

PARIS, DECEMBER 31.

*Prorogation of the Chamber of Peers.*

In the sitting of the Chamber of yesterday, after some routine business had been disposed of, the President addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—Before his Majesty's Minister arrives to announce our separation, permit me, who have been happily in a situation to collect your deliberations, to present to you an abstract of their leading results.

"If, confiding in the royal impartiality, you have laid some restraints on the liberty of the press, your object was to enjoy in a short time, more surely, its invaluable benefits, when those laws shall have been prepared which are destined to give security to the Government, to morals, and the peace of families.

"Like his Majesty, you would have wished that the public burthens had been less heavy; but it was necessary, on the one hand, to provide for the wants of the army, for an immense public debt; and, on the other, to revive that public credit which gives the means of discharging it, and facility for new resources. If a just confidence has this year led you to vote various general appropriations, all Frenchmen expect, with you, that in the next session, detailed accounts, supported by documents for every receipt and disbursement, will enable you to examine whether it is not possible to hasten the fulfilment of the wishes of our King for the relief of his people.

"You were deeply concerned at the necessity of re-establishing certain taxes against which a portion of the French protested; but when those who pay them reflect, that indirect imposts are the surest resource of modern States, that it is under their shelter that agriculture and our first manufactures, can best prosper; when they reflect that the law is only temporary, and that you are about deliberating with your fellow-citizens, for the purpose of discovering a system of imposts appropriate to our territory, our productions, our habits, and the beneficent wishes of his Majesty, some will resign themselves to necessity, and others to hope.

"If you have not yet been able to repair great calamities, your justice has at least reserved the power of seconding the noble voice which was heard in the Chamber of Peers. You probably also regret, Gentlemen, that you have not been occupied about the fate of those men by whom the religious foundations of society are strengthened; true philosophy and religion appear inclined to unite, in order to fortify morals, and give the public mind a surer light.

"National spirit, in which we have been charged with being deficient, animated all your deliberations. It was conspicuous in the laws relative to industry; and we will reply to those who may be inclined to accuse us of too much partiality, that error itself is honorable when it is patriotic.

"The national spirit has displayed itself on the subject of the laws relative to commerce. Though you enlarged, so to speak, the circle of representation, by stationing around you the intelligence of the Chambers of Commerce, you have still only been able to make some preparations for a better system. In a country to which the tides of the ocean had been rendered almost useless, it was impossible to do more for the present; but public opinion, appreciating the prudence of our attempts, foresees, that when the state of Europe and that of your Colonies shall have been regulated, you will then be called upon to assist in the enactment of laws truly national.

"A national spirit, eminently French, manifested itself among you in those laws which regard the person of the Monarch; you were the true organs of all whom you represent, when you voted that same civil list with which grief reminds us that Louis XVI. endowed the crown; and above all, when you unanimously resolved that France was responsible for the debts of her King.

"It is thus, Gentlemen, that you have reconciled to a representative Government, its greatest adversaries. On again finding warriors equal to their ancestors, they perceive that fine feeling, the soul of monarchies, which diffused through the whole nation, acquires still more energy, and places in the hands of a King of France, a more powerful engine. The honor of the country, to borrow the expression of a man of whom France feels proud, (M. Chateaubriand)—the honor of the country, by uniting all Frenchmen, will continue the miracles which Heaven caused to break forth on the appearance of a son of St. Louis.

"Let us depart, then, in peace to our homes, to meditate on the law of re-election, about which several of us are already occupied, and which should satisfy the noble emulation of all Frenchmen, to contri-

bute with the Sovereign to the common prosperity. Let us return to our provinces with security. We leave in his capital, surrounded with the love of his people, and the devotedness of the army, a King whom we consider as the first guardian of the public liberty."

The Chamber ordered the President's speech to be printed.

The Abbe Montesquieu then appeared with a Message from the King, adjourning Parliament to the 1st of May, 1815.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A letter from Calcutta, of the 8th June, relates the particulars of a very brilliant engagement which took place on the 29th March, between Capt. Hall, commanding the East-India Company's ship Antelope, assisted by two armed barges, and an immense flotilla of barges belonging to Malay pirates, eighty in number.—He took 20 of them. The engagement lasted from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.; and the resistance of the Malays was so obstinate that only 40 living prisoners were found on board the captured boats. Each of them had four swivels mounted, with a numerous crew.

DECEMBER 28.

Among the means resorted to by Bonaparte to maintain his cruel tyranny, he established eight state prisons in various parts of France. The Revolution pulled down one Bastille, and he multiplied the number. From these, as from the lion's den there was in his time "*vestigia nulla retrorsum*;" but now these sepulchres open their ponderous and marble jaws, to deliver up all that remain alive of their unfortunate inmates. This information we derive from the account of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, given in the Paris papers of the 25th, received this morning. The Committee of Petitions have made their report, containing, among others, the cases of 19 old state prisoners, who had suffered a continued confinement of various lengths, from 10 to 15 years. Among these victims are, Field Marshal Grisoles, and several old Officers. It appears from the report, that the eight state prisons were unable to contain the immense number of prisoners of this description, and that the surplus was distributed among the common prisons, where their sufferings were aggravated, and the sum of four francs, about 3s. 4d. a day, allowed by the State for their maintenance, was withheld by the Governor, and converted to his own use. In these frightful dungeons, trial and acquittal were of no avail—the innocent were confounded with the guilty, and subjected to torture and punishments hitherto reserved for the most enormous crimes. Of this cruel and inhuman treatment Field Marshal Grisoles furnishes in his person a deplorable example. He was arrested in the year 12, as a Vendean, tried, and unanimously acquitted—but acquitted did not set him free. He was conducted to the Temple, where he languished for three years, and from thence to the Bicetre, where his sufferings were still more dreadful.—Crimes of the most atrocious nature, murders and poisonings, he adds, were practised in this prison.

THE KING.

The Public have, for some time, had the consolation of knowing, that his Majesty's disorder has assumed a tranquil character. We can state, says a Morning print, that there is in this tranquillity, nothing melancholy, nothing even of depression.—His perversion of understanding is not that which is caused by the prevalence of any passion over reason. On the contrary, his Majesty's conduct exhibits no passion whatsoever. If, therefore, his present condition affords less hope of remedy than that of many others afflicted with mental diseases, it is also less deplorable. It is, in short, a mere misapprehension of present circumstances, and a loss of connected memory; his remembrance of events not including the relations between them. The King's bodily health is excellent, and his disposition uniformly cheerful. It will be gratifying to the Public to know, that his Majesty, in his present seclusion, is not without exercise, or even amusement. He walks in a suite of ventilated apartments, and has, in his sitting-room, his favorite harpsichord, at which he passes several hours daily.—*Cornwall Gazette, Nov. 26.*

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Feb. 4.

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

We yesterday had the pleasure of notifying to the public, in a bulletin, the restoration of peace with the United States of America. This intelligence was brought by his Majesty's ship Brazen, Capt. Sterling, which anchored at Port Royal yesterday morning from Plymouth.

We never observed the promulgation of any sudden political event to render such

universal satisfaction to the inhabitants of this city, as did the announcement of the foregoing unexpected, important, and gratifying information yesterday forenoon; every countenance instantaneously brightened from internal joy and satisfaction! Indeed, the local situation of these islands, in a high degree, renders them dependent on the United States, for the procurement of many important necessities of life, and the means of shipping off the staple produce of the island—that is, of obtaining these indispensable, at any thing like a reasonable rate. The exorbitant prices, for the last two years, of American wood and dry provisions, such as are allowed importation here, will adduce ample testimony of the truth of this remark: and over and above the obviation of this evil, every philanthropic heart must beat with pleasure at the contemplation of an event by which the shedding of human blood, between two nations springing out of one common stock, and speaking the same language, is thus happily arrested. But while we participate in these pleasing reflections, we cannot allow much praise, generally, to those our late opponents: The formation of a Congress in the state of Massachusetts, (a State ever marked for its sensible and moderate principles,) for the purpose of cooling the heats and Corsican partialities of the Southern States, we conceive has contributed in no small degree to the thus suddenly bringing their vapouring and prejudiced President and Southern Members of the Government to a sense of their danger, and consequently to a return of reason.

The present is an era eminently singular; the whole of the civilized world is now in perfect peace! and, that universal peace and good will amongst mankind—which is the only policy consonant with religion, reason, and humanity,—may long continue, must be the eternal and unalterable wish of every man who loves his country, or merits the appellation of a friend of humanity.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, MARCH 20.

*Honorable Peace.*—When it is demanded wherein the peace is honorable, we are referred to the brilliant achievements of the navy and army, as if it were impossible for the war to be glorious to the arms of the nation, and peace dishonorable to the administration; nothing is more reconcilable in principle and common in practice. The war of fifty-nine, as it is commonly called, which ended by the peace of 1683, was glorious beyond example to the arms of G. Britain; yet the peace was equally dishonorable to the nation. So with our war, the administration entered into it, with certain objects, without attaining which we were never to sheath the sword; we have made peace without attaining any one of those objects, and yet it is called an honorable peace; call the peace happy for the nation, and we agree, but beyond that it is not easy to go.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.

GEN. JACKSON.

Accounts from N. Orleans by yesterday's mail are to the 4th inst.

We are concerned to learn that Gen. JACKSON, by the severity of his discipline, had created great dissatisfaction among the citizens of New-Orleans. The man, who but a few weeks previous had been hailed as the Saviour of the country, is now reviled as a Military despot. Martial law still continued, and numerous convictions and imprisonments had taken place under slight and frivolous pretences; and all this the gallant Louisianians complain is a return for the most spontaneous and patriotic devotion ever exhibited in any country or by any people. To be released from the pressure of this despotism a number of European Frenchmen who had distinguished themselves during the last campaign, appealed to the French Consul for protection, which having been granted them in consequence of an arrangement to that effect made at Washington by the Minister, they have been ordered to retire one hundred miles from the city in three days—a circumstance which had produced no small degree of astoundment and indignation.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, MARCH 29.

*An unflattering Sketch of the new prospects of our Country.*

Too much will be expected by vast numbers of men, from the great and happy event, which has justly filled the people throughout this whole country with joy and gladness. The fond hopes to which it will give birth, will end, with a great many, in bitter vagrin, and, with some, in utter ruin.

Many will be led to imagine that, inasmuch as our country is restored to the relations of peace and amity with G. Britain, and as to its wonted freedom of navigation and commerce, it will rise, of a sudden, to its former condition of ease, opulence and prosperity. This, however, is impossible, in the ordinary course of things. It were impossible, if even we might, hereafter, be blessed with the wisest and best of rulers; for, even such men, could as easily remove mountains, as straightways, to restore the country to the prosperous condition, from which it has been precipitated by commercial restrictions and by war. If a man of great wealth has imprudently employed an evil steward, who has embezzled his money, wasted his goods, deranged all his worldly affairs, and laid his whole estate under heavy mortgages; a good steward succeeding to the evil one, might mend his matters, by little and little, but could not, in any ordinary likelihood, restore the estate to its pristine flourishing condition, soon, if ever. And much more difficult would it be to repair and restore, suddenly, a great commonwealth, fallen, by ill management, into a ruinous condition. The war (blessed be God!) is ended; yet some of the baleful effects of the war must continue for a great while to come: and, particularly, grievous burdens of imposts and taxes, the laying of which will be absolutely necessary to discharge merely the interest of the national debt. No man now living can reasonably hope to see the end of this debt; it will lie, like a mill-stone, upon the necks of generations to come.

A great many men will imagine that, in consequence of opening a free trade with the whole commercial world, money will again flow into our country in vast abundance. This expectation will prove to be like the illusion of a dream. "*The harvest is past.*" Our country had a fine harvest-time for sixteen years together; it being the carrier for the belligerents, who desperately needed sundry articles of American produce, and took them at exorbitant prices in cash. It enjoyed a fine harvest-time at the very instant when the first embargo was laid; and might have enjoyed it from that moment until very lately. But it was a prize put into the hands of foolish men, who wantonly cast it away. And now, that harvest is past. We have no Spain and Portugal, full of money, and hungering for food from America. The West-Indies will need, in comparison with former times, but little of American produce. How then, or whence, can a great abundance of money flow into our country, from abroad? Our merchants might purchase Mexican dollars, or Brazilian gold, if Spain and Portugal, who hold the mines of Mexico and the Brazils, needed, as formerly, the produce of our country. But they need it not. Our shippers might lay the richest nations of Europe under heavy contributions, if those nations needed, as formerly, American vessels in their employ; but they need them not. It is hardly reasonable to expect that the exports of the United States, will for a considerable time to come, more than equal in value their imports. To what quarter, then, can we look for a great and speedy increase of specie? That quarter is yet to be explored.

It is not unlikely that the coming of peace, will encourage large numbers of men of commercial enterprise, on both sides of the Atlantic, to plunge into vast speculations;—that European merchants will ship over to this country a great abundance of their fabrics, and that American merchants will import in great abundance on their own account. How will it end? Probably in the ruin of part of those concerned in such speculations. Not that the Americans will want the will to buy; for no people are fonder of notions. But the public is comparatively poor. The produce of our husbandry and our stock will have greatly fallen in their prices, while taxes will still lie heavy upon us. How then will people of the middling sort, not to mention the indigent, be able to purchase fine cloaths? It will be out of their power. Of consequence, a large part of the goods imported will not find a market; unless on credit, such as, in many cases, would be far worse than no sale at all. Some Bankruptcies will follow.

In making the foregoing uncheering remarks, one part of our object is, to prevent serious disappointments, by guarding against ill-grounded hopes; and another part of it is, to point out the only feasible means, by which the great body of the people may be able to obtain comfortable subsistence, and perhaps even thrive and prosper, under the heavy burdens that must inevitably lie upon them:—and these are, *well directed industry and frugal economy.* The present generation must of necessity, return to the frugal, as well as industrious habits of their ancestors. The time is past, when those in