



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 particular 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.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Monday next, the 29th Instant, will be disposed of by Public Auction, under the Tamarind Trees on the Hon'ble Company's account, a Mare, the native saddle received with it, and a Persian Sword, presented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor by the Imam of Muscat.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Pay-master.

CIVIL PAY OFFICE, 27th APRIL 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects, of CAPTAIN EDWARD JONES, late in the military service on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MESSRS. HENRY WOOLER & FRANCIS LUGRIN, as Creditors of the said deceased, all persons having claims on his Estate, are therefore requested to send in the same to the said Administrators, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to them without delay.

Bombay, April 26, 1816.

Additional SUBSCRIBERS to the WATERLOO FUND.

Table with columns: Name, Rs., Q., Rs. Includes entries for Major J. Cunningham (100 0 00), Captain T. Burford (25 0 00), and others.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On TUESDAY, 30th Instant, At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE MILITARY STORES NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS Sundry Unserviceable Condemned BARRACK STORES, BELONGING TO THE HON'BLE COMPANY,

List whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON, Barrack Master.

By Order of the Military Board, E. H. BELLASIS, Secretary.

BOMBAY, Barrack Master's Office, 23d April 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 29TH INSTANT.

At eleven o'clock in the Forenoon,

WILL BE EXPOSED For Sale,

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Mr. Thomas Hugh Davies,

OPPOSITE

GENERAL JONES'S HOUSE,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

IN Lots of five and ten Candies each, a quantity of good Bengal Wheat, now landing from the Brig Hope.—Terms ready money, and Lots to be immediately cleared away.

Bombay, 25th April 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

આવતા શીખ વારને દીને તો ૨૫ મી. આપે મહીનાની એ ખબરનો કલક ૫૧ નો જાહેર લીલા કુ કરીને વેચશે મીશતર દામશ ફી કુ કેવીશની વખારમાં જરને લખે નશનાં ધરની પાશિ *

અંગાલી ગાકુ ખાંડી ૫ તથા ૧૦ નો લાટ કરીને વેચશે અને એ ગાકુ હાલ વાહાનની રીગા કોપ મથે આપે આકે પન એ ગાકુ વેચવાની ખાલી એ જે રો કડાનાં આપીને તાખરતોર લાટ કુચ ફી જાએ *

તા. ૨૫ મી. આપરેલ ૧૮૧૬

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT the Ship Agamemnon of 550 Tons Burthen, three years Old, Built in England, Capt. JAMES JACKSON, Commander, will be ready to sail from this port of Bombay, on or about the 17th of May ensuing, for Madras Penang or Bengal, and will take freight for either of those places: for particulars apply to the Commander in Military Square or to HORMANJEE BOMANJEE,

Bombay, 27th April 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT, ASHA BEEBEE and MAHOMED KHAN AUTUSHKHAN Widow and Son-in-Law having contracted with HORMOSJEE SHAPOORJEE to dispose of a House belonging to the late ASLOODEEN BADROODEEN situate within the Town Walls near the Mahomedan Mosque. Any person or persons having right, claim, or Mortgage must apply to the Purchaser within 14 days from this date or otherwise the same will be precluded.

BOMBAY, 26th April 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફી હાંખી આપીએચને

આશા બીબી તા. મહંદે ખાંડી આ તશખાન મરનાર અશાલુદીન બદરુદીની ધરી આની તા. જમાલ એ. લોકો એ. પારશી હોરમજી શાપુરજીને ગેરેર એક વેચવા નુ શાતાખત ફી કુ એ ગેરેર ફોટ મથે મશાલ ખાંડીની મશીદ આ ગલકે એનો ધાલી મરનાર અશાલુદીન બદરુદીન એ ગેરેર કુપર હર એક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો છે આ એ ગેરેર ફોટ એ ગીરવી લીધું હો એનો ધાલી દી ન ૧૪ ની સુદત મો આવીને હોરમજી શાપુરજીને જાહેર કરે ન ફી તો તે ધની નો દાવો કુચલ કરશે ન ફી *

તા. ૨૬ મી. આપરેલ ૧૮૧૬

A CARD.

LUIS FERNANDES and Co. have the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public at large, that they have commenced the business of Wine Merchants in Warehouses opposite the Portuguese Chapel, where they have for Sale a quantity of choice Madeiras, Port, Claret, and Spirits, at moderate Prices. Gentlemen at the Presidency and at Outstations, who may honor them with their order in the above line of business, will be paid every attention to.

Bombay, 27th April 1816.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.



A Small Arab Horse price 600 Rupees, may be seen on application to WOOLER, & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1816.

BAXTER & Co.

On MONDAY next, THE 29th INSTANT, Will have a Sale by Public Auction, AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOWS STREET,

OF various Articles of Household Furniture, Glass Earthen Ware, &c. &c. The whole to be sold off, without reserve, and to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 27th April 1816

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.

AND PORT D.

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.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th APRIL 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, having been pleased to approve of the Plan for a Military Fund, which has recently been circulated to the different Corps of the Army belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, authorises the establishment of a Military Fund upon the principles therein detailed, and the nomination of eleven Directors, elected by the subscribers, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and to such future modifications as circumstances may render expedient.

2d. In Order to facilitate the monthly collections of the Subscriptions towards the Military Fund, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following system shall be adopted from and after the 1st of May next.

First.—Monthly Lists of the Subscribers to the Institution, also of all casualties by death, promotion, or new Subscription, shall be furnished by the Secretary and Accountant to the Military Paymaster General, and by him to the Sub-Paymaster for their guidance. Similar Lists to be furnished to the Military Auditor General.

Secondly.—Stoppages, according to the subjoined Table A; shall be made from all Monthly Abstracts, which include the Regimental allowances of an officer or officers, Subscribing to the Fund, in which Abstracts shall be inserted, after the Total of the Abstract, a head in the following Form, "deduct Subscription to the Military Fund by the Commissioned officers, included in the Abstract," and the balance only, after deducting such Subscriptions, shall be discharged.

Thirdly.—Each Paymaster, after having compiled his monthly payment, shall transmit to the Secretary and Accountant of the Institution, a detailed account of deductions from his Disbursements for such month, on account of the Military Fund, accompanied by a Bill at Sight on the Paymaster General, dated on the 1st of the Month, in which the amount shall have been received, and bearing Interest from that period. The total of Abstract must of necessity be charged in the Disbursements of Paymasters, but the deductions for Subscriptions to the Military Fund, will be adjusted in their Account Current, as Payments to the Military Paymaster General, on account of that Fund, and their Indents for Cash will be regulated accordingly. The Subscribers Donation is to be paid by Field Officers, in one Payment within six Months from the 1st of May next, and by all other Ranks in twelve equal Monthly Instalments, commencing from the same period;—The stoppages on account of Donation are to be made from the Abstracts in the same manner, as is directed for the monthly Subscription, & according to the proportions detailed in Table B.—The first stoppages shall be made from the Abstract for Pay of May and arrears for April 1816.

3d. Subordinate Pay masters are held responsible for crediting the full amount of stoppage, according to the numbers and description of subscribers within their range, to Payments, and the Military Auditor General is directed to retrench the amount of any deficiency of such credit by stoppage, as shall appear upon references to the monthly Lists furnished by the Secretary.

TABLE A.

Statement of Stoppages on account of Subscription to the Military Fund, to be made from all Monthly Abstracts, which include the Regimental allowances of an Officer or Officers, Subscribing to the Institution.

	In India. Rs. Q. R.	In England Rs. Q. R.
Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	43 0 00	10 0 00
Lieutenant Colonel	23 0 00	8 0 00
Majors	18 2 00	6 0 00
Captain	11 4 00	4 0 00
Captain Lieutenants	9 0 00	2 0 00
Lieutenants	6 2 00	2 0 00
Ensigns	5 0 60	1 2 00

TABLE B.

Statement of Monthly Stoppage on account of Subscribers Donation, to the Military Fund in India.

	Unmarried. Rs. Q. R.	Married. Rs. Q. R.
Colonels or Lieut. Colonels (In One Payment on or before the 1st of November next)	1273 0 00	1698 0 00
Lieut. Colonels Do. Do. Do.	695 0 00	926 0 00
Majors Do. Do. Do.	550 0 00	734 0 00

	Single. Rs. Q. R.	Married. Rs. Q. R.
Captains (In twelve Monthly Instalments)	27 3 00	37 0 00
Capt. Lieutenants Do. Do. Do.	22 3 00	30 1 33
Lieutenants Do. Do. Do.	16 2 66	22 1 00
Ensigns Do. Do. Do.	13 0 60	17 2 33

Statement of the amount of Subscribers donation to be paid by Subscribers in England.

	Unmarried. Rs. Q. R.	Married. Rs. Q. R.
Colonels or Lieut. Colonels Commandant—In one payment	300 0 00	400 0 00
Lieut. Colonels	210 0 00	320 0 00
Majors	180 0 00	210 0 00
Captains	120 0 00	160 0 00
Captain Lieutenants	60 0 00	80 0 00
Lieutenants	60 0 00	80 0 00
Ensigns	45 0 00	60 0 00

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th APRIL 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon James McAdam to the charge of the Medical duties of the Residency in Cutch and establishment at Anjar.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d APRIL 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Wilson of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry to the Command of the Residency Guard at Booj.

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

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

DATED 24th APRIL 1816.

Captain James Jeakes to be Marine Store Keeper vice Lukin deceased.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Vixen's communication shall appear in our next Paper.

The arrival of the Favorite from the Gulf has not conveyed to us much public intelligence; we have perused the Franckfort Journals, which extend to the 7th of December, and have not been able to glean from them any articles of material importance: the Treaty of Peace, had been communicated to the Legislative Bodies, by the French Ministers, and had been received by them with sentiments of condolence and gratitude, as offering the best terms which the humbled state of France could expect. The impression, endeavoured to be excited both in these assemblies and in Paris, was, that all that was favorable to France in the Treaty had been conceded by the Allies, out of respect to Louis the 18th, and that the independence and integrity of the Nation had been a reward granted to France by the Allies, in consideration of giving support and obedience to the Family of the Bourbons; our Readers will perceive, however, by a perusal of the Treaty that very hard and galling conditions are intentionally imposed on the French people, and that that State has no possible chance of ever again obtaining that formidable ascendancy over the Nations of Europe, which in the hands of a restless and ambitious man, has been the cause of all the successes and all the extraordinary reverses which have been visited on that unhappy Country.

Private advices from Bussora mention that accounts had reached that place of the result of Ney's Trial; that he had been successful in his objection to the competency of a Court Martial to try him, but had been tried by the House of Peers and without delay convicted; that after conviction many powerful attempts had been made to save him but none had succeeded, Ney having suffered the sentence of the Law shortly after his Trial. It is added that General Lavallette had also been found guilty and executed, and that shortly after Ney's sen-

tence had been carried into effect, the King had issued an act of amnesty, declaring all persons, with a few exceptions, free from all further prosecution on account of the late rebellion. Madame Ney had even solicited the Duke of Wellington to interfere on behalf of her Husband, which had created a great sensation of displeasure towards Ney amongst the French Nation. It is added, that the determined vigour of the Government with regard to Ney, had had a wonderful effect in quelling the discontents and restoring tranquillity, and that the general opinion was, that Europe would now remain in a state of peace for many years to come.

One of the most remarkable paragraphs in the Franckfort Journals, is the account of an offer, which had been made by several private Bankers and others of London, at the head of whom were Messrs. Baring and Co, to undertake the payment of the contributions levied on France by the Treaty, under certain conditions; the paragraph does not mention the result of this offer, but we think it very likely that it will be accepted.

We have selected as one of the most interesting public documents received by the late arrivals from Europe, the apology of M. Carnot for his conduct, during the late changes in France: It is especially worthy of consideration, as a plain, honest, manly and energetic defence of a man, conscious of his own rectitude, and disdaining all the common considerations of self interest, fortune, power or even life, in the cause of his Country and in what he conceived to be the most advisable course to pursue. Whatever may have been M. Carnot's defects as a public man, it is impossible to withhold from him the utmost degree of praise for that vigour, integrity and elevated sentiment which has marked every part of his public conduct, and we refer our readers with much satisfaction to the very able and interesting document which we have given at length in this number.

By private letters from Col. Doveton's Force, we learn that the Pindaries who lately visited the Guntoor Country have succeeded in making their escape down the Adjutee Ghaut, with little loss, notwithstanding some rapid movements that had been made in pursuit of them: A Squadron of the 7th Regt. Light Cavalry marched 60 miles in 15 Hours; the same squadron indeed marched a distance altogether of 108 miles in 40 hours: with Troops capable of such exertions, nothing but the difficulty of gaining good information regarding the movements of the Pindaries could have saved them. It appears that the Mysore Horse under Bheem Row on the 10th instant, fell in with a party of the Pindaries some of whom they killed and brought in 50 Tattoos with plunder and one prisoner, who promised to lead the Force to the Pindary Camp, but on reaching the village where they were supposed to have been at war they found that they had left it the evening before, to the great disappointment of the whole force. But on returning it seems that the force was, at one time, within a few miles of the Pindaries, who were halting as the force also was at the time, during a heavy fall of rain and a thunder storm.

The Prisoners who have been taken say that they are of the party that visited Guntoor a year ago they state that they have made a bad harvest of it, and will not reach share above 50 Rs. The same party in going down the Adjutee Ghaut were pursued by a Company of the 20 N. Infantry who took from them 10 Camels, some Horses, and a number of Bullocks.

Major Stewart charged with dispatches overland from the Bengal Government arrived at Constantinople on the 3d December and left it on the 8th for London by the route of Vienna.

In the Observer of the 23d July 1815, we are happy to find that Mr. Brougham has been elected a Member of Parliament for the Cinque Port and Town of Winchelsea in Sussex, in the room of the Hon'ble William John Frederick Vane

Pawlett, second son of the Earl of Darlington, who has started a candidate for the county of Durham, vice Lord Viscount Barnard his brother, having accepted a commission in His Majesty's Land Forces.

It is rumoured that a war with America is likely to take place, principally, as we believe, on account of the Floridas. But it would appear as if affairs were not in a quiet state on the frontiers of Canada.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh arrived on the 26th of November, at Dover from France. The Prince Regent has bought, it is said, for 3000 guineas, the carriage belonging to Buonaparte, which became the prize of the Prussian Major General Keller, at the battle of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Torrens had left London for Paris in order as it appears by an extract taken from the Courier, to have a personal interview with the Duke of Wellington, relative to some subject of a peculiarly delicate nature.

Louis the 18th has conferred the order of St. Esprit on the Duke of Wellington, and it was thought that the estate of Grosbois was destined for his Grace.

On the 15th of November there appears to have been a most dreadful fire at the Sugar bake house of Constat and Co. near Well close Square, in which many lives were lost.

The Austrian Commissary, who is to reside at St. Helena, arrived in London on the 27th of November.

Joseph Buonaparte had reached America in safety.

Murat died like a soldier; bidding adieu to the Priest, who attended on him, he promptly stepped in front of the Neapolitan soldiers, selected to fusile him, and uncovering his breast, cried out in a high tone of voice, Fire. They did so and he instantly fell, pierced with eight bullets.

He was shot at Pezzo, and not at Naples, as reported.

The Minister of Police, it is said, had issued orders for the apprehension of Massena, but the Marshal, having timely intimation, made his escape before hand.

The Company have purchased we understand the Balcarras, built at this port, for the sum of 42,000 £. and given the command to Captain Robert Campbell. Letters from England also mention that the Company have it in contemplation to build twenty Ships for their own service, in England and in India.

The last Vintage at Madeira had entirely failed.

The Upton Castle had not left England, when the Agamemnon sailed, but was expected to do so in the course of a month. The Charlotte, we understand, had put into the Cape, and may be expected daily.

[Bombay Gazette]

Having been kindly favored with the perusal of a copy in French of the Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 20th of November last, we have made a hasty translation of it.

It appears that another treaty was also signed, on the same day, between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, for the purpose of consolidating their efforts in case of future wars and to bind stronger the alliance between these principal powers of Europe: of this treaty, or of the conventions which have been entered into in pursuance of some of the articles of the principal treaty and which are made part of those articles we have not been able from the short time which the copy remained in our hands, to give translations but they did not appear to us from a cursory perusal of them to offer much matter of interest, as the conventions related principally to the details necessary on the arrangement of the extensive provisions which have been made by the treaty of Paris for the future tranquillity and safety of France; and the separate treaty we allude to, is merely carrying into effect the previous intentions and declarations of the Allies relative to their future conduct and co operation.

Translation of a treaty, signed at Paris on the 21st of November 1815, between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia on the one part, and France on the other.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

The Allied powers having by their united efforts, and the success of their Arms, preserved France and Europe from the destruction with which they were threatened by the last attempt of Napoleon Buonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France, to make this attempt succeed;

Uniting, now with His Most Christian Majesty in the desire of consolidating, by the inviolable maintenance of the Royal authority and the reinvigoration of the Constitutional code, the order of things happily

re-established in France; as well as that of restoring between France and its neighbours, those relations of confidence, and reciprocal, friendship, which the dreadful effects of the revolution, and of the system of conquest, had disturbed for so long a time past;

Persuaded; that this attempt cannot be attained except by an arrangement calculated to secure just indemnities for the past and solid guarantees for the future:

Have taken into consideration, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, the means necessary to secure these arrangements and having acknowledged that the indemnity due to the Powers could not be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without injuring either in the one way or the other the essential interests of France; and that it would be more advisable to combine the two methods, so as to prevent these two alternatives, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions, and being entirely agreed on the necessity of keeping, during a fixed period, in the frontier Provinces of France, a certain number of the Allied Troops; They have agreed to unite the different plans founded on this basis, into a definitive Treaty.

With this view, and to this effect, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c. his Majesty the King of Great Britain, his Majesty the King of Prussia and the Emperor of all the Russias for themselves and their Allies on the one part; and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, determine and sign the said Definitive Treaty; that is to say;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria &c.* The Prince of Metternich, &c. and the Baron de Wessenberg.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. Viscount Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Prince Hardenburg, and Baron de Humboldt.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Prince Rasoumowsky and Count Capodistria.

His Majesty the King of France, &c. The Duke de Richelieu, who after having mutually exchanged their full powers, and found them to be in good and legal form, have signed the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1st.

The Frontiers of France shall be such as they were in 1790, subject to such modification, as are indicated in the present Article.

1st. On the Northern Frontiers, the line of demarcation shall be as fixed by the treaty of Paris, as far as opposite to Quevrain; from thence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgic provinces, of the former Bishoprick of Liege and of the Duchy of Bouillon, such as they were in 1790, leaving the territories included by Philipville and Marienburg with the places of that name, as well as all the Duchy of Bouillon, without the Frontiers of France; from Villers near D'Orval (on the confines of the Department of Audeux and of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) as far as Perle, on the road which leads from Thionville to Treves, the line shall remain as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris; from Perle it shall pass by Launsdorf, Wallwrick, Schordorf, Naidervelling, Pellwieler. All these places remaining with their appurtenances to France, as far as Houvre; and it shall follow from thence the ancient limits of the Country of Sarrebruck leaving Sancierre, and the course of the Sarre, with the places situated on the right of the line above named and their appurtenances, out of the french limit—from the limits of the Pays de Sarrebruck, the line of demarcation shall be the same with that which now separates from Germany, the Departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as the Lauter, which shall serve thenceforth for frontier as far as its junction with the Rhine. All the territory on the left side of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau shall belong to Germany; nevertheless the Town of Weissenbourg, intersected by that River, shall remain entirely belonging to France having a radius on the left bank not exceeding a thousand Toises; and which shall be more particularly determined by the Commissioners who shall be empowered to settle the intended alteration of limits,

2d. from the Mouth of the Lauter along the Departments of the Lower Rhine, of the Upper Rhine, of the Doubs and the Jura, as far as the Canton of Vaud, the frontiers shall

remain as they were fixed by the Treaty of Paris; the course of the Rhine, shall form the demarcation between France, and the German States, but the right of the Islands as it shall be fixed by the result of a new survey of the course of that River, shall remain unchangeable, whatever alteration shall hereafter be made in the course of that River by the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be named on each part, by the high Contracting Powers, within the next three months to proceed on the said Survey: Half the Bridge between Strasburg and Kehl, shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duke of Baden.

3d. To establish a direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the pays de Gex, bounded on the East by the Lake Léman, to the South by the territory of the Canton of Geneva, to the North by that of the Canton de Vaud, and to the West by the course of the Versoix and by a line which embraces the communes of Collex Bussy and Meyrin, leaving the Commune of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic confederacy, to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of French Custom Houses shall be placed to the West of the Jura, so that all the country of Gex may be placed out of the line.

4th. From the frontiers of Geneva as far as the mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which in 1790, separated France from Savoye and the country of Nice. The relations which the treaty of Paris of 1814, had established between France and the principality of Monaco, shall cease for ever, and the same relations shall exist between that principality and H. M. the King of Sardinia.

5th. All the territories and districts included within the limits of the French territory as they have been determined by the present article, shall remain and belong to France.

6th. The high Contracting parties will name, within three months from the Signature of the present Treaty, Commissioners to regulate with the French Commissioners, all that relates to the fixing of the limits of the Countries either on one side or the other; and as soon as the labors of these Commissioners shall be finished, maps shall be made and posts fixed which shall determine the respective limits.

ARTICLE 2.

The places and districts which according to the preceding article, will not any longer form part of the French Territory, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied powers, according to the terms fixed by the 9th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty, and His Majesty the King of France renounces for ever, for himself his heirs, and successors, all rights of Sovereignty and property, which he has hitherto exercised over the said places and districts.

ARTICLE 3.

The fortifications of Huninguen, having been constantly an object of inquietude to the Town of Bale, the high Contracting parties to give to the helvetic confederation a new proof of their regard and solicitude have agreed amongst themselves to destroy the fortifications of Huninguen; and the French Government agrees, from the same motive not to reestablish them at any time hereafter, and not to replace them by other fortifications at a nearer distance than three leagues from the Town of Basle.

The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory which lays to the North of a line to be drawn from Wigne (including that Town) to the Southward of the lake Anney by Fauverge to L-cheraine, and from thence from the lake of Bourget to the Rhone, in the same manner that it has been extended to the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny by the 92d article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna.

ARTICLE 4.

The pecuniary part of the indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied powers is fixed at the sum of seven hundred millions of francs. The mode, the terms and the guarantees for the payment of this sum, shall be regulated by a particular Convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted in the text of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

The State of inquietude and ferment in which France, after so many violent Shocks, and particularly after the last catastrophe, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of its King, and the advantages secured by the Constitutional Charter to all classes of its subjects, must necessarily be placed, requiring for the safety of the neighbouring states precautionary measures and temporary guarantees, it has been judged indispensable, to occupy during a limited time, by a Corps of the Allied Troops, military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reservation, that this measure shall not in any manner interfere with the Sovereignty of H. M. Christian

Majesty nor with the state of possession as acknowledged and confirmed by the present treaty.

The number of these troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The Commander in Chief of this force shall be appointed by the Allied powers.

This Army, shall occupy the fortresses of Condé, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambrai, Lequesnoy, Maubeuge Landrecy, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givry with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longury, Bitsch and the Tete dupont of Fort Louis.

The subsistence of the Army, destined for this service, shall be provided by France: a special convention shall regulate, every thing that has relation to this subject. This convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted in the body of this treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the Army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the Country.

The Maximum of the time of military occupation is fixed at five years. It may finish before this term, if at the end of three years the Allied Sovereigns after having, in concert with H. M. the King of France maturely examined the situation and the reciprocal interests and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity shall have made in France shall agree to admit that the motives which dictated this measure shall have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the fortresses and positions occupied by the Allied Troops shall be at the end of five years, evacuated without further delay, and restored to H. M. C. Majesty or his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 6.

The foreign troops, except those which will form the Army of occupation, shall evacuate the French Territory in the terms fixed by the 9th Article of the Military Convention annexed to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 7.

In all the Countries which shall change their Masters as well in virtue of the present treaty as by the arrangements which will be made in consequence of it; there shall be permitted, to the inhabitants, subjects and foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, a space of six years, counting from the exchange of the ratifications to dispose if they judge proper of their property and to retire into such other Country as they may please to choose.

ARTICLE 8.

All the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814, relative to Countries ceded by that Treaty, shall apply equally to the territories and districts ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

It having been represented to the high contracting powers that the 19th Article and following ones of the treaty of the 30th May 1814, as well as the additional Articles of that treaty signed between Great Britain and France have not been carried into effect and they deeming the provisions contained in those Articles most effectual and having for that purpose detailed by two separate conventions the course to be pursued by one party or the other for the complete execution of the above mentioned Articles, as they will be formed annexed to this treaty, the said two conventions shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the body of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 10.

All prisoners made during the hostilities as well as all hostages which may have been taken or given, shall be restored with the least possible delay. It shall be the same with prisoners made previous to the treaty of the 30th May 1814 and who may not yet have been restored.

ARTICLE 11.

The Treaty of Paris of the 30th May 1814 as well as the final act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th June 1815, shall be confirmed and maintained in all such of their provisions as may not have been modified by the clauses of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 12.

The present treaty, with the Conventions which are annexed to it, shall be ratified as one act, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged in two months or sooner, if it can be done.

In testimony of which, &c.

Signed at Paris 20th Nov. 1815.
(Here follow the Signatures)

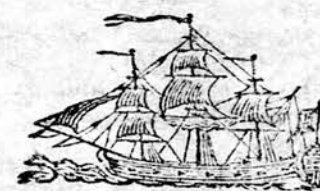
ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high Contracting powers, sincerely desirous to give effect to the measures about which they were occupied at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the trade in Negroes of Africa, and having already in their respective States, prohibited entirely to their colonies and subjects, all attempts of every kind in this traffic, engage to renew their efforts to insure the final success of the principles which they have

proclaimed in their declaration of the 4th February 1815, and to contrive without loss of time with their Ministers at the Courts of London and Paris, the most efficacious measures to obtain the entire and definitive abolition of a Commerce as odious and as highly reprobated by the Laws of Religion as of Nature.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of this day.

In testimony whereof (&c.)



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O M B A Y .

ARRIVED.—Brig Minerva Commander P. Gregory, from the Isle of France.

—Ditto, The Honorable Company's Cruiser Sylph Lieut. James Arthur, from a cruise.

—Ditto, Brig Hope, Captain J. Smith from Madras.

—Ditto, The ship Agamemnon, Captain James Jackson, from London.

—Ditto, His Majesty's ship Favorite, the Honorable James Ashby Maude, Esq. Captain from the Gulph of Persia.

SAILED.—Portuguese ship Robusto Captain Jeronimo Dias Baya's to China.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Charles Terrington—2d Batt. Regt. 3d Regt.

Lieut. Darby 8th Regt. M. S. C.

Lieut. W. Fleetwood, Superintendent Rocket Establishment.

Capt. Anderson, 9th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Captain James, Pay-Master; Surgeon Robert Hoyes.

Lieut. Knight, 2d Batt. 4th Regt.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 15th Instant, at Seroor the Lady of Captain John Mayne Deputy Quarter Master General. P. S. F. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On his passage to England, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Indus; Lieutenant D. C. Evans of the Military Establishment of this Presidency, a young Man, who, not only promised to be an ornament to his profession, but was equally endowed with the amiable qualities which embellish private life. The feeble eloquence of grief is incompetent to do full justice to his character; but it may, with truth, be said, that he was affectionately beloved by his relatives, sincerely esteemed by his friends, and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

21st February 1816, Died at Bussorah, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, in the 36th year of his age, John Henry Stephenson Esq. Solicitor to the Honble East India Company on their Bombay establishment.

The loss of a good man, under any circumstances must be a subject of deep regret and awful consideration to every feeling & reflecting mind. The influence which such a man has upon society is not confined to his own domestic circle.—And though the weight of affliction must naturally fall heavier on those who looked up to him as their immediate protector, the public feeling has an interest in every tear that private affection sheds over the ashes of the just.

It has fallen to the lot of few men to leave behind them a character of more active benevolence or more unsullied integrity than Mr. Stephenson. From the nature of his profession he had it in his power to do much good or evil, and through his busy, though short career, he never once forgot the sacred obligation to consult the interest of those who confided in him in preference to the paltry advantages that are sometimes derived from protracted litigation. With great professional ability, he possessed also an enlightened zeal for the honor of his clients, and by clearly understanding and explaining to them their real interests, often secured them from the ruin into which false hopes supported by professional opinion might have betrayed them. Returned with instinctive abhorrence from the bye paths and indirect crooked ways that so often perplex and bewilder the victims of the law, and on all occasions led them directly to the truth, and pointed out the deformity of vice with the same precision, that he discovered and supported the claims of virtue.

As a private character, his manners were gentle and attractive, adorned with every accomplishment that becomes the gentleman—hospitable, spirited, correct.—The social charities of life were blended in him in the kindest manner—to have seen him surrounded by his young and beautiful family in the meridian of his days.—A happy husband, a happy father, an affectionate friend, a high minded Englishman—the picture was as heart refreshing as the contrast is mournful.—All the ties of nature snapped in a moment, and that family plunged into the depths of distress that but yesterday lived in the sanguine hope of his quick and happy return.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—At Cuddalore, on the 18 instant, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood vessel, Lieutenant Col. Henry Roberts, of H. M. 34th Regiment, aged 44 years. He was a man of true honor, generous and charitable even to excess; he lived beloved; and had died correspondingly regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.—On the 31st of October, at his house in Manchester-Street, the Lady of Sir John Malcolm, of a daughter.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 13th.

Yesterday arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Europe, Captain John Miller from

* We have left out the titles and distinctions of the Ambassadors, as they are sufficiently well known.

London 15th November, and Cape of Good Hope the 6th February.

Passengers.—Mrs. Munt, Miss C. Munt, Miss J. Munt, Major Munt, Lieutenant R. Marr, 3d Native Regiment, Mr. B. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. G. Watson, Free Mariner.

The Honorable Sir John Newbolt, according to advices received from England, will succeed to the Chair of the Supreme Court at this Presidency, on the resignation of the Honorable the Chief Justice.—Sir Edmund Stanley and Sir Anthony Buller, Puisne Justices.

His Majesty's Sloop *Cameleon*, Captain Low, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta—having on board the treasure and packets for that Presidency brought out by the Challenger, Captain Forbes.

His Majesty's Ship *Philomel*, Captain Plumbridge, sailed on the same day for Trincomalee.

The following King's Ships are said to be appointed to the Cape Station, upon the Peace Establishment.

Jupiter, 50 H. Meynell,
Orontes, 50 N. D. Cochrane,
Griffin, Sloop, H. H. Wilson.
Leveret, — J. Christian,
Mosquito, — George Brine,
Podargus, — J. Wallis,
Racoon, — J. C. Carpenter,
Pandora, — H. J. Noel.

The following paragraph having appeared in several of the weekly papers, and being likely, if not counteracted, to create serious and unfounded apprehensions in the minds of a large portion of the Christian population of these Settlements, respecting the validity of marriages celebrated otherwise than by the ritual of the Church of England, we have thought it our duty to lay a few words in explanation of the law as applicable to the cases in question, with the view of removing the dangerous misconception which appears to have been unintentionally put upon it:

It is not perhaps generally known that within the limits of the see of Canterbury, the following is the law regarding the performance of the marriage rite by Clergymen not of the established Church.

“4. By the 26 G. 2. c. 33. If any person shall solemnize matrimony in any other place than a church or public chapel where banns have been usually published, unless by special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury; or shall solemnize matrimony without publication of banns, unless licence be first had from some person having authority to grant the same; and every person knowingly and wilfully so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and transported for fourteen years, s. 8. (Except in Scotland, and except the marriages of Quakers or Jews as aforesaid. s. 18)”

We are not aware how far this regulation applies to the British settlements in India, but should suppose it affected them in as far as they have been placed under the Archbishop's jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury in the realm of England.

That portion of the foregoing paragraph, which is marked with double inverted commas, is an accurate quotation from Dr. Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, (see vol. 1, p. 435, art. Marriage); and contains a correct statement, as far as it goes, of the provisions of the Act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages, passed in the 26th of George the 2d, commonly called the Marriage Act. And were this the whole substance of the Act, there could be no question of the point of law, or of the illegality of all marriages contracted clandestinely or not in facie ecclesie; but fortunately for those persons professing other modes of worship than that prescribed by the Church of England, there is a saving clause by which these settlements and every place beyond the seas are wholly excluded from the operation of the law. It is contained in section 18, which runs thus:

“Provided likewise, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, nor to any marriages among the people called Quakers, or amongst the people professing the Jewish religion, where both the parties to any such marriage shall be of the people called Quakers, or persons professing the Jewish religion respectively; nor to any marriages solemnised beyond the seas.” (See Statutes at Large vol. vii. p. 45—26 G. 2d, c. 33)

It is with the words marked in Italics that we have to do; and they are so explicit and explicit, that no man after reading them can for a moment believe that the Act extends to this country, or is binding upon any class of His Majesty's subjects, residing in it. It is not our business to explain how Dr. Burn, a dignified Clergyman of the English Church, should have in his comment on the law, omitted so material a branch of the Act, at the very moment when, as is clear from his adverting to the exemptions in favour of Jews and Quakers, provided for in the same clause, it must have passed under his eyes.—Unless then it can be shown that some other restrictive law is operative upon

these settlements, we hold it certain, that all marriages contracted in them between parties willing and able to contract, are to be regarded in the same light and judged by the same rules, with those celebrated within the kingdom of Great Britain previously to the enactment of the Marriage Act. What the nature of those rules was, it is not our present purpose to determine.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

PLATTS v. BUTTON AND WHITAKER.
Mr. Hart moved, in this case, for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from continuing the sale of certain numbers of a musical compilation, containing five waltzes and dances, two of which, the *Zodirack* and *Mother Wiggins*, had been composed by the plaintiff, and the remainder had been made over to him for a valuable consideration, by her in whom the copy-right originally vested.

The Lord Chancellor enquired respecting the nature of what was called a waltz.

Mr. Hart said it was one of those things which it was not very easy to define, but perhaps some of his Learned Friends who were with him in this case would shew his Lordship the motions.

Mr. Trollope, on the same side, lamented his inexperience in musical science. Happily, however, much light of that kind was not now necessary. The plaintiff had become possessed of the property in question at different periods during the last 14 years, and although they had been partially published by other music sellers, there had been no abandonment of the plaintiff's right. It was admitted by the defendants, that the tunes alluded to were substantially the same, with other variations, as those claimed by the plaintiff. The variations only affected some of the bars, but although the time was sometimes lengthened, and at others shortened, yet the whole time was the same.

The Lord Chancellor.—“It appears to me that this may be a great improvement, as it is of importance in what manner time is spent.”

Sir S. Romilly observed, that it was impossible his Lordship could accede to the present application. In the first place, the title of the plaintiff was set forth in affidavits subsequent to the answer, which, by an established rule of the Court, could not be received as evidence on that point. There could be no act of literary piracy, therefore, where no literary property existed, and the defendants altogether denied the title of the plaintiff. Some of these airs or melodies had been quite common to the public for several years, and a Court of Equity would not in such a case, upon the mere statement of a plaintiff, arm him against a particular individual.

The Lord Chancellor did not feel himself justified in interfering between the parties, until the plaintiff should have tried his action for damages. He would suggest the propriety of referring to that step without delay, and in the mean time it did not much signify how often the tunes were danced to.

Mr. Hart hoped his Lordship would order an account as he had done in the recent case of Lord Cochrane's patent. One or two of the dances were of very recent date.

The Chancellor considered Lord Cochrane's a very different case, as there was a regular claim preferred to the merit and advantages of the original invention. The plaintiff should have confined himself in his bill to such of the compositions as did not appear by the lapse of time to have become public property. He should not, however, under all the circumstances, award costs to the defendants.

MARSHAL MACDONALD.

A general meeting of the Society of True Highlanders took place a few days ago, at Inverlochy. The President moved that Marshal Macdonald, Duc de Tarentum, Pair de France, do *Choir Eachuin*, be admitted an Honorary Member of the Society of True Highlanders, and that a copy of their Minutes be presented to him by Colonel Sir J. Macdonell, K. C. B. &c. of the Coldstream Guards, and such other Members of the Society of True Highlanders as may then be in the vicinity of Paris; their habiliment to be the full Highland garb, or the uniform of their respective regiments; which was unanimously applauded. The meeting unanimously elected Mac'Mhic-Allastair, founder of the Society, as their Prefes for the year, and voted him

their warmest thanks for his conduct in the chair. The Master and *Ceathernach* were habited in the genuine garb of the true Gael, a dress which the Master, a veteran of eighty five years of age, invariably wears. The meeting heard with delight bag a pipe-tune, composed by Angus M'Janer, piper to Glen-garry, in honour of the Prince Regent. Allan M'Dougall, the blind bard, sang a Gaelic song, composed in honor of the Society, and which was considered a masterpiece in modern poetry.—*Greenock advertiser.*

EXTRAORDINARY FOX CHASE.

On the 20th ult. there was a run with the Dunboyne Club-Hounds, such as has seldom been known in this country. This Club is in the habit of hunting the hare with fox-hounds, which is, we believe, a system not generally followed or approved of. On the morning of the day mentioned, they met at the town of Dunboyne to pursue their usual sport, and had very good hunting, having run down a brace of hares. Just as the second hare was killed, a fox was killed, apparently coming from the wood of Ballymacall, the feat of Henry Hamilton, Esq. Every man with joy prepared himself for the pursuit of Reynard. The hounds were immediately laid down. The fox made for Woodpark, the feat of Preston, Esq. The hounds soon drove him from the furze cover, where he sought shelter, and passing through the demesne, he crossed the bottom, and made for the house of Rathbeggan, and thence ran against the wind to the lands of Rathbeggan; being close pressed he traversed and came back again to Woodpark. The hounds did not allow him to remain long there, but hurried him through the demesne, he then retraced his former ground to Rathbeggan, being still closely pressed, he took on, crossed the Dunhaug road, and ran up to the Ferry-houfe, from thence to the old Castle of Killeghin, thence to Sutherland, and then to Killebrew, the feat of Hamilton Georges, Esq. skirted the demesne, and finally ran into a fever, near the town of Curragha. But four hounds rode to the end of this uncommon long chase. We forbear to mention names, as some of the sportsmen were professional gentlemen, who, probably, are not ambitious of appearing in print. It is estimated by persons who know the country, that this fox could not have run less than 25 miles.

MORNING CHRONICLE, SEP. 6. 1815.

FOUCHE, (DUKE OF OTRANTO).

The following Letters are said to be genuine. They appeared in a Sunday paper:—
Copy of a Letter written by the Duke of Otranto, to his Royal Highness Monsieur, April 23, 1815.

“MONSIEUR.—I have attempted to render a last service to the Emperor Napoleon, whose Minister I have been during ten years. I think it proper to communicate to your Royal Highness the letter which I have written to him. His interests cannot be an indifferent object to me, since they have moved the generous compassion of the Powers who have conquered him. But the greatest of all interests for France and for Europe, that to which every thing should be sacrificed, is the repose of Nations and of Monarchs, after so many agitations and calamities; and that repose, even if it should be established on solid bases, would never be sufficiently secured, would never be truly enjoyed, as long as the Emperor Napoleon should stay in the Island of Elba, Napoleon on that rock, would be to Italy, to France, and to all Europe, what Vefuvius is by the side of Naples. I only see the New World and the United States in which he can produce no convulsion.”

Copy of Letter written by the Duke of Otranto, to the Emperor Napoleon, April 23, 1814, inclosed within the foregoing.

“SIRE.—When France and a part of Europe were at your feet I dared to make you constantly fear the truth. Now that you are unfortunate, I experience more dread of wounding your feelings by speaking the language of sincerity; but I owe it to you, since to you it will prove useful, and even necessary.

“You have accepted, as a retreat, the Island of Elba and its sovereignty: I lend a very attentive ear to all that is said respecting that Sovereignty and that island. I think it my duty to assure you, that the situation of that Island in Europe does not become your own, and that the title of Sovereign of a few acres of land, still less becomes him who has possessed an immense Empire.

“I beseech you to weigh these two considerations, and you will feel how well they are founded.—The Island of Elba lies a short distance from Africa, Greece, and Spain: it almost touches the coasts of Italy and France. From that Island the sea, the winds, and a small felucca, may rapidly

convey to every country most exposed to movements, events, and revolutions. As yet, stability exists no where. In this mutability of nations, a genius like yours will always create inquietude and suspicions amongst the European powers. Without being criminal, you will be accused; but without being criminal, too, you will do harm; for alarm is a great evil, born to government and to nations.

“The King who is about to reign in France, will wish to reign only by justice; but you know how many passions surround a throne, and with what skill hatred imparts to calumny the colours of truth.

“The titles which you prefer, whilst recalling at every moment what you have lost, can only serve to increase the bitterness of your regrets. They will not appear a wreck, but a vain representation of so many vanquished grandeur. I say more: without honouring you, they will expose you to greater dangers. It will be said that you only keep those titles because you maintain all your pretensions. It will be said that the rock of Elba is the resting point on which you intend to place the lever with which you will seek once more to raise the world.

“Allow me to tell you my whole thoughts: they are the result of mature reflection. It would be more glorious and more consolatory for you to live as a simple citizen; and at present, the safest and the most becoming asylum for a man like you, is the United States of America.

“There, you will recommence your existence, in the midst of a people still new, who will know how to admire, without fearing, your genius. You will be under the protection of those laws, equally impartial and inviolable for all that breathe—in the country of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson. You will prove to Americans, that if you had been born amongst them, you would have felt, thought, and voted like them, and preferred their virtues and their liberties to all the domination of the earth.

“I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) “The Duke of OTRANTO.”

On Monday night, Mr. Palmer, of St. James's-street, arrived in town from Paris, and has 15 large packages following him, containing the whole of the State and other property of Napoleon Bonaparte, including his state carriage, which is said to exceed any thing seen in this country. Also the last new made splendid Eagles, with the elegant flags attached to them, and richly embroidered, which have been exhibited to the Prince Regent. Some of the articles were damaged on their being examined at the Custom-house.

Mr. M'Kenot addressed himself to Government for permission to send some books and newspapers to Bonaparte by the first ship of war proceeding to St. Helena. To this application he received the following very proper answer:—
Downing street, Sept. 15, 1815.

SIR, I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to him yesterday, and have to acquaint you in answer, that his Majesty's Government have determined that no property shall be sent to Napoleon Bonaparte, or to any of his followers who are confined with him in the island of St. Helena, excepting the presents which may be sent by the families of those persons respectively, and which shall pass through the Office of the Secretary of State.—And further, that no articles for the use of Napoleon Bonaparte or his said followers, shall be furnished and conveyed to them, excepting what shall be provided by the authority of his Majesty's Government. With regard to newspapers and books, I am to acquaint you, that steps have been taken for supplying them to the prisoners in question.—I am, &c.

H. F. BUNBURY.

MORNING CHRONICLE, Oct. 6, 1815.

THE NEW MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

The Duke de Richelieu, grandson of the celebrated Marshal of that name, emigrated at the beginning of the Revolution, and entered into the Russian service, in which he has acquired general esteem. For some years he has held the government of Odessa, much to the satisfaction both of the sovereign and the people. If he does not bring with him a knowledge of the men and things of his own country, he returns at least with a spotless reputation.

Clarke, Duke de Felire, was an Aide-de-Camp of the late Duke of Orleans at his entrance into public life: he served the Republic most zealously under Carnot, with whom he was intimately connected. He evinced equal devotion to the Imperial government and embarking in the Royal cause after the landing of Bonaparte, he sustained it with that ardour which forms the leading feature of his character. In all stages of his political career, he has proved himself both able and incorruptible.

M. de Vaublanc was a distinguished member, and one of the most conspicuous orators, of the first Legislative Assembly. Among other speeches of his there exists a very eloquent one in favour of General Le Fayette, who was accused by the Jacobin party shortly before the catastrophe of the 10th of August, M. de V. was violently persecuted during the reign of terror, and by flight he escaped

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

the fate of his colleagues on the 18th Fructidor. Since that period, his opinions have become highly royalist. His probity has never been questioned by any party. He has been a member of the Legislative body under Bonaparte, and also Prefect of Metz. There are several speeches of his at that period, which attested his devotion to the Imperial throne.

M. Barbe Marbois was Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Chargé d'Affaires, to the United States. Soon after the treaty which France made with that republic, he was subsequently Intendant of St. Domingo. On the 18th Fructidor, he was banished to Cayenne, from whence, in consequence of that stoicism which marks his character, he refused to escape with Barthelemi and Pichegru. He was Minister of Finance under Bonaparte, and also President of the Chamber of Accounts; but having made a speech very offensive to the latter during his residence at Elba, Bonaparte dismissed him on his return from that island. M. Barbe Marbois is a man of talents, and of the most austere virtue. His opinions are highly favourable to the Royal cause.

M. de Cazes was attached to the family of Bonaparte and Counsellor of the Imperial court, where he merited consideration. He strongly espoused the part of the King, and was in consequence dismissed by Bonaparte on his return. He is much esteemed both for virtue and talent.

M. Corveto was Counsellor of State under Bonaparte, and was considered as one of the most upright and enlightened of that body.

So much private worth and general talent would form a most desirable ministry in ordinary times; but at such a crisis as the present, it is to be feared that, by yielding to their inclinations they will not oppose a sufficient barrier to the party of the Princes, and thereby prevent the dreaded reaction.

MORNING CHRONICLE, OCTOBER 13.

Napoleon to the French People

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir,

The accompanying Paper is the translation of an Address to the French People, which is generally circulated in France, and which is believed to be an authentic document, written by him on board the Bellerophon:—

PARIS, Oct 9

"The machinations of treason have obliged me to separate again from you, but victims of the same treason, I avenge only your misfortunes!

"I covered the sepulchre to sway it for your glory and welfare! The knowledge of my devotion to your honour and prosperity excited the hatred of the Sovereigns of Europe. Had I fought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people, I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title to the throne. Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactures languished, had debt accumulated, and public spirit been degraded, then I had assured the friendship of rival Potentates; had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellishment of its places, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance.

"The Sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a Legislator whose establishments nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community, of which I had been elected the Chief Magistrate, and they proscribed my person as the shield of the power and independence of the State. The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it, and mercenary rascals inferrible to the calamities of an invaded country, associated their efforts to paralyze national exertion, and to make you believe that war was my policy, and peace the boon which the Governments of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus isolated from their country, I yielded to the wishes of your Representatives; and, to consummate your security, I surrendered myself in the hands of my enemies.

"History offered no example where repose and independence were the rewards of submission; but many of individual devotion to the hopes of a nation! Since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safeties, what misfortunes, crimes, and humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire.—War, with all its devastations, conquest, with all its violencies, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with all its thames, have overwhelmed you! Outrage and perfidy have outstepped—even my forebodings! The perfidy of Austria, which uncovered my line, and occasioned my disasters in Russia—which barred Poland, violated the Military Convention of Dresden, and negotiated but to betray; the perfidy of Prussia, whose monarchy I preserved, when cowardice and treason had rendered the kingdom defenceless, and treason had undermined its throne; of Russia, whose civil, military, and political history is a series of systematic contempt of faith and equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalleled turpitude obliged me to fight at Leipzig, for preservation, and not for conquest; of Switzer-

land, who, for a paltry bribe, sold the tranquillity of her citizens, the safety of her country, and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy since the era of Pitt has unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedience for justice!—not the recollection of all these recent perfidies had prepared me for those which have now been emulously perpetuated by Sovereigns, who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on her throne!—The most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements. The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of force in an unoffending country.

"The miserable King who was content to surrender France as their prey! has even his wrongs to plead! The mock of his sway degrades the divinity of his right, and he trembles lest the vengeance of the nation should swing him and the depositors from the foil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told, that not only my ambition, but your concurrent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the acquisitions of former Sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are these charges advanced? By Sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighbouring States! What was Russia in the beginning of the last century? How became the Elector of Brandenburg a monarch of a kingdom? Has Austria absorbed no kingdom—dismembered no provinces, and does she now hold no domain by her sole tenure of force? I look at the map of Europe—Has France only usurped? Do all the States recognised independent even by the Treaty of Westphalia exist? Look round the globe—See the English rendering in every quarter, in countries where religion, laws, and language are different. Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavouring to force the empire that separates her from China; and has she not been waging second war to recover her influence on the American Continent; our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the domination of three quarters of the globe, I should have temporized with the unfriendly Councils of Spain; if Russia had not partitioned Poland, and aimed at empire in Germany, I never should have proposed to repulse her from the Vistula to the Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usur-

peditions, and that her power has been the cause of the event of a struggle to remove the ascendancy of a civilized people for the domination of Northern barbarians. You are accused of having preferred war to peace, so long as war was successful; and your answers are those who first waded against your Revolution; who violated the Peace of Amiens, and violated it with shameless disdain of truth; who rejected negotiations repeated offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable; who made the war of which you are now the victims; Is it not a war of their own decree? I regretted your sacrifices, I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but I adopted the policy of peace—the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people. Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country for the events of our military efforts. They will decide when the records are read, whether I could have mastered France;—but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare, can never be subject to suspicion. To France I owe my existence, and consciousness of that claim, has confirmed the right of nature, Frenchmen! I am still your Emperor; but I hold the Crown for my son and your interest.—His succession can alone ensure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your misery. Foreign force may support the throne of a Parricide King, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanently subdued. You have acquired mournful, but useful experience. You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy. Cherish the brave men who have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your army, and they will conduct you to victory.

"On the rock where I am doomed to pass my future days, by the disloyal sentence of your enemies, I shall yet hear the echo of your triumphs, and had in the loom of its horizon, the flag of your independence."

Extracts from English Papers.

EXPOSE

OF THE POLITICAL CONDUCT OF M. THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARNOT, SINCE THE 1ST OF JULY 1814.—BY HENRI F.

'Propius res aspice nostras.'—VIRGIL.

I have long hesitated to resume the pen under present circumstances, because, I do not love to write on political subjects without necessity. I do not seek either to be talked of or forgotten, because I am satisfied with the testimony of my own conscience, and despise calumny; but the Ordinance of the King, dated the 24th of last July, compels me to step forward, by comprising me in the list of those who were to be exiled from Paris, under the superintendance of the Minister of General Police, until the Chambers, to be convoked on the 25th of September, should decide as to the fate of the proscribed, whether they should be sent out of the Kingdom or delivered over to the Tribunals, (a).

From the moment that it is admitted, by Art. 4 of the Ordinance, that it derogates from the constitution, Chambers cannot participate in its execution without themselves

(a) In order that my intentions may not again be calumniated I here formally declare, that I entirely separate from the person of his Majesty, which is inviolable and sacred, that of his Ministers, who are essentially responsible. It is, therefore, to those alone that are to be referred the observations that natural right renders necessary to an accused for his own defence.

derogating from the charter, and the dangers of such a violation are too well known to be at all certain that the wisdom of the Legislators will preserve France from it. It is not, therefore, to justify myself before the eyes of the Chambers that I offer this succinct Exposé, but I have a wish to preserve that esteem, of which the public, always anxious to be informed, has honoured me in the midst of the persecution of all kinds which I have experienced, and I console myself in proving to the public that I have never desisted to lose it, that I have not ceased to consecrate even to the end, all my thoughts and all my vows to the happiness of my country.

Why, amongst all the Cabinet Ministers of Napoleon, and amongst all the Members of the Commission of Government, am I the only one comprised in the Ordinance of the 24th of July? It is supposed that they were less sincere than I? That there was some secret motive in their conduct? No.—My colleagues would repeat suspicious so injurious to their loyalty, I am happy in rendering them this justice. I am persuaded we were all equally zealous to accomplish the mandates which had been confided to us. If our opinions were not uniform as to the means, they were so as to the end—that of saving France from dismemberment and Paris from destruction—that of securing the national independence and avoiding the effusion of blood. Have we succeeded in these views as far as the crisis of the moment permitted? I believe so, and I appeal to the enemies themselves. Did I contribute my part therein to the extent of my power? My conscience tells me I did; and I invoke on the subject the testimony of those honourable Colleagues of whose labours I partook, and from whom I am only separated by the Ordinance of the 24th July.

What then can be the motive of such distinction between them and me? And how is it that amongst so many persons who have done the same thing, one should be found worthy of all his Majesty's confidence, and another of all his resentment?

The pretext, I presume, is my Memorial addressed to the King in July 1814; but if at that period it was not thought necessary that that performance should render me subject to any other persecution than that of which some Journalists rendered themselves the organ, and in which it appears, they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of those who employed them, I do not see that it ought at this day to take such a retrospective view. The question was then reduced, to know whether I had caused the Memorial to be published, and it was decided by a judicial investigation, that I had no hand in it.

But I know that since the return of Napoleon this Memorial has been circulated anew, falsified, and in a scandalous manner hawked about the streets of Paris; and I understand all this is attributed to me, and it is said to be the principal charge against me now.

Those must assuredly know very little about me, to believe, that being charged with an important Ministry, I could occupy myself with such a miserable intrigue. The fact is, that several bookellers having flattered from me the privilege of selling the Memorial, I refused it to them all, and loudly declared my indignation against the abuse that was made of it. That my functions as Minister of the Interior not giving me the power of preventing these proceedings, I complained several times to the Minister of General Police and to the Emperor himself, who appeared to attach very little importance to it, while the Minister of General Police replied, that it was he who had given 1500 francs to the bookeller by way of encouragement, (b).

It has been said, that this work, being my property, it only rested with me to re-publish or prevent its circulation. To do this I must have opposed the Minister of General Police, and brought an action in my own name against the bookellers and pamphlet vendors, which would have been an act of ridiculous folly. It is to private objects, to display as a matter of private interest what was evidently only a public affair, and the proof that the Police really regarded it as arising and springing from that source is that having actually arrested the distributors of this work, they were afterwards released without my having any knowledge of its motives.

I will add, that I always considered this affair so contemptible, that I never even thought it worth the while to inquire into the details. It is in my exile only that I have been informed that there had been mutilations and falsifications such as I could never have permitted; with what view I know not, but on which the bookellers themselves may be interrogated, (c).

But, nevertheless, say they, it was this work which flattered the people last year; if it had not been for it, probably no one would have dared to exclaim against the measures of the agents of Government.

It was not thus, that certain writers expressed themselves at the time, to have heard them there was nothing more insignificant than my work, nothing less proper to make any impression. It was only a heap of false allegations and absurd reasoning put together in a most insipid manner. What then can have given so much importance, subsequently to the work, but the diatribes of these writers themselves? What can have inspired the wish to read it, but their violence in abusing it? Certainly if any persons ought to be punished for the evils which their writings have produced, it is those who have multiplied the enemies of the Government, and brought on the crisis in exasperating the minds of those already inquiet, and in attributing to it odious intentions with which they alone were inspired.

It was precisely with the motive of not giving so much importance to that writing, in announcing nevertheless some important trust, that I wished to publish it anonymously, and I was only known to be the author by its denunciation to the Police. It ought not to have borne the title of a memorial addressed to the King, but that of 'Characters of a just Liberty and a Legitimate Power,' and it was under this latter title that it was delivered to be printed when it was denounced. These precautions would have obviated the incon-

(b) Have no doubt from the nature of the alterations which are said to have been made in the new editions, that the Minister of General Police only acted from superior orders.

(c) There were in the first editions lacunes and contradictions which I should assuredly never have suffered to remain if it had been I who had caused the work to be printed.

sistencies in the manner in which it appeared, (d). It was only the collection of some fragments of a more considerable work which I had undertaken; circumstances induced me to publish them, without seeking to arrange them in any degree of order. What were these circumstances? Every man knows them; every one knows that we were openly hastening to the most violent reaction; that the Constitutional Charter was affected to be trodden under foot; that all the promises made by the King were unblushingly eluded by the agents of his power; that the only endeavour was to discourage the defenders of the country; that all who had taken any part whatever in the revolution, were devoted to proscription, threatened in their honour, their lives, and their property. These facts are notorious; and the persons the most devoted to the Government confessed it at the Tribune, (e); it has

(d) Those who are ignorant why and how the Memorial came to be addressed to the King, must have perceived that it was defective in the proper forms, which would assuredly be a serious fault; but when it is known that this work was intended to have appeared under a different title, and anonymously; that having been seized by the Police, it was only at the request of the Director-General of the Police that it was addressed to be put into the hands of his Majesty that then even, out of respect for his person, I suppressed several passages I thought might be retrenched without my being accused of having changed the character of the work, any person will be convinced that the apparent neglect of the necessary forms was the effect of circumstances entirely independent of my will. Had I in fact written the Memorial with the design of addressing it to his Majesty, no person, I think, can doubt that I would have clothed it with those forms which his august characters demands. My disposition in this respect may be ascertained from the letter subjoined, which I wrote to the Director of the General Police, on sending him the Memorial, which had been demanded for the inspection of his Majesty.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE. Paris, July 25, 1814.

The object which I have proposed to myself in the writing, of which your Excellency has demanded from me the copy to present to the King, and which I have the honour of sending to you, was to inform his Majesty of the general inquietude which reigns in the public mind, and to explain to him its true cause. Your Excellency has undoubtedly discovered that this inquietude is the necessary result of the very natural fear of seeing our civil discord rise from their ashes. The enthusiasm which all classes of society felt, the spontaneous affection of all hearts towards the King on his return to France, seemed to be safe guarantees of the union of all sentiments in his favour. The Count d'Artois had prepared this happy event by the assurances which he had given in the name of the King

that he would be forgotten. That his Majesty only wished to see his children in every Frenchman, that all places and honours should be preferred to those who enjoyed them. His Majesty himself confirmed these promises by his Ordinance of the 2d of May. The whole nation believed that one might rely on a generous oblivion which had been so solemnly promised, therefore the public joy was not darkened by any cloud. How happens it then that to this happy imposition has succeeded a general inquietude? It is, that those who had had any share in the Revolution, either more or less active, found themselves, by the necessary consequence of measures already taken, threatened with being deprived of their employments, ranged in a proscribed class, and they and their families considered on their natal soil no longer any thing but true Helots. The proscription has at present only weighed upon the Conventionists, who are called voters, and on the persons connected with them by blood or friendship; but when it is the vote which they have given that causes them to be proscribed, the proscription will necessarily soon extend to those who shall have indicated that vote by their addresses, or who have confirmed it by their adhesion, and those compose not less than nine-tenths of France. There are but few Communes who have not sent addresses in this sense, either to provoke the vote as it was given, or to congratulate the convention upon it. All these addresses were signed individually; all were menacing, all expressed themselves in terms more or less violent, and these addresses exist, they were printed in all the public papers. The subscribers of the addresses, their children, their relatives, may therefore have fears founded on the fate that awaits them, and until these fears have ceased, the fermentation cannot be allayed. Now these fears cannot cease, and you, Sir, must be convinced of it, but by the unequivocal realization of the promise made by the King, promises even which good policy would have dictated, though they had not emanated from the heart of the King. Oblivion of the past could alone, in fact, conciliate all interests, & unite all hearts in the love of his Majesty. As a good Frenchman myself, it is my duty to endeavour to cause the truth to reach the throne. It depends on the King alone to restore tranquillity and confidence to the mind of the public; it will suffice him merely to assure the main tenance of his sacred word, and his Majesty will see in an instant the wish of his heart realized. Every Frenchman will crowd round him to manifest their love and their devotion to his service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(e) In the Address of Chamber of Deputies to the King, pronounced 10th March, 1815, by M. Lainez, the President, it is said, 'Whatever may have been the faults that have been committed, this is not the time to examine them; we ought all to unite against the common enemy.' In that of the 17th of March, it is said, 'But, Sir, these protestations of our hearts will not suffice, and we intrust your Majesty to permit us to propose to your intimate confidence, the means which we deem proper to restore more and more the public hopes. While the Chambers will thus lead to the Government to which the salvation of France is confided the entire strength of the nation, your faithful subjects are convinced that the Government will concur for the public weal in means as energetic and moderate, whose names alone are a guarantee for all interests, and an answer to all inquietude. In men who, having been at various periods the defenders of the principles of justice and liberty, with which the heart of your Majesty is penetrated, and which, forming the patrimony of the nation, are equally the pillars of the stability of the throne, and the principle which the public enemy would have annihilated.'

...officially avowed at a recent period. (f) A person may certainly be silent, he may suffer himself to be threatened and defamed, and say nothing, but can it be impudently claimed to claim the execution of the laws daily violated to his prejudice, to protest against the continual breaches of the most solemn engagements? The French have been much reproached for not having had the courage to oppose the tyranny of Napoleon; and it is thought criminal to raise the voice against the new ministerial despotism which we see established on the ruins of the imperial despotism: and this voice! what voice is it? It is the same which alone was raised against the establishment of this first despotism.

Thus it is not those who infringe the laws of which the execution is confided to them, who are guilty; it is those who complain of the avowed infraction. It is not those who oppress, but those who utter a cry when they feel themselves oppressed. This is carrying justice too far, it is adding derision to inquiry. To say that, but for this writing, no one perhaps would have exclaimed against the measures of the Agents of Government, is it not saying that these Agents had interdicted even the sacred right of petition?

Can it be supposed that if this Memorial had been so reprehensible in itself, that I should have been quiet for the abuse of the Journalists? Will it be believed that it has not been examined and dissected, with the ardent desire of finding in it a subject of accusation? It was when it was discovered that it afforded no tangible hold, that it was deemed expedient to attack me indirectly, under the pretence that I had given it to be printed, in spite of my promise that I had given, as it was said, to do nothing with it. It was to answer to this charge that I was called as a witness at a Tribunal. I replied, that I had only promised conditionally not to print my work if the publication did not become necessary for my own defence. 2d. That, in the mean time, through dereliction to his Majesty, I had abstained from printing it, and had retired to the country. 3d. That during my absence my brothers residing at Paris, and who knew my wishes, having learned by accident that my work was printing clandestinely, apparently through some abuse of confidence, they lost no time in acquainting the Director of the General Police verbally, and by writing, in order that he might stop the impression, and prevent the circulation, which did not take place until two days after.

But I have said enough on the publication of a Pamphlet which has so much calumniated. (g) and which would perhaps have been useful to the true interests of the Prince, if perfidious parasites had not been so anxious to disguise the object, and corrupt the intentions of it. Why is it that nearly always those who cause the faltering voice of truth to be heard, are always hated by the Agents of Power, while the Apostles of Falshood, provided they know how to sweeten their empoisoned cup, are favourably listened to? This work, does it contain, I will ask, anything so strong, anything so harsh, or anything so personal as what was contained in the same Journal the morning after the departure of his Majesty, which had been so

part in the overtures which may have been made for the return of Napoleon; that I had no correspondence on the subject, nor did I know of any being held by others; that I never was present at any private meeting, or any club, (conceivable), and to conclude, that I partook of the universal astonishment, on learning his descent on the coast of France, but seeing a crisis preparing, and having no public function to fulfil, I thought it necessary to my safety to avoid the researches of the police, who watched my lodgings, and go and reside in another house, were my friends received me, and where I continually remained until Napoleon was installed in the Palace of the Thuilleries, and where I only went to see him the next day at noon. (h) This is the plain fact. Of what then am I now accused? I am ignorant and the Ordinance of the 24th of July does not state it. I speak of a crime unexampled, but it does not particularize any fact of which I could be advertised who compose the second list in which I am inscribed. I fancy that my enemies have judged from the persecutions that I suffered from them under the Royal Government, that I must have been discontented, and consequently wished for a change, and must have indisputably participated in bringing it about.

That I was dissatisfied I willingly admit, and I think it must have been very pardonable to one of my situation; but that in consequence thereof I conspired for the return of Napoleon, that I deny, for it is entirely false.

For a long time before, and even under the Government of Napoleon himself, I had many grounds of discontent. I opposed with all the energy of which I was capable, his declared design of ascending the throne, after he had so solemnly promised to be the defender of liberty; and it is well known that at the tribunal I declared my opinion on the subject, (i) with the same frankness that I afterwards did under the Royal Government, when I saw that not one of the promises were kept, yet I neither conspired against the Emperor nor the King. I have used the right of speaking, which ought to be free for every citizen, but I have not left professed at all times obedience to the established Government. This Napoleon knew. Under his reign there were many conspiracies against his person, and his spies never failed to comprize me in the lists, thinking to gratify his passion in offering him an occasion to injure me; but Bonaparte always himself effected my name from these lists. He always maintained that I was incapable of treason.

But I shall undoubtedly be asked, why, not having contributed in any way to the re-establishment of the Emperor, I accepted the Peace he offered me on his return? I may say, in reply, why am I the only one of the Ministers, whom this reproach is made? Were not all the others named, and in exercise before me? I was far from expecting the nomination, and still farther from desiring it. It was only on the day after his arrival, at eleven o'clock in the evening, that the Emperor sent for me, and ordered me to enter immediately on the functions of my office.

turn. We did not doubt that the Powers of Europe would leave us, as they had so often protested, to choose the Government which suited us, provided we remained faithful to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. Instead of this, Napoleon saw himself on a sudden assailed by the united Powers, obliged to prepare in all haste to support a terrible war, constrained to raise men immediately, and call forth all the resources of the State. Whence arose these extraordinary and forced measures, which deviated from the line he had traced for himself, from that system of moderation which he had at first announced, and, in my opinion, faithfully intended to keep?

Being often alone with him, I have heard him deplore the mania of conquest, which had led him into such fatal errors, and sighed for the fate of the country exposed to new chances. He could not conceive that Maria Louisa and his son were not certain pledges of an alliance which could not be broken but by a momentaneous exasperation. I confess I partook of seeing our disasters ended, and being able to turn the resources of the State to the progress of industry, the solace of the indigent, and the perfecting of public instruction; and I rejoiced in the thought, that in my situation as Minister of the Interior, I could become one of the principal agents in these happy changes.

But, will it be said, you ought soon to have been undeceived in the vain promises of Bonaparte, when you saw him resume his dictatorial steps, and then done when Minister at War? I reply, I was not entirely undeceived by these dictatorial steps, though they were not what one might have expected after what he promised, as they were principally owing to the extraordinary steps which he was obliged to take with so much precipitation. I was formerly blamed by many well intentioned persons, for having resigned when Minister at War, for a nearly similar cause; it was conceived that by remaining I could have at least diminished the evil by my counsels. It was what I endeavoured to do on this new occasion. I profited by the confidence which the Emperor appeared to repose in me, to turn him from the arbitrary acts to which he was naturally so inclined. I employed as much as I could the influence of his brothers, who announced very liberal ideas. In the Council of his Ministers on this new plan of a Constitution, I made the strongest remonstrances, which were not listened to, but the justice of which he soon felt, when he saw the effect it produced. I remained faithful to him to his abdication; I defended him with extreme zeal, because I cannot otherwise defend a cause my country, and in defendi g him I thought I defended a flatterer, and I never demanded of him anything for myself.

Have I not been reproached with ambition for tendering my services when he deemed it proper to send me to Antwerp in the quality of Governor? As if it were the same thing to offer our services in the moment of the most pressing danger for the country, and to solicit a high employment in the time of prosperity; as if we were to say it was through ambition that the 300 Spartans went to defend the pass of Thermopylae? It may be so, but...

ignorant what were the designs of those Powers who would not enter into any conference, and continued their evasion. Their cause appeared to have nothing in common with that of Louis XVIII. We had sent Plenipotentiaries to them, to temporize, to wait their answer, and we proposed in vain a suspension of arms to the English and Prussians, who continued advancing to the Capital, and who announced that they would only treat for the suspension of arms in the Capital itself. Of what service would it have been prematurely to recognize Louis XVIII, unless it were to irritate the Allies still more about what one would wish to terminate without them; and to raise the standard of revolt against the two Chambers, to throw confusion into the army which rallied at Paris in the name of Napoleon, to divide the citizens, amongst whom no difference of opinion had hitherto manifested itself. Our duty was to maintain that unity, in carefully avoiding the political question, and trying to prevent by all possible means the dreadful calamities which were ready to fall upon the Capital. In this we succeeded, and I do not hesitate to say it within degrees of success which it was scarcely permitted us to hope.

Some Journalists have announced with their habitual malignity, (k) that I had accompanied the army behind the Loire. I do not see any harm there would have been to have accompanied the army of the Loire, because it retired in virtue of a purely military convention the object of which was to save at least from invasion one part of France without prejudice to any other; but the fact is, I did not follow the army; the dissolution of the Chambers having taken place on the 8th July, I left Paris the same day, to go to a place a dozen leagues distant, and which I never quitted since.

The son of Napoleon having been proclaimed Emperor of right, the question was, how the public acts should be intitled? The commission of Government decided that it should be in the name of the French people. This was the subject of a denunciation made at the tribunal of the Chamber of Representatives because it was pretended that it left the door open to the return of Louis XVIII, therefore the acts ought to be intitled in the name of Napoleon II. One would have thought that such a charge might, in a certain degree, have procured us grace in the eyes of the opposite party. Not they pretend that we only took this step to open anew the gate of a republican system. This last accusation is merely ridiculous, because it is known that in France the republican system is now only a theory rejected amongst philosophical abstractions; more grave, yet nothing resulted from it, because there was an amicable explanation on the subject between the members of the Chamber and those of the commission of Government. The motives of the decree were

(k) It has been repeated a thousand times, and again recently, that I was an accomplice of Robespierre. My answers made on the subject to the convention, before whom I was accused by the faction which then ruled, were found so victorious, that the accusation

...nor my Pamphlet, which could in Paris, which refused the whole, which made it fit before him, an escort. Will it be said that there were a small number of individuals that the declared not manifest their real sentiments? This would be to suppose in the great mass of the citizens either great cowardice, or but little zeal for the legitimate Sovereign.

Why should we seek to deceive ourselves—why should the King again be imposed upon as to the true principles of so extraordinary an event? Why refer to secondary causes, when the primary, the true causes known to all the world? Is it not the continual attacks on the Charter, the inquietude sown amongst acquiescers of national dominion, the threats, the lies, renewed incessantly against all who had taken part in the revolution? And do we not even now see the seeds of trouble revive anew in the interior? Is it a crime to inform the agents of power that similar causes may produce similar effects? Will it be said that those who succeeded them had not the same motives to make themselves? I ought to tell them because I was one of those agents, because I participated in the successful efforts made to prevent any such a recurrence in circumstances, at least as difficult as those existing at the present day.

I affirm, that neither directly nor indirectly had I any part in the signing of the 18th of March, the General Agent pronounced a dire curse, in which he announced, in the name of the Chamber, that the inconsiderate acts of the Ministry would not be again renewed.

...the King's Resolutions, dated, Combray

...the inviolability of Sovereign. It is with reason established as a principle, it is there said that the persons of Kings ought to be sacred and inviolable. It is pretended that I quoted them as authority, when I only cited them to refute them. Thus after having given the passage from Cicero, I added these words, I confess that for my part I am not so much a republican as Cicero. It has been said that I supported my assertions from the bible, while I never spoke of it but to prove to fanatics that it was they alone who had abused it. 'I regret,' said I in the work, 'that I feel it necessary to make these detestable quotations.'

...into a country, whose wish was so strongly pronounced for the tranquillity of Europe. The general persuasion was that the Emperor could not have quitted the Isle of Elba but with the assent of a part of the Members of the Congress at Vienna, and that we should in a few days see the Empress and her son re-

(A) I will here state a fact, which can easily be verified by the worthy person whom it concerns. A few days after the arrival of Bonaparte at Cannes, and when he might be near Lyons, M. de Roman, one of the Commandants of the National Guards, and an officer in the musqueteers, after having several times called at my house, without meeting with me, came one evening when I had two relatives with me; he appeared to have some secret to communicate to me, and I requested him to speak with the same frankness as if I were alone. He told me he was very uneasy about the events which appeared to be preparing—that he was a Royalist, and had a considerable fortune, which he was afraid he should lose in following the King, as it was his duty, and he felt it his inclination to do. If the King quitted Paris, I believe, Sir, I replied if there were no Royalists but such as you, and Republicans but like me, we should never fight about opinions. But, said M. Roman, what is to be the end of this? Do you perceive any means of avoiding the miseries with which we are threatened? I replied, that I did not know much of the state of things, but I thought it was still possible to remedy every thing. To do this the King must I see no time in declaring that he was firmly resolved for the future to confine the authorities within the limits of the Constitution; that he would dismiss the Ministers who only sought to deviate from it; and that if once the people were satisfied of the true intentions of His Majesty, I believed Bonaparte would not find any support in France, and that I did not doubt that he would completely fail in his enterprise.

...that the Constitutional Charter contained sufficient guarantees for our security, and we ought to rally round it; and, in fact, that I laid all the breaches committed in the Charter, not at the door of the Prince himself, but solely of the agents of his power. The return of Napoleon, therefore ought rather to have inspired me with fear than hope, and if the Editors of the Memorial have since had the bad faith to mutilate and falsify it, the fact is absolutely foreign to me, and besides could not in any way contribute to return of Bonaparte.

...nominations, why did they receive missions from the Government, and why are they still with justice in favour at the present moment?

However, all this may be explained in a very simple manner, without being at the trouble to seek for guilt where none is to be found. It is that every one thought, it is what good sense dictated to all, that it is the duty of a good citizen to always walk in the steps of the established Government. In crises of the State there may be for each individual a moment of uncertainty, as to the part he ought to take; he may hesitate, he may choose between two opinions, without being criminal. Soon the great majority pronounces they are no longer any thing but a faction. It is this principle of eternal justice, which constitutes the essence of all political society, without it there is nothing but anarchy and intestine war in the whole universe. It is for this reason that it has been said, with truth, that in civil wars there are no guilty, but only the victors and the vanquished.

Experience has proved, that amongst all nations the strongest tie is that which binds us to our native soil. It is in the sterile country of Lacedaemon, it is in the marshes of Holland, and in the rocky soil of Helvetia, that are to be found the people the most inseparably attached to their territory. It is therefore evident that the citizens see nothing more just than the happiness of their country abstractedly from those who govern; but these primitive ideas on the natural right which a people have to choose a Government are effaced by degrees; and history proves that Governments once established change their doctrine in this respect according to their own interests. The Princes who today reject Napoleon, did they not but as yesterday authentically recognize him as a Sovereign? Had they not made treaties of peace and alliance with him? Had they not associated him with their families? The Pope, had not he quitted the capital of the Christian world to come and reside in Avignon? I imagine, if we were to ask the rights of the people, when they are subject to a tyrant, what is the strongest to be done, I should answer, to be expelled to the remotest part of the world, and to be considered during the absence of the tyrant, as if he had never existed. Had you not hastened to recognize Louis XVIII?

I will, in the first place, observe that Napoleon had only given in a conditional abdication in favour of his son; I will observe also, that when this abdication took place the Chambers having created a commission of Government, of which we were Members, it was our duty to conform ourselves to their intentions, and that the political question did not concern us, since we were only charged with the execution of the laws; besides, we knew that the Allies wished to take Paris into their own hands, and we saw them continue the siege of places which hoisted the white flag. We were

...for the Committee, and at which I laboured assiduously fifteen or sixteen hours a day, not one was ever opposed as reprehensible, but, on the contrary, were worthy (I do not scruple to say it) of approbation. Is there any minister who can answer for all the papers he signs as of course? Such responsibility would always be found ridiculous by the head of a great administration. When we wish to be equitable, it is only from the moral character of the person, and the whole of their operations, that one can judge impartially. Nothing but profound ignorance, or great unworthiness and bad faith, which can maintain the contrary. I believe I saved more lives in the Committee of Public Safety, than Robespierre caused to perish; which shew that the Convention were far from regarding me as the accomplice of that dreadful man; and after his death, the Committee being renewed, I remained in it, although there was then a species of re-action. This proves that in all France one opinion was the same with respect to me; and in the following elections for the renewal of the Legislative Body, I was named in fifteen different departments. The Council of Five Hundred and that of the Ancients led the way to the Directory, from which I was indeed since proscribed by the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, but as a royalist and a protector of the emigrants because I wished the laws to be interpreted as much in their favour as possible, when it was proved that they had not been arms against the country. After this I was named Tribune by the Conservative Senate, and afterwards candidate to enter the Senate itself for the department of Cote D Or, which is the place of my birth. All this proves that I was not considered as the accomplice of Robespierre. All the Convention knew, on the contrary, that he was my mortal enemy, and that the cause of this hatred was because I would not partake of his fury. It is well known that he promised my head, should fall, when he thought he should no longer want me; but he was too ardent in demanding the act of accusation against his enemies, and it was his which fell with those of St. Just and Couthon, whom I had long openly designated the Triumvirs. I may add on this occasion, that St. Just proposed one day, in my presence, to the Committee, my expulsion, as they had pronounced that of Herault and Sechelles, which brought them to the scaffold. I coldly replied to St. Just, that he and the whole Triumvirate should leave the Committee before me; and as the Committee, struck with stupor, kept silent. Other persons, who must discover guilts have said that the personal enmity between Robespierre and me was only the effect of rivalry of dominion, which he feared on my part. But if Robespierre had any rival to fear, in this respect, it assuredly was not me; every one knows, that in those stormy times it was necessary to place oneself at the head of a faction not to quit the Tribunes of the popular assemblies, or I should never have set my foot at least in Paris, in any popular assembly. I never occupied the Tribunes of the National Assemblies, but when I could not do otherwise; and the strict discourses which I always made, were far from tending to demoralize the people. It could only be discovered there, that the country was all for me but we know how those are generally rewarded, who devote themselves exclusively to the service of the country.

that the sovereignty of the people being recognized by all, it could not, all things considered, be improper to style the acts in its name. That before intrusting them in the name of Napoleon II. it ought to be known whether the nation would consent to his succession to the throne; and besides, the foreign Powers appearing to have resolved on the exclusion of the whole dynasty of Napoleon, although they had recognized the right of the French to choose their government, the name of Napoleon II. placed at the head of the public acts, would give them grounds of offence. The Representatives were satisfied with this explanation, and one would think the opposite party would have still more reason to be so, for it was evident that then we should choose between the French people and Napoleon II.

It would be impossible for me to foresee all the heads of accusation which blind prejudice may bring or malevolence cause to be whispered against me. I learn, for example, as one of the most serious, that I have sought to disorganize public instruction, in calling to arms the students of the lycées, and the schools of law and medicine. I declare, that if in the circumstances I had done what I am accused of, I should have applauded myself for it; because when the country is in danger every citizen is a soldier; and when the national independence is threatened by 600,000 foreigners, one may be permitted to believe in the danger of the country. But the fact in itself is false. The government of Napoleon, of which I administered this part, did not call to arms the students of any school; it only accepted the wishes of those who made spontaneous offers; and it did so with all the restrictions possible, without extinguishing their zeal. Those who make these reproaches, forget what happened three months before; they forget the addresses then made by the students of these schools, (l.), and that of the Royal Council of Public Instruction; they forget, then, that the whole nation was called upon to rise en masse to repulse Bonaparte (m); they forget too that in all the countries of the world the first act of Civism has always been to free the natal soil from an external enemy.

It is also imputed to me, that I am the author of the associations, known under the name of Federations: I answer, 1. That I am not the author of these Federations. 2. That if I had thought it a salutary measure, in the moment of danger, that I should not have scrupled to propose it. 3. That the Federates organized themselves, that the object appeared to be good, since it was no other than that of preventing re-actions, and that the Government only intervened to prevent the abuses which might creep in; and, 4. If inconveniences have resulted from it, of which I know nothing, it is that the whole world is composed of good and evil, and if a Government has to answer for all the evils which it cannot prevent, we may accuse the present Government of horrors of all kind, which have been committed at Marseilles, at Nismes, at Montpellier, at Avignon, at Toulouse, &c. (n).

But while one party blame our tardiness in sending our submission to the King, others impute to us the blame of not having sufficiently defended Paris. To the latter, I reply, that we did defend Paris as long as it was possible to do it, without compromising the fate of the inhabitants. Any other place could certainly hold out longer, but a capital containing a population of 600,000 individuals, who could ever have justified our exposing it to a general massacre, and all the horrors of a city taken by assault? Bonaparte had only fortified the right bank of the Seine, which was already naturally fortified by the heights of Montmarre and Belleville. The left side of the river remained without defence; one could scarcely perceive the tracing of a few lines. I made some observations on this subject to the Emperor, but he was persuaded that they would attack it by the plain of Montrouge. Nevertheless, the enemy having made themselves master of St. Germain, had marched to the left bank of the river, and a part of their forces, and the river being become fordable nearly every where, on account of the lowness of the waters, it was impossible to intercept their communications, they could by a resolute attack have made themselves masters of the Capital in an instant; and supposing they had failed in a first attack, or a second, and had returned to the charge until they had succeeded, they had their rear free, and could always recommence their attacks with fresh troops, and choose the most favourable moment. It was necessary, on the other hand, that we should be constantly on our guard at all the avenues of the immense space which we had to defend, and always with the same troops, worn out with fatigue by the forced marches which they made after the fatal battle of Waterloo. Let us figure to ourselves the impression which would have been made on the inhabitants, the continual bringing in of wounded soldiers in considerable numbers, which would soon have filled the hospitals and private houses, without any other hope than that of postponing for a few days only an inevitable catastrophe. Who knows even whether the intestine rumour which that would have occasioned would not have hastened it? Who knows, besides, whether the troops themselves, whose moralization was shaken, would in this tumult have preserved that steady discipline and combination which was so necessary to them?

In the mean time, the enemy continued to advance and surround us. The arrival of subsistence began to be difficult; a corps of 40,000 Bavarians were announced at Meaux, which would complete the blockade between the Seine and Marne. The enemy occupied the heights of Meudon, and once entrenched around us, it was no longer possible to debouch or to execute a retreat. Paris must have surrendered at discretion, and the army run the gauntlet, or been exterminated. I know, well, that between honour and existence it would not have hesitated; the resolution was taken to force a passage, cost what it might, and retire behind the Loire if the enemy continued to refuse a suspension of arms, and in the mean time Blucher had announced that he would only treat for a suspension of arms in Paris itself, and he required, as a primary condition, that the whole army should surrender prisoners of war. In this state of things, the Commission of Government convoked on the first of July an Extraordinary Meeting, to which were summoned three Marshals of France, (not comprising the Minister at War, the Prince of Eckmuhl, who could not attend, because it was necessary to make head against the enemy); several officers, as of the line, of artillery and fortification; the four Ministers of State, and the Members composing the Committees of the Chambers of Paris, and Representatives. An Expose of the situation of affairs having been made, nearly as I have detailed it, for it was I myself who drew up the Expose, the Marshals of France were invited to give their opinions; they all declared that they did not consider Paris capable of long defence. The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia said, that on the side of St. Denis, the enemy, master of the village of Aubervilliers, it would be very difficult to maintain the position behind the bank of the canal which joins St. Denis to Villette, and that once this bank being forced, the enemy could, without any difficulty, advance instantaneously upon the village of La Chapelle, and enter pell-mell with our troops by the barrier of St. Denis, and that besides there being nothing to prevent them from communicating with both sides of the river, no practicable resistance could be opposed to them. Marshal the Prince of Essling said, that his defence of Genoa would give some idea of his tenacity in maintaining a post that was confided to him, but situated as Paris was, it appeared to him impossible to defend it any longer, and he believed there was no other step to take than to renew those already taken for a suspension of arms. Marshal the Duke of Dantzic expressed himself in nearly the same terms, adding, however, that he did not think it impossible to prolong the defence, if one could rapidly finish the fortifications begun on the plain of Montrouge, but that every dispart must be made, and immense labors employed. There were some who did not think the situation of Paris so alarming, and made various observations, and demanded, before we definitively pronounced on any measures, farther information, and it was at length resolved that the following night there should be a Council of Defence held at the Quarter General of La Villette, at which Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl should preside, and all the Marshals of France in Paris, and the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the different corps of army should be invited to attend. The conclusions of this Council were the same, though announced in a less affirmative manner.

It was not therefore possible to defer taking a decisive part, and on the 2d of July, at 10 o'clock in the evening, it was resolved to send to the English and Prussian Generals a Special Commission, charged with proposing to them a purely Military Convention to place the City of Paris in their hands, waving all political questions, because we could not foresee what would be the intentions of the Allies when they were united. This Commission was composed of M. Bignon, charged with the interim with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; General Guilleminot, Chief de l'Etat Major, General of the Army, and the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine.

In the interim, and awaiting the result of this mission, no precautions were neglected for the security of Paris. The troops which were on the right bank filed all the night by the bridges, to take a position on the left bank. The next morning, the 3d July, they were in line of battle, on the plain of Montrouge, covering Paris, and occupying an advantageous position, with the resolution of making the most of the shock of the enemy, and even to sacrifice to his patience to be engaged.

The Prussians occupied the entrance of which we had a post established a sort of tacit suspension of arms. Afterwards their line stretched across the river, refusing its right their design being their principal effort on Vaugirard.

The enemy's army was considerably numerous then ours, yet we could hope to resist him with advantage, in the event of his part, but not, I apprehend, if we had any decisive success. In such a case a flight, or undertake nothing, otherwise, obliged to remain after the action, to cover against new reinforcements, and his corps de reserve it would always have kept us in the same perplexity, deprived by the first affair of a great portion of our means, and it was necessary to find sufficient troops to form a corps of observation, which might act upon his flanks harass and pursue him, after having made him experience a considerable reverse, but we were far from being able to detach any part of our forces, and it would have been a great imprudence to remove from the point which it was of the first importance to cover. The enemy, as I have already said, had refused his right, on which we might have gained an advantage, and it would have been necessary to seek him. He had his retreat on the heights of Chatillon and Meudon, and while we should be engaged on this side to obtain a success which could decide nothing the enemy would have directed his attack upon Vaugirard, where we could have opposed resistance.

Such would have been the more than probable result of an inconsiderate attack and yet it would have been necessary to have decided on it, if the enemy had continued to refuse the Convention which was proposed, for we had to fear, above all, that without giving battle he would continue to hem us in, till at length there would be no chance of the army gaining the Loire.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the defence of Paris was carried as far as it ought, and that it required even as much good fortune as circumspection to avoid the terrible catastrophe which we had to fear. Our principal object was gained, we saved the Capital, we succeeded in temporising long enough for the scattered remnants of our army to rally under our walls, to be reorganized, and make the enemy fear the result of a decisive affair. We have constantly maintained tranquillity in the City, and security amongst the inhabitants, in which the national Guard and its worthy Commandant Marshal the Prince Essling, have rendered inappreciable services. To conclude, the deliberations of the Chambers has always been free, and we never remitted to them our powers, till the enemies had taken possession of the place of our sittings, and having inti-

mated to us an order to pay them 100,000,000 francs, and furnish a prodigious quantity of effects for the clothing and equipment of their army, we then found that in our position we could no longer be any thing but the instruments of oppression to our fellow-citizens.

It will terminate this Expose by a reflection, which undoubtedly has already struck many impartial persons. It is that we neglected nothing to save the city of Paris from the disasters with which it was threatened, and to obtain a suspension of arms, which could have no other object but to restore it without effusion of blood to the obedience of the King, while the Allies, who pretended to besiege it in his name, drove us to despair, by obstinately refusing a Convention, placing us between the dishonour of surrendering at discretion, with our army, prisoners, and the necessity of burying ourselves under the ruin of our capital. In this dreadful suspense we remained some days, we took the resolution of proposing an ultimatum, which would secure the preservation of Paris, and the retreat of the army, or cut our way through sword in hand if this Convention was refused. Fortunately it was not, and our alarms ceased. Thus in temporizing as we did, until our troops were rallied, in preventing parties from forming, in restraining the impatience of the soldiers, we succeeded in preserving in fact the noble and precious deposit which was confided to us. I do not think then that we have played the part of leaguers, and that the son of Henry IV. (o) cannot well refuse us credit for having spared him the sorrow of only finding in his good City of Paris a heap of ruins and universal mourning.

May I be permitted to detain the reader a few moments on the extravagance of some of the events of my political life.

I partook with my colleagues of the glory of saving Paris, and by a decree of the States I am exiled from it.

I am charged with the hatred of Napoleon for having alone opposed his first advancement to the throne of the French. I am of the small number of those who never burnt incense on his altars, and I am numbered amongst those who conspired to re-establish him on the throne.

I complained to the King of the infractions made by the agents of his power, in the constitutional charter which he had given us, and it is pretended that these complaints were an outrage committed against his Majesty.

I have always professed to submit to the established Government, and I am declared as a factious person who think of nothing but of marching from one revolution to another.

I was the most mortal enemy of Robespierre, and I am accused as his accomplice. I rushed on the breach to prevent re-actions, and I am considered to have favoured them.

I have passed days and nights in seconding the operations of our armies, and I am represented as being occupied at the time in repairing lists of proscriptions in my numerous functions I never ordered of my own accord even one arrest, and they make me a sanguinary Proconsul.

I have constantly shewn myself the enemy of conquests. I did not wish, even in our greatest prosperity, to extend our limits to the Rhine; yet it is asserted that I breathed nothing but war, invasion, and the overturning of States.

I have never solicited either places or favours, and it was always against my will when I was called to fill grand public functions. I am no richer than I was before the Revolution and I am painted as a man thirsting after power and fortune.

I offered my services to the Emperor, the King, and the State, at a moment when the safety of the country was almost despaired of, and it is said that it was through ambition, I inspired the soldier with confidence, made him love discipline; I maintained order and security amongst the inhabitants when all without was alarm and oppression. I, on my own responsibility, prevented the burning of an immense suburb of that city, and yet my enemies would persuade the world that I was only there

to see the death of Henry IV. when besieging Paris in 1594, have no Paris, than have it all ruined and desolate by the death of so many persons.

(l) M. Blanquart Hilleul, a deputy, made on this occasion this motion, which was adopted unanimously. That all those who flew to the defence of the country should preserve their places; that the law students should be exempt from paying their inscriptions; and that all the time of their service should be counted, as if they had been at the schools.

(m) The Ordinance of 11th March, 1815, after having convoked for an extraordinary sitting, the Councils, and Generals of the Departments authorizes them to take all the measures for the public safety, which circumstances and localities can suggest to them.

In the account rendered by the Chancellor to the Chamber of Peers, it is stated that.

The slowness inseparable from legislative forms does not permit us to adjourn the measures which the safety of the State commands, that none of the King's Ministers will fear to order on his own responsibility all that such a pressing exigency requires.

From whence it results that the Ministers of Napoleon finding themselves in a much more pressing danger than the King's Ministers have nevertheless taken measures much less arbitrary, and had the happiness to avoid re-actions. The question therefore is reduced to know whether the Ministers of Napoleon are culpable, from the single fact of their having accepted of the office, and if so, I father ask, why of all those Ministers I am the only one accused.

(n) The Proclamation of His Majesty proves that malevolence had not exaggerated the sinister reports which had been long in circulation in this respect; a period had arrived in which the evils are become so great that it is no longer possible to dissemble them.

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