



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

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement te de Javasche Gouvernements Gazetten, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. III

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

[NO. 142.]

Publication

A New Bridge having been constructed over the River Chillewong, on the great Eastern Road between Chiloan and Buitenzorg... The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to establish the undermentioned Tolls to be paid from and after the 15th instant, by all persons without distinction in crossing the same.

The sum thus paid for each Carriage will entitle the party to pass and re-pass the Bridge as often as he may find necessary during one day, and a note or check will accordingly be given to the Passenger the first time of passing the Bridge, which will entitle him to pass during that day.

The payment of the Toll will be made on the spot, unless in particular cases, where for the accommodation of the Landholders and others who have occasion frequently to pass the Bridge, the Collector may receive in deposit a sum deemed adequate for the Tolls of a month, and will settle with the parties at the expiration of that date respectively.

The Toll is placed under the charge of the Resident of Buitenzorg, who is instructed to take the necessary measures for collecting the same as above stated.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 7, 1814.

Publikatie

DAAR er over de Rivier Tjiliwong, op de Grootte Opstijlke Landweg tuschen Tjiloan en Buitenzorg, een nieuwe Brug is aangelegd, die den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad goedgevonden heeft, dat van en met den 15 dezer de volgende tollenzullen betaald worden, door alle personen zonder onderscheid, welke over de zelve overgaan.

Voor een vier wielig rijdtuig door Paarden getrokken, een ropy zilver daags.

Voor een twee wielig rijdtuig door Paarden getrokken, een halve ropy daags.

Voor een hoere wagen of kar met vier wielen door Buffels getrokken, vier stuivers daags.

Voor een twee wielig pedattie, twee stuivers daags.

Wanneer de tol voor een rijdtuig betaald is, zal hetzelfde op die dag de brug, zo dikwyls de Egebaar zulke goetwindt, mogen overryden, zullende tot dat einde aan den overrydenden by de eerste ruyg een loofje worden afgelaten, op verloning van hetwelk by den geboelan dag telvry zal mogen passeren.

De tollenzullen op de Brug betaald worden, uitgezonderd in byzondere gevallen, wanneer voor het gemak der Landheeren of anderen die de Brug dikwyls overryden, een zekere somme gults, toereikend geoordeeld wordende voor de tollenz van een maand, aan den tollenaar wordt voorsuif betaald, om na het einde der maand door hem te worden verandwoord.

Deze tolbrug wordt geplaatst onder het toezigt van den Resident van Buitenzorg, die geest is de nodige maatregelen in het werk te stellen tot nakoming van deze bepaling.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

Batavia, den 7 November 1814.

Mast, Sails, and Bass Rigging, and others half finished in the Upper Works, but having Sails and Rigging as abovementioned.

At the same time will also be sold, four SIAMPANGS of ten and twelve Coyangs burthen.

The sale will take place at Sourabaya under the Superintendance of the Resident, and on the following Conditions.

Payment to be made in Cash—10 per cent. deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder previously to delivery of the Boats.

The lots to be cleared away within one month after the sale, in failure whereof the deposit will be forfeited, and the Boats resold on the Public Account—any loss arising from such second sale, to be made good by the original Purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

The Boats may be seen previously to the sale, on application to the Master Attendant at Sourabaya.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, November 7, 1814.

Advertentie.

HIER nevens wordt bekend gemaakt, dat op Maandag den 5 December a. a. staande, voor rekening van het Gouvernement verkogt zullen worden een aantal nieuwe PRAUW MAYANGS, in de Rivier van Sourabaya, bestaande van drie tot vier kbyangs. Dezelven derzelve zijn geheel, anderen slechts gedeeltelyk in het boven werk voltooyd, doch allen zyn van het nodige zeil en trael voorzien.

Terziesde tyd zullen verkogt worden, vier SAMPANGS, ladende van tien tot twaalf kbyangs.

De verkoping zal plaats hebben te Sourabaya onder het oppertoezicht van den Resident, en op de volgende voorwaarden.

De betaling zal geschieden in zilver geld, zullende een tiende gedeelte der kooppenningen op den dag der verkoping, en het overige voor de afgave der vaartuigen betaald worden.

De vaartuigen moeten afgehaald worden binnen een maand na de verkoping, zullende in gebreke van dien het gedeponeerde gedeelte der koopsehat verbeurd wezen, en de vaartuigen ten tweeden male verkogt worden voor rekening van den Lande.—Het minder rendement zal in dit geval door de eerste koper vergoed worden, terwyl den meerderen opbrengst zal blyven ten voordeele van het Gouvernement!

De vaartuigen kunnen bezien worden op daartoe gedane aanvraag aan de Equipage Meester te Sourabaya.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

Batavia, den 7 November 1814.

Advertisement.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

WORT hieroverens kennelyk gemaakt dat een hoeveelheid KOFFY, in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen liggende, op Dingsdag den 12 December aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia, publiek zal verkogt worden op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN. De Koffy zal zonder uitzondering geveend: ceerd worden voor zilver geld, zullende van de koopschat 10 procent op de verkoopdag gedeponeerd en het overige voor de afhaal betaald moeten worden.

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

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

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad.

C. ASSEY, Sect. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 5 Oct. 1814.

Advertisement.

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

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

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

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

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, Oct. 28, 1814.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat een hoeveelheid PADI, HOUTWERKEN, en BRANDHOUT, aan het Gouvernement toebehorende, en tans liggende te Krawang, publiek zal verkogt worden ten Stadhuize te Batavia op den 15 December aanstaande, op de navolgende

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

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

De Resident der Regentschappen zal by de verkoping tegenwoordig zyn, en alle verdere inlichtingen geven welke men mogt verlangen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Raad,

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertisement.

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

W. AINSLIE, Resident Batavia.

CAMPONG MACASSAR, Nov. 1, 1814.

Advertentie.

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

W. AINSLIE, Resident der Ommelanden.

CAMPONG MACASSAR, den 1e Nov. 1814.

For Sale.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE, at ten days sight, drawn on P. PUGET, Esq. H. M. Naval Commissioner at Madras, amounting to Star Pagodas Five Hundred and Twenty, Four Fanams, and Thirty Cash, at the rate of 160 Spanish Dollars for 100 Star Pagodas.—For particulars apply to the Accountant General at Batavia, J. G. BAUER.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendmeesters zullen de volgenede Venduties worden gehouden; als.

Op Maandag den 14de November 1814. VOOR de Woning van J. Adlung, staande in de Buiten Nieuw-poort Straat, van eenige Huismeubelen, Dranken, Zilvergoed en wat verder zal worden opgeveild.

Op Woensdag den 16de November 1814. VOOR de Bank van Leening, ten overstaan van de Commissarissen van gemelde Bank, van eenige resteevende vervallene Panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken &c.

Op Donderdag den 17de November 1814. VOOR het Negotie Huis van H. F. Lippe, staande aan de Oost-zijte van de Grote-Heerij van Roode-wyn, best belegen Bier op Botels, Caneel, Tabak in Rollen, en Rappe snuif in Botels, Benzine, Lywaen, als geschilderde Lange Kieles en Smoeg, Hollandsche Speelkaarten, Haar-poeder en Pomade, Schryf-behoefens en diverse an lere Goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 18de November 1814. VOOR de Woning van Jan P. I., staande in de Nieuw-poort Straat, van Huismeubelen, Wagens en Paarden, Slaven en Slavinnen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Dranken in zoort, Zout Spek &c.

Op Donderdag den 1ste December 1814. ZAL door Vendmeesteren aan de meestbiedende Publiek opgeveild en verkogt worden, voor recks van den Lieut. Colonel SULLIVAN, voor het Vendu-kantoor 'smorgens de klokke 10 uren, het Elegante wel geleegen Lusthuis, bygeboeven en grond, geleegen by Campong Macassar aan de weg naar Buitenzorg 12 palen van Batavia. NB. De Goederen, welke zig thans in gedachte Huis bevindende, worden aan den Koper voor een billyke Taxatie aangeboden—dog ingevalle zulke niet kan worden aangekomen, zal daar over op een andere wyze worden gedisponeerd—het een en ander zal eenige dagen voor den verkoopdag kennen worden bezigtigd—als ook de Kaart van het zelve, op het Vendu-kantoor ten dien einde berustend.

HEDEN verloste myne Huisvrouw van een Dochter.

C. VAN DAM.

SAMARANG, den 23ste Oct. 1814.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken by deelen bekend, dat op Woensdag den 15de dezer, in het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening, wederom door Verkoopmeesters Verkoop zal worden gehouden van eenige reesterende vervalste Panden, bestaande in Juweelen en Goud-werken, waaronder nog eenige Ringen met Brilliant.

Batavia den 12de November 1814. Ter openbaaring van Dinsdag den 13den November 1814. Voormoed P. DECKER.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday, the 13th of Dec. next

AT THE

VENDUE OFFICE

IN BATAVIA,

PRECISELY AT TEN O'CLOCK,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given.

THAT elegant and comfortable Dwelling House, with out-houses and Lands, at Campong Macassar, most delightfully situated on the road to Buitenzorg, and only 12 miles from Batavia, the property of Lieut. Colonel Sullivan. The Furniture at present in the house will be offered to the Purchaser at a fair valuation, which is not accepted, will be otherwise disposed of. The premises may be viewed at any time previous to the day of Sale.

OP DONDERDAG DEN 1ste DECEMBER

aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de Middag, zal voor het VENDU-KANTOOR

Te BATAVIA,

PUBLIEK VERKOFT WORDEN,

Ten ware hetzelve voor die tyd uit de hand toegiften verkocht, waaraan alsdan kennis zal gegeven worden.

En by uitsluiting RAAY en GEMAKELIJK KELYK WOON-HUIS en by gebouwen met de daar toe behorende Grond, allers verrukkelijkst gelegen te KAMPONG MAKASSAR by de Grote Weg naar Buitenzorg, omstreeks 12 palen van Batavia, en tans het Eigendom van der Lientenant Kolonel SULLIVAN. Het zal den Koper inkenze worden gegeven, het Ameublement tegens een billijke prijs overnemen, zullende hetzelve in geval weigeren op een andere wyze van de hand worden gezet. Het huis kan bezigtigd worden alle dagen voor de Verkoop.

FOR SALE,

OR

FREIGHT TO CEYLON,

The brig SOPHIA,

Burthen 60 Tons.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. Shrapnell, Skelton & Co.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HANDSOME

PIANO FORTE,

MADE BY

Meincke and Pieter-Meyer,

AT AMSTERDAM,

For particulars enquire

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

FOR SALE,

At Cow Street, No. 9,

BY

P. J. C. DE JONGH,

CLARET—Port-wine—Hock, and a small quantity of bottled Madeira, (London Particular)—Malaga—Muscadel, and Constantia Wines—Dutch Geneva—Cogniac Brandy and Eau de Cologne.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lottery No. 2, Jonker-street, will be drawn on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, when it is required that every Subscriber will attend; and the different prizes must be taken away immediately.

Advertentie

DE Lotery van Spiegels, Branches &c. zal zeeker zonder verder uitsstel getrokken worden aan het Huis No. 2, in de Jonker Straat, op Dingsdag den 15de dezer des voormiddags ten 10 uren, wanneer Heeren Intekenaren verzogt worden tegenwoordig te wezen, na dien de goede-zen direct moeten weggenomen worden.

NA eene Juist en naauwkeurig onderzoek, is het den tekenaar, gelukt een gedeelte der nog onverkogte goederen des Boedels van (wylen) J. B. Zimmer, welke zich zo hier, als elders bevindt, en door de Heeren F. M. Kithan, en C. Jung, als Executeuren in gemelde Boedel by ABUS denkelijk, vergeten zijn, op publieke Vendute te verkopen. Exacte kunnen aantonen, ten thans van voornemens zijnde, Sweekelyks, in de Courant een gedeelte, daar van optegeven, zo wel tot informatie van de geintresseerden, als van de Executeuren in meermelde Boedel F. M. Kithan, en C. Jung, ten einde dit ABUS, als nog, zoude kunnen gereedscerdt worden.

BEERSTELYK,

Bevinden zich op Pataroeman, 6. Buffel-karren, uit den Boedel van (wylen) J. B. Zimmer, en

1. By de Mandadoor van Kampong Gintou.

PATAROEMAN, aan de Oost-zyde van de Rivier TJIETARUM, den 8ste November, Anno 1814.

F. A. DAKANAWITZ.

Advertentie.

DEN Chinees Lim Tonghan, bied te koop zyn in eigendom toebehorende 64 Huizen met dies Eryc, staande en gelegen op de Markt buiten de voormalige Diest-poort, doende een en ander van huur 10, 5, 4, en 2 Spaansche Mailen maands.

BATAVIA, den 8ste Nov. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan welschuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen J. Schill, (in leven) Leeraar by de Lutherse Gemeente alhier, gelieve daarvan binnen den tyd van een Maand, (van heden af gerekend) opgavete doen aan J. Schill, in de Koestraat.

BATAVIA, den 12de November 1814.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft, of verschuldigd is aan wylen G. Ark, gelieven daar van voor medio December 1814, opgave te doen aan deszelfs Weduwe, in de Wagen-verhuurdery buiten de Nieuwe poort-sraat.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan wylen Mejufvrouw Christina Elizabeth Brouwer, gelieven daar van binnen den tyd van een Maand van heden af gerekend, opgave te doen aan deszelfs Testamentaire Excecuter, E. Holtheek.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben ofte schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Heer Jacob Gerrit van der Ven, in leven Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie alhier, gelieve daarvan opgave of betaling te doen aan deszelfs getekenden als gesubstitueerde Excecutoren in gedachte boedel.

J. de Bruyn, H. A. van den Broeck.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan wylen Coenraad Mouthaan, gelieve daar van voor ultimo November 1814 opgave te doen aan deszelfs Erfgenaam, A. F. Dakanawitz.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Heer G. F. Smit, in leven Vendu-meester alhier, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan deszelfs Weduwe, binnen den tyd van twee maanden van heden af gerekend.

Batavia, den 28ste October, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben, of verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen de op Cheribon overleedene Burger Fredrik August Schubert, gelieve daar van binnen een Maand opgave te doen aan den meede Excecuter Simon Rodenhuis, ten Huizen vande Heer P. de Bruin Vermeer.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, ofte verschuldigd moete zyn, aan wylen den Capitain te Zee Pieter Meuse, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan deszelfs Weduwe te Samarang, binnen den tyd van Zes weken, gerekend van dato dezes, tot de voorschreeve tyd.

Samarang den 1. J. C. vanden Berg, 27 October 1814. J. Wed. P. Meuse.

ERRATA.

In the Gazette of the 14th September and 1st of October 1814.

In the "Schedule of Rates to be charged by the East-India Company, for the Management of Goods Imported by Private Merchants, after the 10th April 1814."

Table with 2 columns: Item, Rate. Includes Asafoetida, Borax, Gum Tragacanth, Silk, Sift of Bengal or China.

J. DUPUY, Dep. Secretary to Govt. BATAVIA, Nov. 10, 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Mettven, to be Head Assistant to the Resident of Buitenzorg and the Proangere Regencies.

GENERAL ORDERS;

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Nov 5, 1814.

Intelligence having been officially received of the signature of a Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and France, on the 30th May last, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute and Feu de joie be fired at the principal Military Stations on this Island and its Dependencies in honor of this important event.

Extra Batta to be issued to the European Troops on the occasion.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Nov. 5, 1814.

Lieutenant J. Hanson, Major of Brigade of the Western Division, while employed on the Expedition to Bali and Macassar, is permitted to draw the Office Establishment allowed to a Major of Brigade by the Regulations, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Stationary, Horse Allowance, Candles.

Total per month, Sonat Rs. 170

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

By a late arrival from Calcutta, we have received Bengal papers up to the 26th August—they contain, however, very little information that will be found interesting to our Readers. The last general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors may be acceptable to our Military friends in the Company's service—it shall be published in our next. The question of promotion to the Regimental Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is given in favor of the Senior Regimental Major, and not to the Senior Major, whether by Brevet or otherwise.

We are sorry to understand from private accounts, that the Trade with China has been again interrupted, and that the suspension of Commerce with the British Government had been reported to the Emperor by the Viceroy of Canton. We understand this measure has originated in some trifling irregularity upon the part of H. M. ship Doris, which having passed a short distance beyond the limits prescribed for European Shipping, was fired upon twice by a vessel of some authority in the river, and to which she of course administered a similar salutation in return.

It will now be seen whether we are eternally to submit to the audacious arrogance of this cowardly and contemptible race, or whether by prompt and vigorous measures we are to vindicate the insulted authority of the British Government, and chastise these reptiles for their long tolerated assumptions. Their contumely and insolence have invariably risen upon our forbearance and moderation.—The anxiety of the British Government to continue our commercial relations, they have mistaken for weakness or apprehension, and as they have never yet felt the power of a British Arm, they will never be sensi-

ble of their own folly until they feel it in the chastisement they have so many years merited.

This is a moment when it will be more particularly incumbent upon us to enforce our rights with the most rigid severity. The time is not far distant when the commerce of other European Nations will be restored to China, and when separate interests will enable them to adopt that system of falsehood and procrastination already exercised with so much success towards the British Government—we repeat again that their insolence will never be tamed until they are taught their own insignificance at the point of the bayonet; and that if the present difference were to be amicably settled, another twelvemonth would produce fresh matter of offence, and we should again forfeit all the benefits of commercial intercourse without enjoying any of the advantages of open warfare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- Nov. 5—Ship United Kingdom, J. Laird, from China, 8th Oct. Do. 7—Ship Brio de Mar, J. G. Street, from Calcutta, 14th Sept. and Malacca 16th October.—Cargo, Wheat and Rice for Government.—H. C. C. Antelope, Capt. J. Hall, from Banca.—Passengers, Lieut. Hale, and 30 Sepoys. Do. 9—Ship Dispatch, Charles Fenn, from Amboyna, 28th Sept. and Indramayo 6th Nov.—Passenger, W. Watt, Esq. Do. 10—H. C. C. Nautilus, Lieutenant J. Crawford, from Macassar.

DEPARTURES.

- Nov. 6—Ship Madras Merchant. Do. 8—Ship Cato, G. G. Mitchell, for London.—Cargo, Coffee.—Chinese Brig Experiment, Chie Lamsing, for Amboyna and Banda.—Do. de. Lasunah Ong Tuwoey, for Amboyna.—Brig Gesina, J. G. D. Scheidius, for Indramayo. Do. 10—Arab Brig Sophia, Said Abdulla, for Griessce.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

- H. C. C. Antelope.—do. Nautilus.—do. G. G. Boat No. 13.—Ship United Kingdom.—do. Brio de Mar.—do. Dispatch.—do. Providence.—do. Po.—do. Minstrel.—do. Resource.—Brig Sophia.—do. Minerva.—do. Seahorse.—do. Margaret.—do. Henry.—Cutter Arabusa.—Arab Brig Fatahbar.—do. de. Boudou.—Chinese brig Vrede.—do. de. Hala.

Vessels lying in Samarang-roads, Nov. 1.

- Ship Elizabeth.—do. Constance.—do. Discovery.—do. Dispatch.—Brig Bully.—do. Batavia.—do. Kamen.—do. Ulysses.—schooner Tiger.—do. Bart.—Ketch Cornelia.

BIRTH.

At Molenvliet, on Monday last, the 7th instant, the Lady of the late William Barrett, Esq. of a Daughter.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 10.

MESSAGES.

Lord Liverpool presented a Message from the Prince Regent, expressing a desire of manifesting a further sense of national gratitude to the Duke of Wellington for his late victory at Waterloo, and recommending the House of Lords to concur in the measure necessary to confer on the Duke of Wellington and his heirs a grant of a Peerage to the satisfaction of the nation.

Similar Messages were presented in behalf of Lord Graham, Lord Rowland Hill, and Lord Beresford. Lord Stanhope gave notice, that he should move the second reading of his Bill to prevent Attorneys from funding up bills for small debts, on Wednesday next.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

Lord Grey rose to make his motion on this subject. The Noble Earl is a most eloquent speaker, contending on the authority of Grotius, Puffendorf, Seneca, and other moral writers, that the British Government has made itself a party to, with the King of Sweden, an illegal contract, and that the same cannot be carried into effect without manifest injustice. The Noble Earl maintained, that the sovereignty of the King of Denmark could not be alienated from Norway, without the consent of that much injured people. Independence of which he endeavoured to shew that the King of Sweden had not performed his part of the treaty. Lord Grey concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, to use his influence to prevent Norway from being ceded to Sweden. The question, after a long debate, was negatived.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 11.

SENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, &c.

Lord Liverpool said, in rising to move an Address in answer to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's most gracious message, he could not anticipate the possibility of meeting the opposition. Perhaps he should perform the duty he had to discharge, if he simply laid his proposition before the House, accompanied by necessary explanation; but, though he might not have occasion to detain their Lordships longer than necessary, he could not do justice to the great individual if he did not, on an occasion like this, trouble the House with a few observations. Conquests had been made under the Duke of Wellington without parallel.—If they were to look back to the history of former times, when the glory of the British arms was raised to a high pitch of renown, they would be struck by the splendour of the military glory this country had acquired; but a comparison would be in favour of the great events which have recently occurred.—It was in the recollection of this House, and every man in the country, that, a few years since, it was supposed that our military character was confined to one element. It was said, that we only held a high situation on the ocean, and when out armies fought on land we could not be great. Those who made such observations did not judge rightly. Some supposed the character of the British people would suffer in a military point of view; others, that we were unacquainted with operations in the field; but he would now ask, whether there was the slightest ground for those observations? We had proved to the world, that England is not without military renown. The Noble Duke of Wellington had elevated the British

name, and his genius, joined to the skill and ability of the illustrious person at the head of the army, had made the British equal, if not superior to any soldiers in the world. He was naturally led to review former periods of our history, as compared with the present, and the moment he looked back, he was induced by circumstances to consider the services performed by the Duke of Wellington, superior in a variety of instances. In contemplating these services, the House would not pass over the dangers which had threatened them, and in that respect, as well as their general conduct, the British troops in Portugal had acquired great renown. They had opposed successfully the late Sovereign of France, while all Europe was dependent on his power—Russian, Germany, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland, were subverted, and Lord Wellington left for a time within the lines of Torres Vedras to support the independence of Europe against that Sovereign, who had nearly subdued the world by the insolence of his power. There was no comparison between events of former wars and the present. Those who had read the history of the Duke of Marlborough, would admit that the manner in which he kept together the confederate army was one of the greatest proofs of consummate skill and strength of mind. Few commanders had to boast of the same success; he never fought a battle without gaining it, and there was in all his views magnanimity. The Duke of Marlborough was, however, opposed to Louis the XIVth, at a time when the officers of France were not eminent. The only French officer of great talent was Marshal Turenne. If the situation of Lord Wellington was observed, it would appear that this noble and gallant officer had been opposed to Bonaparte in all the plenitude of his power, with armies under his command; not of Frenchmen only, but of Spaniards, Swiss, and from all parts of the world. The House perhaps would reflect that it was only four years since England was the only independent nation. All the other powers were under the influence of France. With the exception of the lines of Torres Vedras and Cadiz, defended by the Noble Duke, all was at the disposal of the enemy. The House might follow Lord Wellington from the lines to Torres Vedras, moving forward in 1810, see his operations, the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. Follow him to the field of Vittoria, and see him plant at last the British standard on the walls of Bourdeaux. The Noble Duke having conquered Spain, had finished his career of glory, by placing the standard of Bourbon on the walls of the first city in France; to hail the restoration of their legitimate Sovereign. This noble example was the work of Lord Wellington, and it proved the harbinger of the peace and happiness likely to follow. These were services which ought to be marked by some singular act of British gratitude. If ever there was a man deserving a public mark of approbation, it was Lord Wellington. Lord Liverpool had felt he should have been waiting in respect to the House had he not reminded them of the claims on which he had to establish his proposition, and he had only to state to their Lordships what the proposal was. The House knew that the measure to convey a grant to the Noble Duke would originate in another House. It was there intended to grant to the Duke of Wellington, in addition to the former grant an annuity of ten thousand pounds a year on the Consolidated Fund. It was desirable that it should be laid out in the purchase of land, therefore it was proposed to give authority to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to advance 300,000l. to be laid out in lands; and a portion of the annuity to be cancelled so soon as the purchase is made. In the next place, it was intended that the income of the lands should be equal to the sum of the annuity. His Lordship's experience in the purchase of lands had induced him to make this proposition. It was much better for the House to adopt this mode, leaving the individual, if he preferred it, to purchase estates out of a former grant made by Parliament, instead of cancelling the annuity. The Noble Duke was entitled by the vote of Parliament on a former occasion to 10,000l. a year, 3000l. of which might be applied annually to the purchase of lands, leaving the Noble Duke 7000l. a year. The Noble Duke concluded, by moving an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to inform him that the House would cheerfully concur in the recommendation contained in his Royal Message.

The Earl of Liverpool moved, in succession, the consideration of the Prince Regent's Message, as applicable to provision for Lord Lyndoch, Lord Rowland Hill, and Lord Carr Beresford. The Noble Earl paid the tribute of praise due, first to General Graham, who had been considered second to Lord Wellington in the various operations in Spain and Portugal. The designation of that Officer to the interests of his country had been noticed also by his willingness to proceed in a bad state of health to Holland, where he had sustained a most honourable character. Lord Hill he extolled for prudence, and having the entire confidence of Lord Wellington. Lord Beresford was the subject of admiration, as the man who had disciplined the Portuguese levies, making them worthy to take the field with the British.

Addresses to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, concurring in all his recommendations, were moved and carried in succession, with entire unanimity, and the said addresses ordered to be presented by the Lords with white staves.

HALF PAY OFFICERS.
The Duke of Norfolk asked, whether it was the intention of the Noble Lord to increase the half pay of the naval and military officers out of service, by the termination of war.

Lord Liverpool said, that subject had been considered by his Majesty's Government, and as much would be done for that meritorious class of persons as possible.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 9.

BILL TO AMEND THE CLERGY ACT.

Sir Wm Scott moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Clergy Act. The object of the Bill is to eject the common informer, whom he described as a mischievous appendage on legal proceedings.—Leave was given.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Whitbread asked whether the income tax would be removed on the 5th of April next. People would certainly take it for granted, that such would be the case; and it would be right, therefore, to give them the proper information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that perhaps it might be in the power of Government to remove part of the tax before that time; but whether a part or the whole of it would be removed, were questions, which he could not now answer, depending as they did on a variety of circumstances and contingencies which could not now be taken into consideration.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 10.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REGENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which was to the following effect:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in and on the behalf of his Majesty, in consideration of the distinguished achievements performed by the Most Noble Marquis Wellington, has been pleased to confer on him the title of Marshal of the United Kingdom and Duke of Wellington; and his Royal Highness further recommends to his faithful Commons to allow such annuities to the Duke of Wellington, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, as shall be thought necessary for the support of the dignity of his situation, which action

would be a signal mark of respect, gratefully remembered by his Royal Highness, and would also be the grateful manifestation of his country.

The Chancellor brought up similar Messages from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, recommending his faithful Commons to grant such annuities to Thomas now Lord Lyndoch, William now Lord Beresford, and Rowland now Lord Hill, and their two male heirs lawfully begotten, as might be deemed expedient for the support of the dignity presented to them, in consideration of their distinguished services in Portugal and Spain.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Scotch Verdicts (Viva Voce) Bill, were read a third time.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 11.

The Speaker took the chair, as usual, at four o'clock; but there being only thirty-five Members present, he adjourned the House till Thursday.

Thursday, May 12.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House should go into a Committee to take into its consideration the gracious Message of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, relative to the Duke of Wellington.

The House having then gone into a Committee, and the Message from the Throne, recommending a suitable provision for the Duke of Wellington, in consideration of his great and glorious services, having been read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was not his intention to detail the great achievements that distinguished the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. Any thing that he could say; any thing that could be said, even by abler men, could not add to the fame of that illustrious Captain. (Hear, hear!) At a time when military science had been carried to its utmost height, when the profession of arms was covered with unusual splendor, when crowns and kingdoms became the prize of the sword; at such a period the military character of the Duke of Wellington was the universal theme of eulogy throughout Europe. (Hear, hear!) England was secured by her happy constitution from dangers and calamities which visited other nations, but he would say, that in no country, even in those momentous times, had more heroism been displayed; or more important services performed, than those of the Duke of Wellington, for the security, the independence, and the glory of his country. It was due to such achievements that he should be enabled to retire in a state of suitable affluence and dignity, to enjoy his fame in the bosom of his family. As his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had conferred upon him a distinguished title, with the warm approbation of the nation, it was fit that his rank should not be degraded by the unsuitableness of his fortune. The proposal which he should make to the Committee was; that an annuity of 10,000l. per annum to be charged on the consolidated fund, should be granted to the Duke of Wellington, and that this annuity might be commuted for 300,000l. which at thirty years purchase would procure him an estate of the value of the annuity. The disposal of the grant for the purchase of an estate he thought should be left with the Duke of Wellington. He did not approve of building a public mansion for his residence, but thought the selection of a place, and the building of a house, should be left to himself, with sums given for that purpose, and the House might afterwards, if advisable, take into its consideration whether he should not be presented with an estate purchased by the public. Though not strictly connected with the subject before the Committee, he wished to mention the wishes of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respecting the other gallant officers upon whom titles had been conferred. The next of those persons whom his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had recommended to the notice of the House, was Lord Lyndoch. He was a brilliant instance of eminent attainments in a profession which he had adopted late in life; he commenced his military career at Toulon, afterwards he served with great distinction in the Austrian army in Italy. Subsequently he was under Sir John Moore in Spain; then he commanded at Cadiz and several other places, rendered signal services to the country, and in almost all the late achievements under the Duke of Wellington he bore a distinguished part. Retired to England, want of health did not prevent his taking the command of an expedition when circumstances and his country called him; and as a proof of his zeal and abilities in that command, he would advert to one particular occurrence, he meant the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, and whatever might have been the fate of that attack, it was the opinion of Bonaparte that no plan had ever been better arranged or combined; and it ought to be recollected that the place which had resisted Louis the Fourteenth with one hundred thousand men for ninety days after the trenches were opened, had, in the late attack, been taken in three hours, though only temporarily.—Of Lord Hill it was impossible to say too much; the surprise of Girard's corps, his conduct at Almaraz, and his other exploits during the campaign, fully entitled him to the honours he had received; and to the reward which he trusted the House would bestow on him. The claims of Lord Beresford would be universally admitted; his deeds were fresh in the recollection of the House. He began his career at the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres, and returning to Europe he had rendered great and distinguished services in Spain and Portugal; but in no call had his services been more eminently useful than in the entire organization of the armies of the latter; a point he had completely achieved. At Busaca, at Albuera, and at Salamanca, he had been foremost in danger and in honour. In the latter battle he had been severely wounded, but he had continued to serve his country with undiminished zeal and ability. The Right Hon. Gentleman could not conclude without observing on the conduct of the two other Noble Peers, who were not recommended to the pecuniary reward. (Hear, hear!) not that a fortune could be obtained in any way more honourable than by the sacrifice of that House, but the two Noble Persons in question felt they did not require any annuity to support their dignity, and therefore they declined any grant. Such instances of self-denial spoke exalted minds, and deserved unqualified praise. He felt that he had but feebly expressed the feelings of the country, but he would content himself with moving for a sum to be granted to the Duke of Wellington. The House had already granted 100,000l. besides 4,000l. per annum. He would then propose the further sum of 10,000l. per annum, or 300,000l. which together would make an annual income of about 19,000l.

A Resolution was then moved, "That the sum of 10,000l. be paid annually out of the Consolidated Fund, for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of 300,000l. to be laid out in the purchase of an estate."—(On the question being put,

Mr. Whitbread objected to the proposed grant because he thought it was not large enough, and he did not approve of the proposition that if the sum was found insufficient, another application might be made; no time ought to be delayed in making such a provision as was commensurate to the service rendered, and the dignity conferred; and least of all would he consent to leave open any anticipation of future reward. The House should have in contemplation to settle the Duke of Wellington on a great landed estate, and in a noble house in some part of the country, and the sum proposed was not sufficient for such a purpose.

Mr. Ponsonby said, eighteen or nineteen thousand per ann. was not enough to support the dignity of one of the first nobles in the land; for his own part he

would willingly vote for 500,000l. and if no other person would propose it, he would move to add one hundred thousand pounds to the proposed sum.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt that no pecuniary reward could be equal to the services of the Duke of Wellington. He would therefore propose four hundred thousand pounds per annum, and augment the annuity to thirteen thousand pounds per annum, so that, with the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, already granted, half a million would be placed at the disposal of the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Whitbread said, the addition made the act complete, and he was perfectly satisfied.

The Resolution was then carried *nem. con.* Report on Friday.

Grants of two thousand pounds per annum were proposed to each of the three following noblemen—Lord Lyndoch, Hill, and Beresford.

The Resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported, in order to be taken into further consideration, with a view to making some alteration in the sums proposed.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, May 10

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Lord Lyndoch, K. B. dated

Antwerp, May 5, 1814.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that, agreeable to the terms of the Convention of Paris of the 23d ult. this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning.

Major-General Kunigl, the Commissioner of the Allied Powers, having signified to me his wish that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the 2d division, under the command of Major-General Cooke, and the 1st brigade of the 1st division were marched in; and after the different guards were relieved the new garrison received the Commissioner with military honours.

The Magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the Mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour of the Allies, presented the keys of the town to General Kunigl, who received them in the name of the Allied Sovereigns.

It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of enthusiastic joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene.

All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French Admiral Gourdon, commanding; and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM.

LONDON, May 27, 1814.

French papers of Monday have come to hand. They contain only one public act of the Government, the appointment of General Dessolles to the important post of Major-General of the National Guards of the kingdom. The skill and activity of this officer render him of the greatest utility to the new Government, and, therefore, we are not surprised to see him the object of so high a promotion. The private accounts still continue to repeat rumours of a coolness between the Emperor of Germany and the other Allied Sovereigns. It is certain that the former does not come to this country, and the arrival of the latter seems indefinitely postponed. The Austrian Court Equipage has already in part left Paris, and the Emperor himself was expected at Munich before the end of the month. The Duke of Wellington arrived at Toulouse on his return from Paris on the 14th instant, and was received with most unfeigned demonstrations of joy and respect. Very different was the arrival of Buonaparte at Elba on the 4th of May. He entered on his new sovereignty wearing the white cockade, and preceded by three violins and two fifes!

Sorry, indeed, are we to announce, that Ferdinand, who put himself into the hands of Buonaparte, and thereby drew on his country all the miseries of Invasion—Ferdinand, who voluntarily gave up the sword of Francois I, the trophy of ancient Spanish valour, to a despicable Corsican—Ferdinand, who signed the late infamous and disgraceful treaty, placing the British and French troops in Spain on the same footing—Ferdinand, who had abdicated the Crown which was preserved and restored to him by the Cortes, has now dared to assume a right of annulling the national representation, and attempts to seat himself on a despotic throne in the free kingdom of Spain. It was by English suggestion, and under English protection, that the Cortes were assembled, on the principles anciently common to all the free monarchies of Europe. England liberated Spain from her foreign invaders, and England is able to deliver her from her domestic traitors. The wretches who now make use of the pageant of a despotic King, as a pretext for crushing the liberties of their country in the bud, are composed of the former agents of Godoy, the satellites of Joseph, and the cowardly fugitives who did not dare to face the invading French legions; yet now these very individuals would tyrannise over the heroes of the Second of May, they would tread under foot the valiant and energetic

Spaniards who have for six years maintained a glorious struggle for the salvation of their country. It is not to be believed that the Cortes, the true and legal government of Spain, will give way to these audacious pretenders. It is to be hoped that the Spanish army in France will hasten home to protect the Constitution to which they have sworn: and since the Duke of Wellington accepted the command of that army, with the permission of the Prince Regent, we should hope he will be directed to retain his command, and to continue to obey the orders of the Cortes. We are no friends to an usurping Senate, sprung from the crimes of a bloody revolution, and agents in the base work of their country's enslavement; but in the same proportion that we deprecate the domination of such a body as this, do we earnestly desire that a true national representation should be supported in the exercise of its high and important functions. If Spain be but equally divided on this question, we should rejoice to see the cause, of civil liberty in that country openly strengthened by an English alliance. To Ferdinand we owe little respect; but we have received from the Cortes repeated and substantial proofs of attachment. They have felt and have duly acknowledged the generous assistance which we extended to Spain; they have cordially embraced common sentiments with us in one great common cause. With us they have suffered and have triumphed; let us not desert them.

London, May 28.

The petitions which were yesterday agreed to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, are of that prudent and moderate complexion which cannot but insure them a ready attention, on the part of the Legislature. They merely pray that the further discussion of the Corn Laws may be postponed until Parliament shall have received such evidence as may demonstrate the necessity of the changes to be adopted. When the first city of the empire approaches Parliament with language so reasonable and temperate, no Minister will dare to advise that its petition should be disregarded. It might be otherwise, if the moment were critical, if the danger were pressing, if the measures advised by the petitioners were rash and desperate, and if the tone of their remonstrance were imperious and commanding. In such case the *civium ardor prava jubentium* ought to be resisted, but here all the circumstances are reversed, and the intemperance, and the rashness, and the ignorance, and the attempts at intimidation, are all on the side of those who seek to overturn the established laws and wise policy of the country.

Many of our readers are probably unacquainted with the purport and effect of the Bills now pending. They are two. One, which has already passed the House of Commons, and is in its progress through the Upper House, permits a Free Exportation of Corn from Great Britain or Ireland at all times, and under any circumstances; a measure never before attempted in any part of our commercial history! It will naturally occur to those who peruse this statement, that such a measure cannot have been submitted to the Legislature without the fullest previous examination, without having been thoroughly canvassed for months preceding in committees, and without a large body of evidence adduced in favour of its necessity. Astonishing to relate! not one of these precautions was thought necessary; and we sincerely believe that nineteen twentieths of the House of Commons never heard the most distant intimation of so wild and theoretical a project until the 5th of this very month, when it came under debate in the shape of a printed resolution. A Committee was indeed appointed last year, of which Sir H. Parnell was Chairman, and something which they called a Report on the Corn Trade was then drawn up; but that paper, trivial and unsatisfactory as it was, far from proposing that exportation should be free, did expressly recommend that it should not be allowed, but at certain specified rates of the market price. We admit that there is no great immediate danger from a legislative permission to export since the only part of the world to which our farmers can now export, with a profit, is Norway, the ports of which country are blockaded. The wild and revolutionary novelty of the principle, however, remains the same, notwithstanding its inapplicability to present circumstances. If one man can venture to propose a free export, another may with as little diffidence propose a free import; and to be sure, at first sight the one seems to bear a natural relation to the other. Export and import should either be both free or both regulated. That they can be both free, in the present state of the world, with safety to our national interests, or even to our national existence, we presume, few are so ignorant as to maintain; they should, therefore, be both regulated, but certainly not on the absurd principle originally suggested by the committee, of a calculation of prices during the 20 preceding years. Such an average could not form the basis of any reasonable regulation, unless the years were at least equally divided between war and peace, scarcity and plenty. Properly speaking; indeed, the war prices have nothing to do with the peace prices.

[Continued after Poetry.]



From the Madras Courier.

TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

"The Pleasure, nymph of artful while, Present the bowl with sylvan smiles, Abstain!—for deep beneath, The joys upon the surface smile, And laughing Loves sport, round the brim, Lurk dire disease, and death!"

Heard you that sign of sorrow breathe, Where you wide spreading Hawthorn blows? And did you mark that cypress wreath, Where yonder murmuring river flows? That sigh was breath'd upon the grave, Of him who lov'd that spreading shade. That cypress wreath still seems to wave, Where once the Bard of nature stray'd!

No more the voice of rustic mirth Is heard at eve in wood, or dale, No more to cheer the peasant's hearth, The sprightly song, or merry tale: Yet shall the gentle Poet's name, To memory's eye be fondly dear. Still shall departed Genius claim Those sacred rites—a sight, a tear!

To him those magic tones were known That from the chords of music dart; The human breast he made his own, By powers that scorn'd the guise of art! Sweet nature's genuine child! he lov'd Those simple pleasures nature yields, By many a mountain strand he rovd, Or loiter'd in the smiling field!

Amid the music floating round From vocal dale, or rippling stream, He oft in yonder glen was found Enwapt in Fancy's wildest dream! And often would he pause to view The tears of eve bedew the rose, Or when the summer Zephyrs blew, Upon the fragrant heath repose.

Health then her glowing colours spread, And Temperance nerv'd his mental powers, White innocence, and labour shed Their sunshine on his happier hours! He watch'd his flock when early light Awoke the linnets on the spray, And wander'd home when yonder height Was crimson'd with departing day!

Mid joys like these he lov'd to live, Obscurely safe in humble fame, And great! if song and virtue give A lustre to the peasant's name! Too soon, a gathering tempest fell, And darken'd every future hour, The Enchantress Pleasure, fram'd her spell, And luv'd him from his peaceful bow'r!

Ah! then the themes of rural praise, No more his magic lyre was strung, Intemperance o'er his riper days, The shade of many a misery hung! But where his hallow'd ashes rest, Let all his frailties buried lie, His early fate on all impress'd, From all shall claim the swelling sigh!

With Fancy's treasures richly fraught, If heav'n born Genius could not save, Oh, what a lesson may be taught Beside the Poet's lonely grave! Where'er from duty's path mistad, We stray to Pleasure's syren shore, Remember Scotia's Poet dead, Remember Burns, and sin no more!

BATAVIA.

(Continued from the third page)

whereas, on the contrary, by this proposal, the latter would have been wholly settled by the former. The extreme absurdity of the rule proposed in 1813, became so glaring in 1814, that it was at once abandoned for a graduated scale, which forms the chief feature of the Bill now before the house of Commons for regulating the Importation of Corn, and which is proposed to be in force for five years. According to this scale, a duty of 24s. a quarter is charged on all wheat imported from foreign countries, when the market price here is 63s.; and the duty gradually diminishes, shilling for shilling, as the price rises, until it is reduced to 1s. duty, when the price is 86s. The graduated scale is certainly preferable to the former; but there is not one tittle of evidence in support of it. It does not in the least result from any intimation in the Committee's Report; but it was suddenly produced by an individual Member of Parliament, in the course of a debate three weeks ago, and was immediately adopted without further investigation. It is self-evident, that upon the rates in this scale, the whole merit or demerit of the bill must rest. Now, Parliament has not before it in any tangible shape, evidence by which to put these rates to the test, as they relate to the prices of corn in foreign markets, to the rents of land in this country, to the produce of new inclosures, to the farmer's profits, to the prices of agricultural and manufacturing labour, to the diminution of taxes, to the state of the currency, and to various other questions of the most comprehensive and complicated nature. This investigation ought to be the more deliberate, if the Bill should pass, as is proposed, for five years; but we own it appears to us extremely injudicious to do any thing more than legislate for the current year, until we learn by experience what will be the effect of our renewed commercial relations with the Continent of Europe. We cannot, however, conclude without congratulating the public on the effect already produced by the public dis-

ussion of this important subject. Already has every one of the crude resolutions of last year been given up. The wild and extravagant proposal totally to prohibit the importation of meal and flour has been given up. The absurd scale for settling the duties on importation has been given up; and that palpable piece of injustice, the including the Irish prices in the British average, is also struck out of the bill. These are no small advantages; and the same moderation and good sense which has led to their adoption, will, we doubt not, induce the Legislature to acquiesce in the wish so generally expressed throughout the kingdom, for a postponement of farther proceedings until a full body of evidence on the subject shall have been collected. As we have no doubt all the other trading towns will follow the example of London in petitioning, we trust they will also follow its example in the temperance and reasonableness of the petitions.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 15.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM FRANCE.

The following is the extract of a letter from a person of distinction, who moves in the highest circle in Paris, and has, consequently, had an opportunity of witnessing the interesting scenes that have lately been exhibited there:—

"At the Ball at Sir Charles Stewart's was assembled the most remarkable collection of persons, that probably ever met before in the same room. In one part there was Lord Wellington, conversing with Blucher and Platoff; in another, the Emperor of Russia, dancing with the wife of Marshal Ney.

"I was at St. Gwen, a league from Paris, where the King slept the night before he entered. The room was filled with ladies, principally of the ancient regime, to receive the king. The scene was of a nature you may conceive most affecting. When the Prince de Conti arrived, some few minutes before the King, the tears came even into my eyes, to see the poor old man, the last of his name, come into the room, with his understanding apparently wandering; looking about him as if he knew not where he was, but with an air of kindness, that was, to the last degree, touching. Not a person in the room seemed to feel it but myself; they curtsied to him with respect, as in old times, and pressed round him with a little sort of curiosity, but no other emotion of any kind. Some time afterwards, when the King arrived, the Duchess D'Angouleme passed through the room, and what do you think was the only observation I heard? Not a word of the change in her looks, of the expression of her countenance, or on any topic of that kind—the first observation I heard was, 'Voyez, elle a le petit chapeau.' To understand this, you must know there is a great warfare here between the French and English, on the subject of hats—the English wearing them, as you know, small and flat; the French, on the contrary, have them as high as the clocher of a cathedral, and covered with flowers, but with flowers enough to furnish an ordinary sized garden.

"There are three Royal Marriages to take place forthwith; the Duke de Berri marries the Grand Duchess Anne, the King of Prussia the Duchess of Odenburgh, and the Hereditary Prince of Prussia an Austrian Princess.

"Never did any man play his cards so badly as the Crown Prince of Sweden—never was there seen a more striking example of the instability of fortune. His want of decision in one critical moment, has lost to him forever the fruits of all his previous labours, by hesitating to make an arithmetical calculation of the chances, instead of being the person to head the allied armies in their entry into France, and being regarded in history as the Conqueror of Bonaparte, he has now slunk back to Sweden without drum or trumpet, after having lived a few days in Paris unnoticed and disregarded.

"I am told that a sad accident had nearly deprived us of our illustrious Wellington. After the great review of the troops, where the Hero was the only General Officer out of uniform, dressed in a plain blue frock, and a round hat, but well mounted—the Emperor Alexander was requested to shew in what manner the Cossacks charged. He complied, and gave the order—in an instant the body of horsemen set off—not in a line—but breaking off in separate masses in all directions—helter skelter—by which a momentary confusion took place, and several persons were rode over. Lord Wellington's horse fell, but the Noble Lord happily disengaged himself without injury.

"In consequence of the many fatal quarrels that have taken place at the low Triports and Balls in the neighbourhood

of the Palace Royal, a temporary-stop has been put to them all."

"There is no truth in the reports of the Russian officers or soldiers putting up with indignities from those in the French service. The Russians are not of a character to submit to insults of any kind; but, on the contrary, possess a high and fiery sense of military honour. This, we lament to say, is the source of very numerous duels daily in Paris; perhaps, on an average, eight or ten every day, for the last fortnight. Many Officers have been killed on both sides; and, too frequently these rencounters partake of a terrible nature, being fought with sabres, or pistols, at the distance of three or four yards so that one (if not both the combatants) is sure to fall. One instance, among many, will suffice to illustrate the sources of these disputes. A French officer at table at Restaurateur's, sat opposite to a Russian: he had several crosses and other badges of distinction on his breast. Pointing to one of them, he said, insultingly, 'This I received at Vienna;' to another—'This at Moscow.' No notice was taken at the moment, and he repeated the bravado. Still the offence passed apparently unobserved; but at length the Frenchman rose to depart; the Russian followed him to the door, and struck him violently, first on one cheek, and then on the other, saying, 'Take that for Vienna and that for Moscow.' The consequence was an immediate meeting with sabres; in five minutes the French officer was a corpse. The small sword is not much resorted to in the adjustment of these affairs, as the French enjoy in general a considerable superiority in the use of that weapon.—There was an affray at a dance last week, in which some hundreds of French and German soldiers were engaged, and five or six on each side were wounded; the ground of quarrel was neither more nor less than whether Waltzes or French Cotillions should be the mode for the evening. Such matters are to be expected where multitudes of people of different countries and habits come into collision."

The presence of the Duke of Wellington at Paris has excited the liveliest sensations of joy, which may be considered not only as a cordial tribute to his great military talents and his acknowledged humanity, but an eulogy of the justice of the cause for which he fought. His Grace and the Duke de Berri went to the opera on Thursday's evening. The piece was 'Colinette a la Cour,' and when they entered their box, the chorus of 'Buons a la sante de ce bras Seigneur,'—'Let us drink to the health of this gallant Nobleman,' was singing. The sentiment was seized by the public with avidity, and instantly applied with the most enthusiastic applause to the Duke of Wellington. The shouts of 'Vive Wellington!' were mingled with those of 'Vivent les Bourbons!' When they retired, the 'Hero of England,' (these are the words of the Paris Papers) was conducted to his carriage amid the ardent and universal acclamations of the people.

SIR C. STEWART'S BALL AT PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 5.

Last night we had here a most splendid Ball at Sir Charles Stewart's, at which there were more than four hundred persons; the chief attraction there, however, was Lord Wellington who had unexpectedly arrived that morning. The moment he entered the room, the whole company crowded round him, struggling to get a sight of the man whom they universally acknowledge to be the first Captain of the age. I was standing close to Lord W. when Blucher was presented to him; they bowed, and looked at one another for five minutes before they spoke one word; at last, however, a conversation commenced, which lasted for about ten minutes. Old Platoff by this time had worked his way up to Lord Wellington, and was presented to him. He was followed by a number of other Officers, all anxious to get a look at the hero. The Emperor of Russia, who was there, hardly had a circle round him, all having crowded round Lord Wellington. In short, for some time a complete stop was put to the dancing by their anxiety to see him. He was dressed in a British Field Marshal's uniform, with the Order of the Golden Fleece, Garter, Great Cross of Maria Theresa, Tower, and Sword, Swedish Order of the Sword, and another Star which I could not quite distinguish.

A most splendid supper was served at one o'clock, to which the Emperor of Russia had d Lady Castlereagh. After supper the company began to separate, and dancing recommenced with great spirit. It was nearly six o'clock before the company departed. I hear we are to have a series of entertainments, of which this is the commencement. The following is a list of the company:—

Emperor of Russia; Princes Royal of Prussia, Bavaria and Wirtemburgh, Grand Duke Constantine, Princes Augustus, William Louis, and Henry, of Prussia, Charles of Bavaria, Charles of Mecklenburgh, and John of Oldenburg; Princes Metternich, Paul Esterhazy, Cherbarow, and Ogerowsky; Marshals Wellington, Swartzenberg, Blucher, Wrede, Barclay de Tolly, Ney, Sir W. Beresford; Generals Olwarof, Platoff, Woronzow, Chernichev, Doraberg, Sacken, Dorsay; Counts Leavenhelm, Stadion, Pappenheim, Tolstoy, Noviziljow, Noyomoreski; Marquis de Marialva; Barons Wetterstedt, Bulow; Duke of Leinster; Lords Sligo, Percy, Aberdeen, Castlereagh, Cathcart, Lovaine, Binning Bradford, Gower, Valletort, Burghersh; Sir Charles Stewart and Thomas Tyrwhitt; Messrs. A'Count, Canning, Sydegham, Kinnaird, Planta, Ward, Montague, J. Ward, Vernon, two Percys, Cooke, Addington, Thornton, Bidwell, Harris, Wood, Stewart, Wellesley Pole, Aubin, Nepean, Keppel, Craven, Dawson, two Muriers, two Gordons, Foster, Hobhouse, Roberts, with many others, French and Allies, whose names one could not collect.

MADRID, MAY 14.

His Catholic Majesty has named the following Ministers:—

The Duke of San Carlos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and provisionally of War; M. Salazar, of Finance; M. Lardizabal, of the Indies; M. Macanaz, of Justice.

The political and military Governor of Madrid has ordered several persons to be apprehended, in addition to those previously mentioned. It is lamentable to find in this list of commitments some names well known in literature. It may be said, that as a consequence of the invasion of Spain, all the distinguished men of that unhappy country have become the victims of the extraordinary circumstances in which the presence of the French army had placed them. Fortunately for us, the restoration of our legitimate Sovereign, imposing silence on all political resentments, promises to us oblivion of the past, and the reparation of innumerable evils which have been occasioned by the divergence of political opinions.

The true Spaniards (and all parties imagine that they have not ceased to deserve this name) are afflicted to see their country bereft of her children, the most capable of serving her. The firmness which the King has displayed will not prevent his considering, with an enlightened indulgence, the difficult and equivocal situation into which his absence, the occupation of the whole territory of the Peninsula, and even the politics of Europe, had thrown his subjects of all classes. All lights ought to shine around the throne; a Sovereign like him whom Providence has miraculously sent us cannot, and ought not, to feel alarm at these circumstances. The noble declaration of Louis XVIII. that august Chief of the House of Bourbon, presents a high lesson to Ferdinand. It is, now, and in that sense, that we ought to hasten to imitate France, where the counter-revolution has not even cost the life of him who was the cause of all the misfortunes of Europe. We have the honour of shaking off a yoke which became intolerable without foreign aid.

All the glory of not having overstepped the object, of having used our victory with moderation, belongs exclusively to us. You may well conceive that the system of confiscation and proscription, a system the application of which it was wished to extend to the wives and even to the children of those who had personal enemies in the Cortes, is incompatible with the reign of a Monarch, interested in obliterating all the traces of a civil war which threatened Spain with destruction. Thus we expect to see soon among us all those to whom a return to the country is not precluded by irreparable offences; and we shall celebrate as one family the return of our King, who is worthy of that attachment of which he receives unequivocal proofs.

In consideration of the signal proofs of fidelity and attachment given by Madrid, King Ferdinand has decreed, that that city shall add to its former titles of loyal and imperial, that of heroic, and that the Municipal Body shall take the title of Excellency. The same decree orders, that on the day of his Majesty's entrance into his capital, 100 doubloons from his private purse, shall be distributed to every parish. His Majesty at the same time regrets that circumstances do not enable him to give more brilliant proofs of his "natural beneficence."

By another decree, the King prescribes a provisional regulation with regard to the liberty of the press, and the publication of periodical papers.

BATAVIA, PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office. MOLENVLIET.

London Gazette, May 17, 1814.

THE following Addresses have been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, &c. His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously:

His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the United Fraternity of Ancient Free-masons of England, in Grand Lodge assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Grand Master, Past Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free-masons of England, as the first act of the reunion of the two Fraternities, feel it our duty, and therefore beg leave to approach your Royal Person, in order to place at the foot of the throne the commemoration of this auspicious event, accompanied with these assurances of unfeigned loyalty and submission to the laws of our country, upon which alone we presume to lay a claim to your royal patronage, as without the certainty of their existence, we are not confident that your Royal Highness would ever have extended your gracious and royal protection so far as to have presided over the Part of our Society for so many years, to the advantage, lustre, and glory of the Craft in general.

To you, Royal Sir, who are so well acquainted with the unchangeable principles of our Institutions, and who will consequently perceive the happy and beneficial effects, which cannot fail to result to the State from our conjoint efforts being constantly exerted to inculcate, amongst our brethren, loyalty and affection to our Sovereign, to impress on their hearts obedience to the laws and Magistrates of our country, as well as to encourage them to the exercise of every moral and civil duty, we flatter ourselves that this intelligence will prove most gratifying.

At the same time, we humbly crave of your Royal Highness the continuance of your royal favour, grace, and protection, begging leave to express to your Royal Highness our most lively and heartfelt gratitude for the many blessings, which we, in common with our fellow-subjects, derive from your benign sway.

With these sentiments, we fervently implore the Divine protection of the All-wise, All-merciful, and All-powerful Disposer of Events, no less extensive in their influence than inscrutable in their operation; to secure these blessings to our country in general, and to the Craft in particular, by the preservation of the life of your Royal Highness.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Grand Master; His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Past Grand Masters.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of Cork.

WE, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of Cork, in Council assembled, with hearts proudly exulting, yet at the same time deeply impressed with humble gratitude to the great and wise Dispenser of all Human Affairs, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness and lay at your feet our tribute of congratulation at the glorious and happy termination of a contest which, for upwards of twenty-two years, had by turns desolated the fairest portion of the Continent of Europe, and for a time threatened the subversion of all regular and legitimate Governments.

When we bring to our recollection the humbled and degraded state of vassalage in which the greater part of Europe had been held by the person who then exercised the powers of Government in France, and that it was the valour and perseverance of our empire that first set the example to the other nations of Europe effectually to resist, and at length finally to triumph over a despotism unparalleled in history, we cannot repress our feelings of honest pride at being subjects of an empire, powerful enough to make such exertions, and wise enough to convert them to the only legitimate purposes of all warfare, and honourable peace.

The grand and exalted station which the United Kingdom now takes amongst the nations of Europe, we attribute, under Divine Providence, to the wisdom of His Majesty's and your Royal Highness's Councils, directing the energies of this great empire, taught by the example of other nations, and made wise by the experience of what has occurred within our own day; we have learned truly to appreciate the value of our liberties and happy Constitution, and the many great and solid blessings and advantages it is capable of affording, when guided by the constitutional principles of the House of Brunswick.

Impressed with these sentiments and opinions, we beg leave to assure your Royal Highness, that we shall be at all times ready to maintain unaltered that Constitution under which Great Britain has attained her present state of enviable pre-eminence, and to express our devotion and attachment to our revered and gracious Sovereign, your Royal Highness, and His illustrious family, who have been at all times distinguished for a generous love of liberty, and for being the firm and steady supporters of our civil and religious rights.

Done at the Council Chamber of the City of Cork, the 29th day of April, in the year 1814, and signed for the Common Council, J. J. Perrier, Mayor of Cork.

Transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT.

WE, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the Lower Ward or Division of the County of Limerick, in Quarter Sessions assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness to offer our humble heartfelt congratulations on the late auspicious events, wherein our country has borne so distinguished a part.

With every class of His Majesty's loyal subjects, we lament the continued indisposition of your Royal Father, our revered Sovereign.

To the wisdom and unshaken firmness of His Majesty's counsels, we rejoice in tracing back the causes from which, under Divine Providence, the late unparalleled events have arisen; and we confidently look forward for a happy accomplishment to the same wise and vigorous measures which have been steadily pursued during the administration of your Royal Highness.

At no former period has the character of the British nation stood higher in arms; but to your Royal Highness has been reserved to exhibit the noblest example of friendship towards His Majesty the King of France, the influence of which must extend not only to the subjects of these nations, but to the whole civilized world, and cannot fail to produce reciprocal offices of good will and lasting peace.

Signed, by appointment, and in presence of the Quarter Sessions, at Glasgow, the 10th day of May, in the year 1814, John Lang, Preses.

Transmitted by Mr. Lang, the Preses, and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.

To His Royal Highness George PRINCE REGENT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, His Majesty's loyal subjects, the Bailies and Trustees of the Towns of Port Glasgow and Newark, do humbly beg leave to approach the throne with our hearty congratulations on the successful termination of calamities unequalled among civilized mankind.

To the wise and vigorous measures adopted by His Majesty, and perseveringly followed up by your Royal Highness, is to be ascribed, under the Divine favour, the deliverance of the world from the destructive torrent which had prostrated mighty nations, and threatened the overthrow of all social order, and a return of barbarism and ignorance to all the States of Europe.

We flatter ourselves that the miseries inflicted upon so great a portion of the human race by the revolutionary hydra of France, will serve as a lesson to all, and guard, at least, His Majesty's subjects from the dangerous delusions of anarchy and democracy; while the whole world will view the British Constitution of Government as the best security of rational freedom, which any age or nation has exhibited, worthy of being adopted as the most complete model which human wisdom has devised, and the firmest support of the liberties of mankind.

It will therefore be no small consolation to your Royal Highness, under your filial sorrow for the protracted indisposition of His Majesty, to see the happy conclusion of a struggle altogether unparalleled, in which the country has borne so conspicuous a part.

That your Royal Highness, with all His Majesty's subjects, may long enjoy the fruits of that peace, which the energy and firmness of His Majesty and your Royal Highness have been the means of restoring, is our sincere and ardent prayer.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, in Council assembled, by me, the eldest Bailie and Chief Magistrate, and the common seal of said Towns hereunto affixed, at Port Glasgow, the 7th day of May 1814, and of His Majesty's reign the fifty-fourth year.

Peter M. Farlane, Town Clerk, Mr. Wainson, and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.

Unto His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WE, the Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Perth, assembled at our annual General Meeting, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with the tender of our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the late glorious and unparalleled events, which promise a happy termination to the arduous contest in which we have so long been engaged.

That tyranny has been annihilated, and that Europe, relieved from the destructive power of insatiable ambition, beholds in every quarter the re-establishment of social order, of liberty, and independence, were alone matter of high exultation; but when we reflect, that these glorious results may, under Divine Providence, be in a high degree ascribed to the undaunted exertions of this mighty empire, directed by our beloved Sovereign, and your Royal Highness, we wish words to express our triumphant feelings, and the obligations we owe to your Royal Highness, for your unshaken firmness and perseverance in that line of policy which, having saved Britain from the anarchy which desolated Europe, has now raised the British name to the proud eminence on which it is placed by the gratitude of rescued nations.

The wisdom of British counsels, and the splendid achievements of British gallantry, have been acknowledged by the voice of united Europe. While we claim for our own intrepid country the glory of having shown the example of unvaried resistance to lawless ambition, we beg leave to express our admiration of the vigour and unanimity with which that example has been followed by His Majesty's August Allies, who from the confines of Europe have pursued their oppressor to the capital of his dominions, have crowned their victorious career by bestowing on emancipated France the blessing of a free Constitution, under its legitimate Monarch; repressing every feeling of resentment—despising every emotion of revenge.

That lasting peace, rational freedom, and established government, may continue to be the reward of success merited by bravery, by unswerving constancy, and by moderation in the hour of victory; and that your Royal Highness may long enjoy the love and confidence of a free and loyal people, is our earnest and fervent prayer.

Signed by our Preses, in our names, and by our appointment, at Perth, this 30th day of April 1814.

Gray, Transmitted by the Duke of Athol and Mr. Drummond, M. P. for the County of Perth, and presented by Viscount Sidmouth.

Unto His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of the Land Tax for the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, now assembled in our General Annual Meeting, embrace with heartfelt joy this early opportunity of approaching your Royal Highness with the strongest assurances of loyalty and attachment, and with our warmest congratulations on the glorious termination of the struggles of Europe, during which the British empire has stood so pre-eminently.

Trusting in the continued goodness of Almighty God, we anticipate an ample compensation for the calamities of a destructive war, in the blessings of a long and prosperous peace; and we indulge the pleasing hope, that such arrangements will be made by the Allied Powers, as, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will most effectually secure the independence of nations, and the general happiness of the world.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, at Kirkcubright, the 30th day of April 1814.

Edward Boyd, Preses, Presented by Major-General Dunlop.

Unto His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble Address of the Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

May it please your Royal Highness, WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, met in Synod, while we offer our thanksgiving to God, beg leave, at this interesting crisis, to tender at the foot of the throne our joyful congratulations on the prosperous state of public affairs.

While the internal peace of our country has been preserved, but commerce extended, and the honour of our national character signally displayed, we have been with exultation and admiration beholding from the grasp of a lawless usurper, and the British standard raised in France for the emancipation of its oppressed inhabitants. We bless the providence of God, which has finally led all the legitimate Sovereigns of Europe to unite their councils and arms in the glorious cause of national independence.

Adoring the justice of the Supreme Ruler in the judgements brought upon the insolent oppressor, we hail the day on which the allied armies, crowned with victory by the Lord of Hosts, entered Paris, as affording a prospect of the speedy restoration of lawful government to France, and of permanent peace, freedom, and independence to all the surrounding nations.

The world has seen, and history will record, the steadiness of your Royal Father's Councils amidst the threatening consequences of a revolution, which, in the awful judgments of the Most High, convulsed the kingdoms of the earth; and Britain, with grateful admiration, has beheld the vigour and success with which the same wise measures have been pursued under the auspicious administration of your Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of our venerable and beloved monarch.

While, as the servants of the Prince of Peace, we labour to propagate the pure doctrine of the Gospel, for the temporal and eternal welfare of men, it will be our delight, as it is our duty, to inculcate the principles of loyalty, patriotism, and rational liberty, on the portion of His Majesty's people committed to our pastoral care.

That Almighty God, the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, may soothe the personal affliction of our revered Sovereign, continue to prosper the Government of your Royal Highness, bless the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the branches of the Royal Family; is the earnest prayer of, may it please your Royal Highness, His Majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, at Ayr, this 13th day of April 1814, by William Thomson, Moderator.

Presented by Lord Viscount Melville.

Adoring the justice of the Supreme Ruler in the judgements brought upon the insolent oppressor, we hail the day on which the allied armies, crowned with victory by the Lord of Hosts, entered Paris, as affording a prospect of the speedy restoration of lawful government to France, and of permanent peace, freedom, and independence to all the surrounding nations.

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Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, at Ayr, this 13th day of April 1814, by William Thomson, Moderator.

Presented by Lord Viscount Melville.

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, the Freeholders, Commissioners of Supply, Justices of the Peace, and community at large of the County of Nairn, beg leave most cordially to congratulate your Royal Highness on the great and glorious success which has crowned the arms of His Majesty and His Allies, overturning the most cruel military despotism which, for upwards of twenty years disturbed the repose of the world.

In approaching your Royal Highness, we beg, with grateful satisfaction, to acknowledge how much we, in common with the rest of mankind, owe to the wise measures and enlightened views displayed since your Royal Highness swayed the sceptre of your august Father; we view with great delight, the heartfelt satisfaction it must afford to your Royal Highness, to behold so worthy a result to the invincible perseverance and constancy of every class of His Majesty's subjects, in the struggle for the independence of Europe, and in it, of the civilized world, giving at length a fair prospect of a happy peace.

It is our particular wish, to testify our high sense of the inviolable attachment evinced by your Royal Highness to the British Constitution, and to the interests of His Majesty's subjects.

Whilst offering our congratulations upon events which have emancipated Europe from a degrading tyranny, we cannot forget the important trophies of that illustrious Commander, whose name shall ever rank high in his country's regard, and whose consummate Generalship has so uniformly crowned the British arms with glory, and first led to events which are now the admiration of the world.

That your Royal Highness may long experience the affectionate attachment and regard of a faithful and loyal people, is our earnest prayer.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, at Nairn, the 30th day of April 1814, by David Davidson, Preses.

Presented by Lord Viscount Melville.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

"Sir,—I am once more reluctantly compelled to address your Royal Highness, and to inclose for your inspection, copies of a note which I have had the honour to receive from the Queen, and of the answer which I have thought it my duty to return to her Majesty. It would be in vain for me to enquire into the reasons of the alarming declaration made by your Royal Highness, that you have taken the fixed and

unalterable determination, never to meet me, upon any occasion, either in public or private. Of these, your Royal Highness is pleased to state yourself to be the only judge. You will perceive by my answer to her Majesty, that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards her Majesty, from exercising my right of appearing before her Majesty, at the public Drawing-rooms, to be held in the ensuing month.

"But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed, that the words of your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of your Royal Highness—what circumstance can justify the proceeding you have thus thought fit to adopt?"

"I owe it to myself, to my Daughter, and to the nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of my honour, to remind your Royal Highness of what you know; that after open persecution and mysterious inquiries, upon undefined charges, the malice of my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that I was restored by the King, with the advice of his Ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in his Court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the country, to be proved guilty, or to be treated as innocent. I have been declared innocent—I will not submit to be treated as guilty.

"Sir, your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this letter. But the world must know that I have written it; and they will see, may real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of my rank. Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far distant) when I must appear in public, and your Royal Highness must be present also. Can your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of your declaration? Has your Royal Highness forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation?"

"I waive my rights in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve the Queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is placed by your Royal Highness; not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own worthiness to enjoy them.

"Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling. Many illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England; amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son in law. From their society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your Royal Highness in the peace of Europe. My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire. This season your Royal Highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity: and of all his Majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented by your Royal Highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but me.

I am, Sir,
Your Royal Highness's faithful Wife,
"CAROLINE, P."

"Connaught-house, May 26, 1814.

THE QUEEN TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Windsor Castle, May 23, 1814.

"The Queen considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from her son the Prince Regent, in which he states, that her Majesty's intention of holding two Drawing-rooms in the ensuing month, having been notified to the Public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her Court cannot be dispensed with; and that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which he alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.

"The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess of Wales the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her Royal Highness at her Drawing-rooms.

"CHARLOTTE, R."

ANSWER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE QUEEN.

"Madam—I have received the letter which your Majesty has done me the honour to address to me, prohibiting my appearance at the Public Drawing-rooms which will be held by your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret.

"I will not presume to discuss with your Majesty topics which must be as painful to your Majesty as to myself.

"Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the King was so kind as to honour me, up to the period of his Majesty's indisposition, which no one of his Majesty's subjects has so much cause to lament as myself; and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his attachment and approbation, by his public reception of me at his Court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when his protection was most necessary to me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid my respects to your Majesty. I am now without appeal or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty to the King and to myself, as to surrender my right to appear at any public drawing-room to be held by your Majesty.

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your Majesty's situation, I yield in the present instance to the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, announced to me by your Majesty, and shall not present myself at the Drawing-rooms of the next month.

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to inquire of your Majesty the reasons of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for this harsh proceeding, of which his Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection, I must endeavour to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience; even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe; the prohibition given to me alone, to appear before your Majesty, to offer my congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious Personages who will in all probability be assembled at your Majesty's Court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

"I beseech your Majesty to do me an act of justice to which, in the present circumstances, your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those illustrious Strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your Majesty which alone induce me to abstain from the exercise of my right to appear before your Majesty: and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation which could render me unworthy of their society or regard.

"Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your Majesty, by making public the cause of my absence from Court at a time when the duties of my station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance.

"I have the honour to be your Majesty's
Most obedient daughter-in-law and servant,
"CAROLINE, P."

"Connaught House, May 24, 1814.

DUTCH MAIL.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 17.

The public prints contain the following letter, which Prince Christian, late Governor of Norway, has sent to the King of Sweden:—

"Your Majesty will not ascribe it to any want of respect in me that what I now communicate to you has been delayed longer than might seem proper. I could wish that this communication might be able to clear up every doubt respecting my respectful sentiments towards you, and the motives of my actions. Though I am unable to employ for that purpose any other means than that which I now make use of, you will not wonder that my pen, the only organ of my feelings, expresses them with all the frankness which I owe as well to your Majesty as to the cause which I defend. In communicating to your Majesty the proclamation of the 19th of February, I make you acquainted with the feelings which inspire the people of Norway, as well as with the principles which shall always guide my conduct. The Norwegian nation is not of a disposition calmly to sacrifice its liberty and independence: there is only one voice among these mountaineers, namely, to preserve their national honour. In vain should I have executed the treaty of Kiel, in vain attempted to give up the fortresses to your Majesty's troops: the inevitable consequences of such an attempt would have been a general insurrection against the only authority which could preserve a people left to themselves from the incalculable evils of anarchy. By such a mode of proceeding, I should instantly have lost the authority requisite to maintain order, and I should have deserved it by deceiving the people in the good opinion which they universally entertain of me, that I constantly aimed at their welfare, and at such a critical moment will prevent disorder. I had, therefore, no other choice than either the infamy of abandoning a people whose confidence is

placed in me, or the duty of retaining for their good the authority which I had till then exercised."

LUBECK, MAY 21.

On the 19th, in the evening, the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here, intending to proceed to Sweden by sea from Travemunde. His suite arrived some hours before him. A Swedish 74, a frigate, and a yacht, destined for the voyage, cast anchor at Travemunde on the 18th. His Royal Highness will embark on board the frigate; the suite in the yacht; and the 74 will take in troops. His Royal Highness has addressed the following Proclamation to his troops:—

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN TO HIS BRETHREN IN ARMS.

"Soldiers!—A conqueror, formidable both for his projects and his resources, threatened to seize upon all Europe, and made Germany groan under the yoke of his dominion. Sweden took the noble resolution of co-operating in the deliverance of the German nation; but before it sent its defenders to a foreign country, it was necessary to secure itself against a neighbouring country, which was subject to the influence of the common enemy. While your King hindered the formation of a Northern Confederation, he indeed saved the country from the misfortune of becoming a province of another kingdom; but he cannot declare its freedom to be firmly established, without making the Norwegian Islands of the Swedish nation; solemn Treaties were concluded, which guaranteed the union of Norway with Sweden; and the King of Denmark, by the treaty concluded at Kiel, has renounced his rights to that country, and given to those treaties a sacred and inviolable character.

"Soldiers! Till these treaties are fulfilled, there is no repose for us—no peace for our families—no welfare for the North.

"Soldiers! Germany is free, and you have contributed to its deliverance. A Prince, to whom the welfare of the Norwegians was confided, will sacrifice their happiness, by refusing, contrary to the will of the nation, to execute a treaty, which besides other advantages given by it to Denmark, restored to it the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, which this Prince should wish some day to govern. If he persists in refusing to listen to the voice of duty; if we should be reduced to the unhappy necessity of employing arms to enforce the conditions of the treaty, and the rights of Sweden, then remember soldiers, that it is not the Norwegian nation with whom we make war, but that it is only the fomenters of disturbance who must be punished, and the men who assume the dominion over the nation whom we must combat.

"Spare your misled brethren, who when they recover from their error, will acknowledge that the Swedish Government, in wishing the union of the two kingdoms, has no other object than to insure the repose of the North, and to make the Norwegians free and independent soldiers; full of the same confidence with which I led you to the shores which we are now leaving, I shall lead you to the accomplishment of the high duties which the interest of the country demands from us. You will fulfil them as Swedes. God will prosper our cause, because it is just.

"Given at my head-quarters at Lubeck, May 21.

"CHARLES JOHN.

CEZEMNA, MAY 5. PROCLAMATION OF POPE PIUS VII. TO HIS DEAR SUBJECTS.

The decrees of the Divine mercy towards us are at last accomplished. Precipitated from our pacific chair with unheard of violence, torn from the love of our dear subjects, dragged from country to country, we were condemned to groan in chains for nearly five years. We have shed in our prison, tears of grief—first for the church confided to our care, because we know its wants without being able to relieve them; then for the people subject to us, because the cry of their tribulation reached our ears, without its being possible for us to give them consolation. Our deep affliction was nevertheless tempered by the conviction that a God of mercy justly displeased by our sins, would one day lay aside his wrath, and raise his Almighty arm to break the bow of the enemy bent against us, and burst asunder the chains which bound his vicar upon earth. Our confidence has not been deceived: the pride of man, which in its madness pretended to equal the Most High, has been humbled; and our deliverance, which was also one object of the august coalition, has been effected by an unexpected prodigy.

"Grateful as we must be to that all-powerful Providence who regulates at his will the destinies of man, we shall never cease to celebrate his praises.

"We have determined to consecrate the first fruits of our liberty to the welfare of the church. That church which cost its divine Founder his blood, must be the first object of our apostolic solicitude.

"With this view we resolved to hasten our return to the capital, both as being the seat of the Roman Pontiff, to employ ourselves there on the great and manifold

interest of religion, and as being the seat of our sovereignty, to gratify our ardent desire to ameliorate the condition of our good subjects; but a variety of reasons have hitherto prevented us from doing so. Yet a little time, however, and we shall press them to our bosom, as a tender father, after a long and painful pilgrimage, closely embraces his well-beloved children.

"In the mean time we send before us our delegate, who, by virtue of a special order under our hand, will resume for us and the Holy Apostolic See respectively, both at Rome and in our provinces, conjointly with the other subaltern delegates already chosen by us, the exercise of our temporal Sovereignty, so essentially connected with our independence and spiritual supremacy. He will proceed, in concert with a commission of state nominated by us, to the formation of an internal government, and will take, as well as circumstances will allow, all those measures which may contribute to the welfare of our faithful subjects.

"And although, in consequence of certain concerted military arrangements, we cannot at this moment resume the exercise of our sovereignty in all the other ancient possessions of the church, we doubt not that we shall shortly recover them, being not less confident in the inviolability of our sacred rights, than in the enlightened justice of the invincible Allied Sovereigns, from whom we have already received positive and consoling assurances.

"The minister of peace, we exhort all our subjects to be zealous in preserving tranquillity, which is the dearest wish of our heart. Should any one dare to disturb it, under any pretext whatever, he shall be punished with all the rigour of the law.

"In the confidence that we feel, that our subjects will faithfully conform to our sovereign and paternal intentions, we give them with all our heart the apostolic benediction.

"At Cezemna, May 4, 1814, and of our Pontificate the 15th year.

"PIUS, P. P. VII.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 12.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, who arrived here on the 9th, departed on the evening of the 10th for Paris.

Letters from St. Domingo state, that the Government of the Colony has been for these three months administered in the name of Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre. Gen. Pétion was the first to mount the white cockade, and to swear fidelity to his Sovereign. He chuses rather to obey the paternal laws of a Bourbon, than to reign himself.

According to a letter from Goes, dated the 12th, the preceding day was appointed for attacking Fort Bantz, and the attack had actually commenced, but accounts being received of orders issued by the Senate at Paris, an armistice was concluded until a French Officer should bring farther intelligence from the General commanding at Antwerp.

Intimation has been given at Walcheren of the events which have occurred in Paris, and an Officer from the French General in that Island was yesterday on board of the English Admiral's ship. Ostend and Dunkirk have declared for the Bourbons.

By letters from Antwerp, we are informed that the events which have occurred at Paris are known there, and that the Governor waits farther orders in order to take his decision. The gates are open, and persons enter and depart without obstruction. The posts for Holland will again be dispatched on Monday and Thursday.

MAY 19.

For some days past bloody contests have again taken place between the Prussian troops that are still here, and the Belgian soldiers, in which they have combatted with a degree of violence that is to be lamented. Some are always killed and wounded on such occasions, and the peaceable citizen may think himself happy if he does not become a victim. Some days ago there was a sharp action in which both sides fought with small arms, before a barrack occupied by the Belgian troops. The Military Authorities have displayed all the energy and wisdom that might be expected, to put an end to this national variance, which may be attended with the greatest evils. All the Prussian troops that were still here have been marched in the greatest haste to Wesel. General Bulow arrived here yesterday to consult with the Governor-General about the march of his corps to the Rhine.

MAY 21.

The Reigning Duke of Brunswick arrived yesterday in this city. Baron de Kattley the Commandant of the town, was honoured with his first visit; and they afterwards visited together the Governor-General of Belgium and Lord Lynchbach.

To-day his Highness departed for Malines to join his corps d'armée of 10,000 men cantoned in the vicinity of that town. His Highness will return in a few days in order to proceed to Paris.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendenvoer.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 21.

As soon as we can obtain any particulars respecting the stipulations of the pending Treaty of Peace, we shall hasten to communicate them to our readers. We were assured yesterday, that we should not only recover our colonies, and all our ancient soil, but that there would be ceded to us besides, for our convenience, several portions of territory beyond our ancient limits. These are certainly not the conditions which we were in the habit of commanding under the preceding Government. War was not then confined to a state of hostility; its effects were extended to a period of peace. Neither was it peace that we were destined to enjoy, if that Government had continued. The Allied Powers had already demanded (and the condition was accepted) the restitution of all the gains which had been imposed upon foreign nations; and which, according to the different estimates delivered, amounted to 1,500 millions of francs. They likewise demanded all the monuments of the arts which had been carried away; and, as a pledge for the due performance of our stipulations, the occupation of three of our principal garrisons.

It is certainly a desirable object, in the deplorable situation into which we have been thrown, to be able to recover our colonies, and all that belonged to ancient France! Those who may be disposed to lament, that they do not recognise in the new treaty the glory of the treaties of Lunéville, of Vienna, and Presburg, ought to consider, that the primary object of a treaty of peace is to obtain peace. What formerly passed by this name was really hostility; it consisted of violent stipulations, which weakness accepted from exhaustion, and in which both parties speculated upon the speedy resumption of hostilities. The vanquished was occupied from the commencement of the truce in repairing his losses, and the conqueror in extending and securing his conquests. Those who were then in a situation of marking the progress of the negotiations, could not fail to observe the indifference with which they were followed.

While the negotiations at Amiens were depending, the First Consul made an attempt upon Italy. This event, which, in other times would have thrown all Europe into a flame, was merely the subject of notes on the part of the British Government. The same apathy which the contracting parties discovered in preparing the conditions of peace, they urged, in the sequel, as arguments in extenuation or in justification of the infractions of them. Great Britain charged us with fitting out expeditions in our ports, where there were no armaments. During that period of convulsion, both manifestos and treaties were become objects of such indifference, that no one paid the least attention to them. It was the general opinion that there was, in fact, no peace, though some were pleased to apply this term to a few moments of truce and relaxation.—*Journal des Debats, May 25.*

PARIS, MAY 25.

IN speaking yesterday of the peace, and of what may be supposed to be its conditions we had not forgotten that we were reproached by another journal for ascribing too little importance to what have been considered as the natural limits of France. We are far from denying that a certain boundary, well defined by rivers, seas, and mountains, may be considered as an advantage, and, therefore, the object of reasonable wishes: but surely this is not an advantage to overbalance every other consideration. Let us suppose, for instance, that Belgium is again to revert to Austria; that the three Electorates are to belong to their ancient Sovereigns; we ask, whether, because these countries are included within a certain boundary presented by the idea of natural limits, it is incumbent on France to exert all her strength to tear them from their legitimate possessors, and thus to violence to the habits of a people, our neighbours by position, but really separated by manners, laws, interests, and language! We would ask, whether, after having at one period affected this violent union, and lost these provinces at another by a reverse of fortune, their recovery is still imperiously dictated? The honour of France, or a paramount interest, such are the pivots on which the discussion turns. We remain of opinion that the law of nations is not to be learned from geographical maps; but in the existing state of manners, laws, interests, and also in the force of circumstances combined with antecedent conventions. We are about to recover our colonies. Is this no advantage? And what means had we to compel their restoration? What had we to offer England in compensation? In return for these legitimate possessions, so important to our commerce and our interests, may we not reckon ourselves sufficiently fortunate in having only to cede some unimportant territories which the revolution invaded,

which it afterwards lost, and which we have not at this moment any hope of recovering? Surely these are not derisory consolations, but substantial unhoped-for advantages.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

It appears, that the proposed union of Geneva to Switzerland, in the shape of a new canton, will experience great difficulties; the four little Catholic cantons formally oppose it.

On Monday, his Majesty received a Deputation from La Vendée, headed by General Sapineau the companion of the Charettes, the Jacquelin, the Bouchampe, &c. Among these brave and faithful subjects of the King, were distinguished two farmers, whom Charette had selected as chiefs in his army, and who, for 20 years, had not ceased to give proofs of the most entire devotion, the most immovable constancy, and unconquerable bravery. His Majesty remarked with interest the honourable scars with which they were covered, and addressed to them the most flattering expressions. He also testified to Messrs. Charette, the nephews of the General, his regret at being unable to reward the great services of their uncle; he confirmed the rank which each of them held in the Royal Vendean armies; promises them commissions, and granted them on the spot the decoration of the lily.

Preparations are making at the Palais-Royal for the Princes of the House of Orleans, who will inhabit as formerly.

Orders have been given, that the body of the young Louis Napoleon, son of the quondam King of Holland, deposited at present in the chapel of Notre Dame, until his intended burial at St. Denis, should be conveyed to the cemetery Clamout, with the same forms as for other citizens.

We have received a letter from Elba, stating, that the first public act which has distinguished Buonaparte's arrival was to abolish the taxes; and that a division of the allied troops were hourly expected to arrive in that isle, to occupy the forts, to take charge of the police and to preserve tranquillity.

The Duke d'Angoulême is now on his way from Bourdeaux to Paris.

The Marquis of Wellington set out from Toulouse on the 17th inst. for Spain.

PORTO-FERRAJO (ISLE OF ELBA), MAY 3.

On the 3d instant, at six in the evening, there appeared in our waters an English frigate; it hoisted out a boat, which landed several officers of the Russian, English, and Austrian Staffs, with two French Generals accompanying the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, who was on board the frigate. Those officers having officially communicated to the Commandant of the port, the events which had taken place in France, the abdication of Buonaparte, and his arrival at Elba, all the necessary preparations were made during the night for the reception of this famous personage. All the authorities were required to attend the ceremony of his entrance.

Next morning a flag, sent by the dethroned Emperor, was brought into the town with some sort of solemnity, and immediately hoisted on the castle, amidst a salute of artillery. This flag has a white ground, interspersed with bees, and in the centre appear the arms of Buonaparte, and those of the isle, united by a rose-coloured stripe.

Some time after the flag was hoisted, Buonaparte landed with all his suite, and was saluted with 101 rounds of cannon. The English frigate replied to the salute with 24 guns.

Buonaparte was dressed in a blue great coat, under which appeared a suit richly embroidered with silver, with a peculiar decoration: he had a small round hat, with a white cockade; three officers and two siffers preceded him, amidst a multitude of people rather curious than eager to see him. He was conducted to the house of the Mayor, where he received the visits of all the superior civil officers; he spoke to each of them affecting an air of confidence, and even of gaiety, putting a number of questions relative to the isle.

After repeating some moments, Buonaparte got on horseback, and with his suite, visited the forts of Marciana, Campo, Capo Livini, and Rio.

On the morning of the 5th, the Ex-Emperor, accompanied by the Commissaries of the Allied Powers mounted his horse, and rode to Porto Longone, 5 miles from this town. He also visited the iron mines which constitute the wealth of the isle of Elba. He asked those around him what might be the revenue of those mines? "500,000 livres." "These 500,000 livres will then be by mine?" "But, Sir, you know, that by a decree you appropriated them to the Legion of Honour." "What was my head when I gave this order? I have issued so many foolish decrees in my lifetime!"

Hitherto we have not remarked that Buonaparte would have a very numerous suite. Yesterday some fine horses, carriages, &c. were landed: we expect more equipages, and a corps of troops belonging to the Allied Powers. General Dalmace has issued up a proclamation, in which he recommends Buonaparte to the inhabitants of Elba.

LEGHORN, MAY 10.

Since yesterday three small vessels in our port three small vessels from the isle of

Elba, bearing a white flag, with a red stripe in the middle, on which we observe three bees. The populace assembled opposite these vessels, and insulted their crew; reproaching them with having given an asylum to Buonaparte. Nothing can equal the hatred which the people of Italy now shew for the man who so long subjected them to his iron yoke.

ZURICH, MAY 13.

The Deputies from Geneva have presented a memorial, in which they beg to form an alliance with Switzerland, and that their city and territory may be occupied by Swiss troops. This memorial has been sent to the diplomatic committee, and also that from the Deputies of Neucheville, who desire to be incorporated with a Swiss Canton, at the same time preserving their form of government, rights, privileges, and franchises.

COBLENZ, MAY 15.

Russian columns are at this moment traversing the department of the Sarre, on their route to Metz and our city. Thirteen regiments of Cossacks, which precede the army, are cantoned in our environs. The army-corps under the orders of Count Wittgenstein will in a few days arrive on the banks of the Rhine. Another Russian corps is advancing by Haguenau to Fort Louis, to cross the Rhine there. Nine thousand of Yarek's corps retire upon Namur, there to take up cantonments. The columns of the army under General Wrede occupy Lorraine. The Austrian troops are also in movements.

STRASBURG, MAY 18.

Commissaries, charged with directing the retreat of the allied troops are arrived at different points of our department.

The line of the customs is about to be re-established along the Rhine; the collectors of taxes have received orders to resume their functions.

VIENNA, MAY 11.

Accounts were yesterday received from the Archduchess Maria Louisa, which announce that she will not reach Meelk, 22 leagues from hence, before the 17th. On the 10th she reached Kampten, and on the 11th set out for Inspruck, where detachments of Austrian cavalry were waiting for her.

Our Emperor will go as far as Meelk to meet the Archduchess.

The journey of the Emperor to England seems abandoned; we have also lost the hope of seeing here the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. As reasons for this, are partly assigned the delay of the journey of these Monarchs to England, and partly political affairs which do not permit them to be so long absent from their states.

VENICE, MAY 6.

The ships in our port at the time our city was occupied by the Austrian troops, were the *Catigione*, the *Mont St. Bernard*, and the *Régénateur* all of 74 guns; the *Princesse de Bologne*, and *Piccol*, 44 guns frigates, besides a great number of galliots, brigs, gun-boats, &c. All of them were in the best state, and ready to put to sea. There were besides on the stocks, two ships of 54, four of 76, and a great many other vessels.

BERLIN, MAY 12.

It is said, that Count Tatenzein, as soon as he has occupied Magdeburg, will repair to Poland to take possession of a part of the provinces formerly subject to Prussia, with the exception of Warsaw.

PARIS, MAY 23.

The following intimation has been published:—

"The officers who are now at Paris are invited to present themselves daily from 2 till five o'clock, at the office of the Minister at War; in order there to receive authority to repair to some one of the departments of the kingdom, for the purpose of stating to the Inspector General of each department, their services and claims to be admitted as candidates for the new formation of regiments of the army."

It is said, that the grand state carriage of Napoleon has been sent into Russia, and it is believed that his bust, which was placed on the top of the column in the place de Vendôme, will take the same route.

A corps of customs has been provisionally established on that part of the old French frontier which borders on Belgium.

SPANISH PAPERS.

MADRID, MAY 1.

This day took place the exhumation of the precious remains of Don Juan Velarde, the martyrs of their country, and that of the victims sacrificed on the Prado, of Madrid, by the ferocity of the atrocious Buonaparte. The funeral pomp which accompanied this scene, as novel as affecting, the solemnity with which it was conducted; the mournful tolling of the bells; the roar of cannon; the recollections which the ceremony excited, all was new, pathetic, and impressive. What ideas did not the ceremonial recall to those whose imaginations transported them to the second of May, and who also considered the present epoch! What melancholy reflections must have been the result when we look forward to the result which may attend the present crisis! Victims of the second of May! ah, could you rise from your tombs, and see heroic Spain after six years of sacrifices,

invoking your name merely to at last become enslaved . . . but we trust it would be still premature to pronounce the word.

The officer has returned who was dispatched by the government to General Whittingham, to know the reason of his entering the district of the Captain General of New Castile. He replied that he had done so in virtue of an order from the King, communicated by General Elio; that his force was 600 infantry, 2500 horses, and cannon. Yesterday they were to pass the night at Guadalaxara, and their further destination was unknown.

To-night there was an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State.

In the Sitting of the Cortes this day, the two letters from that body which have been transmitted to his Majesty King Ferdinand, were publicly read. The first of them, dated the 25th of April, expressed the anxiety felt by the nation to see his Majesty seated on the throne of his ancestors; and that he would assume the charge of the Government, according to the Constitution, in order to form the felicity of the Spanish people: it also represented the weighty reasons which demanded, that he should accelerate his journey to the capital of that Monarchy.

The President remarked, that it would not be foreign to the point to observe, that the letter had reached his Majesty's hands, and that he had received it with much pleasure.

The second letter of the Cortes to the King was then read, having the same object as the former, and setting forth the terrible mischiefs which the non-arrival of his Majesty might occasion. When the reading of the letter was finished; the public manifested their gratitude to the representatives of the nation, by exclaiming *Viva el Congreso nacional!*

The genius of mischief still seems to pursue the heroic and loyal Spaniards. The mysterious policy pursued by those who surround our Monarch has damped the joy which his arrival in the country produced in the breast of every Spaniard, and the most sinister reports are in circulation. There is also a rumour that Charles IV. has appealed to the allied monarchs, asserting that the throne of Spain belongs to him, and that Louis XVIII. has been restored in France, so ought he to be in Spain.

BREMEN, MAY 18.

Every day, towards night-fall, we see French Employers and douaniers, from Hamburg, arrive here, who depart again by break of day. Several officers, who neglected this precaution, or thought it unnecessary, have been ill-treated by the people and the soldiers of the Hanoverian legion. The definitive evacuation of Hamburg now seems to be at hand, as the last column of the French troops, which have been so long expected, and for which the necessary preparations had been made, is now announced for the 3d of June. The Germans, Dutch and Italians, who form a part of the garrison, are dismissed; but they are first stripped of their uniform, and turned adrift without a penny to help them on their way home, so that numbers of them daily pass through this city in the most deplorable condition.

The following publication of the Government has appeared here:—

"The Senate confides in the well-disposed citizens and inhabitants of this city, that they, on the approaching passage of the troops of the King of France, will not forget that hostilities have ceased throughout all Europe; that after a war of 20 years' duration, nations wish conciliation with each other; and that the passions of hatred and vengeance should now cease, in order to give place to the blessings of peace."

"The French troops are no longer instruments for carrying into execution the ambitious plans of one man, which produced in our country, as well as in almost all Europe, the most awfully pernicious effects; they now bear about them the ensigns of their lawful King, for whose restoration the German warriors have also fought. They now march back to Old France, and shall not again cross the frontiers of Germany. Of this the inclinations of their King, but especially the energetic will of the united German nation, are the guarantees."

"Let not, therefore, the commencement of a happier era be stigmatised by any rash disturbance of the public tranquillity, nor by any acts of violence on foreign soldiers or persons in civil life. The Senate must otherwise be under the necessity of punishing with the greatest severity, any who should endanger the public peace, and the welfare of their fellow citizens."

"Fathers and Masters of Apprentices, as also the Governors of the Orphans and Poor Houses, are therefore required to keep the strictest watch over they youth committed to their care, during the continuance of the French troops in our territory."

The Cassel Gazette of the 2d of May contains the following article:—

"Private accounts from Paris state that the Crown Prince of Sweden goes to Hamburg, where the army of General Benningsen will be in readiness to join him; and that from thence they will proceed with their united force to open the campaign against Norway."

The following are the names of the members of the committee...

On Monday, the 15th of the month, the committee met...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

The committee has the honor to inform you that...

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1814.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 15.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF BONAPARTE.

The following *semi-official* intelligence, we understand, has been issued from the Government Offices:—

“Upon quitting Roanne on the 23d of April, Bonaparte requested that a British vessel stationed at Lyons, might be procured to convoy him to Elba. The *Undaunted*, commanded by Captain Usher, was appointed to that service. Bonaparte arrived at Frejus on the 27th of April, and was to embark the next day on board that vessel.

“Nothing could exceed the violence and animosity of all classes of the people as he passed along. At Avignon, the carriages which preceded him were stopped, and the eagles defaced; the servants threatened with immediate death if they did not cry out—*Vive le Roi!*” and if Bonaparte had passed there the preceding day he would have been assassinated by persons who had been collected there for that purpose. At Orgen, an effigy was brought before him, dressed in uniform, besmeared with blood, with a label with the inscription, “*Voilà donc l'odieux Tyran—tot ou tard le crime est puni.*” Stones were thrown at him, and upon one occasion he rode off on horseback, wearing a common hat with a white cockade.—Some times he changed parts of his dress, and assumed different names. All the party dined together without any marks of deference, and a mixed order of march was adopted. Upon those occasions, Bonaparte shewed great anxiety to preserve his life by the ruse to which he had recourse.

“Bonaparte embarked on board the *Undaunted* on the 28th of April.”

MONTLEMART, APRIL 28.—The following is the substance of a conversation which Bonaparte had with the Master of the Hotel:—

“Are you the Master of this Hotel?”—“Yes, Sir.”—“At what o'clock do you think I shall arrive at Avignon?”—“Tomorrow, between six and seven, in the morning.”—“The Devil! then I shall arrive there by day-light; the roads then must be very bad!”—“They are not bad, Sir.”

Bonaparte then put his hand upon his forehead, and continued to mutter the following broken sentences:—

“Six or seven in the morning—why it will be day-light—broad day-light.—The inhabitants are madly fond of romance.—The inhabitants of Avignon are a hot-headed people, like all Provincials.—The famous *Glaciere* is in that country—I will not enter Avignon.—The horses for the relays shall be brought outside of the ram-parts.”

At that moment some persons employed in the administration of the forests demanded to see him; he ordered them in, and having spoken to them for five minutes, dismissed them with the following philosophical consoling expression: “Gentlemen, follow my example—resign.” Bonaparte at length quitted his apartment to return to his carriage; the crowd, which was very numerous, was perfectly tranquil; but one of his attendants having given money to some soldiers to cry out—*Vive le Empereur!* their voices were drowned in exclamations of “*Vivent les Bourbons! Vive Louis XVIII!*”

LAMBESC, APRIL 27.—During the first part of his journey Bonaparte eat by himself; but when the rumours, always increasing in the South, and the rising of several of the cities which he traversed, had convinced him that the people were ready to proceed against him to the utmost extremities, he saw no other means of safety but in assuming the costume of an Austrian officer. It was then he determined also to renounce his character of Emperor, and to take his meals with the Commissioners who escorted him, and to whom he owed the preservation of his life. But this resolution was preceded by a tar-

rent of tears. The first day that he sat at table with the Commissioners, they remarked that he eat nothing, and that he secretly rejected the meat which he put to his mouth. He feared that he should be poisoned! The next day he asked permission to have dinner dressed by his own cook: this was assented to; and the same man, who pretended to be sick on the preceding evening, fell upon the victuals with the appetite of a glutton. Throughout the whole of his route, he manifested the most vivid terrors, and preserved a gloomy silence; but when, in approaching the coast, he perceived the Mediterranean fleet, and the sails of the vessels in the Roads, his heart dilated, he began to speak with wonderful volubility, and according to custom, with much incoherence. It is reported, that, in his conversation with Marshal Augereau, he often exclaimed, “*All is finished for me in Europe; but Asia wants a man!*”

AVIGNON, APRIL 28.—The town of Avignon has suffered so much from the revolution and its results, that it regarded the fall of Bonaparte as the moment of its returning health and happiness. It is the twinkling of an eye every person mounted the white cockade; the white flag fluttered on the public edifices, and the Imperial insignia disappeared. All the civil and military authorities were obliged to follow this movement; and the national guard had enough to do to moderate the exaltation of the people. Hitherto all had gone well; but on Sunday, the 28d, three carriages arrived, bearing the Imperial arms, and a report was instantly spread that it was Bonaparte; the people collected and surrounded the carriages, they instantly opened the doors and sought for him!—At length it was understood that he was not in either, and that they contained only some persons of his suite. Without listening to any thing that was said, the populace made them put on the white cockade, and cry “*Vive le Roi! Vive Louis XVIII!*” It was not till after they had torn off the eagles from the carriages, that they suffered them to proceed; but unfortunately, by means of conversation with the escort, they learned that Bonaparte himself would arrive that night, or on Monday morning, and they seemed resolved to watch for him. The ferment was considerable; nevertheless, towards evening the crowd decreased, and tranquillity was restored.

On Monday, at four in the morning, the English officer arrived, who preceded Bonaparte. The officer of the guard asked him if Bonaparte's escort was strong, and in a condition to prevent any kind of outrage which might be offered? The British officer appeared much affected at the apprehensions which were entertained, and entreated the guard to protect, by all possible means, the passage of Napoleon, whose personal safety was guaranteed by the august Allies.

At length, about six o'clock, the carriage of Bonaparte arrived; but in consequence of intelligence that had been transmitted, the convoy stopped at the opposite end of the town from that at which it was naturally expected to enter. Thither the relays of post horses were taken, and the same officer who had spoken to the English Commandant galloped there with his troop. He found the carriage surrounded by the mob, who had begun to commit excesses. Men and women were calling out for their children and relatives, victims of the ambition of Bonaparte, and complaining of all the injuries they had endured. Already one man had seized the handle of the carriage door, when a servant of Napoleon, who was sitting on the box, attempted to draw his sabre to defend his master. “Foolish man,” said the officer, “do not attempt to stir!” and by saying this he induced the man, at the carriage door, to let go his hold. Bonaparte letting down the coach-glass in front, with much agitation cried out three times to his domestic to remain quiet, and then made signs of thanks to the officer. During this occurrence the people recognized Bonaparte, and this was all that they appeared to wish for! In short the officer was obliged to face about with his corps, and clear the streets; he then ordered the postillion to drive away at full gallop. Bonaparte had only time to exclaim, “*Bien oblige!*”

Bonaparte is much altered: he has

something wild in his looks his complexion is even more yellow than usual, and he is very negligent in his dress. General Bertrand was in the left corner of the carriage, but he did not stir, nor did he even utter a word while all this was passing. The Foreign Generals who accompanied Bonaparte, wished to get out of their carriages to join with the soldiers, and defend to the last extremity the charge with which they were entrusted; but they were persuaded to remain quiet; and the respect which was paid to them was an additional cause of the security of Bonaparte.

A most remarkable circumstance was, that an officer who protected Bonaparte, has always been a zealous defender of the Bourbons; but the cause of these Princes is that of justice and honour. Nothing can stilly it.—We have been informed, that, at some distance from hence, while the convoy was changing horses, the people compelled Bonaparte to cry out “*Vive le Roi, Vive Louis XVIII!*”

The French Press continues to detail anecdotes relative to the ex-Emperor, of which the following are some of the most recent that have appeared:—

A person is just arrived from the South, who met Bonaparte on his passage. The sight, he says, was really terrifying; the people assembled round his carriage, overwhelmed him with invectives, threatened him with death, and were proceeding to put their threats into execution. The armed force which were with him were unable to protect him; when one of the foreign Generals harangued the multitude:—“You had better,” said he, “let the Tyrant live—death will at once deliver him from all consequences; whereas, if you let him live, the recollection of his crimes will make him suffer a thousand deaths.” While he was making this speech, the horses were put to, and the carriage drove on. Bonaparte immediately turned to the General, and said, “I thank you, General; I heard what you said—you spoke like an Angel!”

When he came to Rapheau, he was offered either a French or an English frigate to convey him to Elba, but he preferred the latter.—Give me an English ship, said Bonaparte.—*Don't let the English.*

One of the very few Senators who, under the regime of Bonaparte, reserved the right of hazarding some useful truth, said to him, a few days after his return from Moscow, when speaking of a most obnoxious decree which the despot wished the Senate to subscribe, “For God's sake, Sir, propose something to us which we may be permitted to reject; this will keep up appearances.” Bonaparte, however, paid no regard to this hint, lest the example should be followed on other occasions.

Now that he is gone (says a letter from Paris) we have plenty of anecdotes of Bonaparte. He wished England to guarantee his flag at Elba, which was refused. When Berthier announced to him the decree of the Senate, he asked for a cup of poison, which was brought him. He tasted it, but laid it down, saying it was bitter. At night care was taken to place a brace of loaded pistols by his bed-side, but they were found in the morning removed some distance from the bed. He wished to carry with him his wines, horses, books, and robes of state, which being covered with bees, would not, he said, suit the present dynasty.

Bonaparte, after leaving Lyons, found the people every stage more and more discontented with him: at one place they attacked the carriage, tore off the eagles, and made him cry “*Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!*” He then got frightened, stopped a day, and sent his carriages on with a servant, who was mistaken for him, and cruelly beaten in consequence. He was put by his conductors into an Austrian General's uniform, but was recognized and pelted by the mob. At last, in order to escape, he was put into the dress of the postillion, and by means of the jack boots and white cockade, got on board an English frigate at Frejus, when, he said, “that for the first time for many years he felt himself perfectly safe”—He has repeatedly solicited leave to go and live in England, but they say he will not be permitted to do so.

PARIS, MAY 6.—In the night of the 25th—26th, Bonaparte passed through the

city of Aix. On his way to Orgon, the peasants assembled, and called on him to cry “*Long live the King!*” which he did. He is now no more on the French territory. It was not at St. Tropez, but at St. Rapheau, near Frejus, that he embarked on the 28th of April. On the eve of his departure he had an interview with the Princess Borghese, who, notwithstanding his pressing entreaties, had no wish to follow him. The bad state of the roads not permitting him to continue his route from Luc to St. Tropez, the English General Campbell caused two frigates to proceed to St. Rapheau, the one French, the other English. It was in the latter that Bonaparte embarked. Those who are fond of noticing such coincidences, will recollect with some interest, that it was also at St. Rapheau Bonaparte landed on his return from Egypt.

The Princess Borghese has been forced to quit Nice. One of her women only (Madame Bens de Cavour) accompanied her. It is supposed she will retire to Rome, where the Pope has been pleased to offer her an asylum. We learn from Switzerland that Louis Bonaparte has retired to the fine country seat of Rosiere, which he has hired. Joseph Bonaparte arrived on the 24th at Lausanne, with a very small suite. The next day he set off for Vevey. Jerome Bonaparte arrived on the 25th ult. at Neufchatel. He was to set off immediately for Berne.

Just before the departure of Bonaparte for Elba, he inquired of the officers who were to attend him to his place of banishment, whether any one of them was acquainted with that island. He was told that Major-General Campbell, a British officer then present, knew it well. Bonaparte began immediately to interrogate him respecting it in the most imperious style, on which General Campbell said, “Signor, I have not been accustomed to be thus addressed, and therefore must be excused from replying to such interrogatories.” Bonaparte on the instant apologized, and requested the information as a personal favour, which was immediately complied with.

The French Papers say, that Bonaparte purchased at Lyons a great quantity of pamphlets, posting-bills, proclamations, addresses, and acts of adhesion, that he paid 1100 livres for it. The populace followed him beyond the walls of the city, shouting *Vive le Roi!*

The character of the Corsican Usurper has been variously drawn by different hands; but it may be thus summed up without much waste of words:—Such a medley of contradictions, and, at the same time, such an individual consistency, were never united in the same character. A Royalist, a Republican, and an Emperor—a Mahometan—a Catholic and a patron of the Synagogue—a Subaltern and a Sovereign—a Traitor and an Tyrant—a Christian and a Infidel—he was, through all his vicissitudes, the same stern, impatient, inflexible, original—the same mysterious, incomprehensible self—the man without a model and without a shadow imitative of his obscure substance. His fall, like his life, baffled all speculation. In short, his whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first (and, it is to be hoped, the last) Emperor of the French. That he has done much evil, there is little doubt—that he has been the origin of much good, there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal and France, have arisen to the blessings of a Free Constitution; Superstition has found her grave in the ruins of the Inquisition; and the Feudal System, with its whole train of tyrannic satellites, has fled for ever. Kings may learn from him, that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people. The people are taught by him, that there is no despotism so stupendous against which they have not a resource; and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, he is a living lesson that if ambition can raise them from the lowest station, it can also prostrate them from the highest!

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