

LONDON, JULY 1.

The King has passed the last month in uniform tranquillity; but without any diminution of his disorder.

Three French West-Indiamen were sent into Plymouth by British ships of war on Friday.

The Favorite sloop of war has sailed for India, with despatches relating to the late glorious events.

JULY 3.

The Royalists have completely defeated the Bonapartists in La Vendee, who lost upwards of 4,000 men.

As it is thought that Bonaparte will attempt to make his escape by sea, 13 frigates and sloops of war, have been ordered to keep a sharp look-out on the French coast.

Lord Cochrane yesterday paid his fine of £1000, and was released from his imprisonment in the King's Bench.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3.

A little before four o'clock, Lord Cochrane appeared at the Bar, to take the oaths and his seat—As he advanced to the Table—

The Speaker said, the Noble Lord must be attended by two Members; on which two Members rose and accompanied his Lordship to the Table; when he took the oaths and his seat.

BRUSSEL, July 5.

The Prince of Conde sets out to-morrow for Paris, with his whole household.

The passage of English troops from England, through Bruges, is incessant.

The head-quarters of all the Sovereigns are now united, no more to separate during the war. These Sovereigns have had a conference, to determine the presents to be given to the leaders of the victorious armies of the Sambre.

It is reckoned the total of the allied troops now in France is 700,000 men.—Douay has not surrendered, as has been stated; it refuses to listen to any terms, as well as Conde and Bouchain.

SEIGE OF VALENCIENNES.

FROM THE CAMP BEFORE THAT TOWN.

Yesterday at 10 A.M. a part of the suburb of Matley, near Valenciennes, was burnt down in consequence of shells thrown by our troops, as well as a part of the street of St. Geri, in the town itself: the fire was, however, extinguished. Yesterday morning a great number of the inhabitants rose upon the garrison, and the white flag was for a moment displayed, but the douaniers, the worthy associates of the federes, whose thirst after innocent blood is not yet satisfied, pulled it down again; and at this moment we see flying on all the steeples of that unhappy town the tri-coloured flag, the King of France, who informs him that Paris has yielded, and that he will enter it on Thursday next; he has obtained that the allied armies shall remain encamped in the environs of the city.

It is not known what has become of Bonaparte.

On the 27th ult. Lieut. General Count Bourmont, Extraordinary Commandant for His Majesty Louis XVIII. in the 16th Military Division, issued a Proclamation, announcing that the wretch who had raised a throne on the bones of a million of Frenchmen has just fled again, as he did last year, nearly abandoning his accomplices. The Count has also issued orders for all civil officers, not appointed by his Majesty, to discontinue their functions; for all military commandants to cause the white flag to be displayed; and authorising his Majesty's faithful subjects in general to take the most prompt and effectual measures for apprehending all persons persisting in rebellion, with a view to their being immediately tried by martial law.

JULY 13.

The States General of Holland, in testimony of their gratitude for the exertions of the Prince of Orange in the battle of the 16th and 18th of June, have come to a resolution, to present his Royal Highness with the domain of Soestdijk, with all its dependencies, in the name of the Dutch people, to be held by him in full property; and fit up and furnish the Royal Hunting seat there at the public expense. A monument in honour of the troops is also to be erected on the domain.

The following is from a Brussels paper of the 4th instant:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange went last night to the theatre; He was received with transports approaching even to delirium, and some couplets naturally enough introduced into a scene of the piece called the Cercle, then performing, expressed the sentiments of the Belgians toward this cherished Prince. By an ingenious piece of mechanism, a laurel crown descended, in order to circle the brows of the young warrior, which redoubled the general joy. Never were affection and gratitude displayed in a more frank and ample manner.

ner. When the Prince left the theatre, the horses were taken from his carriage by a great number of people, and he was drawn to his hotel under an escort of the city guard on horseback.

The Prussians have in various instances taken ample vengeance on the French for occasional insults offered to them. A letter was received yesterday from Paris, of the 9th, which enumerates the names of several inhabitants whose houses have been entirely gutted by the Prussians. Whilst the Parisian soldiers are loud in the praise of the British, who, they say, have not injured in the smallest degree either person or property since their arrival at Paris. When the Prussians have the English held up to them as an example, they reply,—"You did not mutilate the English prisoners by cutting off their ears, as you did us Prussians."

We are extremely happy to find that the laudable example of the City of London is about to be followed by the City of Westminster, and that a meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen will take place to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, to adopt certain Resolutions, with a view to enter into a Subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of those brave defenders of our country, who fell in the memorable battle of Waterloo. His Royal Highness the Duke of York will take the Chair on the occasion. The Subscriptions already received amount to near £100,000.

MARSHAL BLUCHER.

In the many letters which Prince Blucher has written to his friends in this favorite country after his native one, he does not cease to impart to them his firm persuasion of the success of the good cause, and of his being in a short time at the gates of Paris.

"It is to be lamented," are his words in a letter from Namur, June 5, "that we are obliged to remain here without employment, and yet completely well prepared to meet the enemy; the opposition in La Vendee is very strong, but if we do not assist these good people, it will soon be crushed; in general the sound part of the nation is against the tyrant, but it is the army, accustomed to pillage, and the rabble, by which he keeps the people in awe; the contest, once begun, will be short, it will cost much men, but Bonaparte's opposition cannot be of long duration, if the Sovereigns remain united: Assure all England, that I am again on my way to Paris, and this, I hope, is also the aim of my neighbour Wellington, whom I visited some days ago.

"But I need the blessing of the fair sex in England, which I sincerely request. The business once over, I shall come to England, and I shall testify to them in the most expressive manner, the gratitude which animates me."

*A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, read on Sunday, in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, for the Signal Victory of Waterloo.*

O God, the disposer of all human events, without whose aid the strength of man is weakness, and the counsels of the wisest are as nothing, accept our praise and thanksgiving for the signal victory which thou hast recently vouchsafed to the Allied Armies in Flanders—Grant, O merciful God, that the result of this mighty battle, terrible in conflict, but glorious beyond example in success, may put an end to the miseries of Europe, and staunch the blood of nations. Bless, we beseech Thee, the Allied Armies with Thy continued favor. Stretch forth Thy right hand to help and direct them. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, nor sullied by revenge: but let Thy holy Spirit support them in danger, controul them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom with Thee, and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, now and forever.—Amen.

The following circular was issued on Friday from the War Office, viz. :—

"The Prince Regent having been most graciously pleased to take into consideration the expenses to which Regimental Officers are subject, whilst marching with their corps on the home station, and being desirous to afford them relief in the manner which appears to his Royal Highness best calculated to meet the pressure to which they are exposed in that situation, his Royal Highness, therefore, has been pleased to order, that from and after the 25th instant, an allowance of 5s. a day shall be made to every Regimental Officer in Great Britain whilst actually marching with his regiment, or any detachment thereof.

(Signed) "PALMERSTON."  
"To Colonels of Regiments."

THE LATE MR. WHITBREAD.

The public mind will be relieved from any further contradictory reports respecting the cause of the death of this distinguished character, by a perusal of the annexed evidence, as adduced before W. H. Gill, Esq. Coroner, and the Jury, on the Inquisition taken in Dover street, on Thursday evening last. [Several witnesses were examined, and all testified as to their belief of insanity.]

The evidence of John Weir was next taken.—He deposed that he had lived in the service of the deceased for 27 years. His master had returned to rest on Wednesday night, about half past ten o'clock, in apparent good health. On the following morning he observed him come down stairs, and go into his dressing-room, which was situated on the ground floor, and looking into the garden. It was then half past 9 o'clock, and the witness, as was his daily custom, went to bring some hot water to shave him. On reaching the door of the dressing-room, however, he found it fastened, and immediately knocked. He received no answer, but retired, supposing his master was particularly engaged. On his going through the passage, however, he met the private secretary of Mr. Whitbread, to whom he related the singularity of the dressing room being locked, a circumstance never before known! The secretary replied, it was equally strange to him, as he himself had been trying to see Mr. W. and to receive some orders, when he found the door fast: and no answer given either to his call or knocking! They both then determined upon peeping in at the window from the yard, which having passed, and not distinguishing the deceased in an upright posture, they looked more narrowly, and beheld with terror, the body of their lamented master weltering in his blood. The witness instantly burst in the window, and entered the room, where he found the deceased with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the vital spark completely extinguished. Medical aid, though called in, was quite useless. Perhaps no instance of self-destruction was ever more complete! A razor, with which he effected the dreadful act, was found by his side on the floor. The private secretary of the deceased confirmed the account given by the last witness, but such was the terror and temporary confusion into which he was thrown, by his first view of the shocking spectacle, that he could not recollect whether he entered the room through the door or by the window. The witness also deposed to many circumstances which led him to believe that the deceased had long laboured under strong symptoms of derangement. An eminent physician proved the fact which had caused the death of the deceased, and after some other corroborative evidence, the Coroner left it to the Jury to decide, whether under the strong and respectable testimony they had heard, they could for a moment hesitate upon the verdict. In his opinion and the exercise of his unpleasant duties, a clearer instance of derangement had never come before him.

The Jury, after a moment's consideration, concurred, and returned a verdict of Insanity.

The head of the late Mr. Whitbread was dissected on Saturday, in the presence of Sir Henry Hallford. In examining the brain, water is said to have been found there. The remains were afterwards placed in a leaden coffin, and soldered up. Yesterday morning early, they were privately conveyed in a hearse to South-hill, near Biggleswald, in Bedfordshire, where the family vault is situated.

JULY 13.

Bonaparte was at Rochefort on the 5th inst.

General Girard, Haxo and Valmy, are said to have been at Paris on the 10th, to treat for the submission of the army.

Com. Barney has arrived in Plymouth with despatches from America.

All the hostile movements on the Upper Rhine have terminated favorably for the Allies.

Upwards of 150,000 of the Allied troops will encamp on the bank of the Loire to watch the rebel army.

PARIS, JULY 9.

The Count de Chabrol, Prefect of the Seine, accompanied by the municipal body, was waiting to receive his Majesty at the barrier of St. Dennis. At 4 o'clock the acclamations of an immense multitude, announced the approach of the procession.—It defiled amidst shouts a thousand times repeated, of *Vive le Roi!* The King's carriage having reached the outer enclosure of the city, the Prefect went up to his Majesty and addressed him. He said that the municipal corps of his good city of Paris, had in vain echoed the unanimous cries of all faithful subjects; it announced to all the French the imminent dangers with which they were threatened; but there are mo-

ments in which Heaven permits not the voice of a magistrate to be heard. After adverting to the calamities brought upon the country by Bonaparte, he thus proceeded:—"Heaven has taken upon itself the work of vengeance; it restores you, Sire, to us, only to pardon. Your Majesty interposes between Europe and your people to give us peace, to reconcile us again with all nations." He concluded with an appeal to the French, urging the necessity of concord; and rallying round their legitimate Sovereign. Profound silence prevailed while the King made the following reply:—

"It was not without extreme pain and affliction that I left Paris. The testimonies of fidelity of my good city of Paris did not fail to reach me. I return to it with emotion. I foresaw the evils with which it was threatened; I wish to prevent and repair them."

The procession then pursued its route through the Faubourg, St. Dennis, and by the Boulevards. The whole population thronged to the line along which the King was to pass. He alighted at the Palace of the Thuilleries, greeted all the way by uninterrupted shouts and acclamations. At night the whole city was spontaneously illuminated in the most brilliant manner.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed. Nothing excited the idea of the triumph of a party; on the contrary, every thing announced the concurrence of all parties in an unanimous and henceforward unalterable sentiment—devotion and loyalty to the Monarch, the union of all wishes and all efforts to restore liberty to France under a protecting government, and happiness through a peace which all Europe desires, and which will be sealed by this great event.

The Emperor Alexander will reside at the Elysee Bourbon; the Duke of Wellington in the Chausse d'Antin; and Marshal Blucher, with the Prussian Staff, in the Faubourg St. Germain.

PARIS, JULY 14.

COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY MORNING.

It is said that the King is going to form a new Chamber of Peers.

The Emperor of Russia yesterday visited the Duchess Dowager of Orleans.

The Emperor of Russia yesterday deigned to receive a deputation of the market-women. His Majesty heard their harangues with kindness.

We are assured that the Electoral Colleges are convoked throughout France, for the 25th of July, and that the Representatives will repair to Paris on the 15th of August. The number of Deputies will be 401.

For some days we have seen with pleasure in the streets of the capital French officers who have come to offer their services to the King.

The Emperor of Austria has been for some days indisposed. It is for this reason that he did not assist at the dinner of the Sovereigns.

The King went yesterday evening to pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

ETAMPES, July 11.—The French army spread over the whole line from Etampes to the banks of the Loire conducts itself with great moderation and discipline.

A corps of French troops which was at Etampes on the 11th seemed uncertain whether it would rejoin the army of the Loire, or send its submission to the King.

ORLEANS, July 11.—Authentic information as to the moral of the army is extremely satisfactory. A great number of officers appeared tired of a war, of which they fear the chances. Numbers of the soldiers partake their feelings they complain loudly of Bonaparte.

ROCHEFORT, July 8. Bonaparte is within our walls. He is lodged at the Hotel of the Prefecture, and his vicinity causes us uneasiness. It is thought, however, that we shall get rid of him to-day; the vessels are ready. Among other articles embarked, we have seen a great many chests laden with gold and silver. The English cruisers blockade us closely, and Bonaparte seems to think the moment unfavourable for his escape, but the longer he stays it will probably be the more difficult. Joseph Bonaparte is also here for embarkation. Bertrand and Becker are the only Generals who are mentioned as likely to depart with the two brothers.

ROUEN, July 12.—The following General Order has been addressed to the troops in garrison here:—

"SOLDIERS,—The enemy is in the centre of our fine France; all the armies of Europe bear with all their weight, with all their resentment, on our unhappy fellow-citizens; why do we delay declaring ourselves? The least hesitation, the least delay, may produce incalculable mischief, and the country will call us to account for all the disasters which we shall not have prevented."