



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, application hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the goods of MAHOMED NUBBE KHAWN, late of Sheeraz Mahomedan Merchant Deceased to be granted to MAHOMED ALLY KHAWN SHOOSTRY, of Bombay Mahomedan Merchant, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—dated this 15th day of April 1816.

استهنا

خبر دادہ میثود کہ محمد علی خان صاحب ششتری تاجر منہبی از ہندراہل کورت رکاردر منہبی امروز در تو است و کالت محمد منہبی خان مرحوم تاجر شہیرازی نمودہ اند و با ایشان عطا شدہ است کسی کہ بابت مرحوم کاری داشتہ باشد بخان معزز الہ رجوع نماید مورخہ ۱۳ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۱۶

عسوی

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श्री.री.का.ए.र.शा.हि.न.नी.फोर.र.म.ध. श्री.मु.भा.ध.नो.वे.पारी.म.ध.म.ए.आ.ली. भां.न.शु.श.न.री.अ.ध.ए.ली.अ.अ.र.अ.की.दी. के.वे.ध.मु.ने.भ.न.न.र.म.ध.म.ए.न.नी.भां.न. आ.दा.स.श्री.शी.रा.न.नो.वे.पारी.ध.नो.हे. नो.अ.भा.ती.आ.र.अ.ध.ए.ली.ने.आ.पे.शा.दी. अ.भा.जे.श.र.वे.लो.फो.ने.ग.हि.रे.अ.अ. * १३ मी.आ.पर.स.१८१६ *

Additional SUBSCRIBERS to the WATERLOO FUND.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Rs., Q. Rs. Amount of Subscriptions already received: 28,798 0 80. Lieutenant Henry Adams: 50 0 00. Captain T. G. Stewart: 20 0 00. Lieut. Kennedy: 30 0 00. Lieutenant Noble: 30 0 00. Mr. H. MacLraith: 30 0 00.

Table listing military personnel and their pay. Includes: Lieutenant T. Say (15 0 00), Assistant Surgeon Todd (30 0 00), Captain Frederick (100 0 00), Lieut. J. B. Seely (50 0 00), Mrs. Seely (30 0 00), Captain Tandy (50 0 00), Lieut. and Adjutant Grant (20 0 00), Lieutenant Perkins (15 0 00), McFarlane (15 0 00), Mackeson (15 0 00), Hake (15 0 00), Bamford (15 0 00), Ensign Reynolds (15 0 00), Tylecote (15 0 00), Assistant Surgeon McAdam (30 0 00), Assistant Surgeon Powell (20 0 00), Conductor Thompson (10 0 00), Sub Conductor Pope (10 0 00), Barrack Master Sergeant M. Gratty (10 0 00), Colonel Lionel Smith (200 0 00), Captain H. Tovey (100 0 00), J. Mayne (100 0 00), V. Kennedy (100 0 00), Lieutenant James, Paymaster (50 0 00), Lieutenant Nutt, Engineers (50 0 00), Superg. Surgeon Philipps (100 0 00), Assistant Surgeon Wallace (30 0 00), Conductor Griffiths (25 0 00), Provost Houston (10 0 00), Conductor Hannah (10 0 00), Conductor Barter (10 0 00), Captain Pierce (50 0 00), Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates H. M. 2d Battalion 56th Regiment (1600 0 00), Captain Turner (50 0 00), Lieutenant Wilkins (30 0 00), Ogilby (20 0 00), Roc (20 0 00), Sutherland (20 0 00), Major Imlach (100 0 00), Major Butter (100 0 00), Captain Irving (30 0 00), Lieutenant Browne (15 0 00), Hughes (16 0 00), J. Hancock (20 0 00), J. Lawrie (15 0 00), J. Canning (20 0 00), Assistant Surgeon White (20 0 00), Serjeant Major Kelly (5 0 00), Major Stewart (100 0 00), Lieutenant Gibbon (15 0 00), Ensign Forster (10 0 00), Major Kemp (50 0 00), Captain Grant (30 0 00), Lieutenant Sheriff (50 0 00), Assistant Surgeon Harrison (30 0 00), Major McClintock (100 0 00), Lieutenant Gitchrist (50 0 00), Clunes (30 0 00), Lieut. Waddington M. B. (50 0 00), Serjeant Kneebone (5 0 00), Serjeant Thomson (5 0 00), Major Campbell (100 0 00), Lieutenant Anderson (30 0 00), Hurle (16 0 00), Sangster (16 0 00).

Table listing names and amounts: Waite (16 0 00), Ensign Hughes (16 0 00), Surgeon Milne (100 0 00).

H. M. 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons has subscribed two day's pay to be sent home to General DeLancey the Colonel of the Regiment, to be by him, handed over to the general fund in England.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.O. AND PORT D.O.

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

Table listing wine prices: Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Ditto. Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - - 125 each. Ditto Ditto in fiths at - - - 100 each. The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests. Madeira from - - - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz. Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do. Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - - 17 Do. Do.

N. B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D' FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the Duncan, Captain Burd, as by the Asia Felix; Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcevella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices. SIR ROGER D' FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the out-stations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risk or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1816.

POON SPARS. FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

POON SPARS, OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS. And at reasonable Prices, PARTICULARS MAY BE KNOWN BY APPLYING TO MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co. Bombay, 20th April 1816.

FREIGHT TO THE Malabar Coast, Point de Galle, Madras and Penang, THE GRAB SHIP RESOURCE, RICHARD BURRELL COMMANDER.

Will Sail for the above Ports, on or about the 25th Instant, and will receive Goods or Horse's on Freight on the usual terms. Applications to be made at Messrs. ANDERSON & Co.'s Office. Bombay, 20th April 1816.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Upon further consideration, we beg to decline the insertion of Vator's communication, but we shall be happy to receive contributions on any other subject from a writer of his abilities.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th APRIL 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, THE following Promotions are Ordered to take place.

6th Regiment N. I. Captain Lieutenant W. Meall to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant W. Gordon to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Walter Nixon to be Lieutenant, in succession to Captain Eamonson deceased.—Date of Rank 4th April 1816. Lieutenant William Ogilvie of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry is appointed, Aid de-Camp to Major General Lawrence vice Major Dyson from the 9th Instant. Ensign Andrew N. Riddell, is appointed Aid de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor in the room of Lieutenant J. H. Dunsterville.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1816. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Macmurdo to the Situation of Resident in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1816. Lieutenant Daubeny of the Grenadier Battalion is appointed Line Adjutant to Major Kennedy's Detachment in the Field from the date of his nomination by that officer.

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

APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. Lieutenant James Macmurdo of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Resident at Bog in Cutch. Mr. H. MacLraith, Assistant to the Resident.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1816.

The weather this season has hitherto been particularly mild, the Thermometer in most parts of the Island at sunrise is about 78° and the greatest heat of the day seldom exceeds 85°: at the latter end of last week, some heavy clouds with thunder and lightning appeared, and a slight quantity of rain fell: in all probability there have been some heavy showers above the Ghauts.

Accounts reached the Presidency yesterday of the arrival of H. M. Frigate Iphigenia at Calcutta on the 25th of last month.

The Iphigenia has brought out despatches for the Supreme Government, and a quantity of Treasure; but we are given to understand that few, if any, private Letters have been received by this arrival; when the number of Letters which have reached Bombay, since the operation of the late act relative to the Postage, is compared with the usual supply which would have been received but for the provisions of that act, the degree of anxiety, suspense, and actual suffering, which the authors of the Bill have brought upon the Indian Colonies, may be in some measure estimated: the remonstrances which have hitherto been made in England on this subject have not met with the success, which might have been expected; but when the petitions which have gone Home from all the Presidencies shall be brought before Parliament, and when the trial of its operations which has already taken place, shall have proved to the legislature that it is of little value as a source of revenue, and in every other light objectionable, we cannot doubt that immediate measures will be taken either totally to repeal it, or to modify it so effectually as to obviate entirely the existing evils.

We have made such further extracts from the Malras papers as contain the more interesting articles of European intelligence communicated to India by the arrival of the Challenger: unfortunately we have not received by this Vessel either papers or letters; and are therefore very much at a loss to judge with any degree of accuracy, on the present state of affairs in Europe. It seems, however from such information as we have obtained, that the agitations and discontents in France are gradually subsiding, and that the King's Government is gaining strength daily: The act which has passed the Houses of legislature in France relative to sedition, is obviously granting a most powerful aid to the executive authority, and the effects of it may easily be traced by the immediate seizure of various persons who were known to be friendly to the cause of Napoleon; and by the more vigorous exertions of the New Police, to reduce the good Citizens of Paris to their former state of submission and silence. It is not a little extraordinary, however, that one of the first legislative enactments of Louis the 18th, has been completely similar to the acts of the Napoleon School; and it might not, perhaps, be found a bad plan to follow, in other respects, the former system, in governing so singular a people as the French, leaving out, at the same time, in the adoption of it, those schemes of mad ambition, and numerous acts of wanton cruelty, which accompanied and disgraced its former existence.

We are happy to observe, that the effects of the present tranquillity in Europe are beginning to be felt in England, that provisions of all kinds are falling in price, and that the more opulent Landholders are beginning to reduce the amount of their rents: it is not a bad proof of the

truth of the general principles of the political economists of the present day, that notwithstanding the full operation of the present Corn Laws, the price of grain is materially diminishing; it shews that attempts to keep up a price cannot succeed by artificial means; and that prohibiting importation will not effectually raise the price of an article, if the other great causes of its high price are withdrawn. It is evident to us, that the few examples of Landlords lowering their rents, which appear to be mentioned in the English papers, must be followed by the landed proprietors of the whole Country: and although this may appear, at first sight, a hardship upon this important class of the Community, it is not in reality so, for of course the price of labour and all the expenditure of capital will be proportionally lowered also; and the only result of the present state of tranquillity in England appears to be, that every thing will return to the standard of earlier and better times; and that smaller means will be in future required by those who may be so happy as to form here-after a part of the community of the British nation.

Accounts from Seroor of the 16th of April, mention that a party of the Mysore cavalry under the Orders of Colonel Dove-ton have been so fortunate as to fall in with a body of Pindaries of about 1000 strong, and most of whom have been either taken or killed; he had also despatched Colonel Walker after the main body of them, and it is probable he will be able to intercept them.

Accounts have been received of the safe arrival of the Country Ship Castereagh belonging to this Port, at the Cape of Good Hope in the beginning of January—all well.

The Hermanshaw also belonging to Bombay, arrived on the 5th Instant, at Cochin.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Town and Island of Bombay, commenced before the Honorable Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, the Recorder, and his Associates in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

- R. E. STEPHENSON, Esq. FOREMAN.
C. Law, R. Woodhouse,
T. D. Beatty, W. T. Gramman,
J. Laurence, J. Henderson,
J. D. Derire, S. Babington,
J. H. Pelly, T. Allport,
J. Bax, T. Forbes,
T. Flower, J. Sundry,
W. Manwaring, J. Wedderburn,
T. Riddock, J. Farish, Esqrs.
J. Best,

After a short charge from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Jury retired with the several Bills which were presented to them.

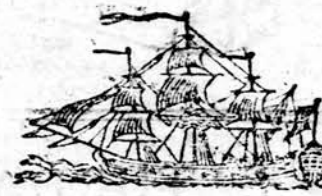
There were not any of the proceedings before the Court of sufficient interest to lay before the public, until Thursday last, when a shocking case of murder was tried. It was the trial of a Woman of the name of Callow, who within two or three hours after the birth of her child, appeared to have taken a Knife and cut its throat in two places, so deep as to have killed it immediately. No motive could be assigned for this horrible act, and it is difficult to account for so unnatural a proceeding. The facts were proved too clearly to admit of a doubt, and the Jury without retiring found, the miserable wretch at the Bar guilty of the murder.

On Thursday, the Grand Jury found a true Bill against Pooneakhoty Mooljelier for uttering a forged receipt for money, and another Bill against the same person and Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Harris, for a conspiracy to defraud the East India Company.

Yesterday, the Grand Jury found Six other Bills against Pooneakhoty Mooljelier for uttering forged receipts, and we understand that the Trials in all these Cases and of the two, mentioned above, are traversed by the Defendants till the next Sessions, they having pleaded not guilty to the same.

The Court has adjourned till Monday, for the purpose of then passing Sentence on such prisoners as have been convicted during the Sessions.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Arnul, 17th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. R. Sutherland, 1st, 7th.
Capt. C. W. Sutherland, Paymaster Poonah Subsidiary Force.
Lieut. Col. Barclay, 8th Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Ensign J. Addison, 1st 9th.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

On Saturday last, was floated out of the Bombay Docks, the new Ship Buckinghamshire, of the burthen of 1350 Tons, built for the Honorable Company's regular service and commanded by Captain Frederick Adams: and on the following day, the Amphitrite Frigate of 38 guns, built for His Majesty's service.

The ceremony on the first mentioned day was attended by the Right Honorable the Governor: the Commander in Chief; and other persons of consideration when on naming the Ship, the Bottle was thrown by the fair hand of Lady Nightingall.

We have no hesitation in saying, that two finer Ships were never sent to Sea, and we confidently trust, they will not only stand the ordeal of the closest inspection, but remain proud monuments, of the excellence of the materials, skill and zeal of the Venerable Builder, and of the ability of the Artificers in the Bombay Dock Yard.

These two Ships were built within the period of eighteen Months, during which time, the Zebra, Brig Sloop of War, was also built, and the frame of the Melville of 74 Guns, nearly completed; with several extensive repairs to Ships in the same Yard.

It is also deserving of notice, that the Steam Engine lately erected in the Dock Yard was successfully worked a few days previous to the floating the above Ships out of Dock, and as an instance of the advantages to be expected from this machinery, the Rupert Merchant Ship was brought into the lower Dock, on the 15th Instant, (One day after the Springs) and the three Bombay Docks were cleared of the water (remaining after the Tide had ebbed out) by which means repairs were effected to the Keel, and the Ship put out of Dock again, on the 17th Instant.

April 16th: Arrived the Schooner La Junon, Commander Dauguet, from Mauritius.

18th Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. David Jones, from Madras.—Ditto, Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Captain John Boog, from Muscat.

15th: Sailed Brig Toffee, Syraing Hooson Cooty, to Penang.

Ditto, Ship Sullemany, Capt. Robert Suxpitch, to China.

17th, Ditto, Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Sylph, Lames Arthur, on a Cruise.

Ditto, Ship Friendship, Capt. Thomas Howel, to China.

CALCUTTA.

30th, MARCH.

The H. C. Ship Nearchus, Lieutenant Criddle, and Wellington, Capt. Toussaint, have entered the river, both from Bombay, the latter touched at Appelle.—Passengers by the Wellington: Mrs. Bertram and Captain Bertram, Madras Pioneers.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.—At Highgate on the 19th September 1815 the Lady of William Eskine Esq. of a Daughter.
BIRTH.—At Surat on the 6th Instant, the Lady of George William Anderson Esq. of a Son.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 6th.

We learn from the arrival of His Majesty's Sloop, Camelion, Captain Low, on Sunday last from Trincomallie.—that the Leda, Commodore Sayer C. B. remained at that Port, and was not expected to leave it for some time.

The Commodore, we understand, by a circular letter, early in January, off red his services in carrying into effect the wishes of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Squadron under his command, with regard to the contributions they might have made, or might be making, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell in the Battle of Waterloo, and in the latter end of that month proper documents were transmitted from the ships then at Trincomallie (Leda, Hecate, and Camelion) by which their respective Captains with the different Officers, Seamen, and Marines, appropriated seven days full pay, commutation Money &c.

The arrival of the Tyne, from China, Malacca, and Penang, since our last publication has put us in possession of the following intelligence regarding the China fleet, which we copy from the Penang Gazette, of the 2d ultimo.

Yesterday, H. M. Sloop Tyne anchored in the Harbour, from China, and Malacca. The former place she quitted on the 5th ultimo. By this opportunity we learn that the last Fleet of Indiamen (consisting it is said of no less than 13 ships) sailed for England on the 18th January, and Mr. Ephinstone, Chief of the Factory, took his passage on board the H. C. S. Charles Grant. The only remaining ships the Herefordshire and General Kyd, were expected to follow on the 7th or 8th ultimo. We are gratified to find that business connected to proceed at Canton with great tranquillity.

Considering the short time that elapsed between the sailing of the Orient and his Majesty's Sloop Challenger, we do not recollect any Ship, having conveyed more satisfactory intelligence to this Presidency.—The blessings of peace had already had a considerable effect in lowering the price of the necessaries of life—rents had consequently depreciated in a material degree.—Most of His Majesty's Squadron who are coming out to his country, have large quantities of Stores on board, at present the best means of obtaining.—The public funds remained stationary, which is as much as could be expected, considering the great rise they had experienced.—The last loan, or omnium, was at 15 per cent; and upwards premium.—The Ports of the world were again open to the introduction of our Manufactures.—The produce of the Customs had exceeded the former quarter upwards of one Million Sterling.—The expenditure of the Nation had been lessened by placing the Navy on a practical establishment.—The expense of the greater part of the Army had been provided for, by a Treaty with our former enemy.—Government was in so little want of funds that the Parliament had been prorogued to the 1st of February—but were to meet on the 17th January, in consequence of some infatigability as to dates.—The trifling disputes in the North of England, occasioned by the discharge of the Seamen, had been settled without bloodshed.—The disturbances in Ireland present little or nothing of a serious aspect, if we may judge from the trials before us.—England in short was looked up to as an example by surrounding Nations, and even her Faction at home were reduced to the miserable alternative of complaining unjustly of the non-attendance of Ministers on a Civic feast—or being silent, a desperate alternative for those who can find occasion of fault, with every thing that tends to enhance the prosperity and Glory of the Country which gave them Birth.

The Allied Sovereigns and their Armies with the exception of those provided for by the Convention of Paris had left France.—The Administration of Louis XVIII. had been strengthened by the Law passed by the Chambers—and the Hydra head of Jacobinism, we now trust, will no longer be discernible in that unhappy Country, which has so properly been visited for its Sins.—The Arrests appear to have been frequent.—The trials of Ney, Lavellette, Linois, Boyer, and others of the same stamp, will immediately commence, and we trust the King will make sufficient examples, to prevent any future revol.—ever bearing in mind the words of his Chamber of Deputies.

Your clemency has been almost unlimited, yet we do not come to ask you to retract it: the promises of Kings ought, we know to be sacred; but we entreat you, in the name of the people who are the victims of calamity, which weight overwhelm them, to order at least that justice shall march where clemency has stopped.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MARCH 20, 1816.

[From the Government Gazette Extra] General Order by the Governor General.

in Council. FORT WILLIAM, The Military operations against the State of

Nigaul having been brought to a triumphant close, The Governor General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this Campaign has been so freely and decisively terminated.

The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major General Sir David Ochterlony have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the Troops, that vigor united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties, which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

Brigadier Kelly, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier Nicol, by the judicious and active management of his column, have entitled themselves to a distinction beyond the praise of that order which they share in common with the rest of the Army; and the Governor General in Council assures them, that he duly estimates their exertions.

Lieutenant Colonels Miller, Burnett, and O'Halloran, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that the Governor General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

To particularize others where all have merited applause to highly, would entail the objection, that wherever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor General in Council therefore entrusts the Staff, the Officers, Native as well as European, the Non-Commissioned Officers, and the Soldiers of the Dinapore Division to be persuaded, that he contemplates with admiration the patience under uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage, manifested by all descriptions in the Division. The whole of that Force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State, and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

Any, the most limited, loss of such brave men must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant Tirrell, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young Officers how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a Subaltern rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives, with which the service has been accomplished, is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance, which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operations.

The management of the Medical Departments attending the Field-Force, was truly honorable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

These acknowledgements ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually serving with the Divisions employed during the two Campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

The admirable management of Lieutenant Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumfaine, in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

To Lieutenant Colonel Egan and the Officers under him in the Adjutant General's Department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander in Chief's Orders, devolved the principal labor of detail in the preparation of the Troops for the Field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt. Though circumstances did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other Staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter Master General and Deputy Quarter Master General, of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, were multiplied and extraordinary in a season of such active and extensive arrangement.

The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor General in Council is satisfied, must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the Forces during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprises. The Governor General in Council therefore feels it but justice to include the Officers of those Departments in this profession of the high approbation with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the Force on actual service in the late War.

The nature of the Country and the climate were so novel to the Native Troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances; and the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has therefore determined, that Silver Medals shall be presented to every Native Officer who actually served within the Hills, and to as many of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as shall be recommended by the Commanders of their respective Battalions for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of the duty.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. MARCH 16, 1816.

The Honorable Edward Gardner, Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nepal.
Mr. Gerard Wellesley, First Assistant to the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Nepal.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 22, 1816.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Philan, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Cuttack, vice Nichollis, deceased.

The following General Statement of Levies imposed by Bonaparte, shows that the contribution of the Allies bears no proportion to what had been previously endured by the countries subdued by France. But it is natural that a nation accustomed to being supported in its splendor by the plunder of other states should feel impatience under the thral of a successful enemy. It is not however, by such comparisons that the contribution of the Allies is to be defended. The grounds which authorize that measure are not those of capacity and aggression.

LEVIES IN FRANCE.

A Proclamation of the King of France, dated the 15th of August, has been published, stating the inadequacy of the contribution to be raised in Paris by the Ordinance of the 20th of July for the extraordinary expenses of the present emergency, and authorizing that city to impose on itself, in addition to the land tax of the years 1816 and 1817, a further sum of 2,034,000 francs; and in addition to the tax on personal property during the same period, a further sum of 970,000 francs for the same purpose.

The French begin now to call out and complain of the Allies; but they are too impudent in their assertions, to unjust in their conclusions, and too loud in their complaints that, nothing but a plain statement of facts can set the matter right.

The contribution yet to be levied, of which they complain, is stated at 600 millions of francs, or 25 millions sterling. Let this, which is only a late and very inadequate resolution, be compared with the contributions levied, without any right, by the French on other countries. Then let us add the expenses occasioned to her nations by these wars of aggression, and we shall be able to judge whether they have reason to complain.

CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED BY THE FRENCH IN ENGLISH MONEY.	
Requisitions in Flanders, Brabant and Holland, in 1794 and 1795.	14,000,000
By Bonaparte in Italy at different times.	17,000,000
In Brabant, Flanders, and Holland, during the conquest.	48,000,000
In the Austrian dominions.	15,000,000
In Prussia.	25,000,000
In Hainburgh, Hanover, Westphalia, Saxony, &c.	23,000,000
In Spain and Portugal, before and after the war.	35,000,000
	175,000,000

This is something more than seven times the requisition of which the French so bitterly complain.

In comparison to the expenses occasioned, and damage done, great as this sum appears, it is but small.

EXPENSE TO ITALY.	
Flanders, Brabant, and Holland.	27,000,000
Austria.	70,000,000
Prussia.	25,000,000
Russia.	15,000,000
Spain and Portugal.	50,000,000
Hainburgh, Hanover, &c.	35,000,000
England, in loans and new taxes.	700,000,000
	958,000,000

£1,133,000,000

This is something more than forty-five times the amount of this terrible contribution now announced!!!

The Allies who had lost and suffered so much, after bearing the French, and taking their capital last year, forgave, with unexampled generosity, all that was past, in hopes that there would be peace and safety in future. But how did the French act in return for this generosity? They recalled and supported Bonaparte, for the express purpose of renewing the attacks on the allies. They supported him till he failed, and then abandoned him; and now they tried a second time to cajole and flatter their conquerors; but not succeeding they cry out about injustice and cruelty—we see with what reason.

The above calculations are under the mark, particularly the expenses incurred by England, and, observe, nothing is put down for the blood that has been shed; which, indeed, does not admit of being estimated in money.

THE MORNING POST, Oct. 30.

The following has been issued from the Secretary of State's Office for the War Department, in Downing-street:

SIR—I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 24th, that His Majesty's Government have it under consideration whether it may be advisable to afford next year some degree of encouragement to persons willing to proceed as settlers to the British Provinces in North America, and that as soon as this question shall be decided, I will not fail to communicate the advantages which it is proposed to hold out to them, but I think it right now to apprise you that whatever determination may be ultimately come to upon this question, no grants of land will henceforth be given to these Provinces to non-residents, beyond what the means of the parties offering to proceed thither may enable to cultivate.—I am, your most obedient humble servant, &c."

THE MORNING POST, Nov. 7.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Prince Blucher does not leave till the day after to-morrow. He had a few days since severely hurt one of his arms.

M. Valois is now engaged in executing a bust of her Royal Highness the Duchesse of Angouleme, who honours him by sitting for that purpose.

The Allies withdraw their sick from the places which they are no longer to occupy. This accounts for the arrival of several wag-gons of wounded at Paris. The Austrians are received at the military hospital of Val de Grace; the Prussians and Dutch are in the civil hospitals.

The shambles of the Route, which served for a hospital before the entrance of the fore-

ign troops into Paris, were evacuated yesterday morning, and the sick were transferred to the Hotel Dieu. The burghers had made application for this establishment to be restored to its original destination, but the Commander of the English and Brunswick troops has just transformed it into barracks for the corps under his orders.

Postscript to the Gazette de France, Nov. 5.

It is reported that a great number of the faculties in the Departmental Academies have been suppressed.

We hear that General Drouet was arrested yesterday in the place of his concealment in Paris.

A severe epidemical distemper now rages in the vicinity of Chateau.

A detachment of sixty men marched, on the 17th October, from the Castle of Perpignan to Elbe, a village at three leagues distance, in order to disarm the inhabitants. This was effectually done. A great number of muskets, sabres, pistols, and swords were taken, together with two tri-coloured flags.

General Linois, who lately landed in France was brought yesterday to the Abbey. The General Boyer has been also conducted to the same prison.

Marseilles, Oct. 27.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme arrived yesterday within our walls.

THE MORNING POST, Nov. 3.

The Lyra ship has been paid off at Deptford, and recommissioned by Captain Basil Hall. She is fitting there to accompany the Alceste frigate, Captain Murray Maxwell, with an embassy to China.

THE MORNING POST, Nov. 6.

The new calamity which in the death of Murat has befallen the Party, seems to be severely felt, if we may judge from the embarrassment of the writers in the "Talents" Gazette, who seem quite confounded, and wholly at a loss what to say on the subject. They describe the unfortunate malefactor to have been, if not in alliance with this country, in a state of approximation to it, and then we are entertained with a few trashy comparisons, and a feeble attempt to throw dirt at the legitimate Sovereigns of Europe and the Ministers of England.

All this is so perfectly in character, that it is impossible for us to take offence at the absurdities which escape the writers in question, while contemplating the degradation which has fallen on them and their friends. It is a pity they could not muster up sufficient fortitude to pronounce poor Joachim's funeral oration in a bold tone. When they spoke of him as our Ally, they might very gracefully have enlarged upon the important benefits which the great powers of Europe have derived from his co-operation; his very flattering description of the generosity of England which appeared in the Proclamation he issued, while marching to make war on her most intimate Allies, might have suggested one topic calculated to awaken our sympathies; and the "most important State Papers," which made so splendid a figure in the columns of the "Talents" Gazette last year, were surely sufficient to entitle him to this mark of their consideration.

It is really matter of regret, that they should suffer their favourite hero to descend thus unnoticed to the grave. Endeared to them, as he was, by that magnanimity of soul, which, trained in the school of Carnot, always knew how to pay court to the powers that be, their grief should attend the celebration of his obsequies, and they ought anew to lament the error which led him to make war on Austria, the ally of England, by mistake, in consequence of which he found too late, that Bonaparte, his old master, was not the man he had taken him to be, and that his (Murat's) secret operation with the exile of Elba, though pulled off in the best style in some of the English Papers, could not avert the ruin of the invincible Child of Victory, nor save himself from being hauled from the Throne on which he had presumed to sit. "The Talents" will prove themselves very ungrateful for all the interesting documents he permitted to be forwarded to them, if they do not offer something in his favour, as a parting token of their love. At least they may protest against his execution as illegal. They may contend that the present King of Naples had no right to try and condemn the Ex-King, as the latter had never sworn allegiance to Ferdinand; and hence the principle that a foreigner may, with impunity, arm the subjects of any legitimate Monarch against his authority, will be consecrated; and thus a precedent may be established in favour of Bonaparte, now that he is no longer acknowledged as a Sovereign, should he ever find means again to transport himself to France.

If those for whose use we have thrown out this hint, should not find it exactly to their purpose, there is yet another which occurs to us, and which is much at their service. To prove that the Ex-King of Naples was illegally put to death, can they not assume that he was a part of Madame Murat's private property, and that this, as it was placed under the protection of the British flag by the treaty concluded with Prince Caraccioli, could not be touched without offence to England? For suffering this we are decidedly of opinion, there would be fair subject for a Parliamentary charge against Ministers as any of the Party have been able to bring forward for a long time. The murder of Joachim, of the transportation of Bonaparte, we particularly recommend to Mr. Brougham. Either of them would furnish fine matter for an opening rigmarole at the commencement of the ensuing Session of Parliament.

At the late Lincolnshire stuff Ball, which was instituted for the encouragement of that manufacture, most of the Ladies wore muslins; this is not much unlike the Barbers who went to St. James's some years ago, to petition his Majesty to wear a wig, and most of them actually appeared with their own hair dressed and powdered.

THE MORNING POST, Nov. 9.

THE SIR WILLIAM CURTIS PACKET.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE ABOVE VESSEL. RAMSGATE, Nov. 6.—Yesterday arrived here the Lord Liverpool packet, from Ostend, which port she left on Saturday afternoon; brought several officers and other passengers. By this vessel we learn there are hopes of the Sir William Curtis packet being got off. Letters are also received by the Liverpool (addressed to the owners of the Ramsgate packet), from passengers who were on board the Sir William Curtis when she struck, and who are very desirous of exculpating

Captain Falera, the commander, from any blame or inattention to the vessel, or of the lives of the passengers on board, and, therefore, unsolicited, have written to the Ramsgate packet owners, an account of this disastrous circumstance.

The Sir William Curtis packet sailed from Ramsgate for Ostend on Friday evening, Oct. 27, about nine o'clock, fine weather at that time, but afterwards becoming unfavourable, she did not arrive at Ostend until Sunday morning, too late to get in that tide. In the afternoon a most severe gale sprung up at Easterly, which made a great sea at the entrance of the harbour. At seven o'clock the light was hoisted on the east pier, which denoted a sufficient depth of water for the packet to enter; but Captain Falera being determined, if possible, to avoid any risk, delayed making for the harbour until nine o'clock, when the vessel struck on the ground, about fifty yards distant from the pierhead, and after an attempt was then made to get the boat out, but she stove, and the vessel filled with water. At this moment Captain Falera attempted to fasten a rope to the piles, that the passengers might by that means be assisted; but in endeavouring to accomplish this, Captain Falera was washed overboard by a tremendous wave, and it was with great difficulty that he got on shore and saved his own life. At this moment it is most probable that the unfortunate ladies were washed off the deck also. The steward of the ship caught hold of Miss Carleton with one hand, and with the other held by one of the piles, when she was heeled, and his leg was jammed against the piles, and he could keep his hold of the lady no longer, and she sunk and was seen no more. This man remained on the piles from nine until two o'clock in the morning, before he could get extricated from his situation. I believe that his thigh was broken. Colonel Kinnaird was one of the passengers, and got on shore from the piles considerably hurt; several others escaped in the same way. Mrs. Carleton (mother of Lord Dorchester) and the daughter, a young lady upwards of twenty, and their female servant, unfortunately perished. The body of Mrs. Carleton (only) had been found at the time the Liverpool left Ostend; the young lady and female servant had not been picked up on Saturday last.

No endeavours were wanting either by the Captain or Mate to save the unfortunate passengers that perished, and their exertions on this melancholy occasion were highly meritorious, although not attended with the desired success. The Captain's not endeavouring to make the harbour of Ostend in the morning is universally acknowledged to be good judgment, as he would then have been sure to have lost his vessel. Nothing but a most severe gale coming on at the time he made the harbour, caused this dreadful accident. The passengers, from whom the account is received, say, that their only motive of writing this statement is to clear the Captain and Mate of the Sir William Curtis Packet from blame, as no blame whatever can be alleged against them. Besides the unfortunate female sufferers before mentioned, there was a young man, perished, who was brother, it is said, to a person that was lost in the Lord Wellington, Dover packet, near Ostend, a few months since.

To the very extraordinary circumstance of there being several feet less water at the Pier Head on Sunday, then there was the day before at the same time, and the being deceived by the light being hoisted, under the idea of there being the same depth of water as usual, this dreadful accident may be chiefly attributed. Letters from Flushing also mention the same circumstance as very extraordinary, of there being three feet less water at that place on Sunday evening, then there were twelve hours before, owing to the gale coming on so rapidly from the eastward.

THE OBSERVER Oct. 30.

Last night a Flanders Mail arrived, with papers and letters to the 25th inst. We extract the principal provisions of the Convention agreed to between this country and the King of the Netherlands, relative to the commerce of the Dutch Colonies ceded to Great Britain in 1814. A copy of the Convention was submitted to the Second Chamber, at the Hague, in the Sitting of last Tuesday.

Second Chamber of the States General, Sitting of October 24.

Hague, Oct. 24.—After the approbation of the process verbal, a message from the King was read, by which his Majesty transmits to their High Mightinesses an authentic copy of the Convention, concluded at London the 21st August this year ratified on the 23d of the same month by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and on the 28th of September by his Majesty the King of Great Britain, concerning the commerce with the Colonies in the West Indies, ceded to Great Britain in 1814. The advantages stipulated by the different articles of this Convention are of a nature to diminish the regret which the cession must naturally excite. All the inhabitants of the Netherlands actually possessing plantations in Demerary, Essequibo, or Berbice, or to whom these plantations are mortgaged, as well as those who shall acquire them hereafter, have and shall have the right of navigation and commerce there upon the same footing as the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. They are permitted to employ there till the end of the year 1821, Ships, the owners of which are subjects of his Britannic Majesty or the King of the Netherlands, without distinction, in respect to the place they have been built, and without any limitation, in regard to the sailors by whom they are manned; but after the expiration of these said five years, trade cannot be carried on except in vessels built in the Netherlands, and of which the Captain and three-fourths of the crew must be subjects of the King of the Netherlands.

The King retains the right of fixing, both on the importation of the production of these Colonies into his European States, and upon the exportation, such duties as he may think fit; and duties levied in the Colonies shall be the same for the trade of the Netherlands as for that of Great Britain.

The King's subjects, proprietors in the said Colonies shall have full liberty to go there, and return, and to dispose of their property.

at their pleasure. Lastly, the Society called the Society of Berberis, shall recover possession of the four plantations of which it was deprived twenty years ago. The Chamber, conformably to the 58th article of the Constitution, received the message. The Convention is to be printed, distributed to the Members, and deposited in the archives.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Italy, dated Sept. 24. From which I am advised at the Lake of Como, the residence of the Princess of Wales. I have seen her Royal Highness several times upon the water; she spends several hours every day upon the Lake. The house has all the appearance of a Palace, and is furnished in the most splendid manner; but her Royal Highness is adding a wing to it, and furnishing it quite new, partly in the English, and partly in the French taste. There is an Austrian guard of honour, of about 25 or 30 men, constantly posted at the gate. She has made a private road from the house to the village of Como. Every thing seems to indicate that her Royal Highness purposes making it her place of residence for a considerable time. A grand ball was given in honour of her Royal Highness at the village of Como, during the time that we happened to pass there. This was done as a mark of respect previous to her departure, which was fixed for the 28th of this month (Sept.) She goes first to the Grecian Isles, and from thence to Constantinople, where she proposes spending the winter. Strangers are not admitted, without particular orders, to see the house and demerit. Her Royal Highness, and the persons of her suite, are extremely popular, with the exception of Master —, her little protégé, who is described as a very ill-behaved and refractory young gentleman: his dress and appointments are quite princely. He has about richly decorated and lined with scarlet, for his own use. Lord Sandwich occupies a most beautiful mansion a little higher on the Lake, where he has lived for some months back.

ST. HELENA.

To meet the difficulty of procuring for Buonaparte a suitable residence at St. Helena, the architect for the Ordnance Department has nearly completed, at Woolwich, not a wooden house, as has been mentioned, but a timber frame-work, intended to form a structure, in the Grecian style, of above 120 feet in length, containing fourteen windows, and a fine open corridor. The depth of the building is about 100 feet, with a back corridor, almost making the whole structure square. It is two stories high, and will have an elegant cottage appearance. The ground floor of the right division of the house contains Buonaparte's apartments. In the centre of this wing is his drawing-room, which, as well as the other apartments for his accommodation, is spacious, being 30 feet in length, by a breadth of 20. This proportion runs through the whole. Next is his dining-room, with an adjoining library; behind which is an spacious billiard-room. His bedroom, dressing-room, and bath, are of course connected. The left division of the edifice contains spacious and well suited apartments for the Officers of his suite. The rear comprises the servants' and store-rooms. The kitchen is detached from the regularly building, and yet perfectly convenient to the dining-room, without communicating any offensive fumes to the principal range of rooms. The hall is plain, and merely furnished with seats. The corridor will furnish a cool and shaded promenade.

The following is a description of the furniture which has been ordered by Government to be provided for this mansion:—

The drawing-room is coloured with various shades of green. The curtains are Pomona green, made of light silk taboret, bordered with full green velvet, and edged with a gold-coloured silken twist or gimp, to correspond. The green silk forms a fine ground for the border, and the style in sitting up the upholstery is new, chaste, and simple; the curtain rings are concealed under a matted gold cornice, enclosing the rod on which they run. The supports are gilt and carved, papyrus, and the green velvet folds form into the architecture of the room by falling in straight lines at each side of the windows, were they draw smooth and compact, without interesting the progress of those two useful but often excluded properties of nature, air and light. The centre table is formed out of one piece of exquisitely veined British oak, polished in the very highest degree of perfection. The pier table is of the same timber and quality, inlaid with a slab of the *verd antique* marble of Moza, from Mr. Bullock's quarry at Anglesea, the only place in which this precious material is now found, and surmounted by a pier-glass, with a frame of gold and ebony. The chairs in this department correspond with the tables. There are also two Greek sofas with footstools; these are peculiarly elegant, being incircled with highly finished or *moussor* ornaments. The carpets are of the Brussels texture, in shades of olive, brown, and amber colours finely calculated to harmonize with the tone of decorations in the room. The walls are of light tints of pea, green, with beautiful ornamented panels in Arabesque gold. The colours ascend from the darker shades upon the ground, until they are lost in the cream colour of the ceiling. This produces a harmony in the decorations, which is in the highest degree elegant. One of the drawing-room recesses is to be filled up by a piano-forte and a few tasteful chandeliers and candelabras are occasionally introduced with a pleasing effect.

For the dining room there is provided a neatly finished table, supported by substantial claws and pillars, capable of being divided to suit a company of from six to fourteen. The side-board intended for the Imperial plate is pure and simple in its construction and decoration. The wine-cooler is of bronze and rich wood, and

shaped after the fashion of the Greek Bacchantian vase. The chairs are plain. The curtains are of layered-coloured silk lace and cord. The carpet and walls are shaded with the same colours, falling into blues, with a black and brown relief; the latter, of various hues, pervade the room.

The library is fitted up in the Etruscan style, with a number of dwarf bookcases. The curtains are of a new material, composed of cotton, which produces the appearance of fine cloth. The library tackle is particularly elegant, and mechanical ingenuity has been laboriously applied to furnish it with desks and drawers, suited to every convenience of study and accommodation.

The sitting-room is fitted up with several plain cabinets, formed of ebony, inlaid with polished brass; the carpets are ethereal blue, intermingled with black. The bed-room contains a high canopy bedstead, with curtains of fine straw-coloured muslin, and lilac draperies of Persians the entire edged with a gold-coloured fringe ornament. The bedstead encloses a curious mosquito net, formed of silk web, embossed with transparent rich drapery. The dressing-room possesses the usual conveniences required by taste and comfort. The adjoining bath is marble-lined, and so constructed that it can admit either hot or cold water.

The table services have been provided by Mr. Bullock from the most eminent manufacturers in the kingdom, and consist of the fairest, though not the most extravagant specimens of British proficiency in the various walks of mechanism and art. There is one breakfast set of ware, one dinner set, two deserts (one of china, the other of glass), one tea and one for supper. The following are among the principal manufacturers who were employed to assist in providing this extensive and varied order. Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, the Plate; Bolton, of Soho, the Plated Goods; Parker and Perry, of Fleet-street, the Glass; Wedgwood, the ware; Broadwood, the Music; Wormsley and Gott, of Leeds, the Cloth; Struts, of Derby, the Hosiery; the Great Manufacturers of Manchester, the Cotton and Damask; Bennett, of Coleraine, and Richardson of Lisburn, the Irish Linen (of the finest quality).

The sets of china are selected from different manufacturers throughout the kingdom. An immense quantity of stationary is also to be sent. The Cargo will weigh nearly 500 tons—it will be divided into about 400 packages, and several artisans are to accompany it, for the purpose of fitting up the establishment at its destination.

A letter received from a young Frenchman, at Caen, in Normandy, says, his father has 185 Russians with their horses quartered upon him!

A curious kind of literary warfare is carrying on between the Editors of the Morning Chronicle and the Courier; in which we must candidly admit that the first of these gentlemen appears at present to have the worst of the fray. The Chronicle accuses his adversary of being bribed, or rather influenced, for we believe that is the fashionable term, to take the part of the Bourbons by the present of a diamond snuff box from the King of France. The Courier, however, retorts by asserting that the Chronicle was influenced to take the part of the last Administration by a place. Thus these two champions speak of each other.

Chronicle—“In Paris they rarely speak of presents of diamond snuff-boxes to foreign Editors; and we have received an Imprimptu on the rumour, which is attributed to the pen of the Editor of the Courier (Independent), of whom the Dictionnaire des Immobiles, in answer to the Dictionnaire des Girouettes, says, that ‘he has never changed his principles.’”

The Chronicle then gives the Imprimptu, which is a little French piece of poetry of eight lines, and which the Courier thus freely translates:—

A Snuff Box rich in diamonds and gold,
(When given by those who sway o'er millions bold)
May from some careless Writers, it is true,
Earn for the Donor a good word or two;
But me, the gaudy gewgaw would not please—
What's in a Box, but Snuff to make one sneeze?
No, no—a more substantial gift must grace
My efforts, Grenville—give me a good place.
This, alas, the Chronicle Editor did receive under the Grenville Ministry, and thus has laid himself open to the murderous assaults of his potent enemy.

Really some of our brother journalists seem seriously to believe that John Bull can swallow any thing, since they gravely state that Bonaparte, amongst whose sins gluttony cannot be numbered, every morning takes for breakfast a beef or rump steak, (certainly very attainable at sea,) and two bottles of claret!—When will the age of hoaxing terminate?

The changes which have taken place in the Spanish Ministry since the death of General Porlier, have by no means made any difference in the Principles or conduct of that government.

WEYMOUTH—OCTOBER 26th.

On Tuesday morning her Royal Highness the Prince Charlotte bathed, attended by Mrs. Campbell, and after walking on the Esplanade, retired to the King's Lodge.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCTOBER 23th 1815. Dispatches, of which the following are copies have been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. G. C. B.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PARIS, OCT. 8th, 1815. My Lord—I have the honour to inclose a list of Officers upon whom his Majesty the King of the Low Countries has conferred decorations of different classes of the Wilhelm's Order, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.—I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.
THIRD CLASS WILHELM'S ORDER.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.
Major-General Sir Colq. Grant, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir George Cooke, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir James Kempt, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir William Dornber, K. C. B.
Major-General Sir Per. Maitland, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-General Charles Count Alten, K. C. B.
FOURTH CLASS WILHELM'S ORDER.
Honorable Colonel Stewart, 1st Guards.
Colonel Era. Hepburn, 3d Guards.
Colonel Fred. Arentscheidt, 3d Hussars.
Colonel A. B. Clifton, 1st Dragoons.

Honorable Lieutenant-Col. W. Elphinstone, 35d Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Tripp.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Broke, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Berkeley, K. C. B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nixon, 1st Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mittlebury, 68th Foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Harris.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ross, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Colonel Busche, 1st Light Batt. K. G. L.
Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Baring, 2d Light Bat. K. G. L.

Head Quarters, Paris, Oct. 8th 1815

My Lord—I have the honour to inclose a list of Officers upon whom his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of the Order of St. Anne, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness's for his permission for them to wear the same.—I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst.
WELLINGTON.
SECOND CLASS OF ST. ANNE.
Col. Fred. Von Arentscheidt, 51st Hussars, K. G. L.
Lieutenant-Col. Robert Torrens, West India Regt.
Lieutenant-Col. John Warren, 3d A. G.
Lieutenant-Col. Charles Beckwith, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. William Campbell, A. Q. M. G.
Lieutenant-Col. Colin Campbell, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant-Col. Arthur Clifton, 1st Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Col. John Hicks, 32d Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. Wm. Elphinstone, 35d Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. H. Mitchell, 51st Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. A. G. Norcott, 68th Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. A. Cameron, 84th Foot.
Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Clarke, 2d Dragoons.
Lieutenant-Col. Sir John May, K. C. B. Roy. Artil.
Lieutenant-Col. Sir Hew Ross, K. C. B. Roy. Artil.
Lieutenant-Col. Sir Rob. Gardiner, K. C. B. Roy. Ar.
Lieutenant-Col. Sir Wm. Gosum, K. C. B. Roy. Ar.
Lieutenant-Col. John Bull, Royal Artillery.
Major Edward Kelly, 2d Life Guards.
Major A. McDonald, Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters, Paris, Oct. 8th 1815

My Lord—I have the honour to annex a further list of General Officers upon whom his Majesty the Emperor of Prussia has conferred the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

Major-General Sir John Byng.
Major-General Sir Frederick Adam.
Major-General Sir Denis Pack.
Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian.
I have, &c. WELLINGTON.
The Earl Bathurst.

Whitehall, October 31, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Honorable Lieutenant General Rowland Baron Hill, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hill of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone and Hardwicke, in the county of Salop, and in default of such issue, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of his late brother John Hill, of Hawkestone, in the said county of Salop, Esq. deceased.

THE MORNING POST,—Nov. 1.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MINT.

Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in the works at the Mint. The flames were first seen to issue from what is called the shaking machine room, situate on the south of the building, which forms an oblong square. This being the place where the specie is dried, it is supposed that the quantity of fuel which composed the fire in that room was too great, and that having penetrated through the funnel of the apartment, the roof and adjoining building caught the element. The utmost alarm was naturally excited at the threatened destruction of this immense concern, and every exertion made to arrest the progress of the fire. The engine of the establishment was immediately put into play, and two of the Tower engines also speedily arrived to assist. There were soon followed by a number of others, but before their exertions could be brought into action, the fire had communicated to the gold room, from thence to some counting-houses, and eventually to the silver or rolling room, on the eastern side of the square. The engines were ably worked by the firemen, assisted by a great number of artificers and others from the Tower. The flames, however, for nearly two hours proved irresistible, and in a short time the eastern and southern wings of the building were completely unroofed, and the interior totally destroyed. In these were contained the great machinery of the works, including the 10, 15, and 3-horse power engines. The whole of the machinery, therefore, may be said to have been demolished. The melting department, on the north side, escaped uninjured, as did also the drying room, situate behind that part of the building where the fire commenced. The moneyer's hall and offices also escaped with little injury. During the fire several ingots were taken from the ruins red hot; and there was also discovered in one of the rooms, where the fire had been got under,

nearly a ton and a half of copper, in stivers; half stivers, &c. which had not been much damaged.

The loss sustained by the destruction of such a concern, including all the implements, machinery, &c. of this great national establishment, is scarcely calculable; it is however, estimated at least to amount to 60 or 80,000*l.*

The entire of the magnificent pile, in front of the manufactory, remains uninjured.

THE MORNING POST,—Nov. 4.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE FARMERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
We learn that the Tenants of the Marquis of Buckingham have sent in a Petition, urging the necessity of a reduction of their rents, on the score of the low price of produce; to which the answer given was, that the Marquis could not at present say any thing to it; that, on the meeting of Parliament, some measures would be brought forward which might relieve them.

We shall hear, with a regret bordering on indignation, that Parliament interferes to raise the prices on the Public, who have so long, and so patiently, borne all the weight of the consequences of so unprecedentedly costly a war, against the pressure of which thousands of industrious individuals, after struggling in vain, have sunk into a premature grave. But this petition we regard as the most intemperate it is possible to conceive, for Buckinghamshire is a Dairy Country, and whatever else may happily have been reduced in price, butter, at least, has not fallen!

THE MORNING POST,—Nov. 11.

PARTY CANDOUR AND PERSPICUITY.
The spirit of party is put to sad shifts, to show itself with effect. The “Talent Gazette” having none of its old subjects of complaint to go on with, yesterday ventured on a novel charge against Ministers. Instead of complaining of their incompetence—of their corruption, and of their having ruined the country, it is now content to condemn them for not going to a Lord Mayor's Feast!

The following paragraph at the close of their account of the preceding day's festival, will be read with much interest, and it is to be hoped the “glaring impropriety” which it reprehends will be seriously looked into:—

“None of his Majesty's Ministers chose to show the usual mode of attention to the Corporation by their presence, though the Lord Mayor is chosen in the regular order of the routine: Do they mean, by this glaring impropriety, to give a tone and fashion to factious distinctions, instead of being the first, as they ought to be, to show becoming respect to the established Magistracies of the country?”

It is proper the public should know that this constitutional reproach was immediately preceded by a list of the names of the Company present at Guildhall, and among them were those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor! We are a little at a loss to guess how those who inserted the list in question could write the paragraph we have quoted. The only way we can account for it, is by supposing the article was prepared in anticipation of the circumstance which it purports to have been written upon, and it was subsequently thought a pity to throw aside an essay of such exquisite point, merely because there was no foundation for it, feeling after all it cautioned as much truth and correct information as most of the articles which usually proceed from the pens of our patriotic scribes.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The Ministers of the Allied Powers have come to a resolution, that, in order to remove every thing that might excite disturbance in France and in Europe, the individuals comprehended in the ordinance of the King of France, of the 24th of July, can only fix themselves in the three monarchies of Austria, Russia, & Prussia, were they will be subjected to individual superintendance. They are not to reside in any part of Italy.

General Hullin, who was arrested in the department of the Aisne, and brought to Paris, has been sent to Cosne in the Nievre, there to remain till the Chamber have decided on the fate of those comprehended in the ordinance of the 24th of July.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

It is said, that the Court of France, from motives of economy, will for some time have Ministers only of a second rank at the different foreign Courts.

Two great trials are at last about to fix the public attention. The trial of Marshal Ney will commence on Saturday or Monday next, in the Hall of the Court of Assizes. The Marquis will be tried by a Court Martial, having Marshal Massena for president. The other trial,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1815.

(Continued from the last Page.)

of Court Lavalette, ex director of the Court, and will commence in the same hall on the 16th instant. The first president, M. de Lavalette, will himself preside in Court. The late General Huart will open the proceedings.

It is said, that the Prince Regent has made a present to his Majesty, Louis XVIII. of a Regiment of Scottish infantry!! (Gazette de France.)

The King of Naples, in acknowledgment of the services rendered to his Crown at the Congress of Vienna, by Prince Talleyrand, has presented him with a duchy, which Prince Talleyrand, with the permission of the King, has accepted.

The Journal des Debats contradicts, as from authority, the report that the Grand Duke of Baden intended to place a corps of his troops in the pay of England, in order to be sent to India. The blood of his people, it is added, is too precious to the Grand Duke, to become the subject of such a degrading traffic.

The Duke of Berry is slightly indisposed. His Royal Highness has not for some days visited his apartments.

The ministers of the foreign powers, who in a day or two will sign the definitive convention with France, will set off next week. Prince Metternich alone will remain here some time longer. Prince Hardenburg and Baron Humboldt will proceed to Franckfort, to be present on the 1st of December, at the opening of the Germanic Diet; Count Coltz will continue to reside here as ambassador from Prussia, till the return of Baron Humboldt to Berlin. M. Jusius Gruner sets off directly for Vienna, where he is appointed ambassador to Austria.

It has been said for some days past, that the marriage of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, with the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg will take place.

The following are the names of nine Colonels of departmental legions:—M. de Saporra; Cores-du-nord, M. Dubreuil; M. de Saporra; Cores-du-nord, M. Dubreuil; M. de Saporra; Cores-du-nord, M. Dubreuil; M. de Saporra; Cores-du-nord, M. Dubreuil; M. de Saporra; Cores-du-nord, M. Dubreuil.

There are only 12 more Colonels to be appointed.

Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Valence on the 24th, and at Avignon on the 25th. In these places he was received with demonstrations of respect and attachment.

On the 24th Oct. by orders from Lieut. Count Richard, the articles with the mark, found deposited in the mill-azines of Toulouse, were burnt amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, the spectacle had drawn together.

FRANCE.—Nov. 2, 1815.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

The Duke of Angouleme arrived at Valence on the 24th, and at Avignon on the 25th. In these places he was received with demonstrations of respect and attachment.

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since the period of our last calamities. It appears to me equally worthy of our admiration. Which of us did not shudder at his danger, when the sinister report reached you, that the victim of his intrepidity, of his desire to meet and combat the Usurper, and of preserving from his iron yoke the fine provinces of the South he had fallen into snares which the noble confidence of his generous soul had disdained to suspect? After having seen him fight like a son of Henry IV., can we fail to recognize in him the descendant of St. Louis and Francis I? When a prisoner amidst rebellious soldiers, he rose the higher the more they sought to debase him; when I say, he wrote to his august father, with that heroic simplicity the true characteristic of great souls: "I am resigned to my fate; I fear neither death nor imprisonment, let not the King consent to anything unworthy of his crown to deliver me from embarrassment." When that capitulation, the eternal monument of the basest perfidy that ever dishonoured men calling themselves French, was presented to him, he forgot himself, to think only of his friends; and faced to the frightful necessity of signing it he was only anxious to provide for the King, devoted subjects and faithful servants. As he was resigned to our prayer; Providence rescued him from so great a danger; and eternal thanks be to God, the second act of the bloody tragedy of Vincennes did not show cover France with mourning and disgrace. Finding refuge in a hospitable land, all his moments were still consecrated to the service of the King and of France; and strong in the assistance of the faithful Spaniards, he prepared to return speedily to fight for and deliver his country. Anticipated in his plans by the rapidity of events in the north, he returned alone, and all the South fell at this test. How then did he use the unbounded power which he had received from the King, powers subjecting to his orders all the provinces which extend between both seas. Consulting only public opinion, always guided by it, and never by party spirit, his distinctions fell only upon men recommended by their morality, talents, and patriotism—that enlightened patriotism which recognizes power only in legitimacy, which never separates the King from the country, and which is always ready to sacrifice its personal interests, even like to the interests of these two sacred objects. The Prince nominated to civil and military offices, and every one of his selections was confirmed by universal acclamations; his name alone created soldiers, and they will be faithful soldiers. Scarcely a few weeks elapsed, and from Marseilles to Bordeaux, all obeyed the laws of his Majesty, and this without a drop of French blood having been shed. The partisans of the Usurper were rendered incapable of mischief; they only acted in concealment, in which the firmness of the Prince and the enthusiasm he excited in all classes of citizens, had driven them. Scarcely had he returned to the capital, in order to submit to the King, the result of his labours, when the Prince received a mission to preside at the electoral college of Gironde. He departed with Madame & Bordeaux the theatre of his first triumphs, Bordeaux, intoxicated with happiness, felt the shadow of the tutelary angel, of that angelic virtues, misfortunes, & plagues, will doubtless, one day obtain a termination of calamities for that France, which is so dear to her. I shall not, Gentlemen, be so rash as to dare to attempt before you, the eulogy of Madame; that noble character, so long, so painfully tried by misfortune, and who, at the moment of danger, displayed herself with such an admirable energy, is too far above common praise. That Prince, also, would not thank me, if, for a moment, turned away your attention from my important recital of the glory of her august husband. In the midst of the transports which his presence excited, the Prince learns that the two Spanish armies propose to occupy our territory. Whatever confidence he might have in the promises of the King, his cousin, and in the loyalty of the Spanish character, he could not hide from himself that this resolution might be dangerous to the inhabitants of the countries about to be occupied, and that the presence of an army, however friendly, is a calamity for the people in the road of its march. These people besides are those who have just given to the King so many proofs of their fidelity, and even if that were not the case, they were Frenchmen, that was sufficient for him; he flies to their succour with that activity which can only be supported by the necessity of doing good, a necessity so impetuous to the heart of a Bourbon, he runs to the Spanish General, he entreats, he persuades him, and all his wishes are accomplished, and Roussillon, Bearn, Languedoc, and Guyenne, are freed from all their fears. Proud of his success, for he had been the author of happiness, he would not allow any body the satisfaction of acquainting the King with news so conoling in the midst of the pains with which his paternal heart is daily oppressed; and we thought him still occupied on the frontier, when he was in the presence of the King, bringing him the assurance, that his frontiers were free, and that at least a part of his people, could not suffer. This Gentlemen, is what has been done by the Duke d'Angouleme. It is not, that impetuous circumstances have required his zeal? Peace would not have been disturbed in some cities of the South by those deplorable scenes which followed his departure; and which, though exaggerated in the journals, are not less worthy of blame and severe punishment. But what do I say? Already the Prince is far distant; food will the prayers of the faithful inhabitants of the South be granted by his return among them. Calmed by his presence, this good people will feel that they cannot better show their love to the King, than by an entire submission to the laws, and in a respectful expectation of that justice which has been promised to them, by abstaining from culpable excesses, which have already given to his enemies so many pretexts to calumniate him. Let us give ourselves up to this hope, and cast a veil over past faults and misfortunes. It is an act of justice, of respect and love, which I this day claim of you, and I should not wish that such a moment should be troubled by a single expression which could bring a doubt on the sentiment which has dictated these words, but I thought that it belonged to the Chamber of Peers to become the interpreter of the gratitude of all France. I have ill expressed the admiration which I feel for the conduct of the Duke d'Angouleme. But, Gentlemen, you who, as well as myself, have been witnesses of these great events, you can appreciate them, and your hearts will doubtless supply a defect which I

hope you will pardon, who for the first time treat to making a subject.

It is with this confidence that I take the liberty of making the following proposition.

The Chamber of Peers, grateful for the services rendered to France, after having solicited and obtained the permission of the King for that purpose, will vote its thanks to the Duke d'Angouleme, for his conduct in the Southern Departments since the month of March in the present year.

The discussion being opened, several Members demanded the printing of these interesting details. It was ordered.

A general feeling of assent was manifested in favour of the proposition.

Monsieur, being present at this sitting, demanded to be heard, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, pardon the emotion which is excited in the breast of a father by the paucity of a son, worthy of all my love, worthy, I even dare to pronounce, of the love of all France; but he is absent, and cannot express to the assembly the impression which will be made upon him by the proposition submitted to you, and by the reception which it at the moment meets; I ought to be his interpreter; I ought to manifest to you, on this point, my sentiments which I am assured, will be his. He cannot but be filled with the precious testimony of your esteem; but learn all my thoughts;—if my son had had the happiness of displaying against the external enemies of France, that courage which you will honour in his person, such a recompense would be the height of a gratification to me and to him; but a Frenchman, a French Prince, can the Duke d'Angouleme forget that it was against misadvised Frenchmen that he was compelled to fight? And how much did that cruel necessity cost his heart. Allow me then, Gentlemen, to refuse for my son, thanks acquired by such a title. As to the retreat of the Spanish troops, it was not to my son, it was to the whole of the South, that we owe the obligation; it was to the excellent spirit with which those provinces are animated; it was to the devotedness, to the fidelity of France for its King, and to the homage which the noble Spanish character paid to that fidelity, that we owe the retreat of the troops which the King of Spain sent to our frontiers with the most friendly and generous intentions. For these reasons, and appreciating as I ought the reception given to the proposition which has been submitted to you, I move the order of the day on that proposition.

The discourse of Monsieur was interrupted in several places by the applause of the assembly.

They demanded the printing of his speech, of which, however, every Member recollects the expressions, and could, if necessary, supply them to the reporter.

The printing was ordered.

The President said, that, regularly, the Assembly should decide whether the proposition should be taken into consideration; but he thought that he should better meet the wishes of the Chamber by putting to the vote the order of the day demanded by Monsieur.

A Member required, the Chamber, in passing to the order of the day, should state, as the motive of its proceeding, the discourse which it had just heard.

The President observed, that such a proceeding was contrary to rule.

A Member thought, that the rule on such an occasion, might be dispensed with, and proposed, that the passing to the order of the day should be founded on the discourse of Monsieur, and the respect due to the opinion expressed by him.

The order was then adopted.

The Ministers then brought up the project of the law relative to the public safety, which was discussed at great length on the following day.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Sitting of Oct. 26.

After some preliminary business, the minutes of the sitting of the 23rd were read.

M. de Castelbajac.—In that sitting, when we adopted the law relative to the detention of the suspected, a fine movement on the part of the Assembly gave a formal contradiction to the lying reports spread by the Gazette, as to the South. This fact has been omitted in the minutes. I move that it be inserted there.

The President.—The standing orders may be called to order by the President. If that member persists, then the President may direct the call to order to be inserted in the minutes. In case of pertinacity, the assembly orders this intimation, accompanied with censure.

A Member.—It is then the fact which is inserted, but at least the fact should be entered.

The President.—Nothing is stated of the name of the speaker, but of the circumstance itself. Perhaps, in this case of doubt, it will be your opinion, that it is best to confine yourself to the slightest censure.

After some further conversation, M. de Castelbajac agreed to withdraw his motion.

M. de Vaublanc, Minister of the Interior, then mounted the tribune, to propose a law for the re-organization of departmental companies, called companies of reserve. This he described as a force composed of mixed force to be at the disposal of the Prefets. He said, it was, perhaps, owing to the organization of these departmental companies, that the late government was indebted for that internal activity which sometimes astonished Europe. They would be of great use, while the re-organization of the French army was not yet effected.

He then read the plan of the law to the above effect.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.—Sitting of Oct. 26.

The Peers met at two o'clock. The Chancellor took the Chair; the procès verbal of the proceedings of yesterday was arranged and adopted.

The Marquis de Bonnavy, one of the Peers named by the King, on the 17th of August last, took the oath and his seat.

After some further preliminary terms; the opinion of the Chamber was taken, whether the discussion of the plan of law presented yesterday, and examined in the Bureau, should now be proceeded upon, or the plan be referred to a General Committee to report thereon. The Chamber having decided to proceed to the discussion, several Members spoke for and against the measure, which was the plan of law for arresting, and detaining under arrest without the necessity of bringing them to trial, persons charged with certain offences—against the person and family of the King and other political offences specially defined.

[The report of the discussion, which we find in the *Moniteur*, of the 29th, is, of course, the one furnished by the Chamber itself. The names of the Speakers are omitted—the only distinction made is that of first speaker, second speaker, &c.]

The first speaker, without any preamble; entered at once into the consideration of the two main branches into which the question divided itself—the proposed law just? is it necessary?—With respect to the first point, private interests should yield to the general exigency; and even disposed men should be deprived of the means of carrying their plots into effect. If, on discovering a house on fire, and breaking open the doors, to rescue the inhabitants from the flames, a complaint should be made, that these inhabitants were disturbed in their rest, would not such complaint be deemed absurd and ungrateful? On the point of necessity, he appealed to the experience of our late disasters, in proof of the utility of the law as it stood when assisted by confidential agents and factors. The chamber against which conspiracy was directed, served as a bait to the conspirators, and betrayed the government if it should have protected.

The regimen of health will not answer to sickness; and the management of a ship in a storm must be very different from what it is in calm. This speaker voted for the simple adoption of the law as it stood.—The Assembly ordered that his speech should be printed.

The second speaker doubted the justice and the necessity of the measure. It was not necessary, because the responsibility of the Ministers existing as yet; but in principle, the Minister of General Police could in all cases, of his own accord make with impunity all such arrests and detentions as he should deem necessary to the safety of the King and the State. The measure was unjust, because it converted mere suspicious into grounds of charge, and upon these charges legitimated arrests and imprisonments for indefinite periods; unjust because it deprived the accused of the sacred right of being tried,—of being tried by their natural Juges, by Judges not removable, it was unjust in extending over the whole country provisions, which, if necessary any where, could not be necessary every where and yet would be every where applicable, and would be dangerous wherever they were not indispensable. How dangerous would be a law under which any body might be considered as suspected, and all who were suspected liable to be so severely punished! He did not think that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, in England, or the Roman form of *Caveat Conducere*, could be precedents in point, being determined to vote against the measure, he wishes the Chamber, if resolved to adopt it, at least to refer it to a Committee for modification.

A third speaker, convinced of the justice and necessity of the measure, wishes on these very grounds to propose some amendments. First he wished the warrants of arrest and detention to be issued by the Ministers alone, and on their responsibility, by the Prefets; 2d, that the Ministers should, in fifteen days after the passing of the next session, give to the Chambers an account of the acts done by them in virtue of this law; 3d, the liberation of all persons detained who should not have been brought to trial by that time. On these conditions he was prepared to vote for the law. Although a new wording requisite to the second clause, which, as it stood, was explained in a different sense by every different Member of both Chambers.

The assembly ordered that this speech should be printed.

A fourth speaker approved of the law as a temporary measure. I was unable to conceal from ourselves the misgivings, the hopes of a party, to which we owe all our calamities. If the government had possessed, at a recent epoch, the powers now proposed to be granted, could the triumph of crime that occurred have been so easily effected? Let us profit by experience, and let the return of similar mischiefs be prevented by adopting this measure, the inconveniences of which were no by any means to be compared with its advantages. This speech was ordered to be printed.

A fifth speaker, admitting the urgency of the times, and the necessity of confiding in extraordinary powers to the Government; pressed the propriety of defining the Authorities to which the execution of the law should be entrusted. If every local Magistrate was to act upon it or his discretion, it might become vexatious in the extreme.

A sixth speaker thought the safety of the State depended on the adoption of the law. He therefore wished serious attention to the wording of the clause, respecting those who should have the authority of executing it. He thought this authority should rest with the Ministers, subject to an account to a Jury of both Chambers. He condemned the use of the King's name in any measure of justice, other than the exercise of clemency. He recommended deliberation; there was no need of haste, as the police was on the watch when the Chambers deliberated.

This speech is to be printed.

A Member thought the discussion had gone to a sufficient length and that the Committee of Special Examination ought to be named.

Other Members being of a different opinion, the discussion proceeded.

A seventh speaker thought this law coincided with the expression in the address to the King, recommending to his Majesty the rights of justice. The Departments of the departments, whose local knowledge rendered them best qualified to judge, had adopted the measure purely and simply. He wished the Peers to imitate their example.

[The report extended in this way in speeches of notable orators, to a length incompatible with our limits, and indeed productive of little novelty or interest.]

A Peer observed that the indication of the Assembly seemed chiefly influenced by the idea, that the formidable power of ordering arrests would be delegated to an infinity of subordinate officers; while, in his opinion, this power was confined to the few functionaries alone who enjoyed it in virtue of anterior laws, and that the officers of whom he spoke, had merely the right, like all other citizens, of arresting, on hue and cry, an individual taken in the fact, or of issuing, in cases specified to each of them, summonses of appearance or deposit. He begged the Minister of General Police, who was present, to give him information on this subject.

The Minister, after confirming the explanation of the previous speaker, added, that the law contained no innovation in this respect. The power of ordering arrests would continue to rest in the hands which

ified it. The number of magistrates who
armed with it, was not restrained; but it
not be extended. To limit the power to Minis-
ne, and their special delegates, would be to
the object of the law. The crimes which it
proposed to reach, were not committed in the cen-
of the kingdom alone. A spark destined to pro-
a conflagration, might proceed from one of its
extremities, and if orders from a Minister were ne-
cessary to quench it, before they arrived, the fire
might have burst forth. It was necessary to distin-
guish the different kinds of warrants. Those of arrest
would be issued by judges of criminal process, alone
irremovable magistrates. Warrants of summons and
of depot would be issued by other functionaries to
whom the right belonged. Was this what could be
called arbitrary regime, a law of suspected? He
might be allowed to say, that the Government would
not go back to times of crimes and calamities, for ex-
amples applicable to present circumstances, and em-
ploy, in support of legitimate authority, the means
which strengthened usurped power.

The close of the discussion was again called for, but
being opposed by a number of members was again con-
tinued.

A new Speaker observed, that the measure was cal-
led by its enemies a law of terror. Was it not
rather destined to terrify crime? Could the days of
which we live be compared to revolutionary times, or
the reign of the best of kings to the dominion of the
most tyrants?

Another Peer, with a view to obviate the dangers
which might attend the execution of the law in its pre-
sent form, proposed, that the power of issuing warrants
should be continued to the Minister of Police, and
under his orders to the Prefects and Attorneys General.
He quoted the example of England, where, during the
suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the terrible
power thence resulting, could only be exercised by au-
thorities of the first rank, on their own responsibility.
A Speaker in reply to this allusion, adverted to
the fugitives exercised in England in 1715 and 1745
when the Habeas Corpus act was suspended. On ad-
verting to these periods, it would be seen with what
feverish a sedition was put down,—500 individuals
punished with death, a thousand others transported,
four peers sent to the scaffold; and yet this law is charged
with rigour, which, by the side of measures indispen-
sable to the safety of the state, places all the precau-
tions calculated to tranquillize the citizens. The necessity
of the law had been called in question. If facts
did not speak loudly enough, he would invoke in their
support the universal sentiment, which from one end
of France to the other called for a law of repression.
He examined, for a moment, what that man would
have done in circumstances much less weighty who,
lately far on the throne of our Kings. The secrets of
correspondence violated, the interior of houses, of fam-
ilies, violated,—such would have been among the
mildest means employed to calm his iniquity. And
now, when the question was about the guilt of
kings, when the danger would justify the severest
measures, could we reject a proposition as wild as
moderate? We the Peers of France and the heredi-
tary supporters of the monarchy!

After several other speeches, the debate was closed
by the vote. It was then proposed, that the final de-
liberation should take place, without the intervention
of a Central Committee, the cases having been read,
it was conceived already sufficiently difficult.
This proposition was finally adopted notwithstanding
some opposition.—In consequence of the lateness
of the hour, the final deliberation was deferred till next
day, the 27th.

On that day the law was adopted.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THE 25TH OCTOBER.

The discussion on the law relating to seditious cries
being resumed—
M. Chifflet spoke as follows:—I wish to make a few
remarks on one article of the law, which has not been
sufficiently explained. One of our colleagues has pro-
posed to add to the 7th article, the words "wickedly
and with intent to excite to revolt." This addition had
been proposed to the Committee, who, however,
thought proper to dispense with it, in consequence of
the arguments advanced yesterday by M. Pardessus. An-
other of our colleagues has conceived the 7th article
useless, because its object is attained by a law of the
9th. But this article has another object; to punish
agitators, to dissipate the alarms circulated for several
months among the people, and which wickedness
is gratified in keeping up, and which wickedness
these three words—Feudal rights, tithes, and national
property. These words constitute the sole law
which has served to agitate the people; they were em-
ployed in the month of March, and since, in every
proclamation, and in the acts of the federations. The
first words of the Usurper, on his debarkation, were,
that the people were threatened with witnessing the
restoration of tithes and seigniorial privileges.—To
attach the public mind to the government, to trans-
quillize apprehensions—the are the two objects which
it is our duty to propose. If you suffer the pretex-
ts of alarm to exist, our provinces will still be agitated
by disturbers. I vote for the preservation of the article,
with the amendment of M. de Germiny.

M. Michellet.—Two persons prosecuted before an
Assize Court, for one of the offences designated in the
first and second articles, may suffer a different fate, if
there be any shade of distinction in their conduct. One
will undergo the punishment of deportation, the other,
a wretch from the drag of the people, who shall have
addressed himself to an individual of his own class,
will find a more indulgent, and will be acquit-
ted. It is necessary, however, that this last may not
go unpunished, if it appear on inquiry, that he may be
considered guilty of one of those crimes, mentioned in
the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles. I demand that there be
added to the 3d article this regulation:—The Judges
composing the Courts of Assize shall send the pris-
oners acquitted to the Correctional Tribunals, when
they see that they are merely guilty of offences.

The Keeper of the Seals.—The project which the Min-
isters have presented to you, has been considerably
amplified your confidence.—The King hath assented
to their amendments, but the discussion which took
place yesterday, renders some observations necessary.
The two first articles have appeared to several speak-
ers susceptible of modification. One Member has re-
quired to have the deportation extended beyond the
Continent of Europe. This determination would be super-
fluous; it results expressly from the work of the
several speakers, penetrated with the enormity of the
offences, have conceived the punishment disproportion-
ate to it. But we know of crimes still more enor-
mous, and if you would denounce the punishment of
death against these, what could be pronounced against
those offences which are more atrocious?

The Third Article submits the accused to the Court
of Assizes. Several speakers have desired Special
Courts. The following are some reasons capable of
deciding you.
The Military who would enter into the composition of
the Special Courts, have been dispersed. To reesta-
blish these Courts, would require a long and tedious
operation. Several months would elapse before the
organization would be complete.

No person knows better than I, the consequences of
the state of things.

It is proposed to add to the 3d Article, that in case
of acquittal by the Courts of Assize, the prisoners
shall be sent back to the Correctional Tribunals. This
would be superfluous, as such a case is provided for
by the criminal Code.

The amendments which have been proposed to the
7th Article are measures of mildness. It is with a sort
of repugnance that I make any observations tending
to put them aside. I will however, do so.

It would result from the words which are sought to
be introduced into this article, that those who should
have spread alarms, but not with the intent imputed,
would be innocent. One of the Members of the Com-
mittee has seemed to decide for the proposed amend-
ment; but the Committee itself has not judged it ne-
cessary, and has agreed with the Ministers to preserve
the article as it was proposed. The importance of it
has been appreciated.

But, Gentlemen, it is not intended to confound pow-
erless regrets with alarms wickedly spread. Could we
punish, or even blame the regret to those who in the
land of exile, and confined to a simple cabin, re-
member the palace of which they have been deprived
by the revolution? We hope the Chamber will per-
ceive the danger of introducing the proposed amend-
ment. The project of the law will undoubtedly be
adopted in its full extent.

M. Chateauroux.—God forbid that I should wish to
infringe what is even most sacred among men—the rights
of hospitality; but there may arise circumstances when
it would be necessary to banish from France, men,
who, being driven from their own country, bring here
their madness and excess. I demand to add to the
Project the following article:—

"Foreigners declared guilty or accessory to the
crimes provided for by the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th arti-
cles, shall, after the expiration of the punishment, be
placed at the disposal of the Government, to be sent out
of the kingdom.

They shall be deprived of every pension or pay,
civil or military.

M. De Salaberry proposed, that the punishment of
inferior agents should be remitted, in case of their dis-
covering the principal authors, and that the third of the
fine levied in consequence upon the latter should be
given to the informer. He also proposed to add se-
questration of property to perpetual banishment. (This
proposal was heard with murmurs.) I pass.

"to the second article, the act of raising, in pub-
lic places, a flag of civil war; and in such case,
why should we not apply the punishment of death,
as denounced by the 91st article of the penal Code?"

M. De Serres required that there be added to the end
of Article I:—

"That the crimes therein designated should be pun-
ished with death, if followed by any effect, or con-
nected with any conspiracy."

M. Kergorlay.—The plan of law submitted to you
is intended to specify misdemeanours, which were not
mentioned with sufficient precision in the penal code.
The 3th article is directed against a particular class of
conspirators, who hope for success in their guilty de-
signs from the alarms which they excite by raising
doubts respecting the punctual execution of various
articles of the charter.—I cannot find fault with the in-
tention of that article, but I am of opinion, that it
might be better worded. Some persons have proposed
that this article should be couched in such terms as to
afford to the Citizens a new guarantee that the posses-
sors of national domains shall not be molested, and that
the privileges shall not be revived. It is then neces-
sary to give any other guarantee than that of the Charter
itself. If there be men who doubt the intentions of
the King, what guarantee is there that can satisfy
them?

Let us beware, Gentlemen, of entering the future, or
of answering for it, that such a state of things shall
never change. Neither the King nor the Legislative
Chamber have it in their power to give such an assur-
ance. God alone can do that; but he would not,
Would he deprive men of that liberty which he has
given, and which he will continue to them, of making
or setting aside their laws? Nevertheless, we find in
our present institutions a pledge of stability which they
did not formerly possess. Thanks to the division of the
Legislative Power into three distinct branches, the
concurrence of which is necessary for the slightest inno-
vation, we may hope that there will be no innovations, that
I boldly assert, and without fear of contradiction, that
there is nothing to be dreaded from the alarms which
malevolence may attempt to excite; and that those
who will be the most scrupulous to denounce eternal
poverty against others, will be the most resigned to
events which are injurious to their own interest. I
propose therefore to substitute what follows for the
7th article.

"All persons who shall circulate or accredit either
alarms respecting the execution of the Constitutional
Charter and the laws which it has confirmed, or new
tending to alarm the citizens, concerning the stability
of the legitimate authority, and to shake their loyalty
are guilty of seditious acts."

M. Grisolles submitted amendments relative to pecu-
niary fines.
"It is just," said he, "that fines should be propor-
tioned to the means of the delinquents. I propose that
they be fixed at one fifth of their income, and conse-
quently at ten times the amount of their collective con-
tributions. I propose, that culprits who are prisoners
of the State, shall be deprived of one-fifth of their pen-
sions during the time of their confinement."

M. De Serres combated the opinion of the preceding
Speakers, who wished to substitute the punishment of
death for transportation, on the 1st and 2d articles.
As to fines, they cannot be fixed at the excessive rate
proposed, without indirectly re-establishing the princi-
ple of confiscation abolished by the Charter. Confisca-
tion, said the Speaker, has been abolished not as un-
just—for the justice of it could not be disputed—but
because it affords room for arbitrary proceedings; be-
cause the Government, which is the accuser, is inter-
ested in finding the accused guilty.

The closing of the discussion was loudly called for.
The President,—"I must, first, allow the Reporter,
to be heard."

M. Pasquier.—The existing legislation is not only
strong, but extremely rigorous. But it was found de-
ficient in sufficiently reaching the first movements of
sedition. This is the object proposed by the present law.
Almost all the cases pointed out in the proposed amend-
ments, are to be found in our laws. The end of arti-
cle I—"When the said incitements shall not have been
productive of any evil consequences"—destroys all the
objections that have been made. It is the same with
the 2d. Nothing is mentioned about the tri-coloured
flag, but of a flag other than the white, because it was
desirable to provide for the case in which a different
standard from that odious signal might be displayed.
The Reporter next proceeded to show that the other
amendments were nugatory. Alterations had been pro-
posed to the 7th article, because it might apply to men
in possession of public esteem, or to miserable wretches
whose complaints might be well founded and excusa-
ble, and because it has been affirmed, that it tended
to add security to the Constitutional Charter; but the
article applies only to those who attempt to disturb
the public tranquillity by spreading doubts on the faith
which is due to the King's promises. Who does not
know that those rumours are the work of those same
men who have now invited us in countless calamities?
This species of detestable calumny is one of those
which has been most distressing to the feelings of the
King. The sentiments manifested by the former pro-
prietors need never be the cause of alarm for the new.
The amendment in this view is groundless. The wor-

wickedly, which is proposed to be added, was in the
principles of the old laws; but it is contrary to those
of our present jurisprudence.—

I cannot forbear, gentlemen, to notice some ideas of
a philosophy rather to abstract, which have been sub-
mitted to you by a preceding speaker (M. de Kergorlay.)
They are ingenious speculations of the human mind,
which strives to soar aloft, and penetrate, in some mea-
sure into the night of time. But such reflections are not
without danger; they tend to shake the ideas of stability,
which are important. Though man cannot command
the future, he ought to labour for eternity. It was thus
that Rome became the eternal city—it is thus we should
wish that the House of Bourbon may reign eternally in
France.—[At this passage, a simultaneous and unani-
mous movement took place in the assembly; but for the
strictness of the regulations, the plaudits would have
broken out into shouts of Vive le Roi!] I think with also
M. de Serres continued M. Pasquier, on the subject of
fines. If carried to excess they would renew the odious
system of confiscations, which were more frequently
the cause than the consequence of judicial condemnations.
It is likewise to be feared, that by cutting off the whole
salary of pensioners of the State after their condemna-
tions, we might deprive their innocent families of bread.
The close of the discussion was now called for from
many parts of the Chamber, and voted. The law was
then taken into consideration, article by article.

Some unimportant amendments proposed in the pre-
amble and in the first article were disposed of by the
previous question.

A Member observed that the law while it punished
the printers and distribut of seditious writings, had
neglected to chastise the authors of those works. The
President shewed on the contrary, that authors were
comprehended in these words of the Article:—"Those
who shall have sent to press."

M. Bellart remarked, that in the classification of
writings, the set of writing then was not introduced,
because it was considered that he who commits to
writing mischievous ideas, and shuts them up in his desk,
has not yet committed the overt act which the law in-
tended to punish. The law cannot punish the act of
thinking.

The amendment which tended to introduce into the
1st article the punishment of death, instead of transpor-
tation, was rejected.

M. Sosthènes de la Rochefoucault.—"The 4th Arti-
cle punishes with a mere correctional punishment
him who shall have invoked the name of the usurper.
This action is equivalent, at least, to an indirect at-
tempt upon the life of the King. Yet the 1st Article
punishes with transportation indirect attempts of a
similar tendency. There is consequently, a contradic-
tion between the two articles. I propose that the words
or indirectly be erased in the 1st Article."

M. Pasquier.—These are two acts which have no
connection with one another. The first Article relates
to threats or attempts against the life of the King.
The first Article being put to the vote was adopted
without restriction, and more interesting discus-
sion took place on the second Article.

M. De Castelbajac proposed, that the punishment
of death, and not mere deportation, should be decreed
against the erection of the tri-coloured standard. It
was, said he, on the appearance of this baneful stand-
ard on the soil of France, that the best of Kings was
obliged to quit the palace of his ancestors, and retire
to a foreign land, and that every kind of calamity was
drawn down upon France.—[The many who make share
an attempt upon the life of his equal is punished with
death; and ought he to be suffered to live who has
caused the death of such a multitude of victims! It was
yesterday asserted, that the standard of rebellion might
be hoisted in a moment of passion. This is manifestly
impossible; it can be no other than a premeditated act.]

M. de Serres.—I entreat you to reflect that the law
is not merely provisional; it is a permanent law; we
ought to look beyond the present circumstances. If
you fix an excessive punishment, you are certain that
the judges and juries will not apply it. Why never
a law has been made with passion and dictated by cru-
elty. (Vocal murmurs.)

A Member observed.—We do not make laws with
passion.

M. De Serres.—The flag may be hoisted by an insigni-
ficant person, by a child, by a drunken man.

The Keeper of the Seals.—The sentiments which ani-
mate you are eminently French, and I must confess,
that the sight of the calamities which the usurpation
has brought upon the country has nearly made me share
them with you. Nevertheless, I beg of you to consider
the nature of the punishment of transportation. Per-
haps you have not a correct idea of its severity. Trans-
portation is one of the most dreadful punishments that
can be inflicted—it deprives the wretched convict of
wife and children, and all that is dearest to him in the
world—it dooms him to a civil death, and often ban-
ishes him to an unhealthy climate, where he soon finds a
natural death. The gradation of punishment is an in-
fallible method of preventing the Judges themselves
from being ever excited upon by false pity, and failing
to give due effect to the severity of the laws.

M. Bellart.—In ordinary times the erection of any
other than the white flag would be the most criminal
act but it must be confessed, that in our present state
this act might be committed by some of those ignorant
and misguided persons whom it has hitherto been im-
possible to correct. These men, in a paroxysm of fol-
ly might be guilty of that which would be an act of
criminal imbecility but ought not to subject them to
capital punishment.

M. Marcellus agreed with the preceding speakers,
but proposed that an addition be made for restoring to
the penal code, in regard to such cases in which the
intention should have been begun to be carried into
execution.

M. de Broglie was for confining the punishment of
death to the hoisting of that flag which is eminently
the ensign of rebellion; and which he would not
name, because the name alone revolved his feelings.

M. Des Sesmaisons.—Had that man been punished
with death who first planted the tri-coloured flag on the
shores of Provence, we should not at this moment be
in the state in which we are. I know the influence of
this kind of signs. An inhabitant of the West, I have
seen blood flow on the hoisting of the white flag, which
nevertheless proclaimed the return of peace and order.

M. De Salaberry.—When the critical time shall be
past, and the instigators punished, there will be no more
guilty. Those whom the law may strike, are wretches
unworthy of pity. The erection of a seditious standard
might produce the most fatal consequences, there are
wretches who wish for nothing less than the overthrow
of the present Government. They care not whether the
usurper appears in the purple of the Casabs, or in the
rags of Mauzaniello.

It is the invisible host of incendiaries whom it is ne-
cessary to strike with terror.—[Agitation in the
House].—I propose the punishment of death be decreed
if the seditious flag be hoisted by an assemblage of
twenty men, whether armed or not.

M. Try.—The article refers merely to the fact insu-
lated from every conspiracy. I will not repeat all
that has been said on this point; but, gentlemen, those
who have spoken in favour of indulgence, are almost all
Magistrates, men necessarily occupied in the admini-
stration of the law. This, perhaps, deserves considera-
tion.

M. Bordesoult.—The crime entirely consists in the
erection of a seditious flag; this is an act which can-
not be instantaneous, which requires preparations.

M. Pasquier reminded the Chamber of the principles
he had already set forth in his Report, and in his
speech of to-day. We have, said he, heard, with re-
gard to the severity of the punishment of transportation,
the most respectable testimony, that of the Keeper of the
Seals himself. We all know the fate of the un-

fortunate men transported to Sinamary.
The amendment going to introduce the
death, was put to the vote, and rejected
majority.

They next proceeded to the 3d article, which
the accused before the Assize Courts.

M. Marcellus moved by way of addition
establishment of Prevot Courts.
This amendment was negatived.

The 4th article, declare seditious those
have sought to weaken the respect due to G.
or shall have invoked the name of the usurper
of his family, &c.

M. de la Bourdonnaye.—It is not enough
usurper, the words should be an usurper or
rebel.

M. Hayde de Nenville.—I will remind you
terrible period when the legitimate King was
states of Paris. The factious men, who had
city to be the bearers of their own infamy, and
their accomplices, into the foreign camps, did
claim the usurper, but an usurper. It was of
little consequence to them whether this was B.
parte, or a member of his family; it was the
of Sr. Louis which they wished to destroy.

M. de Serres.—Can we legislate against an usurper
yet to come?

M. Becequey.—The precise persons who are objects
of the law, are the partisans of the usurper, the parti-
sans of Bonaparte.

M. Marcellus.—The dispute may be conciliated, by
adding the words "or any other usurper."

This amendment was adopted.
The close of the article spoke of disobedience of
the Constitutional Charter, and of the King.

A Member remarked.—That as the Charter emanat-
ed from the King, the natural order of ideas was "of
the King and the Constitutional Charter."

This modification was adopted. The Chamber also
adopted Arts. 5 and 6, relative to other seditious acts,
and the exposition or sale of prints calculated to dimi-
nish the respect due to government.

It was proposed to defer till Monday the discussion
on the 7th article, and the amendments thereon pro-
posed.

The Chamber, though it was very late, decided
the negative. The discussion was continued.

The amendment of M. Germany, tending to intro-
duce into the art. the words "wickedly, and with in-
tention to destroy the government, was first taken into
consideration.

M. Sosthènes de la Rochefoucault.—It were to
wished, that art. 7 should not be inserted in the law
but it could not be retracted without furnishing fo-
r mallevolence. I demand, however, greater clea-
rness of expression.

The amendment of M. Germany was got rid of
previous question.
The President then read the new art. propos-
ed. M. Kergorlay, in the place of art. 7.

M. Fénillat moved, that the discussion be ad-
journed.

M. Kergorlay's article was rejected.
M. de Betizy demands the total suppression
article of the Commission.

The article was adopted to its primitive state.
It was five o'clock, and the Chamber postponed
Monday the discussion of the remaining articles.

THE TIMES.—NOVEMBER 3.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF OCTOBER 27.

The sitting was opened at noon. After
reading and approval of the minutes of the
day, M. Hyde de Nenville waved the
of which he had given notice, tending
duce the number of tribunals, and to
the royal signature of the Judges, on
the importance of the business already
the Chamber.

The discussion, therefore, recommenced
the law relative to seditious offences.

M. Desmaisons.—The atrocious
against the throne and the King's pro-
poses upon us the duty of interesting
jeary for the future to suspend his
The first plan appears to me to be a
Can it protect the friends of peace
order? Can it induce us to expect
tranquillity of the country? The
right to ask, what have you done
you fulfilled the duties imposed on
factious band had it in contem-
pvent the Government, and to
country to its very centre. Has
the necessary measures to repress
The report from your Committee
more favourable situation; yet
cleaves us in doubt—the secun-
ciently explicit. Are there
which deserve death? He who
cited the people to rebellion—
would dare to display any other
whit—ought not they to be pun-
ished? What! When the country
is it not our bounden duty to ad-
efficacious measures for its salva-
fore move—

1.—As an amendment to the
the projet, the penalty of deport-
the continent of Europe, without
to the penal code, which enacts
ment of death.

2.—As an amendment to the
the same punishment, without pro-
87th article of the penal code.
Several Members second the m-
M. Piette.—Whatever may
tion on the projet of law, it invo-
neavy responsibility. In the eve-
tion, you will have to answer for
taken proper measures for the fu-
action. The reasons which induc-
mittee to adopt the plan with the
made by them, ought to shift the
lity to the rejectors.
You will admit, that as cri-
which are not provided against
there is a necessity for passing
will reach them, when they pla-
of the State is jeopardy. The

fore, grounds for adopting the Decree. I find that the plan completely answers the three objects in view—that of defining and methodically classifying crimes and misdemeanours; that of adapting the punishment to the crimes, and that of speedy justice. I am of opinion that there are two cases in which a punishment more severe than that of transportation ought to be inflicted—that in which a flag other than the white is displayed to excite rebellion, and that where, by writings, the person of the King shall be attacked. Why is a crime which has incurred the punishment of the first class, punished only with the penalty of the 3d class? Does not the Legislature hold in its hand an equal balance? It must give an account of the use it makes of it to the country, to the world, and to posterity. Justices, it is said, will not award punishments at which their feelings will revolt; but are they not obliged to pronounce? Ought we to sacrifice what is right and necessary to their repugnance? This eloquent expression still vibrates in my ear—France will have justice, peace, and her King! Why will she have a King? Not only because she loves him,—but also because she stands in need of him, who lives only for the people. And the apostles of the contrary doctrine, which has been so long in vogue, dare accuse us of crimes which they have committed;—they have committed them at our expense.—Inhabitants of the west, whom the horror of the regicide stirred up to insurrection!—Inhabitants of the south, so faithful to the royal cause?—Inhabitants of the east!—No,—such a crime cannot be imputed to you, you have not ratified.

The President.—I call the speaker to the question.

M. Piette.—My object is to cause the Royal Majesty to be respected, which it is difficult to establish—(Violent Murmurs. It is established in our hearts, cried a great number of voices.) The King's person is sacred—every attempt against his supreme magistracy is punishable with death—but without the project of law the crime will remain unpunished I will quote for this purpose the case of the Vicar of St. Nicholas.—(Murmurs and Laughter)—I propose then the adoption of the law as it stands, with the substitution of the penalty of death instead of transportation, in the two first articles. This alteration is but trifling.—(A laugh.)

M. De Chalabre.—I propose an additional article to the Chamber, the object of which is to prevent the negligence of public functionaries. It is this:—

Ordinary Commissioners of Police, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Adjuncts, and officers of gendarmerie, are personally responsible for the execution of this present law. Those who shall be convicted of negligence shall be prosecuted correctionally and condemned to imprisonment—not more than one year, and not less than a month.

M. Germiny asked, who those were that the law wished to reach, by article 7, the object of which is to suppress false alarms respecting the national domains, tithes, and the feudal rights? There are people who still foster visionary hopes; others whom adversity has rendered discontented, but whose hearts reject every idea of revolt. Ought he who complains of his father, and he who slanders him, to be confined in the same cell? Let us sacrifice our resentments; let virtue in distress be ever respected. This duty is as sacred as our oath. This is the amendment which I propose.—

Are guilty of seditious acts, those who shall wickedly and designedly circulate reports tending to the subversion of the Government.

M. Try replied to the objections urged against the plan of the law. The principal was the alleged insufficiency of the punishment of transportation; some have proposed to substitute for it, in certain cases, capital punishment; but a fundamental principle in legislation was to observe, scrupulously, the gradations in punishments. The first and second articles point to offences, giving to understand, that there are others more severe. They refer to the penal code the cases where the menaces and acts shall have been followed with mischievous effects, or connected with some conspiracy; and that code inflicts death on such crimes.

M. Blondel D'Aubers endeavoured to shew that the 7th article was useless, and that it might be mischievous. Its object was to prevent the factious from creating enemies to the government, by spreading reports as to the re-establishment of old privileges, and the restoration of the old proprietors to their property. What have these chimerical alarms produced? No disagreeable effect—(murmur). These reports, disseminated for this year past, have misled no one—(agitation in the hall.)

The President.—Permit me to observe, Gentlemen, that there are others who mean to rise, and the speaker may be contradicted with regularity, without being interrupted.

M. D'Aubers then proceeded.

After some farther discussion, of little interest, a Member proposed, that the seditious cries uttered in the very presence of his Majesty, should be punished with marked severity, but was interrupted by murmurs.—The sitting was then adjourned.

THE TIMES,—NOVEMBER 4, 1815.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF OCT. 30.

The discussion re-commenced on the remaining articles of the law for the punishment of the seditious.

Some debate took place on the 9th article respecting the fine to be imposed on persons guilty of offences defined in some of the previous articles. The maximum of the fine was fixed in the law at 3000fr. in addition to five years imprisonment at the most, and three months at the least.

It was contended, however, by M. Vovain de Gartampe and others, that the maximum of the fine should be proportioned to the means of individuals; and after some discussion it was agreed, that the minimum of fine should be 50 francs, while it was carried by an immense majority of votes, that the maximum of fine should be 20,000 instead of 3000 francs.

On that part of the same article which authorized the tribunal by which an individual was found guilty, to deprive him of a part, or of the whole of his pension of retreat or half-pay, some discussion arose.

One Member moved, that he should be deprived of the whole; contending, that if the decision were left to the judges, the guilty would find friends and protectors, and be enabled to evade the law.

M. Bellart.—We have all but one sentiment, that of hatred to rebels; but we should not allow this hatred to carry us too far. If the Judges were not even worthy of all our confidence, this would, be a reason for leaving them the latitude proposed. In that case they would probably rather acquit the guilty at once, than ruin them by the loss of their means of subsistence. Besides, why should an innocent wife and children be reduced to despair.

Ultimately the paragraph was left as in the plan of law, with some verbal alterations

The next article which engaged attention was the 14th, declaring that the enactments of the penal code against attempts and conspiracies against the person of the King should continue to be executed.

M. Brenet, (of the Cote-d'Or), spoke warmly against the expression continued to be executed. Fatal experience must have convinced us of the importance of these penal laws, in an age fertile in crimes. Since the sacrilegious enterprise of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, down to the fatal day of the 20th of March, 1815, no plot, no conspiracy against the throne had been punished, nor even repressed. What had been the effects of that impunity? We had witnessed them in the destruction of the throne, the triumph of the most audacious attempts, while the conspirators actually gloried in their execrable success.—(Interruption.)

M. Brenet, raising his voice with more force, repeated the passages where he had been interrupted. What, continued he, became of all the ordinances of the King—of all the penalties meant to terrify the guilty, on the epoch of March last? Even yet the Ministry remain inactive. We have a right to demand of them why the penal laws are not executed. We have a right to demand this incessantly if we do not wish to see the King, the State, and the country, sink under the danger which threatens to overwhelm them. Let the Chambers shew a salutary energy, and our laws will not fall into disuse. He concluded by moving, that instead of continue to be executed the words should be shall be executed.

M. Pasquier acknowledged the force of much that the previous speaker had said, but still thought the wording of the article should be continued. The amendment would be giving a sort of new creation to the penal code.

M. Brenet's motion was got rid of by the previous question.

The Keeper of the Seals.—A speech has been delivered, which appeared to be listened to with a good deal of attention. It referred to the labours of Ministers. All must be aware that seven Ministers very recently succeeded to the Ministers at one time. We have at least brought the greatest diligence to all the duties imposed upon us; and I must say, to the credit of our predecessors, we found the deposit which they left to us in a good state. Many things had been maturely prepared by them; but we have been obliged profoundly to study them; hence a necessary relaxation has resulted in the march of the administration. In future, that march will be more rapid and secure. He had little to say on the present discussion; but he would state, that the perfect understanding and harmony which appeared to exist between the King and the Chamber afforded the surest means of remedying the past, and guaranteeing the future. He had no doubt that the King would sanction the various alterations which the Chamber had introduced into the law.

The last alteration which was made, was that enacting, that seditious cries uttered in any of the King's palaces, or in his hearing, should subject the guilty to deportation.

The various clauses having been thus gone through, the question was put on the law as a whole, when it was adopted by 293 votes against 69.

The President proclaimed its acceptance.

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