

justice of the peace. Then, again, the name and place of abode of the printer must be printed on every paper or book; and any one issuing forth, after publication, any paper or book, without the name and place of abode of the printer, to be published by the printer of 207. The printer is compelled to keep a copy of every thing he prints; he is to write on it the name & abode of the person who employed him to print it, under the penalty of 200 l. Heretofore calling or hanging about papers may be seized and care of before a justice to have it destroyed, without whether they have been offending the law. Any justice may empower peace officers to search for papers and types of libelous matter, and to seize them and the printed papers found. As to newspapers, the proprietors, printers and publishers, are all compelled to go to the Stamp-Office and make affidavits of their being such, and also their place of abode. They are compelled to deposit one copy of each paper at the office; and this copy with their own affidavits is all that is called for in proof of their being all guilty of any offence under the paper.

IN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—No law can be passed abridging the freedom of SPEECH or of the PRESS. IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—An act was passed on the 18th of December, 1790, making it death for any part of the people above 20 in number, to meet for the purpose of petitioning, unless notice and authority for holding such meeting be given to and obtained from the king's justices. The penalty of DEATH, without benefit of clergy, occurs on less than nine times in this act. This act not to spin out its details, puts all political meetings wholly under the absolute authority of the justices, sheriffs and other officers, who can in some cases prevent their taking place at all; and in all cases, put in and to them at their sole discretion.—First a written notice, signed by seven householders of the place, is to be given of a meeting; this notice is to be conveyed to the clerk of the justices. The justices thus apprised of the meeting, arrive. And, if they hear any body proposing, or maintaining, propositions for doing any thing by law established, except by the authority of kings, lords and commons, they may order the offending persons into custody. "There needs no more. This is quite enough. It may be excellent; but it is impossible to find any thing like it in America."

IN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—No law can be passed to abridge the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances. According to the amount, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1808, the following are a few of our officers:

Auditor of the Exchequer, Lord	4,000
Greenville	2,500
Teller, Earl Camden	2,500
Earl Bathurst	2,500
Clerk of the Pells, Hon. H. Ad-	5,000
Chamberlain, Hon. F. North	1,755
Montague Burgoyne	1,666
Master and Workman of Mint,	3,000
Earl Bathurst	3,000
Regent of Admiralty and Prize	33,535
Counts, Lord Arden	

It is stated that there are great deductions out of this; but it is not said who receives them. — 177,784

This is not being very select. I could have easily selected much fewer places or pensions, to have made the same amount.

Here I will not take our fly-tenanders, like the Duke of York's, but will take a few of the small fry, and especially the anti-jacobin authors or their descendants.

Joseph Planta	1,120
Mrs. Burke	1,200
Sir Francis D'Ivernois	200
Rd. Cumberland's children	200
Mrs. Miller de Pau	200
Rev. Herbert Marsh	514
Wm. Gilford	329

The English government collects from the people 7 1/2 lbs each a year, including the whole population, men, women, children, paupers, soldiers, sailors, convicts and prisoners of all sorts.

The King has state coaches, horse-guards, foot-guards, several palaces and parks at the public expense.

People kneel, and kiss the King's hand.

* This Mr. Burgoyne has just written a circular letter to his neighbors in Essex, calling upon them to send their last shilling, if necessary, in a war against the Emperor of France, whom he calls every thing but an honest man.—N. B. Mr. Burgoyne has had this place for more than thirty years! Will he now give it up, seeing that money is so much wanted for this war and necessary war!

I could, my lord, proceed much further; were it necessary; but from what we have seen, I think it is plain, that there is no likeness whatever in the two governments. As to that of France, as it is now a w-modelled, it appears to me to resemble the American rather than ours. People in France vote for members of the legislature upon the principle of representation and taxation going hand in hand. There are no feudal titles or rights in France. The peers are, in fact, no more than eminent citizens, having no great estates attached to their titles and seats. There is, and there is to be, no established religion. The two Chambers in France, like the Congress in America, are forbidden to pass any law respecting a predominant church. Religious opinions are to be free. There are to be no books, which may not be freely commented on and examined into. There is to be nothing so sacred that reason may not approach it. There are to be no tythes in France, consequently no benefices to bestow. This is a government certainly very much like that of America. Mr. Grattan observed that the French people had exchanged the paradise of the Bourbons for the "eternal

There are no *tythes* in America.

The whole of the civil government of the United States, President, Congress, Ambassadors, Ministers, do not cost 70,000 l. a year.

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In conclusion, my lord, give me leave to suggest, that it would be as wise in us not to cry up our sort of government so much. If it be better than that of France, why want them to have one like it? Most of my neighbors are well enough content if they are but able to get good crops themselves, without thinking much about those of other people.—We are always calling the French our enemy, and representing their power as so dangerous to Europe; and why should we then fret ourselves because they will not be happier than we are? It would certainly be wise to let them alone; for, by evincing such an everlasting anxiety about their form of government, I am afraid that we shall give rise to a suspicion, that it is their form of government, and not the ambition of their chief, that we dread, and against which we are about to make war.

I am, &c. &c. W. COBBETT.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 10.

The Prussian General Muffling, Governor of Paris, occupies the hotel of Prince Bernier. The Prussian Col. M. de Phull, is nominated commandant of Paris.

Many of the chiefs of the Legion of Honor have disavowed the signature of the declaration respecting the tri-colored cockade.

PARIS, July 15.—It is said, that besides the portrait of Ney, that of Marshal Davoust has been removed from the Hall of the Marshals, where, however, that of Murat still remains.

A meeting of several French and foreign Ministers took place yesterday morning at Prince Metternich's Hotel. The object of the meeting was to introduce more regularity into the requisitions, and thereby render them more supportable.

Marshal Ney passed through Lyons on the 9th. He declared to the authorities of that town that he was going to Switzerland.

The patrols employed in preserving the tranquility of Paris, have, for several days, been formed of National Guards and English and Hanoverian troops.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed M. Alapin Governor General of Lorraine.

France and all Europe will admire the heroic devotedness of the Duke of Feltra. In a moment of extreme danger, and when there seemed no hope of success, he accepted the most difficult of offices, and after the triumph of the conspiracy, he abandoned every thing to follow and serve the King.—It is said that this virtuous Statesman, will have the chief command of the Royal Guard.

The Emperor of Russia occupies the Palace of Elisee; the Emperor of Austria, the Hotel of Prince Bernier; the King of Prussia, that which he inhabited last year in the Faubourg St. Germain.

It appears that the promise made to the Parisians, that no soldiers should be quartered on them, could not be adhered to. Yesterday the Prussians were billeted on the good citizens of the 9th and 10th arrondissements, and to-day they are sent to those of the 7th and 8th. The number is not less than 10 men to each house, and in some the number is much greater.

A former minister of the Interior, whose House is situated in the Isle of Louis, has received for his share fifty men with their horses. It is said, that the other arrondissements of Paris will be successively subjected to this burden. It is also said, but we believe the report to be without foundation, that the allied troops which are to remain at Paris will be equally distributed over all the houses of the city.

The Prince of Eckmuhl has disavowed his signature affixed to the pretended address from the army to the Chamber of Peers. It

nominal submission to the King; cannon and every other military implement must be carried away. It is held out to all the military strength of France to combine and rally round the King for the purpose of preventing the Allies from completing those arrangements which they deem necessary to dislodge France from rendering another war and another visit to Paris necessary. When the Allies took up the cause of Louis the 18th, and replaced him upon the throne, they did it upon the conviction that he would put down the principles and the agents of Bonaparte. If he rules through them, or rather if they rule through him, the government of Bonaparte rules in spirit, though under another name, & their business is but half done. The French have not yet, it appears, been made to feel the war enough—they are not yet tamed.

The army of the Loire will of course be the model of the submission and obedience of Suchet's and all the other armies. If therefore this document be genuine, we have it avowed that the King means to retain in his service all these armies and their officers in the rank which they held under Bonaparte. It is avowed too, that M. Fouché took office by a kind of capitulation on the part of the King.

LONDON, July 25.

Yesterday a very orderly procession of discharged sailors marched from below the bridge to the admiralty, to request the attention of the lords commissioners to some points which may add to the comforts of their situation, now that the king's service will not require them. They complain that numbers of American and other foreign sailors are employed in our merchantmen. English employment they say should be given to Englishmen, who are willing to work, and they request that some regulation may be adopted to insure the regular payment of their wages, as in the king's ships. They were in number from one to three hundred, one of them with a clarinet performed the office of musician to the party, playing "God save the King," in which he was every now and then joined by their best singers. Their best speakers were consequently admitted to an audience.—They were kindly informed that proper attention should be paid to their reasonable requests, and the party went away as happy as any thing could possibly have made them, except the capture of an enemy's ship after a well fought battle.

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I am, &c. &c. W. COBBETT.

It is known that that address contained in the expression of the wishes of some faction.

July 13.—The Duke of Wellington occupies the hotel of M. de la Reguere, in the Rue de Champs Elysees. The Hotel of the English Ambassador, in the street of the Faubourg St. Honoré, is occupied by Lord Stewart, now the English Ambassador, at which hotel Lord Castlereagh alighted on his arrival.

Lord Wellington, on being informed by the letter of Marshal Davoust, of Bonaparte's abdication, answered, "I knew that 15 months ago."

LONDON, July 20.

Of the submission of the French Grand Army.

The submission of the army of the Loire is entire and absolute, said the Paris papers of Sunday, which we received yesterday. How absolute & entire it is, may be seen by the letter inserted in the papers of Monday, from Davoust to the commander in the Department of the Maine and Loire. If this be the fact, it is such a condition which this rebel army has imposed, we can only say that the King is restored in n. m. that he has no free agency; that he is the slave, not the commander of his army, and that the Allies must still carry on the war! What! those armies, who assumed the right of deposing their lawful King, and bringing in the Usurper, who fought for that Usurper till the sword was beat out of his hands, are they to make terms with the legitimate Monarch, and instead of imploring forgiveness, to dictate upon what conditions they would serve him? They affect to extend pardon to him, not to receive pardon from him; and we are desired to believe that the King submits to all this. If he does—if from some perverted policy, incredible if it were not in practice before us, he shall choose to have a rebel army and a rebel administration, and shall ask his neighbors to let their tranquility depend upon the inclinations of the armed and the official ruffians, who have so recently violated it: what Englishman or German, not an accomplice with those ruffians, can say, that he shall be allowed to intervene between the Allies and their subdued enemies? Who will pretend, that the conquest is over, and that the conquered shall be placed in their strength again, because a King so unequal and ineffectual is placed upon a visionary, unsubstantial throne? No such advice can be given; there is no degree of innocent infatuation capable of recommending this voluntary dependence of Europe. The war in that case must continue. It must continue against every thing in France, which may become the material of war. The Allied Armies must be subsisted at the expense of the country, where their stay is rendered necessary; fortifications must be demolished, whether the rebel garrison have, or have not, made their

the documents therein contained are of very recent date, and as they throw very considerable light on the internal situation of France, our government has permitted the printing of them. The profits of the publication are destined for the benefit of the wounded. The first article communicated is a report to Bonaparte himself from count Lariboisiere, his orderly officer, on the war in La Vendee. He writes from Nantes under date of the fifth of June, 12,000 men, to restore the country to order. In a memorial of general Charpentier, it is stated that gen. Travot had only 2,300 troops of the line at his disposal.

In a report from the orderly officer Planat, to Bonaparte, dated Montauban, June 3, it is said among other things, "the spirit of the people in the department of the Tarn and Garonne is extremely bad: the words country, glory, independence, national cause, are there objects of ridicule."

In a report from the orderly officer Resigny, dated Bordeaux, we read the following among other statements:—"The popular feeling at Bordeaux is, I can assure your majesty, detestable—it at present seems to be peaceable; but it can in no respect be depended upon. Attachment to the Bourbons is here extreme among the men, and among the women it has risen to a kind of fanaticism. The authorities are afraid of adopting severe measures, because they themselves might become the victims of them. The royalist party has already the people wholly on their side, and are not sparing of their gold.—The extraordinary commissioner has effected no good in this part of the country. He says, 'we must gain time; if the emperor is victorious, all will go well, without adopting severe measures; but if he is vanquished, all that has been done will be of no avail.' The royal condescension is much more formidable than was thought, though for a long time it was deemed ridiculous. The arrival of the king of Naples in France, which has been known here these three days, has produced the worst impression."

Fleury, cabinet secretary of Bonaparte, writes from Bourdeaux, under date of the 6th of June, that the secret agent who was to have arrived in Switzerland, was not at the place of his destination, but had set off for Vienna.

Joseph Bonaparte, under date the 13th June, sent the following letter to his brother Napoleon, in relation to another secret agent.

"Sir.—The Swiss Olivier, of the Pays de Vaud, whom your Majesty lately saw, has returned from his native country. He brings with him details which can be communicated to your Majesty alone. I therefore send him to you.—The devotedness of this man is undoubted. Sir, your Majesty's most devoted and faithful subject and brother."

Bonaparte's travelling retinue consisted of the grand marshal, and of generals Drouet, Corbican, Flanhat and Dejean; of cols. Bussey, Labedoyere and Letort; as adjutants; of M. de Turenne, Chamberlain; M. de Guerchy, marshal de Logis; general Follart, chief quartermaster; barons Mesgrigny and Casnip, e-querries, and two pages; of the orderly officers, colonels Spurrant, St. Von, Dumoulin, Lariboisiere, St. Jacques, Planat, Lannoi, Resigny, Regnault, Alfred, Montesquieu, Autu, Amillet and Chiappe; there were besides, the cabinet secretaries Fain, Authery, and Fleury, and three valets.

Note in Bonaparte's hand writing: "June 11th, set off from Paris and slept at Laon; the 13th slept at Avesnes; the 14th, at B. [Beaumont]."

Bonaparte's travelling library was found in six trunks, & amounted to about 600 volumes. Among them were, Homer, Ovid, Voltaire's Works, Gil Blas, Don Quixotte, Voltaire's Charles XII. &c. all beautiful editions.

Bonaparte wrote on the 11th June the following note to count Lavallette, director general of the posts: "Monsieur Count Lavallette.—As I said in my speech of this day, that I should depart this night, I wish you would look to it, that no post-horses be taken from the road by which I travel; that particular attention be given to the persons to whom horses are given on the neighboring roads, and that no courier or estate be sent off."

On the 11th of June, Bonaparte wrote seven notes to the war minister, marshal Davoust; among which are the following:—"Pray let Marshal Massena come; should he want to go to Metz, he should be appointed governor there, and have the supreme command of the 3d and 4th Military divisions. Look to it that (here the name is wanting) be with the army of the north."

In another letter he says, "Let Ney come if he wishes to be present at the first battle, he must be at Avesnes by the 13th, where my head quarters will be."

"I perceive," says he, in a third letter to the minister of war, "that the federates are 14,000 strong—8000 muskets have been given to them; one third of these people are, however, still unarmed; I think this is sufficient, as they may continue to be armed with the muskets that are daily finished, and as we have still 300,000 men to arm, who should be levied. Pray give me the assurance that from this date to the 15th, all the national guards in Alsace, Lorraine, and Dauphiny, shall be armed."

A fourth letter to Eckmuhl, is as follows:—"One hundred and fifty-eight avaral cannon have been brought to Paris. Look to it that they be placed in the battery by the 20th instant—82 others will be brought before that date. It is important that these 240 pieces should be mounted by the 20th, that I may be without anxiety about the city of Paris."

"I wish," says he, in another letter to the war minister, "to have a statement of the muskets, and the places where they are. Send 6000 to Soissons, to be at my disposal, 3000 to Guise, and 3000 to Avesnes. But they must be sent quickly, that when we are victorious, I may arm with them the peasants in Belgium, Liege, &c.—Give me also a list of the Belgian officers who are here. Send also a Belgian staff. You know how necessary these people may become."

Another letter to the war minister of the 11th June, is as follows:—"Acquaint marshal Suchet by estafette & by telegraph that hostilities will commence on the 14th, & that on that day he may make himself master of Montmellian. It is necessary that he should make hostile movements before that time."

To the minister of marine Bonaparte wrote on the 11th. "I direct that you break off all communications by sea, and that no person nor packet boat dare to pass any more, under any pretence whatever."

The following is another letter dated Paris, June 11, to his favorite orator, count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely:—"I have received your letter. I have fix-

ed at 60,000 francs, including every thing the salary of ministers of state. Besides this, I have ordered Peyrache to pay you 6,000 francs monthly, in your capacity of President, so long as I shall be with them. I desire that this additional salary remain secret."

There is a note below the minute, "I wrote in consequence to baron Peyrache." It is rather unlucky that this little arrangement between Bonaparte and his orator could not remain secret.

PRETENDED SON OF LOUIS XVI. To the list of wonders (says the London paper of July 23) we have to add, that there is now in London a person who left France about a month ago, who insists that he is no less a person than the Dauphin, who, according to all accounts, died in the Temple. He alleges, that he was confined to a cottage in the department of the Ardennes, in the year 1793, and that the boy who died in the Temple was substituted for him by the person who carried him off. He says that he did not make his case known to Louis XVIII. till last year, when it was done through the medium of Gen. Dumoucau, to whom he communicated his history. The answer of Louis XVIII. was, as we are informed, that he should present himself—which, however, was not done for reasons which we cannot enter into at present. We understand that he has applied to be admitted to an interview with the Duchess d'Angouleme, since her arrival in London, which has been refused, on account of the want of such proofs as are thought necessary to support his most extraordinary statement—which proof, however, he says he can produce when in France.

Washington, Sept. 4. Since the return of the French monarch to Paris, there has been established in that city a "Gazette Officielle," appropriated to the sole purpose of promulgating the ordinances of the king, the acts of the ministry, and the notes which emanate from the several departments of the government. It is printed by the same person that publishes the *Moniteur*, &c. is to be issued just as the nature and number of the measures of administration may require. The *Moniteur* ceased to be the official journal on the 13th of July.

We have seen several numbers of this new *Gazette*. They are filled with royal ordinances, relative to the finances, the new organization of the legislature, the prefecture, the military establishment, &c. The whole power of the Kingdom, legislative and executive, was, for the time, exercised by the monarch, who, upon the reports of his ministers, or the advice of the council, issued his ordinances, in relation to every subject, from the chateau of the Tuilleries.

The Paris papers, which we have had an opportunity of inspecting for a few hours, are as late as the 24th of July, inclusive. They do not contain any articles of much importance, in addition to those which have reached us through other channels.

By an ordinance of the king, of the 20th of July, the censorship of the press is abolished, and writers and publishers are left merely liable to prosecution for abuses in this particular, after the issuing of their works. Louis confesses, in the ordinance, that "he had found that the restrictions of the censorship upon the liberty of the press had been productive of more inconveniences than advantages, and for that reason he had resolved to repeal the restrictive parts of the law touching that subject entirely." He leaves it, he says, to the zeal of the magistracy to punish offenders.

In looking over the signatures to the several ordinances, we find the following persons in the exercise of ministerial authority.

Fruche, Duke of Otranto, Minister of Police.

Gouvion St. Cyr, Minister of War.

The Count de Saurcourt, Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies.

Baron Louis, Minister of the Finances.

The ministry of the Interior appears to be vacant. Pasquier, who is lord keeper of the great seal of France and minister of Justice, is charged par interim, with the Fort Folio of the minister of the Interior.

Among some minor appointments, we observe that the *seigneur Tullebrand*, who is the prefect of Loiret, is named an honorary councillor of state; and M. Georges de Caraman, secretary to the French legation at the Hague.

The number of deputies, (representatives) according to an official table accompanying the royal ordinance of the 31 July, is to be augmented from 262 to 402.

M. Hulet, brother-in-law of the late Gen. Moreau, has been named secretary general of the Chancery of the Legion of Honor.

Nat. Int.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bourdeaux, to a respectable mercantile house in this town, dated July 23.

"It is said the Treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis XVIII. and the Allied Monarchs, with the addition that the former is to maintain 100,000 of their troops in France for 5 years, at the expense of 500,000,000 of francs. If the French people descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil by force of arms for several years."

"The white flag was displayed here on the 23d inst. and is now waving from the window of almost every house in town."

Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant of the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, on board prize frigate *Mishouri*, dated

CARTRAGENA, July 2.

"I arrived here on the 23d of June, in the late Algerine brig of war, *Estredo*, of 22 guns, and about 200 men, prize to our squadron under the command of Com. DECATUR."

"I presume, ere this, you have heard of our capturing an Algerine frigate off Cape de Gatte, on the 17th June. The *Mishouri*, the prize frigate from which I address you, is a 44 gun ship, and had a complement of upwards of 400 men. I think the stoutest I ever saw on board of any ship. She was the flag vessel, and commanded by an Admiral, who was killed early in the action. The contest only lasted about 8 or 10 minutes. The number of her killed could not be ascertained, but she was literally cut to pieces in her masts and rigging. Our loss was trifling, only 4 killed, (3 by a gun bursting) and one by a musket ball from the enemy—the wounded did not exceed 10.—I would enter into a descriptive detail as respects the character and appearance of these uncouth looking people, were I not confident that your knowledge of them extended much further than my own, & therefore it would be productive of neither information or amusement to you, yet I

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The ministry of the Interior appears to be vacant. Pasquier, who is lord keeper of the great seal of France and minister of Justice, is charged par interim, with the Fort Folio of the minister of the Interior.

Among some minor appointments, we observe that the *seigneur Tullebrand*, who is the prefect of Loiret, is named an honorary councillor of state; and M. Georges de Caraman, secretary to the French legation at the Hague.

The number of deputies, (representatives) according to an official table accompanying the royal ordinance of the 31 July, is to be augmented from 262 to 402.

M. Hulet, brother-in-law of the late Gen. Moreau, has been named secretary general of the Chancery of the Legion of Honor.

Nat. Int.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bourdeaux, to a respectable mercantile house in this town, dated July 23.

"It is said the Treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis XVIII. and the Allied Monarchs, with the addition that the former is to maintain 100,000 of their troops in France for 5 years, at the expense of 500,000,000 of francs. If the French people descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil by force of arms for several years."

"The white flag was displayed here on the 23d inst. and is now waving from the