

5. Lt. Gen. Jean Baptist Drouot, d'Erlon.—An early adherent to Louis, whom he betrayed when Bonaparte landed from Elba. Had a distinguished command at Waterloo. Has published a memoir in justification of his conduct; and was awaiting his trial in Paris, which was to take place the latter part of June. He is son of the Postmaster who arrested Louis 16th at Varennes.

6. Lt. Gen. LEBEVRE DESNOUETTES.—After Bonaparte's first overthrow, he adhered to the Bourbons.—But when Bonaparte landed from Elba, he attempted to seduce the regiment of Royal Chasseurs which he commanded, and to capture Laon for the usurper. He was one of Napoleon's favorite officers, on whom he showered offices and orders, but he had the independence to say to the Emperor at Fontainebleau, in April, 1815,—"Sire! You are undone. You would not listen to the counsels of any of our servants and now the Senate has declared that you have forfeited the throne." After the second overthrow of Bonaparte he fled to Germany, and from thence in the United States, where he now is. An act of outlawry has been issued against him, and several others.

7. Lt. Gen. Ameilh.—An early adherent to Louis.—Followed Monsieur to Lyons, and there showing defection, was apprehended, sent to Paris tried, condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed, was liberated by the arrival of Bonaparte. He was lately arrested in Hanover, but sat at liberty, it was said, by order of the British Prince Regent.

8. Lt. Gen. Brayer.—He commanded under Louis at Lyons when Bonaparte landed from Elba, and went out at the head of the garrison to welcome him. He fled to Germany, where he was at the last date.

9. Lt. Gen. Gilley.—A warm partizan of Bonaparte in the south of France. He opposed the Duke d'Angouleme; and after the second overthrow of Bonaparte-headed, it was said a band of insurgents. Having fled from France, he has been tried in Paris, *par contumace*, found guilty of treason and revolt, and sentenced to death. Soon after publication of the decree of July, 1815, he published a memoir, in which he treated the King's authority rather cavalierly, and said "he waited without anxiety for the decision of his Judges."—But when he found, in the fate of Labadoyere, that Louis could let the axe fall heavy, he fled his country, and has not recently been heard from.

10. Lt. Gen. Mouton-Duvernet.—He swore early allegiance to the Bourbons, and was sent to Grenoble to stop Bonaparte's career; but joined him. He has since surrendered himself to trial, which was about to take place at our last dates from Paris.

11. Marshal Emmanuel Grouchy.—He is now in the United States. An exposition of his conduct having recently been published, we shall add nothing to it.

12. Lt. Gen. Bertrand Clausel.—He likewise is in the United States. He commanded at Bourdeaux, and his conduct was much complained of. He also commanded a corps at Waterloo.—Since he left France a process of outlawry had been issued against him.

13. Lt. Gen. Laborde.—He also is charged with having sworn allegiance to Louis, of having violated his oaths, committed treason and revolt, and upheld the usurpation of Napoleon. Having left France, a process of outlawry had been issued against him also.

14. Lt. Gen. Debelle.—He was charged with having betrayed the royal cause in the south of France, and intercepting the Duke d'Angouleme. He was tried in March last and sentenced to death; but Louis commuted the punishment to ten years imprisonment.

Lt. Gen. Burtand.—He accompanied Bonaparte to Elba and is now with him at St. Helena. He gave in his adhesion to Louis only a fortnight before Bonaparte landed from Elba.—He has been tried for contumacy, and sentenced to death, which will be executed upon him should he return to France, as it is reported he intends.

16. Lt. Gen. Cambronne.—He was arrested in England, sent to France, tried and acquitted, on the ground, that being assigned, in virtue of the treaty of Fontainebleau, to attend Bonaparte to Elba, he was absolved from his allegiance to France. When Bonaparte was making his rapid progress from Antibes to Paris, Cambronne commanded the advance guard of forty grenadiers who preceded him.

17. Lt. Gen. Drouot.—He commanded Bonaparte's imperial guards when he landed from Elba, and signed the address of the guards to the French soldiers, from the Gulph of Juan. He has lately been tried in Paris, and acquitted on the same ground as that which saved Cambronne. He has since been introduced to the King; whose permission to be married he has solicited, in order to do away a report that after his acquittal he had determined to follow a clerical life.

18. Lt. Gen. Lavallette.—He was one of the household of Louis 18th, and swore allegiance to him. But when Bonaparte was advancing from Elba, he seized upon the Post-Office, and made it an engine for the dispersion of news favourable for the designs of the usurper. He was tried, and sentenced to death, and his escape from prison in the clothes of his excellent Lady, is well known by every reader.—At the last date he was at

Munich, in Bavaria, and no measures had been taken by the French Court to apprehend him. His Lady continued at Paris, and expected to obtain his pardon. [He may be now in America.]

19. Marshal Savary, Duke of Rovigo.—He was formerly Minister of Police to Bonaparte, and after betraying his allegiance to the Bourbons, surrendered himself with Bonaparte to the English.—was sent to Malta—and as reported, has been released, with liberty to emigrate to America [Doubted]. He was said to be at Smyrna at the last date.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The King's Health.—On Saturday the Queen held a Quarterly Council at Windsor, on the state of the King's health: there were present the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Winchelsea, and Lord Arden. The report of the five Physicians was taken into consideration. The following Bulletin was issued and shown yesterday at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor July 6.

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated."

Prince Esterhazy's Banquet.—Chandos House, in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square was opened on Sunday night, for the first time for more than 20 years, with a grand dinner and concert. This magnificent structure was erected by the Grand Duke, a title conferred on his Grace in consequence of the style of regal splendour in which he lived. Every one acquainted with the *Old Court* recollects the celebrated preparations made for the christening of the infant, when the King and Queen stood sponsors in person; they also must call to mind the extraordinary and agonising catastrophe, viz. the child being seized with convulsions, and dying in the nurse's arms, during the ceremony; the presumed cause, the glare of light!

Since that dire event the family never held up their heads. The duke died, and the Duchess retired from the world, but not from the house, in which she took, a melancholy pleasure to reside, until removed to the last stage of life's itinerary.

Once more terrestrial greatness appears in that quarter of the town—the prototype of the Chandos family may be seen in that of the Prince Paul Esterhazy, their possessions exceeding £350,000 sterling per annum.

The party consisted of 26 persons, comprising the Prince Regent, Prince Esterhazy, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Marquis of Anglesea, Earl and Countess of Bathurst, &c. &c.

Down the centre of the table, in the great eating-room, appeared a *plateau* of exquisite workmanship, in *or-molu*, the devices branches of vine leaves and grapes. The principal ornament was a candelabra carrying ten wax-candles in a circle, within which were placed the choicest flowers; four other candelabras, carrying five candles each, assisted in lighting up the table, on which was placed a most splendid service of plate.

At six o'clock the domestics were arranged in the hall, and on the grand stair-case, dressed in new and magnificent uniforms, namely, 12 livery servants wore yellow cloth, with broad stripes of silk-lace, embroidered very richly with the family arms, an equal number of those usually out of livery were caparisoned in superfine dark blue coats, waistcoats, and breeches, embroidered with silver in a style of great excellence; those dresses had only arrived from Vienna in the preceding week. At the head of the corps appeared the celebrated Hussar, who is seen only on occasions of State. This person wore a dress of which the pelisse and pantaloons cost £270.

At seven o'clock the Prince Regent arrived, and was introduced in the great drawing-room to the Princess Esterhazy, a very beautiful young woman, just turned of 20 and highly accomplished. The principal apartments were furnished after the Grecian taste; rosewood and gold, the cabinet work; the curtains, chairs, and sofa covers of crimson striped silk, very rich and handsome. At half-past seven the company sat down to dinner. The banquet consisted of three courses, comprising every delicacy; the wines excellent; and the dessert was extremely fine. The Prince Regent staid until a late hour.

JULY 11.

It was some time ago announced to the Establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, that her Royal Highness expects they will wear in future only British manufactures. An order was at the same time sent to her dress-makers, &c. not to introduce any thing foreign into articles prepared for the wear of her Royal Highness, on pain of incurring her displeasure and being no longer employed.

JULY 12.

Lord Erskine, according to a prevalent report, is about to resume the Seals, which are to be resigned by Lord Eldon. Reports also prevail of a probable dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Lockhart has been attending to his constituents in the city of Oxford; and as it is certain that the Speaker will not remain a Commoner long after the Dissolution, his successor in the representation of the University has not been unlooked for. With the University of Cambridge Lord Palmerston

has commenced an open canvass. It is not unknown, that different opinions upon some points of finance, especially upon the scale of public expenditure, are entertained by several Members of Administration; and some persons hold, that the Dissolution depends upon the removal or continuance of a disension, which is, as they say, confined to these subjects. We have only to wish, that every Parliament may greatly resemble the present—willing to promote the most strenuous exertions and to call for the greatest privations, when they are necessary for the independence of the country; vigilant to demand a cessation of them, when they have ended in the humiliation of the enemy, and when the just interests of the State do not require their continuance.

It is supposed, that the degree of unanimity to be expected upon the leading financial measures of the next Session will be ascertained very shortly. The Earl of Liverpool, assisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been attended, for several mornings past, by the First Lord of the Admiralty and by Mr. Long, one of the Paymasters of the Army. Mr. Huskisson, who has much reputation as a financier, though not now employed as such, has been present at most of the consultations, as well as Lord Castlereagh.

Paris July 7.—In the affair of the Conspirators, the Council, after a new deliberation, has pronounced its sentence. The exceptions claimed by the brothers Osere and Bonassiere the son, are set aside. Pleignier, Carbonneau, and Toleron, declared guilty of the crime of high treason, are condemned to death.

The attempt or the plot against the life or the person of the King, being considered as the crime of high treason, and assimilated to parricide by the 86th article of the Penal Code, the execution will take place in the manner determined by the 13th article, thus conceived:—

"The culprit condemned to death for parricide shall be conducted to the place of execution in his shirt, bare-footed, and his head covered with a black veil. He shall be exposed on the scaffold during the time that a cryer shall read to the people the sentence of condemnation; he shall afterwards have the right hand cut off and shall be immediately executed."

Brussels, July 1.—All kinds of false and alarming reports continue to be spread in France: a few days ago there arrived at Lisle two subaltern officers of the royal guards, deserters, with false passports, who immediately reported in the public places that a great revolution had broken out in Paris; that the whole Royal Family was murdered, and Napoleon II. proclaimed Emperor. These reports spread the more alarm, as these people pretend to have been present themselves. These deserters who were immediately arrested, will be brought to-day before the Council of War.

LONDON, JULY 8.

MR. SHERIDAN.

We lament to say that the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan died yesterday, at twelve o'clock at noon. He was the last of that great constellation of talents by which this country was adorned in the period between 1770 and 1810, a period unexampled in British history, for senatorial eloquence. Mr. Sheridan was one of the most brilliant luminaries of that period; and though he shone with great lustre in Parliament, his eloquence was surpassed by the brilliancy of his talents as a Comic Poet. From his first regular production of *The Rivals*, in 1775, to his last avowed Drama, *The Critic*, no writer has ever approached his excellence.

Mr. Sheridan was in his sixty-fifth year. We lament to add, that for several weeks prior to his death he lay under arrest, and that it was only by the firmness and humanity of the two eminent Physicians who attended him, Dr. Baillie and Dr. Bain, that an obdurate attorney was prevented from executing a threat to remove him from his house to a death bed in gaol. Will it be believed that the man who has adorned the age in which he lived with such varieties of light and splendour, should himself have been left to feel the pressure of want! He enjoyed, however, to the last moment, the sweetest consolation that the heart can feel, in the affectionate tenderness, sympathy, and attention of his amiable wife and son. Mrs. Sheridan, though herself labouring under severe illness could not be withdrawn from his couch; she has watched over him with most anxious solicitude, through the whole of that protracted suffering, which has parted them for ever:—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

We are happy to announce to the public another interesting discovery which has been lately made in the classic regions. The following is an extract of a letter from that intelligent traveller, Mr. Salt, to a friend in England:—

"I have omitted to mention that on our way from Malta we touched at the island of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately discovered a theatre of white marble, which appears, from the little that has yet been exposed to view, to be in very perfect preservation. The seats at present opened are seven in number, beautifully worked out of large masses of the finest marble, forming the segment of a circle, whose diameter, if complete, would be 116 feet. The situation of this theatre is one of the