

strengthen the means of your Royal Highness's government; and towards effectuating that purpose, we, his Majesty's faithful Commons, do this day present to your Royal Highness, a Bill intituled, "An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of Six Millions for the service of Great-Britain." (The Vote of Credit Bill.)

"To which, with all humility, we intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent was then signified by the Prince Regent to the Vote of Credit Bill, the American Trade Bill, the Copyhold Estates, the Broad Allize, the Apothecaries Regulation, Colebrooke's Estate Exemption, and to five private Bills.

After which the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen, I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition."

"At the commencement of the present Session I entertained a confident hope, that the Peace which I had concluded in connection with his Majesty's Allies would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and of unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions."

"These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history."

"The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Bonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate Sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe."

"Under such circumstances you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms and those of his Allies."

"Whilst the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great Commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the City of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France in the military occupation of the Allied Armies."

"Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year."

"I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expenses of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness."

"You have already, seen; however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the campaign has led to the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples to its ancient Sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion."

"I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his Most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired."

"The restoration of Peace between this Country and the United States of America has been followed by a Negotiation for a Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding existing between the two Countries and equally beneficial to the interests of both."

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a Treaty, which, as the Ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament."

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earliest endeavours for the public welfare; and, on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present Session."

"In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys among the nations of the world."

"At the conclusion of the Royal Speech, the Lord Chancellor having approached the Throne, and received the Prince Regent's commands for the purpose, came forward and addressed both Houses, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 22d day of August next."

From the London Gazette, July 11. WAR DEPARTMENT. DOWNING-STREET, JULY 11.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department:—

PARIS, JULY 8, 1815. MY LORD,—In consequence of the Convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship a copy in my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of Field Marshal Prince Blucher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet."

The King of France entered Paris this day. I have the honor to be, &c. WELLINGTON. Earl Bathurst, &c. JULY 12.

This morning we received the French papers of Sunday last. The entrance of Louis XVIII. into Paris on the preceding day is thus announced in the *Moniteur*.

PARIS, SUNDAY, JULY 9. "Yesterday the King made his entrance into his capital at three in the afternoon. His Majesty set out from St. Denis at two o'clock; numerous detachments of the National Guard of Paris had gone to meet the King, and take their rank among the faithful servants who formed his Majesty's escort. In other respects no ceremonial had been ordered. The public enthusiasm and striking marks of general joy alone embellished this family fete. The King's carriage was preceded and followed by his military household; around it were remarked several Marshals, followed by a great number of General and superior officers, who had constantly accompanied his Majesty. The inhabitants of Paris, and the adjoining places covered the road: all of them, as well as the national guard, had assumed the white cockade, and made the air resound with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* In the evening, the whole city was illuminated: perfect tranquillity reigned."

"A minor paper adds the important statement, that the French army, which retired to the left bank of the Loire, had sent in its submission to the King."

Accounts from Cork mention, that all the ships of war in the harbour sailed on Monday evening, in consequence of an express which the Admiral had received from Dublin. It is generally supposed that they have been ordered out for the purpose of intercepting Bonaparte. A messenger arrived at Cork on Monday evening from Dublin, and immediately proceeded to Bantry, where the *York*, 74, lies, with orders for her to put to sea for the same object."

On the 25th, Bonaparte applied to the Provisional Government for two frigates, which were immediately granted. Passports for his voyage to the United States, were asked of the Duke of Wellington, and the result of that request will be seen by the following letter:—

COPY OF A LETTER TO COUNT LIENON. Head-Quarters, June 28.

Monsieur Le Comte,—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 25th. I have already written to the Commissioners named to treat with the Allied Powers for peace, upon the proposition for a suspension of hostilities; a reply which your Excellency has seen, and to which I have nothing to add. As to what regards a passport and protection for Napoleon Bonaparte to go to the United States of America, I must inform your Excellency, that I have no authority from my Government to give any sort of answer whatever to that demand."

I have the honor to be, Mons. le Comte, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, (Signed) WELLINGTON.

COLCHESTER, JULY 12. It has been very currently reported at Ostend, on the authority of a letter received by the Belgic Commandant, that Bonaparte, with two of his brothers, had been taken in their flight from Paris, before they reached the sea-coast."

ROCHEFORT, JULY 1. For two days great preparations have been making in the harbour for the sailing of two frigates, the *Saale* and *Medusa*. Thirty or forty English hammocks have been bought. Every thing shews that passengers of the utmost importance are expected."

On the nights of Wednesday and Thursday all the chief naval officers sat up all night; provisions are preparing for the frigates, and all the officers who were on shore were ordered to join instantly."

P. S. Nine o'clock in the morning.—The two frigates are still in the roads, but they have no communication with the shore. An English ship is in the offing!

PARIS, JULY 7. The Commission of Government has made known to the King, through the organ of its President, that it has just dissolved itself. The Peers and the Representatives imposed by the late Government have received on this subject a notification. The Chambers are dissolved. JULY 8.

Lord Castlereagh arrived at the Duke of Wellington's head quarters. He immediately waited on the King of France."

We are informed that the King has appointed Prince Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign affairs, President of the Council of Ministers; the Duke of Otranto, Minister of the interior; the Duke of Richelieu, Minister of the Marine; the Duke of Feltre, Minister of War; Baron Louis, Provisional Minister of Finance; Count Lally Tolendal, Minister of the Household; M. Lane, Vice Chancellor, and Keeper of the Seals; M. D'Ambray, Honorary Chancellor; M. —, Minister of the Police. *Courier Extraordinary of Saturday Morn.* The King enters Paris to-day at noon. The National Guard and all the Authorities go to meet him."

The two Chambers were shut up at six o'clock, by order of General Dessolles. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, will arrive in Paris this evening."

SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1815. ARRIVED. Saturday, Brig London, Fraser, Norfolk. Monday, do. Dolphin, Perkins, New-York. This day, Ship Alluray, Blair, Charlestown, 14 days.

The English July Mail arrived here on Saturday last, via Halifax, which has furnished us with London papers to the 13th of that month, from which we have copied his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Speech, on the Prorogation of Parliament—the highly important account of the surrender of Paris to the Allied Armies under the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Prince Blucher, and the subsequent entry of Louis XVIII. into that capital."

The celebrated Mr. Whitbread, M. P. has put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a razor! He was proven, before the Coroner's Inquest, to have been in a state of insanity for some time previous."

On Saturday last, a Soldier belonging to the 102d Regt. was committed to Jail, for the murder of his wife—the particulars of which we have not learned."

Monday, — DEALY, of Red Head, was also committed to Jail, for wounding with a pitch fork a Mrs. COLTHART, of that place. Mrs. C. is quite advanced in years; her wounds, however, are not considered very dangerous."

MARRIED] On Wednesday evening by the Rev. Mr. PINGEON, Mr. WILLIAM BLAIR, of Fredericton, to Miss JANE SMITH, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, Plumber, of this City.

Advertisements unavoidably omitted this week for want of room, shall be carefully inserted in our next.

To be Sold, Or LEASED on very favourable conditions, for a Term of Years.

THE FARM at Mount Aston, on the Westmorland Road, five miles from the Market-House in this City, lately in the occupation of THOMAS PALMER, containing nearly 300 Acres, 30 of which are Marsh, with a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises. Immediate possession will be given if required.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, W. CHIPMAN, Junr, St. John, 24th Aug. 1815.

A Carpenter's Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers from any person or persons willing to Contract immediately for the building a substantial Fence round the Gaol of this City and County.—The sides of the Fence to be 90 feet long, and 10 feet high, making 3600 superficial feet, to be of sound two-inch Planks, upon Cedar or Hackmatack Posts, Sills and Braces, to be capped with large Nails, and finished with a Gate Way and a Wicket.—Further particulars may be known by Application to Alderman BARLOW.

Wm. HAZEN, EZEK. BARLOW, HUGH JOHNSTON, J. M. WILMOY, N. B. Other Carpenters' work is required at the Gaol. St. John, 22d July, 1815.

To be Sold, or Let, (And possession given immediately.)

THAT well known new DWELLING-HOUSE, belonging to the Subscriber, its situation as a Public Stand, is so well known, that a further description is needless. It will be Sold or Let, with or without a variety of FURNITURE, as may best suit the purchaser.—Apply to SAMUEL H. M'KEE, St. John, 15th of August, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who have any demands upon him to have them adjusted without delay; and those indebted to him, will please to make immediate payment, as he intends going to Europe in a few days.

N. B. PAINTING and GLAZING at his Shop as usual. J. B. GRANT. St. John, 17th August, 1815.

Thomas Rawleigh, Has received by the Brig's HAZARD and FRIENDS,

PRINTED Calicos, Gingham, Cambrics, Shirting Cotton, Dimities, Flannels—Nails, Cutlery, Strops—Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles; Fig Blue; Boiled Linseed Oil; Cordage from 2-inch to 9-thread Ratline; Pearl Barley; Raisins, Currants, &c. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Port and Sherry WINES—which will be Sold low for Cash. St. John, 29th June, 1815.

John Knutton

Has imported by the late arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, his usual LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fashionable and other GOODS,

Now opening at his Store in PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, and will dispose of them for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange, on the lowest terms. St. John, July 27, 1815.

John M. Wilmot,

Has received by the brigs ANN and HIRAN from LIVERPOOL, and ship OCEAN, from LONDON, ALL his SPRING GOODS, making up a very handsome and general Assortment; which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store, Market-Square. July 25, 1815.

4.50 2/2  
4.6.8  
1.5.5  
59