

mouth of the river. Your Excellency will be able to judge of it by the reports of the chief *des Gardes de la Sante*, which I have the honour to enclose. As soon as I was informed of it, I ordered assistance to be given to those vessels, but the great difficulty in arriving prevented their reaching them. Several ships, detached from the grand convoy, returned; they succeeded in saving the greater part of the troops and transports. It appears the enemy lost but five ships, which in general were abandoned.

As soon as I was informed the enemy had sailed for the coast of Valencia, I put Masnier's division and Agremon's brigade in march: by an effort worthy of praise, they have marched 15 leagues a day, ambitious of anticipating the enemy's fleet at every point. All the declarations of the Captains, whose vessels grounded, state that the enemy was to have disembarked at Castellon de la Plana, to have separated me from the forces which I had left upon the Xucar. The astonishing rapidity of the march of our troops, and the violence of the winds, have not allowed the enemy to evacuate his projects; he remained three hours in sight of Castellon, the 22d; and on the same day I arrived there with 4000 men, 800 horse, and six pieces of light artillery. The fleet, beaten by contrary winds, appeared before the *Gran de Valencia*; a frigate was detected to take possession of the small privateer, the *Delormine*. She was close in shore and grounded before *Murvielre*. General Ronille proceeded with two companies of grenadiers, and two pieces of cannon, to her assistance. A lively musketry fire took place; the enemy launched several boats filled with troops; they attempted to repulse our people, but were so well received, that they retired with considerable loss.

[The remainder of the dispatch states, that the efforts of the English to again rekindle the war in Catalonia have failed.]

I am, &c. (Signed) The Duke of ALBUFERA.

PARIS, JULY 6.—The Senate, after having heard the Orators of the Council of State, and the report of a Special Commission, appointed in the sitting of the 28th of June last, on the 1st July decreed as follows:—

“The *Senatus Consultum* of the 3d April, 1813, ordering the suspension of the constitutional government for three months, in the departments composing the 32d military division, is prolonged for three months, reckoning from the 15th of this present July.”

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:—

Count de Metternich, Minister of State and of Conferences to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has arrived at Dresden, and already had several conferences with the Duke of Bassano.

Russia has just obtained from the King of Prussia, that Russian paper should have a forced circulation in the Prussian States; and as the Prussian paper is already at a discount of 70 per cent. this ordinance does not appear calculated to raise the credit of Prussia.

The city of Berlin is tormented in every possible manner, and every day those vexations are more felt in it. This capital already compares its situation to that of several towns in France in 1793.

His Majesty the Emperor, on the 28th, made an excursion of eight or ten hours' length in the environs of Dresden.

We have received accounts from Zamoseant and Modlin. Those fortresses are in the best condition, whether considered in respect to provisions, warlike stores, or fortifications.

PRAGUE, JUNE 26.—The Emperor Alexander, after having passed twelve days at Opotschna, has retired into Silesia. This monarch visits *en passant* the fortress of Josephstadt, near Jakomerz. We have not heard whether he has had an interview with our Sovereign. It appears the King of Prussia has been for some days at Opotschna.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has fixed his residence at Kosmonos. Furniture has been sent there from Prague. Several of the first functionaries of State, and among others the Chancellor, Lazanski, have been called from Vienna to his Majesty.

PRAGUE, JUNE 28.—They write from Silesia, that General Krusenark, formerly Prussian Minister at Paris, has been called to the head-quarters at Reichenbach, and it is supposed will assist at the negotiations.

Among the individuals arrived at Prague, are a great many emigrants coming from Vienna. Schneidnitz, Opotschna, and Dresden, as also many Russian and Prussian officers.

The Emperor of Russia has left the Castle of Opotschna to return to Glaz and Reichenbach, to the castle of Peterswaldau.

The Emperor of Russia remained at Opotschna four days: he was accompanied by his Secretary of State, Count Nesselrode, the Grand Marshal of the Court Count Tolstoy, General Orakeschew, Adjutant-General Count D'Ozazowsky, and several officers of the staff.

The Emperor of Austria only passed some days at the castle of Kosmonos: it is more than eight days since he returned to Gitschen.

All the Bureaux in the suite of his Majesty, are in full activity. The communications between Gitschen, Dresden, and Reichenbach, are very frequent.

VIENNA, JUNE 27.—According to what is now reported in the public papers, Gitschen is to be the place

for the Congress of the powers. Count de Metternich, Minister for Foreign Affairs to Austria, proceeded, in consequence of an invitation he had received, on the 25d, to Dresden. His Excellency returned on the 26th to Gitschen. According to private letters, the Duke of Bassano, and the Ministers of other Powers, were also to arrive at Gitschen on the 26th.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria continues to inhabit the Castle of Kosmonos.

MILAN, JULY 3.—His Serene Highness the Prince Viceroy set out this morning from Monza, for Verona; his absence will not be of long duration.

STRASBURG, JULY 3.—The passage of troops proceeding to Mayence has been very considerable during the last week. We successively saw pass battalions of the 2d, 11th, 5th, 16th, 20th, 27th, 79th, 81st, 93d, and 105th regiments of the line; of the 2th and 18th light infantry; and strong detachments from the 7th and 10th infantry; of the 153d and 154th of the line; of the 6th, 8th, and 16th mounted chussars; of the 6th light horse; and of the 14th battalion of the train of artillery. All those corps are at their full complement, and are animated by the best spirit.

FRANKFORT, JULY 2.—The passage of troops does not cease: the 27th and 60th of the line yesterday arrived in our town; all these corps are destined for the Bavarian army. Independently of those troops, there daily pass strong marching columns, and numerous convoys of artillery, for the army in Saxony.

DRESDEN, JUNE 21.—All the wounded who were in a condition to be removed, have been sent in the rear. The most efficacious measures have been taken to provide for the subsistence of so many thousands of men and horses. Provisions arrive from the most distant parts of Germany, and even from France. A transport of 18 000 quintals of meal has just arrived from Weimar. We expect grain and forage from Bohemia, now that the navigation of the Elbe is again free.

HAMBURG, JULY 1.—We are labouring with constant vigour on the fortification of our city;—the work advances rapidly, and it is scarcely credible how much has been done during the few weeks that it has been again occupied by the French. Besides the inhabitants and soldiers who work at the entrenchments, some thousand peasants from both banks of the Elbe have been put in requisition for the same object.

OSNABRUCK, JUNE 10.—The Special Military Commission, established by the Imperial Decree of the 25th of February, 1813, on the 29th ult. condemned to death Carl Kamps, Doctor of Laws, residing at Damm, in the Department of the Upper Ems, for having insulted the gendarmerie while on duty, and refused to obey the orders issued to him by the Commander of the gendarmerie. The sentence was executed within 24 hours after it was passed.

BRESEN, JUNE 19.—According to the late accounts from Breslen, the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, Alexander Louis Berthier, Vice Constable of France, is dead. He was born December 30, 1753.

GOTTESBURG, JULY 7.—It appears that two American privateers are in the Sound: the one boarded a merchant vessel, under the Pappenburg flag, a few days ago. As our cruisers are numerous, we soon expect to hear a good account of them.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 15.—All the cavalry which are in the islands of Zealand and Fuhner are to assemble next week, to perform great manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of this capital. M. De Lisakewich, Russian Minister, and Count Dshna, Minister from Prussia, are still here.

Changes in the Ministry are spoken of, but probably without foundation.

Admiral Dorkum has returned here with all our seamen who served in the French fleet at Flushing.

JUNE 22.—The gracious reception which the Emperor gave M. De Kaas, has produced, a very agreeable sensation here. According to what is reported, his Majesty expressed himself in terms the most flattering to Denmark.

SARAGOSSA, JULY 1.—General Clausel, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, arrived here to-day with his head-quarters, after having beaten and dispersed all the bands of insurgents which he met on his route. He has under his orders Generals Tanpen, Barbot, Vanderinasse, and Abbe. The troops who compose this *corps d'armee* are of the finest description.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Appropriation Bill, Lord Wellington and Lord Nelson's Estates Bills, Roman Catholic Bill, Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, Land-tax Bill, Tower Handlets Militia Bill, and Coals Inland Carriage Bill. Commissioners, Lords Elton and REDFERN, and Duke of MONTROSE.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Lord STANHOPE moved, that the *Helstone Vaters' Bill* be read a second time this day three months; stating at the same time, that he did not object to the object of it; but the House could not go through the requisite forms with it this season. The Bill was accordingly thrown out.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

The India Bill, the Irish Loan Charge Bill, Mr. Palmer's Remuneration Bill, and T. B. Doctine Bill, were brought up from the Commons by Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Lushington, and other Members, and read a first time.

The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was returned from the

Commons by Mr. Lushington and other Members, with amendments, and the Bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be printed.

The Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE gave notice of his intention to move the second reading of the India Bill on Friday, for which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

The Westminster Election Bill, and Irish Distillation Bill, were read a third time. The Irish Amnity Bill was read a second time, and the Dublin Small Debts Court Bill was rejected.

INDIA BILL.

Lord LAUDENBACH had waited for some time, to see if any of the Lords who had been concerned in introducing the India Bill, should appear in their places, that he might ask some questions relative to that Bill. He had read it over very carefully; and it might afford some consolation to those who had not done so, to learn, that he was just as wise as he had been before. He hoped, therefore, that some explanation would be at last given.

PALMER'S CLAIMS.

Lord LIMERICK moved the second reading of Mr. Palmer's Bill.

Lord MEERON could not conceive why so large a sum should be given to Mr. Palmer, without any particular reason assigned.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

The East India Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Palmer's Remuneration Bill afterwards passed through a Committee, and was reported without any amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

Sir HENRY PARNELL gave notice, that he should, early next Session, move for a Select Committee to enquire into the nature and extent of the Orange Societies in Ireland.

A Message from the Lords stated, that they had agreed to the Bankers Bill, and other Bills.

BATTLE OF VICTORIA.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that he should, to-morrow, move for the erection of Monuments, to the memory of two brave and distinguished officers, who fell at the victory of Vittoria, and who were not General Officers; he meant Colonels Meyers and Cadogan.—[Hear, hear!]

EAST INDIA BILL.

On the Report being brought up by Mr. Lushington, Mr. WILSON KERR spoke at considerable length against the measure.

Mr. HOWARTH considered the question of our East Indian Government and commerce as one of the greatest importance to the Empire at large: but all the greater views of the subject had been left out, that the favourite measure might be carried through in order to satisfy the clamours of the trading towns.—The whole aim, scope, and object of the Bill was, to lay the East India Company prostrate at the feet of the Board of Control, and by an innovation on commerce, to establish an overbearing system of licenses, which would destroy all the constitutional barriers, hitherto interposed against the undue influence of the Crown.

After a few words from Mr. Robert Thornton, the Report was received, and many of the Amendments were agreed to.

On that amended sentence being read which contained the words “religion is knowledge,”

Mr. ABERCROMBY ROBINSON rose to move, “that those words be struck out;” which was opposed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Wilberforce; and supported by Mr. Parnes, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pawcett—when, upon a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 24.

Mr. R. SMITH then moved a proviso, that if any India built vessel should sail from India within a year after the passing of the Act, she should be free from forfeiture whenever she should arrive in Great Britain.

After some discussion the proviso was adopted.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up a clause to put those persons educated at Hertford, on the same footing with those who go directly to India, making those who had served four years eligible to places of 1500l. per annum: those who had served seven, to 3000l. per annum, and those who had resided ten years to 4000l.

This was opposed by Mr. GRANT and Mr. R. SMITH.

A division took place—

For the Clause 45 | Against it 6.

Mr. A. ROBINSON brought up a clause to abolish the present method of deciding questions in the Court of Directors: when there is an equality, the Treasurer's lot determines the point, and this even in the most important cases, even of peace and war. He proposed that no question should be decided except by a majority of votes, and that an equality should operate to the rejection of a measure.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his approbation of the clause, saying it was a disgrace to a deliberative assembly to determine its questions by lot or chance.

The clause was then agreed to.

The House continued to make Amendments to the Bill for a very considerable length of time, after which the Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

The Stipendiary Curates Bill was read a third time and passed.