

we approach your Royal Highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love."

LONDON, April 8.
The Archduchess Maria Louisa it is now said, does not accompany Buonaparte to Elba, but retires to Guastalla, in Italy, where she will reside, and take the title of Archduchess of Guastalla. It seems probable that a formal divorce will, at no distant period, be pronounced between them.

Louis XVIII. having declared his readiness to accept the French crown and constitution, under such arrangement as the authorities of the country shall think fit, his majesty, it is expected, will depart in a few days. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence, admiral of the fleet, is to command the Royal yacht, which has been ordered by the admiralty to be prepared for the occasion.

His majesty, we understand, would prefer being crowned at Rheims, according to the custom of the kings his ancestors; but the cathedral is too old and decayed. The ceremony is, however to be performed by the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, who is upwards of ninety years old. His Majesty will be accompanied to France by the Duchess of Angoulême, Count de la Catre his secretary Duc de Grammont, and a select number of the Emigrant Nobility.

Her Majesty is expected to be in town, to be present at the fête to be given to Louis XVIII. by the Prince Regent.

ISLAND OF ELBA.
This island, destined for the future residence of Buonaparte, on a pension, as it is said of 24 or 25,000l. sterling per ann. is situated in the Mediterranean, between the island of Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, it is from 25 to 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls; it contains two excellent harbors, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Loughone.

AMERICA.
Ministers, it is said, have given the American commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussions with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determined it shall make no part of the negotiations for peace.

Twenty-five thousand troops are forthwith to be transported to America; and, already, the public mind is prepared for the exertion of all our strength, in bringing back that forward people to unconditional submission.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Glorious termination of the war.
Babylon the great has fallen! Paris the proud city of philosophy, has bowed her neck to the conqueror. "After a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French Empire in the hands of the allied sovereigns; a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe." Buonaparte was out-manoeuvred; he was cut off from Paris. His separate corps were destroyed in detail. King Joseph, as he is still impudently called, issued a proclamation, stating that the Arch Dutchess (the Empress) and her son had been sent to a place of safety. He took the command of the troops, and was defeated under the walls of Paris, on the 30th ult. The city immediately capitulated, and the next morning, was entered by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg, at the head of their respective troops.

This sudden and "astounding" news, burst on us with the roar of cannon yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The dispatch had just then arrived, brought by Captain Harris, Sir Charles Stewart's aid-de-camp. A letter was instantly despatched by Earl Bathurst to the Lord Mayor; and in the evening the Extraordinary Gazette containing the particulars, was published.

APRIL 19.

All prisoners of war in France are to be released without delay.

Some conversation took place yesterday in Parliament upon the papers relative to the negotiation at Ghastillon. On account of the late glorious events ministers deemed it improper to produce them now, a new negotiation having commenced, which promise the happiest effects. Perhaps it would be wise to keep those papers in the darkest recesses of the foreign offices. They would, indeed, exhibit to us the frantic obstinacy of Buonaparte, in persisting in demands of the most extravagant nature; but then, the satisfaction we might derive from

this document, would be counteracted by the proofs which the other papers would afford us that the allies did really entertain the intention of making peace with this scourge of the human race.

This day the first mail leaves the general post office for Paris via Dover; instead of two as in former times, four packets are to sail weekly.

APRIL 11.
The allied sovereigns entered Paris at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st March, and the Emperor Alexander immediately entered Talleyrand's house as his head-quarters. If we couple this fact with others which immediately followed, it would seem, as indeed we have no doubt that it was, that some previous understanding and correspondence had existed between Talleyrand and the allied sovereigns, and that the measures which were subsequently adopted, such as the dethronement of Buonaparte, the formation of a provisional government, &c. were previously fully agreed upon.

Indeed, there appears to be too much facility, and too much tranquillity, to admit of the supposition that these events were merely the sudden suggestions of the moment. Talleyrand is as well known for his intriguing character as for his acknowledged ability in business. He has very few equals in either. Buonaparte was indebted to him for the greater part of his success in the early part of his course, and the same hand has now deprived him of his throne. He has truly fallen by the former instruments of his glory and wickedness.

The Russian fleet now at Chatham will, it is supposed, very speedily return to Cronstadt.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.
Extracted from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, sixth of April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution presented to it by the provisional government, in execution of the act of the Senate of the 1st instant.

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last king, and after him the other members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The king shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the king.

5. The king, the senate, and the legislative body, concur in making laws—plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the legislative body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the legislative body. The king can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the king is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immovable, & hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king. The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the senate and the senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasury. The senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood, are by right members of the senate. The functions of a senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 31.

8. The senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the legislative body the same number of deputies it sent thither. The deputies who sat at the legislative body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be

chosen immediately by the electoral bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the deputies to the legislative body is fixed at five years. The new election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The legislative body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The king may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another legislative body must be formed, in three months at least by the electoral colleges.

11. The legislative body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The senate, legislative body, electoral colleges and assemblies of cantons, elect their president from among themselves.

13. No members of the senate, or legislative body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the senate, or legislative body, belongs exclusively to the senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the senate or legislative body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right; no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the legislative body & the senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented, annually to the legislative body and the senate, at the opening of the sitting of the legislative body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges. The institution of juries is preserved, as well as publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The judges are for life, and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissioners and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The court of cassation, the courts of appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance propose to the king three candidates for each place of judge vacant in their body. The king names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts & the tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the governments are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled Civil Code of the French.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, "I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed." This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall re-

ceive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed)
Prince of Benevento, President; Counts de Valence and de Pastoret, Secretaries; the Prince Arch-treasurer; Counts Abrial, Barthelemy, Emery, Barthelemy Balderbuen, Buernonville, Gornet, Carbonara, Le Grand, Chasseloup, Chollet, Coland, Davoust, de Gregoire, Decroly, Depere, Dembarere, Dahnbersaert, Destatt, Tracy, d'Harville, d'Hedouville, Fabre (de l'Ande), Ferino, Dubois Du-hais, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin de Nevelle, Jaucourt, Klein, Journu, Auhert, Lambrecht Lanjuna, Lojeas, Lebrun, de Rochemont, Lemerier, Meerman, de Lespenasse, de Mautbadon, Lenior, Larache, de Mailleville, Redou, Reger Ducos, Peré, Tischer, Porcher, de Rechenbourg, de Ponte Couland, Saur, Rigal, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzanne, Sieyes, Schimmelpennic, Van de Vandelgelder, Van de Pel, Venturi, Vau bois, Duc de Valmy Ville-tard, Vimar, Van Zaaylen, Van Nyevelt.

RESTORATION OF FERDINAND VII.

Foreign Office, April 16.

A despatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

Madrid, March 29.

My Lord,

On the 28th inst. a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand VII. to the Regency, containing the gratifying intelligence of his arrival at Gerona, in perfect health, on the 24th inst.—His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people & by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering.

No words can convey a just impression of joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feeling manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion, affords a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate sovereign.

The same courier brought from Gen. Copons, the commander in chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th inst. and to continue his journey to Gerona, by the rout of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bascara, upon the banks of the river Fluvia, in order to make the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception; that on the 24th the King presented himself on the left bank of the river Fluvia, escorted by Marshal Sout and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and his Majesty having crossed the river with his suite, composed of Spaniards only, Gen. Copons advanced with his troops to receive the King, and attended him to Gerona.

It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother, the Infant Don Carlos, had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was however, expected to join the King on the following day.

I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereigns to the throne of Spain; and it cannot but be gratifying to the British nation to reflect that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valor and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance and loyalty of the Spanish people.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. WELLESLEY,

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax was illuminated on the arrival of the news there. A part of the fleet which sailed from Cork, April 10; has arrived at Halifax.

EXCHANGE COFFER-HOUSE, BOSTON, Saturday Evening, June 4.

A gentleman arrived in town this day from Burlington, who favored me with a Montreal paper of the 28th ult. containing London dates to the evening of the 22d of April, and Paris to the 18th—three days later than by the arrival at Halifax—received by an arrival at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 24.
The Dover troop ship, with soldiers and seamen, in 31 days from England, is below; the commander of the fleet.

PARIS, April 15th.
"Nothing more clearly proves how guilty those persons have made themselves, who have dared to intercept the orders and the despatches of Government since the 1st of this month, than the new and effusion of blood which took place at Toulouse on the 10th inst."

The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the Provisional Government to give him a speedy knowledge of the great events which have restored Peace to France and Europe, not having received any information of them, accepted the battle, and new wreaths of cyprus are joined to fresh laurels. The two armies so full of mutual esteem, the consequence of valor, have engaged each other, and the French troops after an heroic resistance had evacuated Toulouse. We have to regret the death of Gen. Taupin, General of Division, and the severe wounds of Generals Harispe and Bourot, Gen. Berlier and Gasquet, the col. of the 10th infantry of the line, and M. Morlincourt commanding battalion of Artillery are also wounded."

The Courier, who carried to the South of France the news of Buonaparte's dethronement, having been detained upon the road, it is affirmed that on the 11th there was a bloody battle between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult, the allies remained masters of the field of battle.

The indisposition of Buonaparte had at first appeared very serious, and Dr. Courisat repaired to Fontainebleau, but the patient is doing better, and he was decidedly set off to day to the place of his destination. He is accompanied by the English Col. Campbell, the Russian Gen. Ideswaloff, a Prussian and Austrian General, and an escort of 1500 men of the allied troops.

It is affirmed that the fate of the Roman states and of Tuscany is determined—the former are to be given back to the Pope, and Tuscany will be restored to the Grand Duke of Wurzburg.

April 17th.

This morning Buonaparte at last set off from Fontainebleau.

It is affirmed that he yesterday demanded three Libraries, that of Fontainebleau, that of the Council of State, and his private Library at the Thuilleries, and besides, all his carriages, to the number of 160.

April 16th.

It is said that Buonaparte set off at length on the 15th, at four in the afternoon, for the Isle Elba.

Fontainebleau, April 15th, A. M.

Buonaparte, tho' sick, reads every day the Paris papers. His hand trembles while he reads them, and his unsteady eye rapidly runs over them. He seems to look for the extravagant & ridiculous praises, with which they did not cease to load him. Alas, he finds there now only tardy and painful truths. His physical and moral dejection shews with what anxiety he supports the burthen, and how impatient he is under it.

Sometimes forgetting that he has acted his part, and that he has ceased to be the hero, *par excellence*, he flies into a passion and threatens with the height of his anger, the audacious wretches who dare to speak to him so disrespectfully.

Then coming to himself and recollecting that he is no longer the redoubtable Napoleon, he exclaims in agony, "If I had been told 3 years ago, an hundred part of what I hear now, I should be still upon the Throne."

The foregoing is all the information the paper contains worth communicating. Nothing of American affairs is even mentioned.

Portsmouth, Eng. April 18th.

The Eagle 74, Ad. Freeman, is to sail immediately from the Downs to escort the King of France to Boulogne.

The King of France entered London on the 20th April, in his Royal Character, and was received at the house appointed for the purpose, by the Prince Regent, who addressed him.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were in London 17th April. No news had been received of the arrival of Messrs. Clay and Russell.

The latest accounts from London state, that 25,000 troops were about embarking for Quebec, and 10,000 for Halifax.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1814.

The Enemy Retires

On Tuesday evening a letter received by his Excellency the Governor from St. Leonard's, informing additional forces of the enemy of a 74, a Frigate and three sloops, had arrived in the Patuxent were above Point Patience.

Now the great contest in

over it is time for America to direct their attention more particularly to their own situation, and to ascertain how their interests are promoted by seeking an alliance with the fallen tyrant of France, who year has he been solicited to the claims of justice; and our petitions, humble in tone, were treated with the most neglect, it never once solicited the feelings of our administration less excite their resentment, rating as they were in the same and urged on by the same ambition, every failure of ways appeared to be sincere.

By the other, until the fortune of war had left in the hands of the rulers, no room for hope. The whole civilized world has been called for the attainment and preservation of its liberties, against a power terrible than was ever before in pursuit of military fame, and pot more unprincipled than suffered to scourge mankind, a country alone has continued his interests, and aided his holy career. Mortifying, in reflection to a great portion of the nation, yet not having of the national treasury, to bestow, they never have been the force of argument, or the truth, to convince their brethren of the impolicy of their connexion. Reason, when opposed to strong passions and prejudice, and these, it must be admitted, are the agents which have unpleasant and truly awakened. Our war has continued, and unless we are greatly would perplex the most strenuous advocates to point out the which have resulted from it. If disasters and disgrace, national debt, an useless expenditure, the effusion of blood, a war to enterprize, destructive burthensome exactions, and millions of property, may be rated among its advantages, indeed experienced them in a degree. We may be the war has established our character, and that the harvest thereof from the ocean, is more abundant than was ever what is this in comparison manifest injury the country sustained? This, however, which democracy should be for against a naval establishment, its force was directed towards us, had proved its utility, had crushed all opposition, and splendour of its achievements, rulers in their political career, been governed by principles never be reconciled to either and of consistency or principle, their warmest supporters, their minds to see them as less advantageous, and less than the one formerly.

Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, the points in controversy, had an arrangement which highly advantageous to the nation. This, however, was by the President, with the view of submitting it to the people, and of obtaining their approval. It is to be regretted, that the principles, on the part of the Government, which they have been, and they might have been, but we venture to say, a treaty will be concluded, and a permanent peace established. What are the