

have been given for disbanding the following Foreign Corps:—the King's German Legion, the Brunswick Cavalry, Roll's Regiment, Sicilian Regiment, Greek Light Infantry Regiment.

Thirty second Battalions of Regiments, were ordered to be disbanded, discontinued or reduced in the course of the last month.

It has been just ordered, that all the garrison and veteran battalions shall be disbanded in the course of the next month.

Among the articles which are lately reduced in price, we understand that Soap has fallen £40 per ton, which when duties and charges are taken from it, is near 50 per cent. reduction, the duties being about 30 per cent. of the present price. We hope the public will reap the benefits of this reduction. It is also an inexplicable circumstance to us, why the price of Candles has not been proportionably reduced.

FRS. 9.

French papers to the 5th have been received; and by their statement of the arrests and trials which almost daily take place, they give lamentable proof of the growing spirit of discontent in France. This has induced the government to increase the efficiency of the force in Paris. The order for the shutting up the shops and stalls where newspapers are read is still enforced; and as this measure has particular reference to the French papers, which from their harmless nature cannot injure the Government, it is obvious that the real motive for shutting up those places is, not the mere prevention of readings, but of those assemblages of people which there take place to discuss political topics. This doubtless furnishes the strongest proof of alarm in the Government, and this certainly is a sufficient ground of justification for the additional measures of precaution to which they have daily recourse. This lamentable bias has been augmented in France by the clandestine arts of the factories there, and by the open, systematic, and unintermitting calumnies of certain Journals in this country; for the latter are scarcely less zealous than the former in pursuit of their common object—a new revolution. The departure of the foreign troops from the capital seems to have been the signal for a general movement of the agitators throughout the kingdom; and though they have no where succeeded in creating any thing to be called insurrection, yet it is clear that they have in many places given occasion for serious uneasiness. The Minister of Police has addressed a circular to the Prefects on this occasion.

Private advices from Paris are in the highest degree interesting. Marshal Soult, it is said, has received an invitation to enter into the Russian service, and many other Frenchmen, distinguished by their talents for command, or for military administration, have been pressed by the Emperor Alexander to settle in his Empire. Several persons who have cultivated the sciences with distinction, have also been invited, under very encouraging circumstances, to settle in Russia. Lapepe, the Naturalist, and Chaptal, the Chemist and Ex-Minister of the Interior, have declined the invitation, and are preparing to set out for the United States of America. Several other *litterati* mean, it is said, to pursue the same destination. No country will experience the consequences of the policy, more than Great-Britain. The American Republic is our natural and implacable rival; and Russia, in consequence of her vast power and ambition, merits the earnest attention of every State of Europe.

Sir R. Willson and his companions have not yet been admitted to bail.

The Brussels Papers describe the distribution of the right wing of the army of occupation, which have now taken up their positions in the garrisons and cantonments assigned them by the Duke of Wellington. The whole force of the right wing amounts to 65,000 men, and the positions are so chosen, that the Allies can at any time cut off the fortresses which still have French garrisons, from communication with the interior. The Duke of Wellington is expected at Valenciennes as he intends to inspect the whole of the positions before he returns to this country.

The reports respecting Austria and Bavaria are extremely contradictory.

A paragraph in one of the Journals states, that Prince Leopold of Cobourg had received an official intimation respecting his intended marriage with the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Applying to us from Corunna to the 15th ult. we learn of the Constitutional party in Galicia to the measures of Ferdinand Frederick 29th March, 1816. Guerilla parties

have been formed in different districts, juntas have been assembled, and a sort of legislation adopted by them for the guidance of the common system. The spirit of Porlier seems to animate their proceedings. A paper called the Patriot has moreover been printed, and put into circulation throughout this part of Spain, calling on the inhabitants to stand forward and vindicate the national independence.

From the indistinct answers of Mr. Vansittart, to some questions put to him on the first day of the Session, it was feared, that the intention was to propose the continuance of the Property tax as a permanent source of revenue, on the reduced scale of five per cent. The 2d day, however, Mr. Baring put several distinct questions to Mr. Vansittart, and we are happy to say, that he received very clear and candid answers.

Mr. Baring asked whether the Property Tax, on a reduced scale, was meant to be temporary or permanent, and whether the Sinking Fund was to remain operative as usual wholly for the reduction of the National Debt. Mr. Vansittart replied, that he should very soon be prepared to lay before the House a proposition respecting the Property Tax, founded on the basis of, but not exactly the same as, the present Act. His object would be to make it fall with less force on all classes, yet not to exempt any who had the ability from paying their proportion; that he intended to submit it as a WAR TAX only, to wind up the expenses of the contest, that for this purpose it might be necessary to continue it two or three years, when it would remain for the wisdom of Parliament to determine if it should then be abolished. As for the Sinking Fund he wished for the present year to give it an operation to its fullest extent, and further to continue that operation as long as the interest of the public creditor should require it.

Monday night Lord Castlereagh moved for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to order the erection of a Monument to commemorate the services of the Navy in the late war. He proposed in order that the Army and Navy should be placed on the same footing, that the Monument now moved for should have the same reference to the battle of Trafalgar which that voted last year will have to the victory of Waterloo. The House were divided in opinion as to the way in which the services of the Navy would be best acknowledged, but were united in sentiment as to the propriety of distinguishing them by some indelible mark of national gratitude. Lord Castlereagh's motion was in the end unanimously carried.

Lord Castlereagh in answer to a question from Sir R. Hearne, upon the subject of public economy, assured the House that the principle of economical reform would be attended to in all the measures which Government during the Session would submit to the House, in as great a degree as was consistent with security to the nation. Repeated cheerings followed this gratifying declaration of the Noble Lord.

We understand that the measure which engaged the Cabinet Ministers in Council for many hours was, the proposed Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Leopold, third son of the reigning Duke of Cobourg—a marriage desirable, from the character of the Prince himself, as well as from the circumstance of his having no Continental interests which can interfere with English politics, or with his constant residence in this country.

COMMERCE WITH AMERICA.

We recently mentioned the failure of three houses at Liverpool, and the expectation of others. It appears that exports, of manufactures and British commodities have been sent to the United States from Liverpool alone, within a short interval, to the amount of upwards of 16 millions sterling. It is computed that, including Glasgow, and the other British ports trading to America, the total export in the same interval exceeds thirty millions sterling. On this immense sum, no returns have, from unavoidable causes, yet been received.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Admiral Ayde, viscount Gardener, died early in January in the 45th year of his age. His lordship succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Allas Legge.

By the Dutch Mail arrived this day, we have received an important Decree issued by the King of Prussia on the 6th inst. respecting the Secret Societies which have for some time existed in his States. In the preamble his Majesty says, that "he has remarked with just

displeasure the spirit of party which displays itself in the contest of opinions respecting these Societies; that when the country was persecuted by severe misfortunes he had himself approved of that called the *Union of Virtue*, but found afterwards in the project for the formation of such union as well as in the political circumstances of the State, reason to dissolve it; and that Secret Societies can now only be prejudicial to the great object of securing peace and tranquility." An Edict of the 20th October, 1768, for the prohibition and punishment of Secret Societies, is also annexed to the Decree, and this Edict is ordered to be strictly observed in all the provinces, and all the Courts of Justice are directed to be guided by it in their decision. The decree finally declares all disputes carried on in publicly printed writings respecting secret societies, to be useless, and it is ordered that henceforth nothing shall be printed or published upon that subject by any person whatsoever under the penalty of heavy fine and corporal punishment.

By the Edict the following Mason Lodges, viz:—The Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, the Grand Lodge, the Lodge Royal York de l'Amitie, and the Daughter Lodges, founded by them, are tolerated on observing certain regulations, but all other Mother and Daughter Lodges are prohibited.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against riding upon the Side Walks in Frederickton, it being contrary to Law.

16th April, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID STACKHOUSE, of Peneyack, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HANNAH STACKHOUSE, Administratrix.
JOHN CLEARWATER, } Administrators.
WILLIAM SEWELL, }

Frederickton, 16th April, 1816.

NOTICE.

HANNAH my Wife having absented herself from my House without any reasonable cause, and refused to return; all Persons are hereby notified not to Credit her on my account.

DAVID FLETCHER.

St. MARY, York County, 16th April, 1816.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

On the first day of May next at the Coffee-house A FARM and TRACT of LAND, formerly belonging to Samuel I. Ellegood, in the Parish of Prince William (County of York) and now the Property of Samuel Grosvenor—Terms of payment easy, and made known at the time of sale,

R. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Frederickton, 2d April, 1816.

To be Sold, By Auction,

On Saturday, the 3d day of August next at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, at JOHN McLEOD'S in Frederickton,

THAT valuable Farm of RICHARD ROGER, in Woodstock, with the Houses, Barns, and Fences thereon, 468 Acres of Land, more or less, (subject to a Mortgage) bounded on the South by Capt. Bull, and North by the Revd. Frederick Dibblee, the whole taken in execution from Richard Rogers at the Suit of William Bull, by a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court for ninety-eight pounds. New-Brunswick Currency, and will be Sold on the above day to the highest Bidder, by

GEORGE D. BERTON,
Sheriff of York.

2d April, 1816.

TO BE SOLD, By Auction

The 1st day of June, and possession given the 1st day of July, LOT No. 167 in Block No. 10, together with a comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and BARN thereon, the property of the Subscriber. If not previously disposed of at Private Sale, it will be struck off on the above day to the highest bidder.

JONAS FITZHERBERT.

N. B. Those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment—and all Persons to whom he is indebted are requested to call for payment, as he intends shortly to leave Frederickton.

Frederickton, 12th March, 1816.

For Sale at Auction,

The 1st day of May next,

A BUILDING Spot of 30 Feet, on the front Street, and 65 Feet in Depth, with a Barn thereon, next to JACOB BLAICHER.

Frederickton, 26th March, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN KING, of Frederickton, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET KING, Adm'x.
MARK NEEDHAM, Adm'r.

Frederickton, 19th Sept. 1816.