took place sometime since at Puerto Cabello, with a view to depose the governor and royal authorities; but on account of the imbecility of the existing government, the bold and gallant Boves declared himself the only supreme chief, both civil and military in Venezuela, without acknowledging any of those who were raised to office by the government of Spain; so that the former governor together with the royal audience, the officers of the staff, &c. were obliged to retire to Puerto Cabello. Boves had long before raised an army in the interior of the country, with which he put to flight that of the insurgents, and took Valencia, Caraccas, and Cumana, falling on the insurgents, on every side, at the head of his warriors, like a torrent which nothing was able to withstand. He appointed captains, magistrates, tribunals and governors, as he thought most suitable under present circumstances. He made the whole population to take up arms, and join the royal army under his command; thus he delivered the country of insurgents, destroying them wherever they dared to appear. The broken remains of that enraged band were forced at last to give up all the provinces they infested, and to shelter themselves at Maturin, which they looked upon as the Gibraltar of Venezuela; but they had to do with Boves, and they hoped in vain to escape there this dreadful thunderbolt of war. He organized the navy; appointed commanders and officers for it; and besieged Maturin both by water and land. The besieged, without provisions, and without any hopes of support, were not long able to withstand his efforts. They made a sally on the 5th Dec. last, headed by their famous general Rivas. They were 3000 strong. A most severe battle was fought in the plain of Arica. On both sides the enraged combatants displayed the most valorous deeds—Disdaining the use of muskets and cannon, they fought only with the bayonet, the sword, the lance, and the cleaver. The victory was obtained by the royal army after a very terrible slaughter. Boves fell, killed with a blow of a lance. Rivas fled the field of battle, struck with terror.

Morales, the next chief of the Spanish army, filled the post of Boves with unimpaired firmness and bravery. There were again on the 7th and 9th of the same month, several obstinate and bloody skirmishes; but on the 11th, all the entrenchments and posts of Maturin, were stormed by Morales at two o'clock in the morning; & in 2 hours he carried all before him, putting to the sword the whole band of insurgents. None were preserved except women and children. Rivas and his brother Nepumeceno, who escaped by flight from the first battle, together with four adjutants, have been seized and put to death; their heads were sent to Caraccas. We cannot, therefore, avoid to confess, that Boves saved Venezuela for Spain at the expense of his own life. The provinces of Varinas, Maracaybo, Orinow, and Cumana and Caraccas are altogether subdued to the King's obedience; and this we must acknowledge to be owing to the firmness and valour of that extraordinary man. But much blood has been shed. In the four last battles, it is ascertained, 11,000 men, almost all natives of Venezuela, were killed. There remains but the Margarita to be subdued, and it has been earnestly besieged of late, and Morales who by his talents and intrepidity is not inferior to Boves, was fitting out a considerable force to land there and carry the town by storm.

Montalbo, who commanded at Santa Marta, is now appointed governor-general of all the provinces of Venezuela by the king, and he will be installed at Puerto Cabello in a few days. He will find the country in a very tranquil state; and I hope good order will be immediately restored in the whole extent of that region.

On the other hand, we learn from the best authority, that Calzada, appointed by the King to command at Santa Fe, was in march for that kingdom—had already entered Cucuta, after a battle in which he defeated the insurgents, arrived at Pamplona without any opposition, and moved to Santa Fe, where another action had taken place in favour of the king. All appears to announce, that Spanish America will become again as peaceful and obedient to the government of the mother country, as it was before; provided King Ferdinand sends thither, persons well calculated to destroy the seeds of discord and the fomenters of division; since the people are all devoted to him, and none but a few debauched and ambitious fellows wish for revolution, and dream about independence.

P. S. A vessel is just arrived from Vera Cruz, and it seems that good order and tranquility are almost restored in the beautiful provinces of that kingdom. The vessel has money on board for that government.

From the Montreal Herald of April 6.

QUEBEC, April 4.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock his Excellency took his departure. The streets from the Castle of Saint Lewis to the river side were lined by the 4th batt. of Royal Veterans, the Royals, and 103d regiments, by whom he was saluted as he passed. A salute was also fired from the Grand Battery.

Yesterday evening arrived in town Sir Gordon Drummond, to whose fostering care the reins of government will immediately be committed.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Quebec,
3d April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the commander of the forces announces to the army serving in British North America, that he has received the commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent to return to England.

In taking leave of an army he had the honour to command from the commencement of hostilities with the U. States to the termination of the war, His Excellency has great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation and acknowledging the sense he entertains of the zeal courage and discipline that has been so eminently displayed by this portion of his majesty's troops.

It has fallen to the lot of this army to struggle, through an arduous and unequal contest, remote from succour, and deprived of many advantages experienced in the more cultivated countries of Europe; yet his Excellency has witnessed with pride and admiration, the firmness, intrepidity, and patient endurance of fatigue and privations, which have marked the character of the army of Canada. Under all these circumstances, valour and discipline have prevailed, and although local considerations and limited means have circumscribed the war principally to a defensive system, it has notwithstanding, been ennobled, by numerous brilliant exploits, which will adorn the page of future history. At Detroit and the River Raisin two entire armies with their commanding generals were captured, and greatly superior armies were repulsed. The several battles of Queenstown, Stoney Creek, Chateauguay, Chrystlers, La Gole, Lunday's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara, & the subsequent operations on that frontier, will ever immortalize the heroes who were on those occasions afforded the opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The capture of Michilimackinac, Ogdensburg, Oswego and Niagara by assault, are trophies of the prowess of British arms. The names of the respective officers who led his Majesty's troops to these several achievements are already known to the world, and will be transmitted by the faithful historian with glory to a grateful posterity.

Reviewing past events, it is with exultation his excellency reflects on the complete success which has crowned the valour, exertions and perseverance of this gallant army, by terminating each successive campaign in the defeat and discomfiture of all the enemy's plans, in which the utmost energies of the government of the U. S. have been exhausted in vain efforts to accomplish his avowed object, the conquest of these Provinces.

Lieut. General Sir John C. Sherbrooke, and the army under his immediate orders are entitled to the highest praise for the bravery and promptness displayed in the occupation of a large district of the enemy's territory, and his excellency requests the Lt. Gen. will accept his thanks for the cordial assistance he has at all times afforded him.

To Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, on whom the command of the Canadas devolves, his excellency's best thanks are due, for his unwearied exertions and support under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; to the general officers, general staff, and officers and soldiers, his excellency feels himself highly indebted and duly appreciates their respective merits. To Maj. Gen. Baynes, the Adj. Gen. and Maj. Gen. Sir Sidney Beckwith, the Qr. Master Gen. and to the officers of his personal staff, his excellency's thanks are also due for the judgment, alacrity and zeal evinced in the discharge of their several duties.

His excellency has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and exertions of the public departments of this army, and he feels it an act of justice to express particularly his approbation of the very efficient manner in which the commissariat has been conducted under the zealous and judicious arrangements of Commissary Gen. Robinson.

His excellency will have peculiar gratification in representing to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent the services and talents of the officers of this army, to the honourable survivors of which Lt. Gen. Sir G. Prevost offers the heartfelt tribute of his warmest thanks.

(Signed) ED. BAYNES,
Adjt. Gen. N. A.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

THE CONSTITUTION SAFE.

We learn that the British frigates which were left by the Cyane in chase of the Constitution, off St. Jago, lost sight of her in a fog, relinquished the pursuit and arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st inst. This information is received from Capt. Calder, who left Barbadoes on the 4th inst. in the cartel brig Elizabeth, and arrived here this morning in the schr. Selby, capt. Selby, in 13 days from Guadaloupe, and 12 from St. Catharine's. On Sunday the 9th, these two vessels spoke each other in lat. 21, 46, and long. 65; and the Selby received on board capt. Calder, and 14 other passengers from the Elizabeth. The latter was bound to Annapolis with 178 American prisoners. She left at Barbadoes 120, who were to embark in another vessel in 2 or 3 days. News of the ratification of the treaty had reached Guadaloupe, St. Kitts and Barbadoes, about the 20th of March.

One of the passengers in the Selby informs us, that a few days before he sailed, a vessel arrived at St. Bassatere, which left France sometime in February. Her commander informed that a large force was then fitting out in France, to re-conquer the Island of St. Domingo.

Sir James Leath, gov. of St. Catharine's, had gone to St. Croix to deliver up that Island to the Danes.

Markets for American produce in these Islands is very dull. Flour at Guadaloupe was $ 12, at St. Kitt's, 9.

The Americans were treated at Guadaloupe with great attention by the governor of that Island, and also by the French Admiral, Count Linois.

The Celebrated Mrs. Clark.

We have been credibly informed that on board the ship Francis and Eliza, captured on the 4th Jan. last, by the privateer Warrior, the quondam mistress of the Duke of York, was passenger, with 123 others, bound to N. S. Wales, as convicts. Mrs. C. was rather meanly clad, & not very bewitching in appearance, until having her *iron bracelets* taken off, she soon emerged from the cloud, adjusted her toilet, and burst upon the admiring view, in all her pristine lustre. At any rate, she was still beautiful, as

——"Archangel fallen."

The crime for which she was transported was swindling. The Francis and Eliza was given up to the prisoners.

APRIL 21.

Our correspondent at Boston, (the editor of the Daily Advertiser) has sent us a file of Halifax papers to the 11th inst. The following are the only articles they contain interesting to the American reader.

An act imposing a duty on articles to be imported from the U. S. of America, and for appropriating the same.

Be it enacted, By the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That from and after the publication hereof, all goods, wares and merchandize, which shall be imported from any port or place within the U. S. of America, except the articles hereinafter enumerated, shall be liable to and pay a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, to be levied and received in the current money of the province, by the collectors of impost and excise, to be estimated according to the original invoice, to be produced by the importer or importers, on oath, before the landing of any such articles, except wheat, rice, rye, Indian corn, flour, seeds, meal of any sort, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, white oak staves, and heading, and goods condemned as prize.

And be it further enacted, That any importer or importers, owner or owners, who shall import, and land, any of the articles, except such as herein excepted, without paying the duty imposed thereon by this act, shall, upon discovery thereof forfeit such articles so imported and landed.

And be it further enacted, That the master of any vessel employed in the importation of goods as aforesaid, or any other person who shall land or attempt to land, any of the articles subject to duty by this act, except as herein before excepted, before the duty imposed by this act shall be paid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted, That if any articles imported from the said United States of America, and on which the duty imposed by this act, shall have been paid, shall be afterwards exported to any of his majesty's Islands, Colonies or plantations, or to any part of the United Kingdom, the person or persons so exporting such articles, shall be entitled to receive a return or drawback of the whole duty which shall have been paid on such articles. Provided, That before any such drawback shall be allowed or paid the person or persons so exporting such articles, shall conform, in all respects, to the rules, regulations, provisions and restrictions, and shall produce the proofs and certificates required by law, from persons who export rum, and other spirituous liquors, and wines.

And be it further enacted, That this act, & every matter, clause and thing herein contained, shall be and remain in full force and virtue, until the twenty fourth day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and no longer.

DECREE

Re-establishing the Inquisition in Spain.

Translated from the Madrid Gazette of 23d July, 1814.

The glorious title of Catholics, which distinguishes the Kings of Spain from all other christian princes, and which they have acquired by not tolerating in their kingdom, any other than the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, has strongly impressed my mind, with the duty of employing all the means which the Almighty has put at my disposal, to deserve it for myself.

The war and its consequent troubles, which afflicted for six years the provinces of my kingdom—the occupation of them by foreign troops of different sects, who were almost all infected with hatred and abhorrence of the Catholic religion, and the disorders consequent upon these evils, added to the little care which has been paid in former times to the instruction of my subjects in the true principles of our holy religion, have given an opportunity to the ill disposed, to live with unbounded license, and to introduce into our kingdom the pernicious opinions, which have been propagated by similar means in other countries. Desirous, therefore, to remedy evils of so serious a nature, and to preserve in my dominions the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which my subjects love, and in which they have lived happy; and being also bound by the oath administered according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, to the prince who governs it; I have, therefore, tho't proper to permit the exercise of the jurisdiction of the tribunal of the holy office, and it having been represented to me by wise and virtuous prelates, and other bodies ecclesiastic and secular, that this institution had preserved Spain in the 16th century, from the errors which had caused so much disturbance in other kingdoms, and enabled her to flourish even in those times, and to excel in literature, in great men, in holiness and in virtue; and that by destroying its powers, the oppressor of Europe, had availed himself of an advantage to sow the seeds of corruption and disorder, and that under the same pretexts and with the same views the said tribunal had been suppressed to the grief of the nation, by the self-styled general extraordinary Cortes. I therefore, penetrated by the supplications of the abovementioned persons, and obeying the wishes of others, who are sincerely attached to the religion of their fathers, have granted and resolved, for the present, the continuation and re-establishment of the council of inquisition and other offices with it connected, containing the regulations by which it was conducted in 1808; under the same laws and ordinances issued at different times to prevent certain abuses, and to curtail certain powers and privileges. But whereas it may be necessary to add something to these restraints, and to render it as serviceable as possible to my subjects; it is my will that the council of inquisition, should be attended at all its sittings, by two of my royal council, and by such other persons as I may appoint, who shall examine into the form and manner of proceedings in such causes as may be submitted to the inquisition. And the said tribunal of the holy office, shall especially have power to examine into and examine the tenets and doctrines of books, and if they shall decide that they are hostile to the good of my subjects, and to the rights of jurisdiction and to the government, they shall make such alterations therein as may make such other orders relative thereto as may be deemed proper & convenient, having first consulted me and obtained my assent to such orders and amendments.

Done in the palace, 21st July 1814.

I THE KING.

The Discovery and Burial
Of the bodies of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

From a Paris paper of Jan. 22.

On the 20th January 1815, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we were in obedience to the orders of the King, to the house of Mr. Desclozeau, street of Anjou, No. 48. On our arrival, we found the same persons who had signed our statement, as likewise many others, who in consequence of their different orders, or in conformity with the orders of the king, were assembled to witness the deposit, in lead coffins of the precious remains of their Majesties Louis XVI. and his Queen Marie Antoinette, then secured in one of the rooms of the said house and inclosed in boxes tied with ropes and sealed.

Having examined the said boxes in the presence of the king's commissioners, we found the seals perfectly safe, and having opened the boxes, we removed the said remains and deposited them in the leaden coffins made for the purpose.

The mortal remains of His Majesty Louis XVI. were put in a great coffin, together with many lumps of lime found entire, and long side of which remained in some appearance of the wooden coffin. The lead coffin was afterwards covered, and the lid soldered by the plumbers, and on the plaque of metal, the following inscription was engraved:

"Here lies the body of the most high, most puissant, and most excellent Prince,
LOUIS XVI.
of name, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre."

As to the remains of H. M. Queen Marie Antoinette, the same steps having been taken as above, and the coffin with its contents having been likewise soldered by the same plumbers, the following inscription was put on it:

"Here lies the body of the most high, most puissant, and most excellent Princess,
MARIE ANTOINETTE JOSEPHE JEANNE of LORRAINE
Archduchess of Austria, and wife of the most high, most puissant, and most excellent Prince, Louis XVI.
of name, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre."

The two coffins were afterwards put under the pall, waiting for the time fixed by the king for their removal into St. Denis.

In testimony whereof we have drawn the present statement.

Signed by, &c.

Certified to be a true copy of the original, filed amongst the records of the chancery.

THE FUNERAL.

The removal to St. Denis of the remains of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette, took place yesterday in the order and according to the manner fixed by the grand master of the ceremonies. The procession was composed of the body of the king's household. The hearse surrounded by a great quantity of people, was preceded by the mourning carriages—The most profound and religious silence of the great multitude of spectators who attended the ceremony, and of those who