

principles on which they avowedly act. We presume that it is their doing to recal Devout to the King's favour, and to replace M. Vaugiraud by General Donzelot. Of Davoust we shall not speak: his name is known throughout Europe. M. Vaugiraud was the only Governor that retained a French Colony in subjection to lawful Sovereign during Bonaparte's last usurpation. General Donzelot was Governor of the Ionian Isles under Bonaparte. The Ministers of whom we speak have robbed the Clergy of the last remaining trifle of their property, which had escaped the fangs of former Ministers. Immense sums upon the Spanish Rebels in France at the very moment that they left the loyal Vendéans to starve;—they have paid, encouraged, promoted, and extolled the rebellious army of the Loire, —they promoted a Parliamentary Reform in France, which will take all influence in the Elections from the Royalists and give it to the Revolutionists;—they have effected a counter-operation of the civil offices, by which all the most distinguished Royalists were turned out, and their places filled by Revolutionists, men equally destitute of loyalty and religion. Such have been their measures. Of their avowed principles with reference to our own Government: how can it vindicate the very reverse with reference to the French Government? If the present French Ministers are right, our Ministers who act on the very opposite principles in our domestic policy, must be egregiously wrong. We ought to have an Election Law for the express purpose of taking away the influence of our great Landholders, and giving it to the most vicious and disloyal class of our population. We ought to pension and promote the leaders of the Irish Rebels, and leave the heroes of Waterloo in indigence. We ought to strip the Clergy of their property, to expose them to contempt, and to leave one-half of our parishes without religious instruction. We ought to cast obloquy and derision on the wisdom of our Ancestors, and to extol the light and intelligence of Paine and Rousseau, and Cobbett, and Voltaire. We ought to encourage our mobs to cry, "Down with the Nobility!" We ought to do this and much more, which is perfectly natural in the admirers of the French Revolution, but which is utterly inconsistent with the safety of any Monarch in the world. As to the King of France, there can be little doubt but that he would have been assassinated several months ago; but for the great care taken by the Duke de Feltre in remodelling the army, and excluding from it the traitorous officers and soldiers of the Loire. It is true that he has of late been forced to bend to the inclinations of his revolutionary colleagues; but still he had done so much in the early part of his Administration, that the King was surrounded by a loyal army and it may yet take a long time to reduce it to the state of disaffection in which it was when Bonaparte left Elba.

It may be said, after all, this is a question of internal policy, which does not regard us, and which we have no right to dictate to the King of France. But it is rather late in the day for us who have taken Louis XVIII twice by the head, and twice placed him on the throne, to discover that we have no interest in the domestic affairs of France. We have a great interest, and so have all other lovers of freedom and humanity, to prevent a re-establishment of that base and bloody despotism which for so many years filled Europe with wretchedness. As to the right of the King of France to nominate his Ministers (if indeed the nominations are at all to be considered as his own), we do not dispute its existence. He must act as he thinks fit; but we may temperately and fairly judge of his acts, as bearing on the safety of his throne, the welfare of his family, and the repose of Europe. The contemptible Parasites of the Police may call him "the wisest of Kings;" but he must himself be aware that he is not infallible. Severe was the lesson which he received on that head during his first restoration. Then, too, he encouraged revolutionary men and revolutionary principles. Then, too, the traitors bowed the knee before him, and betrayed him with a kiss. Because he would not put the sword into the hands of his real friends the sword of his pretended friends was in an instant turned against him; and the consequences were his dethronement and exile, a terrible war lightened up all over Europe, the bloody day of Waterloo, Paris

a second time captured, and France laid under just, but heavy contributions. To a like end, the revolutionary principles of Messrs. De Caze and Co. would rapidly hurry the present system, if it were not happily restrained by the Army of occupation. Gouvion St. Cyr, it is said, has already gone so far as to propose the adoption of the tri-coloured Cockade, the permanent symbol of insurrection, from 1789 to the mob at Spafields! What is the world to think of a Revolutionists of this stamp at the head of the War Ministry in France? It has been said too, that the Minister whom he supplanted enjoyed the particular esteem of the Duke of Wellington; doubtless for that fidelity which he so eminently displayed when accompanying the King in his exile. If this be true, it affords an additional reason for the English Reader to look with suspicion on the late change in the French Cabinet, and to rejoice that we are guaranteed from any immediate danger of a new Revolution, by the presence of the Army of Occupation in France.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In France, the appointment of the Marshal Duke Ragusa (Marmont, so well known for his plunder of the Bank at Hamburg, to the chief command at Lyons, appears to have originated in some circumstances of an extraordinary nature, although the most guarded silence upon the subject is maintained in the public Journals. He is said, in some of the private letters to be invested with extraordinary powers, but for what specific purpose does not appear. The Marshal was presented to the King and received his *baton* on Monday last; and General Debelie, who was condemned to suffer death for his conduct during the second usurpation, but which sentence was commuted into ten years imprisonment, has now received a full pardon, probably for the purpose of being again employed.

The trial of the non-commissioned officers for a conspiracy against the lives of the Princes of the Royal Family, came on before the Council of War last Thursday when Desbans and Chayoux were condemned to death, a third was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and the two others were acquitted.

The criminals arrived in the plain of Grenelle, (the place of execution) at six o'clock in the evening. A division of the grenadiers of the Royal guard was appointed to carry the sentence into execution. Desbans and Chayoux embraced each other; they had taken off their clothes, which they desired might be sent to their families. They requested that their eyes might not be bandaged. Joining their arms together Desbans gave the word to fire, and they both fell immediately.

MADRID, AUG. 28.

The report that Russia is to furnish us with auxiliary troops against the American Insurgents, still continues, and appears to gain ground. We should be less astonished at this idea, if we knew better the manner in which the Insurgents make war, scattered small bands over the vast territory, and, partly at least, strong in light cavalry. It is natural to suppose, that the Cossacks, accustomed to the same manner of fighting, and habituated to passing from the frozen regions of the Caucasus to the torrid plains of Persia, would obtain great advantages over the troops of Buenos Ayres and General Artigas.

The death of General Lacy appears certain. He was landed at Majorca, under an escort of some soldiers. It was not known whether, when he arrived at the fortress where he was to remain, he would have undergone the punishment of death, or have obtained a commutation; but, finding himself on the beach with only his escort, he endeavoured to escape by flight; the soldiers pursued him, sword in hand; he strove to defend himself, and was killed.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 9.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AGAINST M. DE BUSSCHER. The Tribunal, considering that in the article of the Journal, which is the subject of the action, there is not imputed to the Noble Lord any act which could expose him to a criminal or correctional action; that neither are there imputed to his Grace any acts which could expose him to the con-

tempt or hatred of the Public; that besides, in speaking of a desire, his Grace is not reproached with having sought to influence the Government of France, to retain M. Dubree in his office of Intendant of Martinique; and that it is not said, that his Grace had any knowledge of M. Dubree having prevaricated in the exercise of his said place:

Considering besides, that if his Grace has manifested the said desire, it should be attributed to powerful recommendations, representing Dubree under colours quite different from what are found in the article of the Journal in question, so that in the point of view, and in the sense of the article, it cannot be concluded that his Grace would have committed an act unworthy of himself even if he had manifested such a desire because M. Dubree had very well administered the colony in favour of a foreign Government, and the more so as one may well administer the colony in favour of a foreign Power, without its necessarily following that one would administer it ill or traitorously towards its own Government, since it is of importance to every Government to have its colonies administered in a manner favourable to foreigners, in order more effectually to draw them thither, and to increase by that very means, the commerce and prosperity of the said colonies; whence it results, as has been said, that the desire which the Noble Lord may have manifested to see M. Dubree retained in his place, ought not, and cannot, expose him to the contempt or to the hatred of the Public; and the less, as the high deeds and the eminent qualities, as well moral as political and military, of the Duke of Wellington, place him beyond the reach of every suspicion of attempting to act otherwise than as a man of honour; and as it is impossible that his brilliant reputation can suffer any injury from pamphleteers (*folliculaires*), even if their expressions should be ambiguous or equivocal in this respect.

For these reasons, the Tribunal acquits the accused of the imputations laid to his charge; and deciding on the prayer of the plaintiff, declares it inadmissible. And further, doing justice to the prayer of the defendant to obtain damages, considering that the action brought on the part of his Grace cannot be regarded as calumnious, in as much as it merely submits to a Court of Justice the sense of an article inserted in a public Journal, declares the said prayer of the defendant inadmissible. And seeing the 194th Article of the Code of Criminal Procedure, condemns the plaintiff in the costs both towards the public (*la partie publique*) fixed at two florins and 12 cents; and towards the defendant, fixed at one florin and 57 cents.

Done and pronounced in the public sitting of the 6th of September, 1817; present, M. M. Vispoel, President of the Sitting; Lebegue, Camberlyn, and Perez, Judges; and Smet, Substitute of the King's Attorney General.

(Signed) J. VISPOEL.
L. LEBEGUE.
J. B. CAMBERLYN.
H. PAREZ.

Office of the Baltimore Patriot,
October 3—noon.

The following are extracts of letters received in this city, and from a source that may be relied on:

FERNANDINA, SEPT. 19.

Commodore Aury arrived here two days ago, with two prizes, a very fine Danish ship and brig, loaded with 3000 boxes sugar, coffee and tobacco. The commodore, it appears, has brought on a governor, and all the necessary officers for establishing a civil government, but, the place being pre-occupied, the result of his visit is not yet ascertained. Mr. Hubbard, late sheriff of New-York, was elected governor of the Florida republic, some hours before the arrival of the strangers, among whom are many officers and seamen.

ST. MARY'S 20th Sept. 1817.

I wrote you yesterday, informing you of the state of things at Fernandina, which was then very confused and uncertain, as governor Hubbard and commodore Aury's interests clashed, and they could not come to an understanding; but I have now the pleasure of informing you that I have just moved from the island, and that affairs are amicably arranged between them!—and you may rely on it, that every thing is now in a fair train and will go on well, and they now can bid defiance to the Spaniards, although

it is reported and expected they will make another attack. Aury is commander in chief of the army and navy, and Hubbard governor of the civil department. Annexed you have their proclamation, and the Mexican flag will be hoisted at 12 o'clock to-morrow. Aury is to pay up the arrears of those that have served under general M'Gregor, &c. &c. There are now 4 very fine prizes in port; three of which belong to him, and I expect he has a very considerable amount of specie with him; he has no less than 44 sail of privateers, two of which are here, and he expects six more in shortly. I am in hopes the greatest part of the Spanish forces from St. Augustine will be cut off; in which case, the place will fall an easy prey, as the principal part of the people on the Maine are impatient to join them, and arrangements with them will be immediately made.

PROCLAMATION.

Fernandina, Sept. 20, 1817.

The inhabitants of the island Amelia are informed, that to-morrow the Mexican flag will be hoisted in the fort, with the usual formalities. They are invited to return as soon as possible to their homes, or send persons of their confidence, to take possession of the property existing in the houses which is held sacred.

Proclamations for the organization of the place will immediately be issued.

Signed, AURY, commander in chief.
R. HUBBARD, governor, &c. &c.

ST. MARY'S, SEPT. 16.

Since the embargo and non-intercourse laws were in force we have had dull, very dull times. No vessels, no goods, and not much smuggling. The grass and weeds have grown very high in our streets, and some venomous snakes have been killed in them. Things are now, however, looking up: thanks to general sir Gregor MacGregor, and his generous countrymen. In thanking sir Gregor, however, we do not mean to fall out with the good folk now at Fernandina, whatever he and the squeamish officers who came with him, may have thought proper to have done. Huzza for liberty!

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's dated the 20th ult.

"The Spanish force have made their appearance once more on Amelia, to attack the place; but disappeared almost as soon; the guns of the Patriots were too heavy for them. I am afraid the province is gone forever from the Spaniards.

"Commodore Aury arrived on the 17th inst. with a ship and brig, (prizes) filled with sugar and coffee. Another ship has just arrived, said to be loaded with dry goods, wine, &c. A great deal of property, sugar, &c. have arrived here from Amelia, and been entered. I have seen some goods brought here at half their cost in Europe.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 5.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday last at eight o'clock A. M. four separate shocks resembling such as are occasioned by earthquakes were felt at Baltimore, accompanied by explosions like those of heavy cannon at a distance. Our streets were soon crowded by citizens who accosted each other in language like this: "Did you feel the shock—it must have been an earthquake." While this, and similar conversation was going on, other shocks were felt, accompanied by a rattle of the windows and doors in the adjoining houses, and attended again by those deep and hollow explosions above mentioned. While our fellow-citizens experienced such concussions, and were anxiously enquiring into the cause, a dark sullen cloud of smoke were distinctly seen rising in the north, that explained at once this alarming phenomenon. The powder mills belonging to Mr. Levering, of this city, about seven miles from Baltimore were blown up. It appears that the labourers had returned to the mill from breakfast for the purpose of changing the pots, just before this alarming accident happened. The overseer declared it as his opinion, that these men must have accidentally carried some sparks into the mill, which might have alighted upon the sleeves of their coats, or fallen upon their pantalons. Thus far the declaration of the overseer.

One of the men who suffered severely declares, that on his return from breakfast, and while in act of changing the pots, he discovered the mill to be on fire, occasioned by