



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FIFTEENTH LOTTERY, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA: ESTABLISHED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE Governor General in Council AND CONDUCTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, UNDER THE IMMEDIATE DIRECTIONS OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME

Table listing lottery prizes: 1 Prize of 100,000, 1 Ditto of 50,000, 3 Ditto of 20,000, 8 Ditto of 10,000, 8 Ditto of 5,000, 40 Ditto of 1,000, 80 Ditto of 500, 160 Ditto of 250, 1200 Ditto of 125.

1501 PRIZES, 4499 BLANKS,

6000 TICKETS, at 100 Sa. Rs. each, is Sicca Rupees 6,00000

1st.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent will be made from all the PRIZES, for the Improvement of Calcutta and the Expenses of the Lottery. 2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed. 3d.—The 1,200 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each. 4th.—The Fiftieth-drawn Ticket on the Last Day of Drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 100,000 Rupees. 5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay will be authorized to discharge the Prizes which may be drawn among the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be give by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal. 6th.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st July next. 7th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th June next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket.

8th.—Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for sale, at the Bank of Bengal on the 22d Instant.

9th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras and to Bombay as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

10th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery.

A. TROTTER, Superintendent.

CALCUTTA, March 6th 1816.

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. have received a Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal, at Rupees 110 each or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 17th May, 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT sundry lots of condemned Naval Stores will be exposed to public sale in this yard on Thursday next the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be viewed any day previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be immediately paid down, and the remainder when the Articles are taken away, which is to be in five days from the day of sale, in default of which, the deposit is to be forfeited, and the Articles resold at the risque of the first purchaser.

By Order of the Commissioner, EDW. TADMAN, Acting Naval Storekeeper.

NAVAL YARD, BOMBAY, 17th May 1816.

અખર. ફીમાંથી. આપીએચને

પરચુરં. લાટો. ૨૬. કીધલા. મનવાર. ખાતાનો. શાંમાંન. જાહેર. લીલાંકુ. ફરીને વેચશે. પોતાની. મનવાર. ખાતાની. ફરી શમે. આવતા. ભરેશ. પત. વારને. દીને. તા. ૨૩ મી. આએ. મરીનાનીએ. ખપો રનાં. ફલાક ૧૧ નાં. જે. ધનીને. એ. શાં માંન. જેવો. ફીએ. તે. ધણી. વેચ્યાની. અગાકુ. આવીને. જેએ *

જો લી

એ. માલ. જે. ધની. વેશે. તે. ધની. ૨૬૧ (૨૦) પેલા. આપે. અને. ખાકી. જે. રહેતે તે. ધણી. લીલાંકુ. કીધા. પહી. દીન (૫) ની. ખુદતમાં. હાંનાં. પગાર. ફરીને. માલ. કુચકી. લખાએ. ને. ફદાય. એ. શાંમાંન. ફી. ફુદાવી. લખાએ. તે. જે. અનાં. મત. ૨૬૧ ૨૦ કુપર. લખેલાં. તે. મખરે. આપશે નહીં. એ. માલ. પાકો. વેચીને. તેની. ખાદ. તથા. નુકશાન. પેહલા. ખરીદાર. પા શેથી. લેશે. તા. ૧૭ મી. મેએ ૧૮૧૬ *

Advertisement.

FREIGHT TO CHINA, THE SHIP PEMBROKE,

BURTHEN about 320 Tons, and expected in a few days from Cochin, where she has undergone a thorough repair. Terms of freight will be made known on application to Mr. J. W. TASKER.

Bombay 18th May 1816.

THE Agamemnon, Captain JACKSON, will sail on the 24th and take freight or Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

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

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

RUPEES PIPE

Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 Ditto. Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 Ditto. Port, direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - - 125 each. Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - 100 each.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz. Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - - 17 Do. Do.

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

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

Bombay, 13th April 1816.

THURSDAY next, 23d Instant, being ASCENSION DAY, Divine Service, with a Sermon, will be performed at the Church at the usual hour. May 16th 1816.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has received a few Strong Persian Horses, per Ship Euphrates.

G. H. Has also a few Arab Horses and several ready broke in Buggy Horses for private sale.

Bombay 18th May 1816.

A CARD.

TUESDAY, the 4th of June, being the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, there will be a Ball and Supper at the Government House to which the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military, and Marine Services, are invited.

FRANK HA WORTH, A. D. C.

Government House. BOMBAY, 10th May 1816.

Additional SUBSCRIBERS to the WATERLOO FUND.

Table with columns: Amount of Subscriptions, ready received, Charles Shubrick Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Torin, Lieut. Christopher Newport, Capt. Elwood & Ensign Reed, A discharged Fencible Officer.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th MAY 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, CAPTAIN Lieutenant C. Kettle Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea, and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant W. C. Bruce of the Madras Establishment, and Post Master to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force is allowed a furlough to sea on Sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. W. Aitchison of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade to the Troops serving within the province of Guzerat.

Ensign Slight of the Corps of Engineers is attached to the department of the Revenue Surveyor at the Presidency, until further orders.

The following promotions are ordered to take place.

Battalion of Artillery.

Lieutenant Fireworker Samuel Falconer to be Lieutenant in succession to Hogarth deceased.—Date of rank 1st May 1816.

Regiment of European Infantry.

Ensign John Thornburgh Osborne to be Lieutenant in succession to Jameson deceased.—Date of rank 5th May 1816.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James A. Maxwell to be Surgeon vice Davis retired.—Date of rank 25th October 1814.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. W. B. Hockley to be Register to the Court of Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate at Tanuab.

Mr. G. L. Elliot to be Assistant to the Register and Assistant to the Magistrate of Broach, in the room of Mr. Hockley.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1816.

The numerous Shipping arrivals, during the last three or four days, have enabled us to obtain correct intelligence from Europe to the middle of January, and we have been favored, during the short interval which has occurred since the publication of our Extra, announcing the arrival of the Bombay and China Ships, with the perusal of various weekly and daily papers extending to the 22d: of January inclusive; these papers contain various articles of local interest, and some few political incidents of importance, but generally speaking are the least productive collection of English papers which (embracing so long a period as six weeks from the date of our former accounts) we ever remember to have received. We have made such extracts from them as appeared to claim our prior notice for to-day's publication.

The principal topic of political discussion at home, is evidently the settlement of the affairs of the French Nation: and the Acts of the King's Government, The proceedings of the Houses of Legislature in France occupy the principal columns of all the public prints which we have seen. The immediate consequence of Ney's execution, was a proposal on the part of Louis's ministers for a general act of amnesty, with, however, very considerable exceptions: this measure was received by both Houses of the legislature with much satisfaction and applause, but to the surprize of many persons both in England and France, was considered too mild in its operation and not sufficiently indicative of the absolute triumph of those who are called in France the Royalist party, and since the late proceedings have been even styled the *Ultra Royalists*: It was therefore proposed amongst the amendments to the act of amnesty, that all those who were concerned in the death of Louis the 16th should also be excluded from the benefits intended by this act of Royal Clemency; a very unusual proceeding of course took place, for the King's ministers did not appear to desire so sweeping and antiquated an exclusion, and it was pretty plainly intimated that the King himself considered his own act of amnesty as sufficiently accompanied with particular exceptions: but the party in the Chambers of Peers and Deputies persevered in their proposal for an increased severity towards the early Authors of the Revolution; and the French Government has found itself obliged to submit to the legislative assemblies: the long and uninteresting debates during the progress of this important public measure are given at great length in the English papers: but they appear so unlike the enlightened and argumentative debates to which every Englishman has been accustomed from his cradle, that we are astonished that the British public can read them with patience; in their results, however, they have fully proved the existence of a formidable Oligarchy, equally dangerous to the present, French Government as any other factious body, which succeeds in overturning the intentions of the executive, by an ostensible display of greater power:

indeed, it seems nearly as alarming to the present rulers of France to have their designs thwarted, by devising plans to exceed them in severity, as if their propositions had been rejected altogether, and these *Ultra Royalists* will we fear from the success of their measures, be found as troublesome to the friends of tranquillity and permanent order, as the Jacobins, or revolutionists or any of the other factions, which have, since the death of Louis the 16th, so constantly disturbed the internal administration of France.

We are happy to find that the rumours which had reached us by former advices of a probable rupture between America and Great Britain, are totally void of foundation. Every disposition appears to exist between the two Governments to maintain the present good understanding which the late treaty has created, and which seems so obviously to be the interest of both Nations.

We have given under our head of English Extracts, a very curious and unexpected paragraph relative to the seizures of several of the India Ships on account of some smuggling speculations; we know not on what authority this paragraph rests, nor the date of it, it has been kindly forwarded to us, as taken from some of the late English papers.

The arrival of an English Bishop at this Presidency, for the first time, on his episcopal visitation through the Diocese, is an event of the most interesting and important nature, and it is with no ordinary feelings, therefore, we announce the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. His Lordship landed on Tuesday Evening from the *Ernaad* under a salute of fifteen guns. The Archdeacon accompanied by the Town Major, Deputy Adjutant General, the Governor's and Commander in Chief's Aides-de-Camp and the Chaplains at the Presidency, previously went off to the Ship to welcome his Lordship, who was received on his landing at the Pier Head by the Chief Officers on the Staff, and conducted to the Government House, where the Governor, Commander in Chief, Members of Council and several other Gentlemen were in waiting to pay their respects to his Lordship.



**NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.**

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED]—On the 11th May Ship John Munro, Nairajah Hajee Abdulla from Bengal.
14th Do. Ship Charlotte, Capt. Peter Brown, from London.

Do. the H. C.'s Timber Ship *Ernaad*, Lt. John Mack in charge's from Cochim.
15th Do. Ship *Samarang*, Capt. John Gover, from England.

Do. Ship *Upton Castle*, Capt. H. Beyts from England.
Do. the H. C.'s Ship *Cabalva*, Capt. John Hine from England.

Do. Do. Ship *Cumberland*, Captain T. H. Wilkinson, from England.
Do. Do. Ship *Lady Melville*, Capt. J. C. Lochner from England.

Do. Do. Ship *Marquis of Huntly*, Capt. Donald McLeod from England.
Do. the H. C.'s Ship *Castle Huntly*, Capt. J. Paterson from Europe.

Do. Free Trader *Princess Charlotte*, Capt. John Lushman from Europe.
17th Do. Ship *Perserverance*, Capt. Thomas Ramsden from Zangabar.

SAILED]—His Majesty Ship *Favorite*, the Hon'ble James Ashby Maude Capt. to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Brig *John*, Commander B. Razer to Penang.
Do. Ship *Euphrates*, Capt. P. Mearing, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Asia Felix*, Naqudah Moosajee Callaba, to Pullo Penang.
Do. Brig *Johnny*, Capt. Richard Ballard to Madras.

The following are the lists of Passengers of those Ships which have Arrived since the publication of our Extra.

Passengers by the H. C.'s Ship.

LADY MELVILLE.
Mrs. Backhouse,—Miss Cath. Baynes, —Miss A. S. Anderson,—Captain McNeil, in comd: of troops,—Lieut. Gravegor, and Vornet Backhouse, 17th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. Mahon, 47th Regiment of Foot,—Ensign Fenier,—Ensign Watts, Assistant Surgeon McGregor, and Ditto Radford, 56th Regiment Foot,—Ensign Newhouse, 65th Regt. Foot,—Danderson Bell, Assistant Surgeon,—Jams Murdock, Mate of the Buckinghamshire,—John Morris, and John Reed, Free Mariners.

MARQUIS HUNTLY.

Major Dunbar,—Lieutenant Manson,—Messrs. Alexander Bell, Arthr. Crawford, and E. E. Elliott, Writers,—Mr. S. Prescott, Midshipman, Buckinghamshire.

CUMBERLAND.

Captain Byers,—Mr. Rodgers, Cadet,—Mr. Whiteside, Free Mariner.

CASTLE HUNTLY.

Major General Browne, Capt. Browne, Aid-de-Camp,—Captain Meall and Lady,—Captain Lewis and Lady,—Mr. Alderton, Free Mariner.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. (FREE TRADER)
None.

ARRIVALS—Lieut. Manson Artillery.
Ensign Farrier 56th Reg.
Major Dunbar 2d Bat. 3d Reg.
Assistant Surgeon W. Hall.
Capt. J. Lewis 4th Regiment:
Lieut. Thos. Remon Engineers,
Cadet H. G. C. Rogers, Infantry.
DEPARTURE.—Capt. Staunton, 1st N. I.

BOMBAY.

SAILED]—On the 7th Instant at Surat, the Lady of Evan H. Bailie, Esq. of a Soc.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14.

We have received the Paris Papers to Thursday last, which bring us the termination of the discussion on the Amnesty Law, and its final adoption by the Chamber of Peers, where it was carried, without debate, by 120 Peers out of 141. The articles being already known, the Chamber deemed it unnecessary to refer it to the Committee. The proceedings were prefaced by a speech from the Duke de Richelieu, stating that the King had adopted the amendments for expelling the regicides, contrary to his merciful intentions not to separate their case from that of other guilty persons. To this his Majesty was induced by the opinions of the Deputies. It is curious that the Duke says his Majesty hailed the decision of the Deputies as the signal of concord among them, which induced him to believe that Divine Justice had spoken by the voice of the people; yet the Duke did strenuously opposed this amendment in the Chamber of Deputies, and used the Royal name to support his opposition to it. He even said (see another column of this Paper) that the King wished only to recollect his first pardon; that certainly his reasons were derived from Heaven itself; that it was a clemency above human consideration, and inspired by the martyr King. How very versatile these French orators are in the use they make of the Divinity in their elaborately eloquent harangues! The Peers thanked the King for associating them in and act of clemency purely royal. But the effect of this association is, that the Chambers have limited the King's mercy to a considerable extent, regardless of his Royal Ordinance, and have thereby deprived his Majesty of the exercise of the most amiable branch of his prerogatives. The restoration of Louis XVIII. was dissimilar to that of our second Charles; since Louis, through Monsieur, certainly treated with the existing French Senate, who voted his return, and among whom were several regicides. So, on his Majesty's second return, he immediately employed, as a principal and confidential Minister, Fouché (Jacobin and Regicide as he had been); and, on removing him from the Ministry, appointed him his own representative at Dresden, where, it appears he has presented his credentials as French Ambassador. We think that these employments of this individual ought to wipe off the political stain of offences previously committed. Anxious for the restoration of order and good government in France, we wished to see the Royal word, communicated by the Ordinance, completely fulfilled, and the merciful desires of the dying Louis XVI. attended to as far as possible. There were many guilty who might have been tried, convicted, and punished according to the constitutional forms, with more advantage to the Throne than may be produced by this act of attainder. Private letters say, that the new

law has excited considerable apprehensions among the purchasers of national domains, who fear, however unreasonably, that the principle of the measure may be pushed to such an extent as to affect the validity of their purchases. We hear a good deal of what is called "truly French," and we confess that the flexibility of the Members of the Legislature appears exactly so. Pasquier, a Minister, who opposed the amendment concerning the regicides, is said to have waved his handkerchief on its adoption, and exclaimed "Vive le Roi." Such demonstrations are rather out of the eyes of those who have witnessed the proceedings of the British Legislature. Lavalette, it is now stated for certain, has made his escape into Bavaria. He has been executed, however, on the Place de Greve, at Paris, in effigy—a custom, we believe, formerly practised in France, and which may probably be suitable to a people who delight in public exhibitions. The Chambers have passed a resolution for a general mourning on the 21st of this month, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI.

[Englishman.

The Princess of Wales has gone from Palermo to Naples, where she intends to pass the winter.

The Ministerial Journals contradict the report of an intention, on the part of the Minister, to intrench upon the Sinking Fund. The Income Tax is to be reduced to 5 per cent.

The new French Ambassador to our Court arrived on Friday at Calais, from whence he was expected to sail yesterday for Dover.

A Spanish Commissioner lately arrived in London from Madrid, for the purpose of purchasing naval stores for Ferdinand VIII's navy.

The Newcastle, of 50 guns, Capt. Meynell will sail from the River to Portsmouth directly, and then to St. Helena, to serve as flag ship to Sir George Cockburn. On the arrival of the New castle, the Northumberland, which has hitherto been the Admiral's ship, will return home and be paid off.

The Leander, of 50 guns, Captain Skipper, will sail in a few days from Woolwich, on her way to Halifax, to receive the flag of Admiral Griffiths, the Commander in Chief on that station.

The expedition to explore the sources of the river Congo, will soon proceed on that important affair, as the preparations which have been sometime carrying on at Deptford dock yard are drawing to a conclusion; and the vessel to be employed, which is appropriately named after the river, is nearly finished. Some natives of that part of Africa have volunteered their services, and, it is highly probable, will prove of great advantage. One represents himself as born more than 300 miles up the Congo, at a village on the banks of that river; and another as still farther up. They speak the native language with fluency, as also English, and it is said have given some valuable information of the several kingdoms through which they must pass.

Lavalette.—It is certain that Lavalette has reached Bavaria via Belgium. At the very moment he was leaving the Coacisgerger leaving on his child and the *femme de chambre*, one of the gendarmes took him by the arm, and said to him, "I am extremely grieved, Madam—you must be miserable indeed." When he had got into the court yard, he found that one of the chairmen belonging to the *sedan-chair*, the other was drinking in a cabaret. But his servant, who knew him immediately, hired a porter who was standing by, and set off with the *sedan-chair*. At the turning of the next street he got into a cabriolet which was waiting for him, and drove away. He left Paris by the barrier of Charantou, and at ten leagues distance took the post road to Flanders. He travelled with a foreign passport. Madame de Lavalette had let a very few persons into her place.

The monument in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, is, it is said, to be erected in St. James's Market, to which a grand opening will be made by the new improvements from Pall Mall.

The Magistrates of Boston, in consequence of the depressed state of the times, on Monday declined granting a license to the Lincoln Company of Comedians for the present season.

By a mail arrived on Friday from Malta, letters have reached town that issued to the 30th of November. It would appear as if the Barbary Powers were unwilling we should want a good pretence for humbling and reducing them to good order. The States of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, have all in turn insulted the British flag. The Tunisians have lately detained a Maltese vessel, and made the crew slaves. To this act of injustice against the British, they have added insult and contempt. The Captain of his Majesty's ship *Pilot* was recently treated with the greatest disrespect on shore, and on returning on board,

was stoned all the way to his boat. In consequence of this and other outrageous proceedings, the Governor of Malta had gone in his Majesty's ship Bombay, to Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers to demand satisfaction.

A. M. Romajo has arrived at Lisbon from Spain: it is hoped, from the great similarity of name, that this is the Editor of the *Conciso* who has escaped from the imprisonment to which the tyranny of Ferdinand had consigned him.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

To-day the sentence of the Court, which condemned Marie Chamans Lavalette to the pains of death, was executed *par contumace*. A gibbet was erected on the *Place de Grève*, in the common place of execution. To this gibbet was affixed, by the hangman, a tablet, containing the name, surname, and qualities of the culprit, and the cause of his sentence. The exhibition, which was superintended by *gens d'armes*, lasted two hours.

The Court of Assizes this day condemned to one year's imprisonment an Englishman, named Thomson, aged 24. This person, who belongs to a respectable family of London, was accused of stealing a silver spoon from a restaurateur's, at the Palais Royal, and of having concealed it in his pantaloons, where it was found, and of having unlawfully worn the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Forty francs were found on his person on searching him, and this circumstance freed him from the charge of taking the spoon, with an intention to appropriate it to himself. He was found guilty, however, of the second accusation, and received sentence accordingly. Another Englishman, named Gallard, aged 40, was convicted of robbery, by means of false keys, and condemned to five years' hard labour and the pillory.

JANUARY 10.

Yesterday his Majesty received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, and informed the Members who composed it, that he sanctioned the law of amnesty with the amendments, and that he hoped the Chamber would never be in a situation to cry out—*Vive le Roi, quand meme!*—[These were the words quoted by the Count de Bethisy. They are the expressions used by the inhabitants of the west—*Vive le Roi, quand meme.*—“Long live the King, even should he be displeased with us.”]

This day the Deputies meet in the bureau, in order to continue the examination of the Budget.

General Berton and Captain Thomassin, of the gendarmes, have been conducted to the prison of the Abbaye. The latter is closely confined. This military prison now contains Generals Bellard, Ornano, Cambrone, Drouot Debelle, Drouot, and Deesen; Rear Admiral Linois, and Colonels Royer and Fandou. The trial of General Debelle will take place before that of General Drouot; the discussions in this case will commence on the 20th. The time of Drouot's trial is not yet known.

His Majesty said yesterday to the Members of the Chamber of Deputies—“Gentlemen, I have sent to the Chamber of Peers the law which the Chamber of Deputies has adopted; you may now cry out—*Vive le Roi!* and will have no occasion to add—*quand meme.*” The Deputation had the honour of being admitted to the presence of Madame, and was most kindly received.

It is said, that the prevotal corps of gendarmes has been organized. In some of the law Committees, the Chamber of Deputies not into consideration a proposition from Vicomte Rochefoucauld, for raising a national monument to the memory of Louis XVI, with this inscription:—*La France libre a Louis XVI* Baron Paymauris. Deputy from the Upper Garonne, proposed to substitute the following inscription:—

LUDOVICO DECIMO SEXTO
A SCELSTIS IMPERIO OBTRUNCATO.
GALLIA LIBERATA. REDIVIVA.
MORIBUS.
HOC LUCTUS MONUMENTUM
CONVECAT.

M. FOUCHÉ.—The latest advices from Dresden, which are of the 28th December, make no mention of the revocation of the powers of M. Fouché. The following is all that is said in them concerning this Minister:—

“Hitherto the Duke of Otranto, and the Charge des Affaires of Wirtemberg, M. de Pheinseder, are the only diplomats who have presented their credentials to the King. The Duke of Otranto does not make any visit. He lives in great retirement, in the bosom of his family.”—*Journal de Paris.*

A coffee house at Chalons, where a certain class of persons assembled, has been shut up.

An interesting ceremony took place on the 26th of this month, in the church of Saint Paul, at Nismes. Two Protestant families,

forming altogether about twenty persons, made a public abjuration in the presence of the curate of the parish, and returned to the bosom of the Roman church. Some families had already given an example of this in the parish of St. Boudille, and others are, it is said, preparing to follow.

Yesterday, at the review, his Highness Monsieur, perceiving the father of M. Bethisy approached him, saying—“You are very happy in having such a son as yours, he writes as well as he fights.”

From Munich we hear that the negotiations between Austria and Bavaria, to regulate their respective territories, go on but slowly. It seems the Emperor of Austria has accelerated it all he can on his part.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa is to reside permanently in Parma; she goes there to meet her august parents, without her son. The 13th inst. is fixed on for her departure.

The 5 per Cents left off yesterday at 69 f. 90 c. and Bank Shares at 1057 f. 30 c.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

BULLETIN OF THE SITTING OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

At two o'clock the Chamber met under the ordinary presidency of the Chancellor. The Ministers of Justice, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, the Marine and General Police, attended the sitting. After the adoption of the *procès verbal*, the Duke de Richelieu, President of the Council of Ministers, rose to present to the Chamber the project of the Law of Amnesty, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th.

The Duke de Richelieu—“Gentlemen, after having invited the Chamber of Deputies to concur in the Amnesty which he has thought fit to grant, the King has directed us to present to you the project of the law which contains it. His Majesty, in the course of the discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, had already agreed to two amendments; but, at the close of the deliberation, an important addition was made by that Chamber to the project.

“It consists in expelling for ever from France the men who, in contempt of a first act of boundless clemency, were not afraid to become a second time the instruments of an odious usurpation.

“Notwithstanding this criminal relapse, the inexhaustible mercy of his Majesty, inspired by the wish of the Royal martyrs, revolted at the idea of separating their cause from that of the other French, who have been guilty or misled during the late events. But the energetic, I might say the unanimous wish, expressed in an Assembly composed of the Deputies of the Kingdom, leaves no room to doubt that the wish of all France agrees with that manifested by those who are more particularly charged with informing the King of the sentiments and wants of his people.

“Nothing less than the concurrence of a Nation and its Representatives would be sufficient to conquer the heart of the most generous of Monarchs: yielding at length to the general cry raised on all sides, his Majesty has ordered the additional clauses to be introduced into the law, of which it thus forms the 7th Article. When the first Body of the State shall have confirmed the wish expressed by the Deputies of France, his Majesty will withdraw the hand which he had stretched out over subjects criminal, and they shall be abandoned to their fate.

“One circumstance leads his Majesty to believe, that the voice of Divine Justice is raised in that of his people: it is this—that the expression of this wish in the Chamber of Deputies was the signal of harmony, and from that very moment the discordance of opinion which had manifested itself during the discussions wholly ceased. We who witnessed the enthusiasm of all minds in the sitting of the 6th of January, think we may say, that on this day the Chamber exhibited a spectacle worthy of the most brilliant times of the monarchy. The union of minds having become as evident as that which always existed in the hearts, affords a fair promise that the concert of the two Chambers with his Majesty's Government will not be interrupted, and that we shall proceed together towards the goal to which tend both the Chambers and the Ministry, the stability of the throne, and the repose of France.

“We have called your attention, Gentlemen, to this additional clause of the project, because you are already sufficiently acquainted with its other dispositions. The publicity and the solemnity of the debates, which lasted for several days, render it unnecessary to repeat the reasons for which the project de loi, adopted by the other Chamber, recommends itself to yours. The immense majority which appeared on the scrutiny respecting the whole of the law, induces us to believe that you will not recede to the suffrages of an assembly which has made a point of seconding

mercy, and performing an important duty. With this confidence, we submit to you the project of the law.”

The law being made, the President gave orders that it should be printed and distributed as usual, but the Chamber thought this unnecessary, and proceeded immediately to vote it. Every article being thus read, and the ballot taken, it appeared, that out of 141 who were present, 120 voted for the law as it stood. It is therefore declared to be adopted. A short discussion then took place, as to the kind of general mourning to be used on the 21st of January: this measure was carried unanimously.

THE POPE.—The Gazette de France says, that the feast of the immaculate Conception, which had been suppressed by the usurping Government, has been celebrated with the greatest solemnity at Rome: and further observes, that all those fetes which relate to the mysteries were suppressed in preference, as it was attacking religion in its very essence. Upon this paragraph a Dutch Journalist very properly remarks, that the fetes in question were suppressed by a Bull of Pius VII. who hastened to repair from Rome to Paris, in order to efface, by his holy oils, the marks of usurpation which might still remain on the forehead of Buonaparte. He also reminds the French Journalist how all the Popish clergy were in ecstasies when the Holy Father placed the crown on the head of the Usurper and Josephin, whom the sentence of the Church has since declared never to have been married to the August Emperor. On a north article, which says, “His Holiness gives himself up, since the 1st December, to the practice of the most rigid penance. He lives like the fathers of the primitive Church;” we find the following comment:—“It is the Holy Father, after so many years of an innocent and pure life, practises a severe penance it can only be on account of the acts of his Pontificate under the Usurper. But what should the Bishops do, who own their fees wholly to those acts of criminal complaisance? What must they do who served the Usurper in sacris. We recommend to them the hair shirt.”

One of the Newcastle Papers contains no less than fifty five advertisements of farms to be let in the county of Northumberland.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—January 14th.

SATURDAY.—John Rander was indicted for an assault on his wife, a woman 60 years of age.

Mr. Curwood stated the case on the part of the prosecutrix. The parties had been married 33 years, for 30 of which Rander had been a most indulgent husband. About three years ago, however, he had a little property left him, when he took to drinking, and since that time had treated his wife in a most brutal manner, frequently beating her, and threatening her life; and more than once he had nearly carried his threat into execution; indeed, so violent had been his conduct, that very little doubt remained that this excessive drinking had hurt his intellects.

Mrs. Rander was called, and proved the assault, which was a most violent and outrageous one.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said his wife was a bad woman, and he a good man, that she was factious to her own relations, and he had caught her in bed with another man. When put to the bar, he was asked if his name was Rander, he replied, “It is, and I am very near the tender;” and laughed when the Jury found him guilty. As there appeared to be some method in his madness, however, the Chairman said it must be tried if the arm of the law was not strong enough to restrain him, so do which he was now sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and at the expiration of that time, to enter into his own recognizance in 100l. to keep the peace for one year. The Chairman also commended the parish officers to keep an eye on him after he should be again at liberty, and to take him into custody again in the least symptom of disorderly conduct.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—JANUARY 9.

M. de Vaublanc presented a plan of a law for ameliorating the state of the clergy, by appropriating to the increase of their stipends the amount of the life annuities and ecclesiastical pensions falling in by the deaths of the annuitants and pensioners. Upon the credit of this fund the Treasury is to place 50,000f. monthly at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior. The plan was referred to the Standing Committee. The order of the day for considering the Amnesty Bill, with its amendments, was then read. Count de Germiny was heard as the organ of the minority of the Central Committee, who had opposed the amendments. The amnesty, he contended, ought to be such as to calm animosities, dissipate fears, and persuade those only misled that they may become the friends of a Government which protects them even against the wishes of their own confidants. This he conceived was the opinion of the Sovereign, who had been interested

by 30 years of misfortune. It was unjust to condemn individuals by name to exile, without bringing them to trial. The new classification of the criminals added only the difficulties felt in drawing up the original project. It was impossible to reach all the Ministers and Counsellors who had signed the Declaration of the 27th of March, relieving Buonaparte from his forfeiture and abdication. As to the Prefects who had accepted office before the 28th March, were they more guilty than the class to which he had just referred? The list of proscribed Marshals and Generals was already sufficiently extensive, and one of them had already paid with his life for the calamity of his country; and history would say that his death saved France from new dangers. The speaker then contended, that it was absurd to designate those who had fought in the South against one of the Princes as being more criminal than those who had subsequently fought against the Sovereign. He was hostile to the 3th article of the new project, because the result to the proscribed would be the total loss of their property, and this was to re-establish confiscation, which the Charter had ever abolished. He concluded with appealing to the testament of Louis XVI. Count du Buisson supported the amendments. M. Simenon opposed them, from respect to the will of Louis XVI. and to the wishes of his august brother, who, though he might contest the legacy of mercy, would rather pay it entirely without reserve.

M. le Bourdonnaye warmly supported the amendments. France had to wipe off the shame of twenty-five years of errors and crimes. She should imitate the example of England, which, by striking examples, avenged the royal blood and the national honour. Divine Providence had placed at the disposal of the Legislature the authors of the first crimes and the last misfortunes of France—the murderers of their Kings, the assassins of their families, the eternal oppressors of French liberty. If they were again to escape, had the present Ministry other guarantees to give than the Ministry of the 1st of March? Could they answer with their heads for the result of their measures? Must the happiness of a whole people be again sacrificed to experimental probabilities? The Usurper was less his chief than the rallying point, the flag of a party. Did not the mysterious escape of Lavalette cause some alarm to Ministers, and inspire them with some mental reproaches? Would they commit the same errors with their predecessors, and again spare the regicides who had been rather the Chiefs than the Ministers of the Usurper's Government? M. de Vaublanc, Minister of the Interior, replied to the last speaker. He begged the Chamber to reflect upon the difficulties which Ministers had to encounter, the labours they had undergone for the last three months, and then to judge of the accusation brought against them. The result of the investigation with regard to Lavalette would completely acquit the Ministers. He then stated the determination of Ministers to adhere to the original plan of amnesty, to appreciate the detail of which it would be necessary to correspond, as they had done with all parts of France, to be acquainted with events, and the spirit of the people.

In the sequel of the discussion the project was supported by M. Gouilh and M. Royer Collard, and the amended project by M. Blondel d'Aubers and M. de Roucherville, with the exception of the clause for depriving the proscribed of their titles, to which the latter objected as illegal. The Chamber then adjourned.

JANUARY 3.

The discussion of the Law of Amnesty was resumed: M. Becquy opposed the amendments. M. Casle Bajac supported them. “It is time,” he said, “to destroy the monstrous distinction between power de facto and legitimate power. It is time that it should be known that it is a crime to administer or fight for any but the legitimate King.” M. de La Mottefort regarded the ministerial plan of amnesty as much an act of prudence as of mercy. The conclusions of the Committee involved details impossible to be executed. M. de Bouville intended in favour of the right and expediency of making the amendments. “The Ministers,” he said, “talk to us of reasons of state, of political circumstances: they amuse us with false and frigid theories; we speak in the name of honour and of true French feeling.” (Murmure, but the majority of the Chamber rose, exclaiming, Yes, all of us.) M. de Cazes, Minister of Police, insisted that his colleagues and himself spoke not only in the name of the King, but also in that of reason, prudence, and justice. Public opinion had been alluded to; but public opinion was to be formed and regulated by the Legislature. The only sentiment, the first sentiment of all France, was not only love, but the most entire confidence towards the King. (Yes, yes.) All France wished what the King wished. M. de Cazes then replied to the objections of preceding speakers, and finished by saying, that the Government did not fear to take upon itself the responsibility of which one member had spoken. M. Dufort opposed the amendments, with the exception of those made in the 3d and 4th articles of the original plan. M. Pardessus was for all the amendments. “Europe,” he said, “so long abused with respect to our character, shall find in us the old Frenchmen.” (Applause, and cries of *Vive le Roi!*) A five o'clock the Chamber adjourned.

JANUARY 4.

M. Colomb, M. Bonin, and M. Michelet, opposed the amendments on the law of amnesty. The latter said, that one of them, which related to facilitating the return of the Usurper, would spread alarm among not less than 6000 individuals. M. de Silaberry and M. Chifflet supported the amendments. M. Pasquier took the opposite side. He dwelt particularly on what he called the analogous case of the amnesty of Henry IV. “We are,” he said, “a hundred times more guilty than our fathers; but it is because we are more culpable that the amnesty is the more necessary.”

JANUARY 5.

A petition from some state prisoners was received, and referred to the Committee of Petitions. The discussion was resumed on the law of amnesty. M. de Serre spoke against the amendments, and F. Laffay in support of them. M. Dubouché, the Minister of Marine, replied to the latter. He said, that the army had been reduced by civil functionaries, who withheld every thing but the legitimate King and his dynasty. Of these thirty were excepted from the amnesty; the King had pardoned the rest; but if they offend, and that they will offend their character plainly leads to suppose, then the Ministers of the King will seize them promptly, and deliver them over to the vengeance of the laws. He then contended in an animated strain, which called forth universal exclamations of *Vive le Roi!* that the mass of the French wished for their King, and a legitimate government. Upon the conclusion of M. Dubouché's speech, there was a general call for closing the discussion. M. Corbiere, the Reporter from the Committee, wished to be allowed until tomorrow to prepare his reply. M. de Bonse suggested, that the next day (twelfth day), being the festival of Kings, should be observed as a holiday. This sugges-

tion was received with a mixture of laughter and murmurs, and M. Corbiere's motion was agreed to. In a Secret Committee this day, M. Hyde de Neuville spoke, with considerable warmth, against an English journal, for calumniating the sentiments of the French nation.

JANUARY 6.
M. Corbiere having been heard in reply at great length on the subject of the Amnesty Bill, the discussion on the general principle was declared to be closed. Soon after the Duke of Richelieu appeared in the tribune. He said the King had authorized Ministers to express his assent to two only of the proposed amendments—1. That conferring on him the power of pardoning, if not brought to trial, the 38 individuals named in the second article of the Ordinance of the 24th of July; and 2dly, That relative to the Ufarper's family, with the exclusion of the word children, which might be misinterpreted, and which was naturally included in the word descendants, used in the original project. His Grace then proceeded to explain the views which induced his Majesty & the Ministers to dissent from the other alterations. With regard to the regicides, he said, "The Prince, who has himself declared his pleasure, has replied by saying that he wishes only to recollect his first pardon; and certainly his reasons are derived from Heaven itself. Like the majority of you, we prostrate ourselves before a clemency above human considerations. Is it inspired by the martyr King, who will be consoled in his tomb by the pardon which you accord in his name? It is commanded by God, who alone, up to these times, had given another example of it to the world? This is what we dare not permit ourselves to penetrate. But we know, like you, that such is the wish of the Monarch whom France cherishes and reveres." He concluded with imploring that they would not do violence to the King's heart, by imposing on him a great sacrifice, as a necessary condition of the Law of Amnesty.

The President then gave a brief analysis of the original & the amended projects, preparatory to his putting the question upon the details of each. M. Kergorlay addressed the Chamber, but was called to order, as he did not confine himself to the wording of the title or first article, but was entering into the general merits of the measures on which the discussion had been closed. M. Hyde de Neuville proposed that, in order to consecrate the rights of sovereignty, it should be declared in the first article, that the Amnesty was granted by the King. M. Barance observed, that the preamble itself expressed that the laws emanated from the King. The Chamber was only called to consultative deliberation. The proposition was got rid of by the previous question. The Chamber then proceeded to vote upon the articles of the royal project. The 1st and 2d were adopted nem. con. The 3d was adopted with the amendments to which the King had assented. The 4th was carried, with the infusion of children, as well as descendants, of the Buonaparte family. On the 5th, an amendment was proposed, for extending the Amnesty to crimes against individuals under certain circumstances; but after some discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the original article carried.

The President then read the 4th article of the amended project, enacting that professions should be instituted—1. Against those who have corresponded with the island of Kiba, to facilitate the escape of Buonaparte. 2. Against the men who became his counselors of state, or his ministers, before the 23d of March. 3. Against the Prefects who recognized him before that date. 4. Against the Marshals and Generals of Division who declared for him before his entry into Paris. 5. Against the Generals in Chief who directed their forces against the royal armies. The reading of the article was followed by vehement cries from one party, of "previous question," and from the other, of "to the vote." The previous question was put, and the secretaries having reported that the result was doubtful, a call of names took place, when it was determined by 184 to 175, that the 4th article should not be put to the vote. The decision was scarcely pronounced, when a very large number of the Members rose, amidst repeated shouts of *Vive le Roi!* Great and prolonged agitation spread through the Assembly, and it was a considerable time before calm was restored. The article of the Committee, proposing that the Treasury should procure for indemnities by civil action, was, after a short discussion, put to the vote, and rejected by a large majority.

The President then submitted to discussion the article of the Commission relative to the regicides. At the close of an animated speech by M. Le Courbe de Beihisy, in support of it, the President, in consequence of a general call of the Chamber, put the article to the vote. The Assembly rose almost to a man. At the same time shouts of *Vive le Roi!* resounded from all sides. When the votes were called upon, only three members rose, saying, it was from respect for the King. Cries of *Vive le Roi!* were renewed. The article of the Commission, therefore, stands as the 7th of the law, excluding such of the regicides as voted for the additional act, or accepted functions from the usurper, particularly from the kingdom; from which they are bound to depart in a month; and depriving them of the power of enjoying any civil right, or possessing any property, title, or pension, conferred on them gratuitously.

The Chamber then proceeded to vote on the whole of the law thus altered and amended, when the result was as follows:—There were 366 voters; out of whom 234 voted for, and 32 against it. The President proclaimed the adoption of the law, and the Chamber rose at 6 o'clock.

The King's Health.—In consequence of the Queen's arrangement to go to Brighton on Saturday week, and that day being the appointed time for the assembling of her Majesty's Council, directed by the Regency Act for enquiring into the state of the King's health, the Queen was pleased to command the attendance of the Members on Friday instead of Saturday. They met, accordingly, on the former day, at half past twelve o'clock, in Windsor Castle. After having examined the five physicians in attendance of his Majesty, the following bulletin was agreed upon, and exhibited on Sunday at St. James's Palace:—

Windsor Castle, Jan. 5.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

Smuggling.—Since the arrival of the late fleets from India, the Captains of the Indianmen in general have found themselves involved in most serious charges of smuggling.—The cases of not fewer than 20 ships, or Captains, have been brought before the Court of Exchequer on account of these contraband transactions. Three cases only have as yet been determined, and two of them are open to appeal; the one relates to the ship *Glatton*, and the other to the *Neptune*; both ships at present stand condemned. They are valued at sixty thousand pounds. The other case decided upon refers to the Captain of the *Henry Addington*, who has been exchequered to the amount of 20,000l. or upwards. These troubles amongst the Indianmen, as far as our enquiries go, have not originated generally with those who are chiefly interested in the ships, and who will have to suffer the loss; but in most cases they are petty smuggling transactions which have been carried on by some inferior officer, passenger, or some of the crew of the ship, unknown to the principals on board. Some of the charges are confined to a few pounds of tea, or one or two pieces of handkerchiefs. To have got at the facts, which constitute the whole of the cases, it is believed that a league must have been formed by most of the quittance Attorneys eastward; for it appears, as fast as the ships arrived in the river, one or more of these beings introduced themselves to the crew, and extracted from them the necessary information to form the ground of an action.—Upwards of half a million of property is involved in the whole of the transactions.

DIGESTED ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

FRANCE.

The French Papers arrived are to the 30th ult. There is no further account of Lavalette. The keeper of the Conciergerie, and the turnkey, suspected of favouring his escape, have been transferred from that prison to La Force.—From the time that has elapsed, Lavalette has no doubt made good his escape. A private letter states, that he had reached Brussels. Madame Lavalette remains in prison. We trust that this noble woman will be soon liberated.

According to these same letters, the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies are split into two factions, committed in deadly strife, and each contending furiously for pre-eminence. In the former the Duke of Richelieu, M. de Caze, and Barbe-Marrois, the constitutional or moderate party, are opposed to Vaublanc, De Felire, and Dubouchage, the furious or ultra-Royalist faction. Distressed with his situation, or probably finding himself overpowered, the Duke of Richelieu had tendered his resignation; but report adds, that the Duke of Wellington has since thrown the weight of his influence into that side of the scale, and the Minister has been in consequence induced to retain his place. In the Chamber of Deputies, the parties are not so equally balanced.—The report on the Amnesty project proves the triumph of the ultra-Royalist in that Assembly, in the multiplicity of exceptions which they have introduced. In this Amnesty Bill—amongst the exceptions are included those of the Regicides who voted for the additional act, or accepted places from Buonaparte. They are excluded from France, and all property in it, for ever, and allowed only a month to quit the country. During the reading of the Article to this effect, the Papers state, a deep silence prevailed in the Hall. The Report met a most favourable reception; as soon as it was read, a great number of voices exclaimed, "supported!" Others demanded that the discussion should be opened the next day or the day after, at farthest. On the suggestion of the President, it was fixed for the 2d of January.

Sixty Members put down their names, announcing their intention to speak upon it.—The Official Gazette contains a Royal Ordinance, entailing the dignity of a Peer and the title of a Prince enjoyed by Talleyrand, after his decease without issue male, upon his brother, Count Archambaud Joseph Talleyrand-Perigord, and his issue male.

Great expectations are held out, that the French Budget of the ensuing year will be more favourable than was apprehended. They talk of reducing the annual expenditure within 900 millions of francs, or 37½ millions sterling; and considering that our expenditure for 1814 was 117½ millions sterling, we shall certainly think that the French nation will have little cause to complain of the burdens of 1816, should these prospects be realised.

The very name of the Duke of Orleans frightens the Parisian Court, which has renewed the prohibition against mentioning the name of this Prince in the Journals, or in any way alluding to him.

The Protestant churches are said to have been opened at Nismes on the 21st December, in perfect security. The French Papers are looking out for a young wife for Louis XVIII. The Journal des Debats states that Marie Isabella, second daughter of the Prince of Brazil, is the happy fair one.—This Princess is in her 19th year.

ITALY.

Persecution is not confined to the South of France. The Sardinian Government is charged with persecuting the Vaudois.

A letter from Naples, of the 1st inst. announces the arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at Palermo, from Genoa.

GERMANY.

From the German Papers we learn that a fresh subject of dispute appears to have occurred in Wirtemberg, in consequence of an address of thanks from the States to the army, which was sent to Count Fraqueumont, the commanding Officer, and a copy thereof to the King's Ministers. The Count, in his answer, indirectly rebukes the States for holding an immediate communication with the army, and states that he had

laid the letter before the King. The Rhenish Mercury strongly impresses upon the Germans the necessity of a general union, for the purpose of securing a free constitution to each of the States separately, and such an arrangement as to the interests of the Collective Body, as small for ever exclude the influence of foreigners. "A time," he says, "will come, when no Englishman shall have orders to give in Hanover, and no Frenchman in Strasburg."

AMERICA.

We have received New York Papers to the 1st ult.; they are filled principally with articles from the London and Paris Papers. It was reported in the city this morning, that a Washington Paper, of the 5th inst. had arrived, containing the President's Speech on the opening of Congress on the preceding day. The latest letters from New York intimate that, from the present feeling of the Government, it will breathe nothing but sentiments of the most amicable and pacific description. The criterion of the President's feelings with respect to England, it is said, is best ascertained by the neglect which is shown by the Government to the fugitives from France.

LONDON JAN. 3.

We received some more American Papers this morning. The National Intelligencer, the official paper, contradicts the story of the *Epervier* having been sunk by a British Frigate, adding, that she was most probably lost at sea in the violent September gales.

The war with the Creek Indians is said to have begun, and some of the American Papers coolly speculate upon the necessity of a total extinguishment of the tribe, in order to render them no longer troublesome to the Americans.

The Flanders Mail, which arrived last night, has brought accounts corroborating the statement in private letters of the arrival of Lavalette at Brussels. He did not remain there, however, more than an hour, but continued his route for Germany. Bavaria is supposed to be his destination. Madame Lavalette is a relation, first cousin we believe, of Eugene Beauharnois.

The following extract of a letter is copied from the Morning Chronicle:—

The Prefect of the Department of Gard having invited to his house two Ministers of the Protestant communion, and two Members of the Consistory, with the Mayor of the city of Nismes, as his Adjunct, informed them that the French Government took the greatest interest in the opening of the temples, and seemed even to accuse him, the Prefect, of negligence in this respect; he therefore invited and even enjoined them to re-open their temples, assuring them of every protection, but added, that the Roman Catholics, seeing with dissatisfaction that these temples were, before the Revolution, Catholic Churches, it was agreed, in order that there should be no pretext for disturbance, that there should be new temples. The city would give the land for building them on: one to be situated to the North and one to the South, and to cost 110,000 francs, towards which he informed them the Duke D'Angoulême would give, 15,000 francs. The proposition has been accepted, and the work is about to be commenced. The temples will be without the city, and until they are finished the Protestants will have peaceful possession of the present temples. Jan. 3.

It will be seen by reference to our Abstract of Foreign News, that the Ultra-Royalists (as they are called) are increasing in power; and little doubt can exist, that in a short time the ancient despotism will be established in France. This party, or the Court faction, have recommended an extension of the proscription which we formerly noticed, but it is possible that this proposition may be rejected in the Chamber of Peers; who are a more popular body than that which ostensibly represents the people.—Lavalette, it is supposed, has escaped into Bavaria, where he is considered secure. The rage manifested by the red-hot Royalists on intelligence of his escape gives us a pretty good idea of the bitterness of their political feelings; and the apathy, to say no worse, with which Louis received all the affecting appeals of Madame Lavalette for the extension of mercy, do not exhibit much of the "milk of human kindness," in a breast, which the icy hand of adversity seems to have endowed with a chilling coldness. The King's indifference to the noble woman's piteous requests may by some be deemed magnanimity and resolution,—but unfortunately, we have seen other and different specimens of his Majesty's qualities in this respect.—For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that we rejoice at the escape—sufficient blood had been shed for all the purposes of justice, and we should have been sorry at any more effusion for the purpose of satisfying vindictive feelings. Jan. 3d.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 28th ult. state, that the Commission lately appointed by Ferdinand VII. to conclude, within a fixed period, the trials of those called *Liberales*, and to consult him with regard to the sentences to be pronounced, having represented to him that the charges against them were unfounded, and that they ought to be liberated, the King, highly dissatisfied with this recommendation, appointed a new Commission. The latter were directed to report to him as to the specific guilt of the prisoners, under the several provisions of the *Recapitation* relative to disloyal persons, &c. The Commissioners stated in their report, "that there had not been any seized who were comprehended in these laws, nor any accused against Majesty." The King, in a rage at this reply, and knowing that no judge, however unjust, would lend himself to his views in condemning the innocent for guilty, took upon himself that office; caused the clerks of the Court, under pain of death, to bring to him the proceedings; they did so, he ordered all the coaches to be stopped, and by himself pronounced the sentences, ordering that the same night the condemned should depart in the coaches provided, which they were accordingly compelled to do.—Among those sentenced, Don Pablo Lopez, who as one of the *Liberales*, had been tried by the Commissioners and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in chains, has been condemned by the King to be hanged; and the eloquent and accomplished Arguelles is condemned to serve ten years in the capacity of a private soldier in the regiment of Ceuta, on the African coast.

It seems that the whole fortune of Marshal Ney, after paying his debts and the expenses of his trial, will be only £3000.

The following *droll* notice appears in a French Journal:—"The Sieur Bertholoz, who possesses the talent of curing the maladies of horned animals, offers his services to the public!"

WILL of the late DUKE of NORFOLK.

The following is a correct account of his Grace's disposition of his property. His Grace died possessed of the Barony of Grey-stoke, his ancient patrimonial inheritance, which he had considerably augmented, but which he leaves subject to very large mortgages and annuities, arising chiefly from monies borrowed to make that augmentation. The income of this estate is appropriated to the payment of the debts, interests, and certain annuities, until the son of Mr. Howard Molyneux (brother of the present Duke of Norfolk, and for many years Representative to the city of Gloucester) comes of age in 1823. The Barony is then to be entailed on him, on the two sons of Mr. Howard of Corby, on a son of Mr. Edward Howard, and on the younger sons of Lord Andover, in succession. His Grace had inherited and acquired considerable estates in the counties of Sussex and Surrey, the greater part of which he has, since the year 1802, by exchanges and sales, passed to his family settlement. He has directed his personal property, and the remainder of his estates in those counties and elsewhere, to be sold (subject to a right of pre-emption to his successor at ten per cent, under value) for the payment of all his debts and mortgages, and to create thereby a fund to pay the before-mentioned annuities, and other special annuities given in his life time, to a large amount, which it is presumed that the income from his various properties cannot without such sales provide for. His Grace divides the overplus of the income, when any shall arise, into five parts. Of these he bequeaths two-fifths to the archbishop, estate to be entailed on General Sir Kenneth Howard and his sons; one fifth he gives to Mr. Howard, of Corby, who has for many years been his Grace's auditor, and whom he has appointed executor; he charges the remaining two-fifths, with a few legacies, and with three years wages to all his menial servants; bequeathing the residue of the same to Mr. Howard Molyneux. His Grace's personal estate consists chiefly in arrears of rents, a collection of books, &c. &c. He was in the enjoyment, without purchase, of the household furniture, plate, linen, libraries, &c. at Norfolk House, Workop Manor, and Arundel Castle, which were entailed as heir looms by Edward Duke of Norfolk.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

A war between the Americans and the Indians is fondly anticipated by the war faction in the city. If they cannot have a war at home, they will accept one abroad—in Africa, in America, any where rather than the world should be doomed to remain without one. Yesterday it was reported that Fort Jackson had been surprised by the Indians, and of course war consequent. Upon enquiry, we found the only authority for this rumour was a Charleston Paper of November last, in which it was mentioned, upon the authority of a Nashville Paper of the 7th November. The American Papers recently received, which are of various dates, down to the 12th of December, contradict this report, which is evidently an old exploded fabrication.

Letters have been received from Madrid to the 24th inst. They afford another amiable trait in the character of the beloved Ferdinand. It has been usual for the Kings of Spain upon their marriage, their accession to the throne, or any great public occasion, to open the jails, and restore all persons detained in them to liberty. We now find that Ferdinand, contemplating a marriage that would, in compliance with this custom, stand between him and vengeance, was urged by this consideration to his late precipitate condemnation of those unfortunate victims, who would otherwise derive their liberty from the Royal nuptials.

The Papers of today contain what they term another suppressed Letter.—The Copy of a Letter from the President of the Protestant Consistory at Paris, dated on the 7th of last month, and received in this country about the 12th. This Protestant Clergyman is of opinion "that foreign interference in the affairs of the French Protestants may do more harm than good." He deprecates it.—"It may compromise the very interests of the cause which it undertakes to support." He desires that the conduct of the French Government is hostile to the Protestants—and he does not impute the sufferings at Nismes to differences of account of religious opinions. The delay in the payment of the stipends to the Protestant Ministers is a delay which they participate in common with all other public functionaries, Catholic as well as Protestant.—Against the charge of the deception urged against the Society, we think they have already sufficiently cleared themselves on a former occasion, and doubt not they will do so on the present.

JANUARY 13.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, is now presented the curious spectacle of a Monarch thwarted in the exercise of one of the brightest gems of a Ruly diadem, by a party which, notwithstanding, professes to be furiously attached to prerogative, and has to a degree totally inconsistent with any degree of political or civil liberty. Our readers are aware, that on the 24th July a Royal Edict was issued, granting amnesty for all previous political conduct, with some very slight exceptions; and that the King's servants brought in a Bill, nearly a transcript of the King's Edict. But this did not satisfy those who style themselves Pure Royalists (or as they are termed by their opponents, Ultra Royalists), who imagine that they display their zeal for the Bourbons by withholding the prerogative of pardon and, instead of the ill-considered scheme of the Ministers, have proposed one of wide application, both as to personal infiction and cancellation of property. If the King give way to this bigotted faction, we shall think him weaker than ever we gave him credit for being. His Majesty ought to know, that if he concede in this instance, the whole fabric of kingly authority will be undermined; and so far as such a government as the present one of France can conduce to the welfare of a nation, the people will certainly fare the worse, if instead of a pure monarchy, an intolerant oligarchy be substituted,—or, which is the same thing, if the prerogatives of the Sovereign be wrested from him by a party, whether by artifice or more open means.

In the last page of this Paper we have inserted a letter from the Duke of Wellington, addressed to the Secretaries of the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty. In this letter the Duke does not deny the commission of excess but refers them chiefly to party spirit.—Roman Catholics and Protestants being considered synonymous with Bourbonites and Bonapartists. This letter, it seems, was first published at length in the *Times*, which Paper, in an introductory paragraph, bestows the most unqualified

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

and Billingsgate abuse upon the Society which had so nobly come forward when the cries of distress reached their ears—accusing its Members of party purposes, fraud, deception, &c. in not having published it. In answer to this serious charge, the Secretaries of the Society have published an answer, in which, so far from being actuated by any sinister motive, they state that so soon as His Grace's letter was received, the substance of it was transmitted to several Protestant clergymen in France, and published in the London Journals.—But to express our own sentiments: whatever attempts have been made by the Treasury Hirelings to mislead the public mind on the subject of that persecution which has been admitted to exist, in degree at least, both by Lord Wellington and the French and British Governments; the numerous meetings that have been held in both Scotland and England prove, that the minds of Britons, especially when humanity is concerned, are not to be warped by sophistical arguments and perverted statements. If political carimony has drawn down the vengeance of the Catholic upon the Protestants, because (as is asserted) the toleration of Bonaparte naturally attached the latter, as a body, to his rule; how is it that the Catholic dissenters are not likewise the objects of the same rancour? as if the whole south of France, whose inhabitants so readily received Bonaparte on his landing from Elba, were entirely composed of Protestants, when the fact is, that these people form as small a proportion to those of the state religion, as the Protestants of Ireland to the Catholics of that Kingdom.—But it is a fact, that in all ages and in all countries where persecution for conscience sake prevailed, the charge of disaffection to the state was always the plea for visiting with severities those who differed from the religious communion established by the civil power.

MOST PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—We have this week to relate one of the narrowest escapes from impending destruction that perhaps we ever had occasion to notice.—For some time past the bridge over the Petterill at Botcherby, a village in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, has been in a very insubstantial state; and this condition of the bridge was rendered still more insecure by the late flood, the effects of which were extremely visible, as it appeared almost to have separated longitudinally into two parts, the wall and arches on each side considerably declining from the perpendicular, so that it was deemed impossible for the bridge to hang together during any length of time. On Wednesday, as Peter Dixon, Esq. was proceeding from Carlisle, with two of his sons and the female branches of the family to Warwick, to visit the extensive manufacturing concern carried on in that place under the firm of Messrs. Peter Dixon and Sons; the carriage, in which were seated Mr. Dixon, son, and the young ladies, had only passed the erection in question a few minutes, and one of the young gentlemen, who was following on horseback, had scarcely cleared the extremity of the bridge, when one half of the structure suddenly tumbled into a mass of ruins,—leaving, on the opposite side, the other young gentleman on the very instant of his getting upon it! Indeed, so very instantaneous was its ruin, that the two Messrs. Dixons had no other notice of the peril they almost miraculously escaped, than the tremendous crash by which it was accompanied.

It will be seen that the Slave Trade is still carried on with diabolical activity—297 fellow-creatures having been lately carried into Havannah for the purpose of this heinous traffic. Good God! nearly three hundred human beings sacrificed on the shrine of Moloch for about a hundred and seventy pounds each! For every shilling of this horrid sum, a tie of kindred, an affection of the heart, a sacred principle broken for ever! All that is dear to man outraged! all that is due to his Maker despised!

SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Our readers cannot but be aware, that for some time past the war-hoop prints of this country have been peculiarly active in endeavouring to encourage in this nation a warlike sentiment against the United States of America. Their paragraphs are carefully copied into the popular American newspapers and, from the channel in which they are conveyed, are generally conceived to be the sentiments of our Ministers here; this idea is encouraged by that party in America which is known to be hostile to Britain; and thus a popular feeling is improperly excited in that country, which, considering the democratic nature of the American constitution, might be attended with events which, for the sake of humanity, that has so lately been permitted to take repose, we should hope would never again recur.—It is with no little satisfaction, then, that we have observed the pacific tendency of the Speech of the American President, on the opening of Congress. As it is very lengthy, we give the following correct epitome. **Ed.** The American President commences with congratulating his countrymen on the successful conclusion of the war with the Barbary States, who have been forced to relinquish their pretended right of levying a tribute on the American trade. The Speech is expressed in the most friendly terms towards this country, and seems generally, indeed, to breathe a spirit of moderation and peace. To prevent, in the event of a new war in Europe, any further controversy regarding the right of search, it is proposed by the President, to exclude from the commercial navy of America all those who are not natives of the country. A convention in regard to trade, he also states, has been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, who are still at Ghent.

The remainder of the Speech is chiefly occupied with internal arrangements. It is recommended to the Legislature to provide funds for carrying into effect the peace establishment, and for granting such provisions and rewards to veterans and invalids as their past services seem to require. Various regulations are also suggested for converting the militia into a more efficient force, for the purpose of defence.

The unreddeemed debt of the country is stated at 120 millions of dollars—about 30 millions sterling—and the receipts into the treasury, for the last nine months, are estimated at 12,500,000 dollars. Adding the remaining quarter, the annual American revenue should amount to about 15,000,000 dollars, or £4,400,000 sterling; and with this small revenue Mr. Madison, as far as we can judge from the statements contained in the Speech, calculates that he can defray all the expences of the peace establishment, including the interest of the debt, and a sinking fund for its redemption.

The public finances and trade of America seem to be exposed to great inconvenience from the want of some uniform currency, and from the disappearance of the precious metals, and it is proposed to establish a na-

tional bank to remedy this evil. We cannot, of course, judge of the inconveniences here mentioned, without a very exact local knowledge of the state of the country. But here the precious metals have disappeared, and we have no uniform currency. We feel, however, no inconvenience from this, although we have a currency composed of the issues of all the different banks established throughout the country; and although each of these currencies will only pass in its own peculiar district, we seem to be equally well served as if we had a currency common to the whole island.

In adjusting the duties on imports, it is evidently intended to frame the tariff so as to give what is called a protection to American manufactures, by discouraging the importation of similar manufactures from other countries. This seems a very questionable policy, and, if once begun, it is not easy to perceive where it is to stop; for if one branch of manufacture receive any exclusive preference, those engaged in other manufactures immediately apply to the Legislature, or the same indulgence, and a system of this sort, once begun, will gradually proceed, until it lays the commerce and manufactures of America under all those complicated restraints which have been found so pernicious in Europe, and for which it is now so difficult to devise a remedy.

The Speech concludes with recommending to the attention of the Congress the establishment of a national seminary for the instruction of youth, and with congratulations on the state of America, contrasted with that of other countries.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

Most important Letter from the Duke of Wellington. We beg to call the public attention to the following copy of a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1815. Gentlemen—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th instant and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I have every reason to believe that the public, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France.

It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that the religion of every individual is generally the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all his Majesty's subjects in conformity with his Majesty's promise in his royal charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasion.

In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde, was sent down to Nismes, specially by government, to require into the state of affairs in that country, and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant Churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority, that his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angouleme has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by General La Garde, of the orders of the government.

I inclose the copy of the King's ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shews the views and intentions of the government.

I have farther to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.

I trust that what I have above stated will convince the society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's Government at least, are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France.

I have the honour to be, &c. W. WELLINGTON.

(Signed) Mr. T. Wilks, and T. Pellatt, Secretaries to the Protestant Society, for the Protection of Religious Liberty.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL, 25.

The report of yesterday notifies the arrival of the American ship Benjamin Rush, John Ansley, from Philadelphia the 10th December. She is the bearer of no news; but imports treasure to the amount of seven lacks and a half of Rupees.

PASSENGERS:

Mr. Jos. Reeves, and } Supracargos.
— John Rodman, }
— Mr. G. H. Hough.

CHILDREN.

Misses Phoebe Hough,
— Sarah Hough,
— Charlotte H. White, and
— Master George Hough.

On the 28th ultimo, she spoke the Venus of this port, out 13 days from Ceylon, in Lat. 2. 1 S. Long. 80. 20 E.

Off the Sand-heads she spoke the American brig Dryad, from Colombo bound for Calcutta. The Howrah, cutter, from Pondicherry, the 15th April, has also entered the river.

The repairs of the Honorable Company's packet Malabar, are finished, and she is again nearly ready for sea.

It is supposed that His Majesty's ship Iphigenia, will start for Madras, and the Mary

Anne, Webster, for England, this day.

The Minstrel left Diamond Harbour yesterday, and will probably get out to sea tomorrow.

The Mary Anne, Edwards, will leave town this day.

The Hope and Pascoea have left town to finish their lading at Saugor, preparatory to sailing to China.—The Earl Kellie will drop down with the like destination this day.

The Indian Oak is proceeding down to complete her cargo, preparatory to starting for Liverpool.

We have already given some account of the dreadful gale which the homeward bound vessel Liverpool encountered off Madagascar; but as the narrative contained in the following extract of a letter, is more full and satisfactory, we make no apology for laying it before the public. Our readers will regret to learn that the whole of the letters received by her from His Majesty's Frigate Revolutionnaire, were unfortunately washed over-board during the storm.

“ Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 30, 1816.

“ By this time, I make no doubt, you have heard of our sad disaster by the short letter I wrote by the Coromandel, which was getting under way at the time of our coming to the anchorage in Table Bay. It occurred in about lat. 29. S. and 40. E. long, January 3d, at 3 A. M. We had previously all the way remarkably fine weather. It came on almost instantaneously a most tremendous hurricane. We had nothing set but a close rigged fore and main top sail—very thing else handed.—She lay on her beamends nearly half an hour; the water actually knee deep on the weather side of the helm, which Mr. Miller, first officer, managed after the Gunner had his jaw bone and arm broke in two places at it. Such a scene of distress, God forgive me, I never beheld. Dark night.—Lascars all affrighted, could be got to do nothing but calling upon their Allah—Children upon dear parents—all confusion—myself, with the assistance of the second and third officers, cut away the mizen mast; this, thank God, had the desired effect, and saved the ship—he immediately righted; all then depended on the good management of the helm, which was done in the ablest manner. Such a tremendous awful sea I never before experienced; breaking over us in all directions; pumps continually going, and it was with very great difficulty that we could bring the vessel to anchor.

Following day, it lullied a little, and gradually decreased. Mr. Miller, first officer, had his cabin completely broken down, and every thing in it washed over board, including the log book and the whole of the letters which we received from the frigate Revolutionnaire when at Saugor. Your own children lost a number of their things from the partition bulkhead being broke down—every stitch of cloths, with other things in my own cabin, all spoiled, including my watch, from the immense quantity of water which filled the whole of the starboard side of the ship. But when considered, these are trifling losses. God Almighty saved us from a watery grave, which, I believe, those who had time to think had prepared themselves for—had she not been a new ship and very strong, nothing could have saved her.

“ I really have not words to express the great danger we were in, or to describe the strength of the hurricane and greatness of sea. Here we arrived on the 20th of this month, having experienced from the commencement of the hurricane nothing but a series of gales of wind, one after another, till we got in.”

The American ship Cicero, whose arrival was announced in the Appendix of last Gazette, brought to hand a long budget of Java papers, from which some extracts appear below. The publick will sympathise in the loss sustained by the untimely death of two gallant officers by lightning.

Mr. Hope, second member of council at Java, had proceeded to England in consequence of ill health.

It is pleasing to observe the improving capabilities of Java for the construction of vessels. It is not above eight months since the first essay in ship-building from the time of the Island being captured, made its appearance in the Christina, a vessel of small burthen; and already a ship of 400 tons has been launched, and another of 700 tons is almost ready for sea. It is to be hoped that Dutch

industry will not suffer these rising establishments to fall to ruin.

No accounts of the approach of the Dutch fleet and new governor appear to have reached Batavia.

In a recent publication we observe a curious and intemperate discussion on the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Hackney. It appears that a gentleman in the profession of the Law, and an exemplary churchman, had taken steps for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary Bible Society for a district comprehending the parishes of Hackney Stoke Newington, and their vicinities, upon which the Reverend Mr. Norris, Curate of St. John's Chapel, Hackney, warns the gentleman of “the decided resistance which a sense of duty would constrain him to make if he should persevere!” From this beginning a correspondence arose. In the course of the discussion, it is alleged that the Bible Society has a design “to clear all the parishes of the Kingdom of their ecclesiastical heads!” and convinced of the injurious tendency of these associations, Mr. Norris treats them, and his correspondent with very little ceremony. Our notice has been attracted to this correspondence in an extraordinary manner in consequence of the labours of the Bible Society in this district, and as if the members were not to be distinguished by their hatching and organizing of the Established Religion, we were surprised to see so many individuals expressed on a subject of such great advantage, and we are astonished to see a calumnious insinuation that “the Society is committed within the period.” The Bible Society commenced its operations in this district, and more than 1000 “been more in number, and more than the circumstances attending their formation, disgraced the annals of the Kingdom of long series of years!” Thus may rest motives and the most unexceptionable actions be ascribed to the members of the Bible Society.

It has been said that the frigate Revolutionnaire, on the 13th instant by the frigate, and immediately taken possession of, and a detachment of our troops under the command of Lieutenant Weston, of the Rungore Battalion.

We have the pleasure to state that Lieutenant Boileau arrived at Etowdah on the 11th instant, where he was met by a Deputation from the Court of Nepal to conduct him to Katmandoo. Lieutenant Boileau is ordered to act as Resident until the arrival of the Honorable Mr. Gardner.

The Party Writers are so tremblingly alive to all the dangers which they apprehend for the liberties of France, that they make no distinction between the precaution necessary to prevent a civil war, and the wanton assumptions of arbitrary power. They think it a part of their known office of standing counsel and defender of a Party at home, to take the opposition of France under the canopy of their talents, and to foretel what is to happen in France, though every prediction they ever utter about British politics has been contradicted by the event. If no man is considered as a prophet in his country which is certainly the case of our Party Scribes, they have still left right to pretend to that character on the Continent. Let it be admitted that more arrests have taken place since the return of the Bourbons than during the same portion of months in Bonaparte's Government—what conclusion can be drawn from that circumstance to the disparagement of the former? Bonaparte had subdued and chained to the car all his opponents; it therefore was unnecessary for him to have recourse to the usual machinery of state prisons and places of confinement, when no opposition existed to his sovereign will and pleasure. The case is different now. The united Sovereigns have enabled the French nation to speak for itself, and to reclaim those indefeasible rights which had been usurped by the army. In order to confolidate that reformation, it has been necessary to disband an army of a hundred thousand men; but these hundred thousand men remain in France without one civic plea, or any principle to control their love of plunder. They care not whether it be directed against their fellow subjects, or against a foreign nation.—Would it be either wife or humane towards the unoffending part of the French population to lay the reins on the neck of an army so circumstanced, and to risk a renewal of those atrocities which it regarded as venial offences, when committed in

honor of the Great Nation? Let the writer, who recommends such infane conduct, for the sake of an epigram or a contrast, recollect that it must of necessity lead to a civil war in every part of France, not occupied by the foreign troops—Is this humanity?—Is this the tender concern felt by The Party for the French Nation? Men must sometimes be treated as children, when under the influence of a violent passion, and nations are but a certain aggregate of individuals.—You must hinder them from hurting themselves—You must interpose daily for their ordinary reflection. If you can gain this reflection, you may be certain that the cultivation of the arts and the worth while the greatest feeling of the world depends on the influence of the mind and her neighborly relations of the mind, which for its puerility, is not to be attended to. It has been with your success over Bonaparte, you will soon disappear from the scene. Your quarrel was with the monarchs which they govern. Do not risk rousing the pride of France, by the latest pride term (however short) her from her own history, security that the same shall not happen again, is the object of our efforts—It was the revolutionary spirit, it was the individual remains in full view, at Toulon or at Masquerade, another time, another perhaps he might meet France behaves better, the may return, of her own Government, end of three years. Can the

Mrs. Colonel Martin; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hill, H. M. Royal Scots; Mrs. Montague, late H. M. 22d Light Dragoons; A. R. Ad, Esq. Senior Merchant; R. O'Brien, Esq. late of H. M. Ship Cornwallis; Lieutenant John Scott, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant W. Pennyfather H. M. 30th Foot; Mr. J. Bird, Deputy Master Attendant; Cornet Cookson, 91st Regiment Native Cavalry; Lieutenant F. E. Smith, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant G. Murrell, 8th Regiment N. I.;—Children: Miss Mary Elizabeth Martin, Miss Sally Frith, Master Francis Bruckan Martin, and Master James Oliver Ann fly. The Committee for the Waterloo Subscription at the Meeting on Saturday last, agreed to purchase Bills to the amount of Eight thousand Pounds Sterling, which have been forwarded to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, by the honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales—making with the four thousand Pounds on account of the Subscription at this Presidency. Bills to the amount of Twenty-one thousand Pounds have likewise been sent home from Calcutta, on account of the collections at that Presidency. No. 7610 drawn a Prize of 12,000 Star Pagodas, in the 2d Class of the Madras Lottery, is the property, we understand, of Lieut. B. S. Ward, Assistant in the Surveyor General's Department, and No. 660 a Prize of 8,000 Star Pagodas, we hear, has fallen to the Wheel, not having been renewed. Peter Lawton, whose trial was fully detailed in the last Madras Gazette, was executed on Monday last, in conformity to his Sentence.

not very much to be depended upon. He remained at Bali one day, after the circumstance occurred, and states the loss of lives at what had already been ascertained before he sailed.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 30, 1815.
DECEMBER 23, 1815.

We regret to announce a most melancholy and fatal accident, which occurred on the 7th of this month at Sourabaya. A party of Gentlemen were at dinner in the house of Mr. Brown, the Master Attendant, when a violent Tornado passed thro' the town—a flash of lightning struck the house in which the party was assembled, by which Lieut. Roxburgh was most unfortunately killed, and four other gentlemen, Capt. Dudley, Mr. Brown, Lieut. Pemberton and Sibbald, severally injured. We are happy, however to add, that the two former have quite recovered, and that no apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the others.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS, IN THE LAST PART OF THE YEAR 1815.

- AUGUST.
- Upwards of 7,000 souls said to have fallen victims to the plague at Grand Cairo.
 - Advice of the successful issue of the expedition against the King of Candy.
 - Bonaparte transferred to the Northumberland, and soon after sailed for St. Helena.
 - The fortress of Gaeta surrendered to the combined British and Austrians.
 - Louis imposes a censorship upon the press.
 - Four persons in the excise service shot by smugglers on the Kentish coast.
 - The Jamaica fleet overtaken in a dreadful storm and great damages done.
 - The important title cause decided at the Cumberland Assizes before

- We received Count Munster's (or rather the Prince Regent's) speech to the assembly of the Hanoverian States, wherein the states are plainly told, that it is not intended to give them a new constitution.
- American Papers to this date report the capture of Carthage by the Royalists, after three days fighting.
- Dispatches were received, announcing the termination of the Nepalese war.
- Several lives lost in London, by an explosion at a sugar-baker's.
- The several Treaties and Conventions between the Allied Powers and France signed at Paris.
- A meeting in London of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, to consider the best means of affording relief to the persecuted French Protestants.—Many towns in the kingdom followed this laudable example, and subscriptions were entered into.
- The Austrian Archdukes passed through Carlisle on their way to Scotland.
- The Hereditary Prince of the Netherlands set off for Petersburg to receive in marriage a Russian Princess.

DECEMBER.

- Marshal Ney executed, pursuant to sentence, for having joined Bonaparte.
- Several hundred persons killed and wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine at Dantzic.
- A project of an amnesty, with certain exceptions, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.
- Two persons killed, and several wounded by the upsetting of the Leeds Union coach near Ferry-ridge.
- Died the Duke of Norfolk, aged 70.
- Mons. Lavalette who had been condemned to die as a traitor to Louis XVIII. escaped from prison by the assistance of his wife.
- Our accounts state the death of five persons by chok-damp, near Galeshead.
- We are acquainted with some proceedings of the Assembly of Jamaica, hostile to the government of the mother country.
- Eaton completed his undertaking to walk 1100 miles in as many successive hours.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Dantzic: December 10—The following are the particulars of the misfortune.

of Mr. Capel Esq.—A Barrister, who has written two heavy Essays, recommending Bonaparte, being removed from the Billerophon, by writ of Habeas Corpus. But Ministers are to have an indemnity—Sprouts of Saville, of Fox, and of Whitbread; and, I might add, of Pitt, father and son; spirit of Nelson; and thou living genius of our armies, and thou aged King, in whose name and behalf thy son The Prince Regent administers the Government; an indemnity—For what?

SEASONABLE QUESTION. To cheat the world, two base Contractors come, One deals in Corn, the other deals in Rum; Which is the greater rogue, dear Fox, explain. The rogue in Spirits, or the rogue in Grain.

From the Java Govt. Gazette. DECEMBER 16, 1815.

APPOINTMENT. Sir Thomas Sevestre to be Town Surgeon of Batavia. Extract from the letter of a Correspondent at Sourabaya. "On the 22d instant, about 11 o'clock at night a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt here for the space of nearly 30 seconds. "I have just received information by a Prow which arrived here yesterday, from Bali that a most violent Earthquake was on the same night about ten o'clock felt in the neighbourhood of Bali Boleeling, which continued for nearly an hour, accompanied by loud and incessant noises from a mountain of the name of which my informer was ignorant—he mountain burst with a tremendous explosion, and part of it was precipitated into the sea.—On the fall of so large a mass, the water rose suddenly and overflowed the country to a considerable extent, and in retiring, which it did almost immediately, swept every thing before it. The fallen mountain forms a promontory projecting a considerable distance into the sea. The number of lives lost on the occasion amounts to upwards of 1200.

As the person from whom I received this information had his leg broken by the fall of the house in which he resided, soon after the commencement of the Earthquake, his account of the consequent events is perhaps

- The States General of the Netherlands accepted the new constitution.
- Another accident near Newark by the overturning of a stage coach: one man was killed, four had fractured bones, and several were more or less injured.
- Huntington capitulated.
- The Lewther, Pearson, of Workington, sunk by coming in contact with another vessel in the Irish channel; and six persons, including the Captain, perished.
- The Ipswich waggon blown up by the ignition of a barrel of gunpowder; and nearly £3000 worth of goods destroyed.
- The Spanish army entered France, but soon afterwards retired.
- The house of Miss Smith, at Herrington, county of Durham, set on fire and destroyed, and the servant girl murdered.
- The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland re-married at Carlton House.

- The President of the High Court of Proclamation, prohibiting the citizens from interfering with the revolutionary proceedings on the Spanish main.
- Mr. W. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Newcastle, and descended in Whiteley Park.
- A dreadful fire at Quebec. Property to the amount of upwards of £260,000 destroyed.
- The Russian army reviewed at Vertus: it afterwards commenced its march to the Rhine.
- The persecution against the Protestants in the South of France continued with unabated fury—fomented, it is supposed, by the Angouleme faction.
- The lower town of Montmedy carried by the Prussians: the fortresses soon afterwards capitulated.
- An insurrection, headed by General Porlier, broke out at Corunna.
- A dreadful hurricane at Turk's island, that occasioned great desolation.
- The Carthage Bulletins up to this date notice several advantages gained over the Royalists.
- Fouche and Talleyrand having resigned, a new ministry was appointed in France.
- Such was the state of the South of Ireland about this time, that the whole county of Tipperary was put under the operation of the Insurrection Act.
- Great floods in the South of Scotland: occasioning much damage by the sweeping away of bridges, carts, &c.
- The King of the Netherlands settled an estate of 20,000 florins a year on the Prince of Waterloo (Duke of Wellington).
- * * * In this month, great insubordination existed amongst the seamen on the north-eastern coast of England, which continued several weeks, the men preventing all vessels from putting to sea; it was not quelled until the appearance of a naval and military force.

- OCTOBER.
- Gen. Porlier, having been betrayed by some of his soldiers, was hanged at Corunna.
 - The foundation stone laid of the Waterloo Monument at Newabbey, Dumfries-shire.
 - A very destructive fire at Antings—About the same time a dreadful hurricane in Jamaica, which occasioned the loss of many lives and much property.
 - Murat landed with a few accomplices at Pizzo, in the kingdom of Naples, but not being able to stir up an insurrection, he was taken and soon after shot.
 - Sir J. Cockburn and squadron, with Bonaparte on board, arrived at St. Helena.
 - Calcutta Gazettes announce a signal victory over the Goorkha army.
 - In the French Chamber of Deputies it was resolved to abrogate the law which is equivalent to our Habeas Corpus—Considerable agitations in France.

- NOVEMBER.
- Three fine children perished in a fire at Wardourstreet, Soho, London.
 - The melancholy shipwreck of the Arniston transport, from India, was noticed in the Journal of this date: 350 souls were lost, including Lord and Lady Molesworth.
 - A treaty signed at Paris between Great Britain and Russia and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of the Ionian Isles under the protection of the former power.

parts within the city near St. James's gate. For this purpose, 12 cannoniers a subaltern officer, and an artificer went into it, when just as the last man was going in (as it is reported) they below up. The effect of the explosion was dreadful. Those who lived at a distance took it for an earth quake for the doors and windows flew open, the house hold furniture was thrown down, and the bells set in motion by the pressure of the air rang of themselves. The hissing of the balls in the air confirmed the idea it was an earth quake; but the true cause was soon discovered by the balls that fell in the remote parts of the city, and by the lamentations of the wounded. A third part of the city and precisely that inhabited by the poorer class between six and seven hundred houses the churches of St. James and St. Bartholomew, the schuyseldam, the market place, the Hericoff-rd, and the adjacent streets have particularly suffered. Corpses, which from mutilation and dust, were hardly to be recognized as human, lay in heaps a round, and were envied by the half living who with limbs crushed and howling with pain, endeavoured to crawl from beneath the ruins. Those who had escaped with moderate wounds working or digging with their faces and hands covered with blood which the cold made to freeze upon them, after their friends and property. There lay still convulsed, the members of a human body. A mother lamented over three children whom she missed; the children were found, but none of them were alive.

Almost more shocking was the sight in a long street leading to the powder magazine, which served as a market place for the country people, who came here with little sledges loaded with wood from Cossubin. It happened to be market time; twenty of these poor people lay crushed under their horses and oxen, which were likewise crushed, and under their overturned sledges round the stumps of a lamp post was a horse, whose bones were broken, twisted round like a cord. The instances of almost miraculous escapes are many, some persons were saved merely by falling beams &c. forming a kind of arch over them. The number of the killed and wounded is between three and four hundred, that of the houses damaged six or seven hundred.

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

Mauras Intelligence.

MAY 4th

The following is a list of the Passengers proceeding to Europe on the Princess Charlotte from this Presidency.