

murder of captain Carson they would drop a tear at the credulity and folly of man, and call to their bosoms a little of that charity for the weakness of human nature, which they have hitherto denied me. May others after witnessing my untimely fate, guard against the seductions of the world, and avoid the path which I have unceasingly pursued. I commenced my career in vice, and have approached, step by step, unto my present infamy. Beware, ye young men, giddy and thoughtless, of the wiles of the "strange woman," for her ways are as "the gates of hell, going down to the chamber of death!"

But a few days longer, and I shall cease to exist. In obedience to the laws of my country, as well as the divine precept, that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," I shall shortly resign my life to him who gave it! no more to imbrue my hands in the blood of a fellow mortal—O! how solemn is the thought, that I most soon be launched into eternity!—and then in such a manner!! Disgrace and infamy will attend my name hereafter! O! may my unhappy fate speak to the bosoms of youth, that they may avoid those temptations which have beset me, and the commission of vices which inevitably lead to the blackest crimes!

And O! may HE, who has imparted pardon to murderers, look on me with an eye of mercy, through the merits of his Son!!!

PARIS, MAY 29.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

It having been represented to us that a great number of endowed military men have, in consequence of the events of war, been deprived of the dotations which had been granted to them in recompense of their service; and in proportion to the amputations they have undergone; considering that hitherto the state of the extraordinary domain has prevented us from affording relief to these military men, their situation has not been less the object of our solicitude; that the enactments of the law of the 12th January last, which deprive the individuals of the family of Bonaparte of all property bestowed on them by a gratuitous title, permit us to follow the wishes of our paternal heart towards subjects torn, for the most part, from their families, to be the instruments of ambitious projects of which they were the first victims; considering also that, in consequence of the events of the 20th of March, certain number of our faithful subjects in the armies of the west and the south received wounds incapacitating them from continuing to serve, and desirous of granting them the relief they may stand in need of, without burdening our royal treasury; for these causes, and having seen the claims addressed to us in the name of these military and several other, we have ordained, and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. The property and revenues proceeding from the family of Bonaparte, of which returns have been made in pursuance of the law of the 12th of Jan. last, are specially appropriated to the relief to be distributed among amputated military, as well as among the donees of the extraordinary domain of the 6th, 5th and 4th class who remained faithful to us. This relief shall be delivered to them in proportion to their wants, and until we shall be able to reconstitute, upon returns now making up, dotations aquivalent to those which they enjoyed.

2. Nevertheless, the annuity of 670,000 fr. 5 per cent, consols, which formed the dotation of the duchy of Guestdalla, remains, conformably to art. 1 of our ordinance of the 27th of March last, appropriated to the replacement of annuities illegally alienated by the acts of the 8th and 16th of May, saving the restoration to the said extraordinary domain, of annuities equal in amount which shall be taken from the 1,500,000 fr. of annuities deposited as a pledge with the bank of France, when that deposit shall be relieved.

3. The soldiers of our royal armies of the west and the south who have lost a limb, or been rendered incapable of service by the events consequent upon the month of March 1815, shall participate in this relief. With this view our Secretary of State for War shall cause to be drawn up and transmitted to our Secretary of State for our Household, a list, stating the names and rank of the military recognised by him as susceptible of being admitted to the relief hereby granted.

4. The Secretary of our Household shall take possession of all the property specified in the 1st article and shall cause the rents and arrears of the same to be paid into the Treasury of the extraordinary Domain.

5. The Secretary for our Household shall then fix the indemnities arising therefrom in the following proportions;—for donees of the sixth class, the half of the annual revenue of their dotation; for those of the fifth and fourth classes, a fourth of the revenue of those classes.

6. The troops of our royal armies designated in art. 3 shall be assimilated as follows:—The soldiers and non-commissioned officers to the 6th class; the officers to the 5th class, and the superior officers to the 4th class.

7. The sums paid to any of the military or donees designated in art. 1, since the loss of their dotations, shall be placed under the head of this relief.

(Signed) LOUIS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A Hamburg Mail arrived this morning with papers and letters to the 25th ult. The report of a contagious disorder at Norway is contradicted. Russia now con-

siders Poland as within her frontiers. Joseph Bonaparte's diamonds sell but heavily at Stuttgart. His sister's claims to property in Italy are likely to fail. It would be but justice, that the whole of this family should be reduced to the beggary to which they have brought so many thousand families of more respectability.

The American papers say, that a citizen of the U. S. an intriguing fellow, has contrived to have himself placed as clerk to Bonaparte at St. Helena.

JUNE 3.

Since our last, the Paris papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French General (Gruyer) has been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815; and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshal Grouchy, who, is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the Government Magazines and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire-worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Monmarte on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the state.

A mail from Flanders arrived last night. An article from Switzerland states explicitly, that the French Regicides are not to be permitted to reside in that country.

The anniversary of the 18th of June is to be celebrated on the field at Waterloo by a society of Belgians, and by a religious ceremony.

Amsterdam is about to be lighted with gas.

JUNE 6.

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday last, but by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

Prince Antony, of Saxony, is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance of that Crown, in favor of Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian archduchess.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some further extracts. A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching Diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemberg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the meditation of Russia and the other great Powers.

We understand, that the statement which appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and commander in Chief of Nova-Scotia, is erroneous.

The Duke of San Carlos, is gone to Vienna, in the quality of ambassador of Ferdinand VII. to arrange some difference which has arisen out of certain resolutions taken in the congress of Vienna, relating to Spain.

A private letter from Paris, contains the following: "It is said, that Marshal Augereau, who had retired to his country seat, near Paris, departed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns;" and by his will he has bequeathed to his young amiable, and handsome widow, all his immense property, to the entire exclusion of his own family and relations. From the report of the physicians, it appears, that Massena cannot long survive his brother Marshal. He is now attacked with a violent spitting of blood, accompanied with such a difficulty of respiration, as threatens his speedy dissolution."

Private letters from Paris say that Talleyrand has come there with some hopes of being restored to the ministry.

JUNE 8.

Paris Journals to the 1st instant, and a Flanders Mail, have arrived this morning. The assertion in the previous Paris papers, which we did not notice, knowing it to be untrue, that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was to be replaced, is now contradicted from authority. The valuable service of that gentleman cannot yet be dispensed with. The Duke of Wellington is expected at Paris, where it is supposed he will remain till September, his Grace having made all the necessary arrangements on the frontiers. A considerable change is operating in the temper, the vigilance, and the vigour of the French Government, since the explosions at Grenoble and elsewhere—This we find proved more by our private letters than by the public journals.

Their is one important paragraph in these papers, under the head of Vienna, which countenances the report that the Russian army is to be kept up on the war footing.

The king of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiery and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

An extraordinary degree of activity prevails in the

French naval departments. The Cybele frigate has sailed for Newfoundland, where she is to be stationed, with two sloops of war, for the protection of the fishery. The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, has commenced. The French funds are a few cents under 60.

Brussels papers to the 10th, and Hamburg Gazette to the 5th, have been received and brought rather an important piece of intelligence. The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved; and the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE PROROGATION.

This afternoon the Prince Regent proceeded in state to prorogue the parliament. As soon as his royal highness was seated on the throne, the black rod was dispatched to command the attendance of the house of commons. The speaker accompanied by a large number of members, accordingly attended at the bar of the House of Lords, and his royal highness delivered a most gracious speech, of which the following is a correct report. Beginning in the usual way,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

His royal highness says, "I cannot close the session of parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and the liberal provision which you have made for that establishment, afforded an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgments."

His royal highness then says, "he has the pleasure to acquaint them, that he has given the royal consent to a marriage between his majesty's daughter, the Princess Mary and the duke of Gloucester, and he is persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his majesty's subjects.

"The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interest of all the nations of the world."

Addressing the Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His royal highness thanks them for the supplies which they have granted for the service of the year, and is sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the satisfactory system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit.

"The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me, and you may rest assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to these arrangements.

"The provision made for consolidating the revenues of Great-Britain and Ireland will, I doubt not be attended with the happiest consequences, as cementing and advancing the interest of the united kingdom, and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of parliament, to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland."

The speech then, addressing itself to

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Says, "the measure to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, to suppress those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, been productive of the most salutary consequences.

"I deeply regret the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstance of the country at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many of his majesty's subjects.

"I feel fully convinced, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people."

The funds experienced some depression this morning, for which various causes were assigned; one of which was that the duke of Wellington had brought an account of some serious misunderstanding with France. There is not the least foundation for this, as the speech sufficiently proves.

JULY 4.

The last letters from India prepare us to expect a renewal of the Nepal war. The treaty with the Nepal