order to be employed else-
where, I am anxious to afford to you an ad-
ditional proof of my approbation of your
conduct, by investing you with my Great
Order of St. Anne of the First Class, of which
you will therewith find the necessary marks of
distinction. Those brave men with whom you
have so often fought will regret your absence.
As to myself I shall always retain a lively re-
collection of your bravery and unwarbled ac-
tivity; and should circumstances ever recall
you to your old friends and brethren in arms,
your appearance amongst them will be partic-
ularly gratifying to me. And with this sen-
timent, General, I pray God to have you in
his holy keeping.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Freybourg, Dec. 24, 1813. (Jan. 5, 1814.)

TRANSLATION.—(COPY.)

MY DEAR GENERAL.—The annexed en-
closure is for Count de Bellegarde, which I re-
quest you will deliver to his Excellency. As
it is our lot to be separated, I feel in some
degree consoled by knowing that you will be
near so respectable a man, whom I am proud
to number amongst my most distinguished
friends, and who has given me proofs of his
regard at a time when I stood most in need
of his friendship. I cannot conceal from
you, how much I am grieved, that, instead
of allowing you to remain with my army,
your Government should have judged it
expedient to remove you to another destina-
tion. In being deprived of you, I lose a
General, whose military talents I well know
how to value, and in whom I have experi-
enced that great skill and exact knowledge
which were not to be found in any individual
belonging to the foreign troops, which consti-
tuted the largest portion of the army under
my command. In fact, I lose in you a most
honest and zealous friend: this, however, is
the fate of war, which is full of counterac-
tions and regrets; I can therefore only add,
my dear General, that you may always have
the fullest reliance on my friendship, and
that I shall always indulge the same on
yours.

(Signed) SCHWARTZENBURGH.

Bude, Jan. 3, 1814.

TRANSLATION.—(COPY.)

Freybourg, Jan. 4, 1814.

GENERAL.—I feel a great pleasure and sa-
tisfaction in being able to announce to you,
that his Majesty the Emperor, wishing to give
you a particular mark of the esteem with
which you have inspired him, as well by the
military services which you have rendered, as
by the loyal and zealous conduct which has
distinguished you during your stay at head-
quarters, (your departure from which he
sincerely regrets), is graciously pleased to
give you the Commander's Cross of his
Imperial and Military Order of Marie Therese.
It falls to my lot, as Chancellor of this
ancient Order, to transmit to you the enclosed
decoration. I truly rejoice, my dear Gene-
ral, in the opportunity which this circum-
stance affords me, of repeating to you the
sentiments of friendship and attachment which
I have so long indulged towards you, and in
which sentiments that army that has so often
witnessed your brilliant courage no less parti-
cipates, than do all my countrymen who have
been able to pay a just tribute to the good
qualities of your heart. Accept, my dear
General, the assurance of sentiments, as dis-
tinguished as they are inviolable on my part.
(Signed) The Prince METTERNICH.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, Dec. 11.

The packet by which this goes has been de-
tained a week beyond her time, in order that
the proceedings of the House of Assembly,
who have just closed their Session, may be
forwarded to Government. A considerable
degree of sensation, and not of the most plea-
sant kind, has been excited in consequence of
a bill having passed the Assembly, extending
the privileges of Free Persons of Colour by
which they are placed nearly upon a footing
with the white population. The preamble of
this bill, however, provides them for ever
from holding any civil or military rank, or in
any shape to interfere with the legislation of
the island; but it is supposed that having so
easily obtained an extension of their rights,
they will attempt to put themselves upon an
equality in every respect with the Whites.
This Bill has been carried through the Assem-
bly in a very hasty manner, and is consid-
ered as the forerunner of the most ruinous con-
sequences to the island. The measure has re-
sulted from a Petition presented to the House
of Assembly, and signed by three thousand
persons of that class, and of this paper no-
thing was known or heard till within about a
fortnight of the meeting of the house, and
which gave it a very alarming feature, as it
evinces a degree of secrecy and unanimity
that might render them extremely formidable,
in the event of any rupture with them, and
which I am but too apprehensive will, sooner
or later take place. Our Legislative Body
have been considered extremely premature in
so immediately acceding to this Petition, as
they might have sought it off for another Ses-
sion, upon the plea of taking the opinion of
their constituents upon so important a mea-
sure. Their excuse, however, is, that it had
been previously decided upon by the Cabinet
of the Mother Country, and, therefore, that
it was more prudent to appear to grant with
a good grace, what might otherwise be forced
from them. This measure has created a great
degree of ferment among the white inhabitants
of this city, of whom a meeting was called
immediately that the Bill was known to be
before the House, and a petition was in con-
sequence drawn up and presented to the As-
sembly requesting they would throw out the
Bill: but this had no effect, and it accord-
ingly passed the House. A second meeting,
however, took place, and some very violent,
and I think imprudent Resolutions were
agreed to, the avowed object of which was to
call upon the Privy Council of the Island
(whose sanction is necessary to the Bill to
pass it into a law) to protect them from the
measures of their Representatives, by refus-
ing their assent to it. This petition had as
little effect as the first, and the measure was
finally carried. Till this bill passed, persons
of colour were incapacitated from giving tes-
timony against a white person, either in civil
or criminal matters, and though occasionally
undue advantage has been taken of such in-
capacity, the instances have been but few.
This bill has, however, swept away all dis-
tinction. I shall not attempt to enter upon
the justice and policy of otherwise, of this
nature, as so much may be said for and
against it, but taking it as an admitted thing,
that the West India Colonies cannot be car-
ried on without slavery, the distinction of the
classes should be inviolably maintained, or
else confusion and anarchy must ensue.

It being next to impossible to draw a line
between the various shades of colour, from
the free black to the mulatto (who are con-
sidered but as one body, under the denomina-
tion of free persons of colour,) the whites are
exposed to considerable danger, from the in-
discriminate evidence that may now be brought
against them, and as revenge and interest op-
erate most powerfully on the weak and unen-
lightened, their testimony is ever liable to be
influenced by their passions; and as the Af-
rican character is peculiarly marked for its
proneness to revenge, the obligation of an
oath will oppose but a feeble barrier to the
gratification of their favourite passion. As
the law now stands, the slave who purchases
his freedom, may, in twelve months after,
bear evidence against his former master.
What a field for vengeance does it not open
to the enfranchised Negro, still bearing in
recollection the lash under which he has
groaned?

Private letters were yesterday received from
Paris, to the 23d inst. It will be learnt with
regret that Marshal Blucher has resigned his
command. Jerome and Joseph Bonaparte,
we are told, alternately by entreaties and
menaces, and also with personal violence on
some occasions, endeavoured to induce
or compel the Archduchess Maria Louisa
to attend the person and follow the
fortunes of her husband; but she resisted
these attempts, being determined to seek an
asylum, either at the Court, or under the im-
mediate protection of her father.

We have elsewhere inserted, the further ac-
counts respecting the melancholy conflicts at
Thoulouse and Bayonne. The latter is the
more extraordinary, if the statement be cor-
rect that Sir John Hope himself accompanied
the Flag of Truce into Bayonne, previous to
the action, and gave every necessary explana-
tion to produce confidence in the mind of the
Commandant of the place. No official detail,
however, with respect to either affair has yet
arrived.