

may prorogue, adjourn or dissolve the House of Representatives.

Sittings to be public. The Electoral Colleges are maintained. Land tax and direct taxes to be voted only for a year, indirect may be for several years. No levy of men for the army, nor any exchange of territory but by a law. Taxes to be proposed by the Chamber of Representatives. Ministers to be responsible. Judges to be irremovable. Juries to be established. Right of Petition is established. Freedom of Worship. Inviolability of property. The last article says, that, "the French people declare, that they do not mean to delegate the power of restoring the Bourbons or any Prince of that family, even in case of the exclusion of the Imperial Dynasty."

Louvain, April 2.

An emissary sent to seduce the troops to Bonaparte, has been taken and sent to the prison in this city. This agent cried continually "Vive Napoleon!" He had been pursued from Chafcyk, where he had excited some soldiers to join him. A courier sent by Napoleon to Vienna has been stopped in Wurtemberg, and not permitted to proceed except with an escort.

Berlin, April 1.

Official accounts from Neuchâtel state, that three of Bonaparte's emissaries have been taken by the peasants, and immediately hanged upon trees.

Some days ago a French General, who was likewise a spy of Napoleon's, was seized here, and three days ago a French Captain. The latter had papers tending to excite an insurrection in this city.

Three other French spies have been taken at Mardorough.

The Earl of Hurray, Mr. Pole, and Col. Torrens, arrived yesterday afternoon from their important mission. It is reported that they are the bearers of the second Declaration, to which we alluded yesterday, as having been made by the Allies on the 29th of last month, after Bonaparte's arrival at Paris was known at Vienna. The Allied Sovereigns will not treat with Bonaparte, or any of his family; but they decline all ideas of dictating a government to France. They say, this man, Bonaparte, has shown himself to be a man whom no treaty binds; who is, where he is, by the violation of treaty, and therefore we will not treat with him. We apprehend that they are perfectly justified by the law of nations in making this declaration, and it is weak and idle to say that in so doing they pretend to dictate a Government to France. The opposition, in their blind admiration of Bonaparte, are curiously inconsistent.

They contend that we and our Allies ought to have guarded Bonaparte more vigilantly in Elba, because we ought to have been aware that he would take the first favorable opportunity to escape, and thus break the treaty he had made with them; but yet, with the same breath they contend that he is a person perfectly proper to negotiate and conclude a treaty with!

There was a report that the Duke of Wellington was coming to this country. There is no truth in it. He is most actively employed in military preparations. Three squadrons of the 10th Dragoons embarked at Dover on

Tuesday. More troops have embarked from Ramsgate and Harwich, besides immense quantities of cannon and stores.

*BOSTON, June 3.
Latest from England.*

1 o'clock P. M.—Ship Milo, Glover, 36 days from Liverpool, has just arrived. We have seen papers to the 22d April, but can give only a short summary of their contents.

The papers contain the "Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive," between Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great Britain, dated the 25th of March. The High Contracting parties, agree to support France, & every other threatened country, against Bonaparte and his adherents. Every one of the parties engage constantly to have in the field, 150,000 men, &c.—and that they will not lay down their arms till all the objects contemplated by the Treaties of Paris and Vienna are attained, nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to attempt to obtain the chief power in France &c.

The papers state that Russia was organizing and putting in march 110,000 men; would have 200,000 in line by middle of April, 200,000 on the Elbe, and 100,000 in Poland—Prussia had 90,000 in full march for the Rhine—England, Holland, Hanover and Hesse, 60,000, to be ready by the 15th May—Bavaria 44,000, 20,000 in motion for the Rhine—Austria provides 110,000 for the Rhine, has 180,000 occupying Italy—Wurtemberg furnishes 10,000 for the first line, the rest of her forces kept in reserve—Baden has 10,000 ready, and 5,000 in line—Hesse Darmstadt to furnish 15,000—Piedmont to furnish 15,000.

The troops of the Allies, which were marching against France, were to be on the Rhine about the end of April. The Allies propose to debouche, according to circumstances, with a corps by way of Nice, Antibes and Marseilles; to make a methodical war, and not to act on the offensive till all are in the line. The Grand H. Q.'s. were already at Frankfurt. The Allies reckoned upon Napoleons not being able to procure munitions, that he had no artillery, nor artillery horses; and that Napoleon had only 25 or 30,000 cavalry, whereas they will have 70,000 in line. The Allies, it is said, distrust the Swiss and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

Ramsgate, April 16.

The Sir William Curtis, Ramsgate packet came in last night from Ostend. By a gentleman who came in this vessel, we learn that the Duke of Wellington is before Lille with a considerable force, and has summoned that place to declare for King Louis, & given three days for determination: that at Dunkirk the Royal party is much the strongest, and although the military have possession of the strong works, yet they are pent up there.—Our informant was in Dunkirk at the time the tri-coloured flag was hoisted, but which the inhabitants did not suffer to remain more than one hour; they tore it to pieces, hoisted the white flag, which still remains up, and drove the military to their barracks, and the commanding officer thought it proper to confine them to that situation. That along the coast the Royal cause has many friends, but are

deterred by the presence of the military from openly avowing their sentiments, and it is generally the opinion, that when the allied armies advance in force, they will be joined by great numbers who dare not come forward until certain of support.

PARIS, April 22.

Marshals Soult, Lefebvre and Serrurier took their oaths of allegiance to the Emperor the 19th.

Gen. Grouchy has been appointed a Marshal of France.

April 30. Yesterday 15,000 troops after defiling before the Emperor, commenced their march for their destinations.

KINGSTON, JUNE 20, 1815.

BOSTON, June 7.

Latest from Europe.

The British transport ship which arrived this day from England, with released American prisoners, has brought London papers to the 1st May.

War preparations continued with increasing vigor on an immense scale. Three large armies were forming near the French frontiers, of disciplined troops, to be led by the best talent and experience of the allies. The French *Armies of Observation* continued to be reinforced daily; but not in corresponding force. The speedy departure of Bonaparte to visit his northern frontier had been announced in the Paris papers. He was to set out the 2d May, and to be absent only fifteen days.

It is stated, [April 26] that skirmishing had taken place between the Prussian and French outposts near Givet, [on the French northern border] in which the latter had four killed, and fifteen taken prisoners.—This is probably true; the Prussians, from some cause are extremely inveterate against the French; and appear determined to measure swords with them.

The reports from Italy are contradictory. Some affirm that the King of Naples [Murat] had been defeated both at Ferrara and Occhiobello;—that he had been wounded, and that his army was retiring eastward. Other accounts say, that on the 15th April, he was advancing westward, on the right bank of the Po; and was near Plaisance the 14th; while a column of his army operating through the Apennines, menaced Alexandria and Genoa. A third report is, that the Allied Powers at Vienna, had at last recognized Murat as King of Naples; and that, in consequence, he was about to change his measures.

The language of the British Ministers was assuming a more warlike tone. In a debate on the 28th April, Lord Castlereagh avowed, that although hostilities were directed against Bonaparte himself, the French people would be exposed to their operation, if they upheld his usurpation. Mr. Whitbread's motion to address the Prince Regent to avert the war by negotiation was negatived 273 to 72!

Demarek, it was reported, had acceded to the Treaty of Vienna, and was organizing an army of 16,000 men, to join the allied army.

Boston, June 20.

The Paris papers speak very particularly of the devotion of individual recruits to the Emperor's cause. If the devotion was general their particularities would not be noticed.

Napoleon had adopted the revolutionary measure of sending military Commissioners, armed with plenary powers, into all the divisions of France.

A number of circumstances shew that Bonaparte was too precipitate in resuming the French throne. Several thousand of French prisoners from the interior of Russia were traversing Germany when he entered France; they have been stopped and detained.

Wanted,

FOR service of the Royal Engineer Department,

A MILLWRIGHT,

Competent to erect a Saw-Mill on Kingston Creek, who will furnish and complete the whole of the Timber work.

ALSO,

A large supply of Stones, which will be received at the Quarry at Point Henry

Sealed Proposals for erecting the Saw-Mill, and furnishing the whole or part of the Stone, will be received at this Office on or before the 25th June instant, on which day the lowest tenders will be accepted, on furnishing satisfactory securities.

Commissionariat Office,

Kingston, 15th June, 1815.

3tf

FOR SALE—A full blooded Merino RAM. Enquire of the Printer.

OR. 21. 1814.

Horsemanship.

MR. STEWART, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, that on

Wednesday Evening June 21, he intends to perform a Great variety of Surprising

FEATS OF ACTIVITY,

In a Grand Display of

HORSEMANSHIP.

Mr STEWART will signalize himself by performing a number of new and astonishing feats, while the Horse is in full speed.

Mr Stewart will also signalize himself, by performing a number of new and extraordinary Feats, such as picking up several Handkerchiefs, and a Watch from the ground without dismounting, while the Horse is in full speed.

Mr. Stewart will dance a Hornpipe on Horse back, while in full speed, and will stand with his toe in his hand, in the attitude of the Flying Mercury.

Also will jump the Whip backwards and forwards through his knees, and a number of other different attitudes, while the Horse is in full speed, which will be surprisingly astonishing.

He will also execute the neat tricks, in a number of different attitudes, which will surprise the audience.

He will do the astonishing Feats of Still Vaulting, Tumbling, &c. and a variety of other Feats, too numerous to particularize.

Mr. Stewart begs leave to assure the audience, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the Entertainment highly Gratifying and Amusing.

TICKETS to be had at J. BENNET'S Inn.

By Auction,

WILL be sold on Thursday next, the 22d day of June instant, at 12 o'clock, at the House of the subscriber,

The Effects of Capt. FISHER, of the Royal Navy,

CONSISTING OF

Wearing Apparel, Mahogany Scrutoire, Chest of Drawers and Book Case, a valuable collection of Book—Shirts, Towels—Table and Bed Linen, Glass, Coffee and Tea Cups, &c.—Ivory Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils—an English Saddle and Bridle (almost new)—with various other articles. Catalogues may be seen at the Auctioneer's a day previous to the sale.

JOHN DARLEY, Auctioneer.

Kingston, June 18, 1815.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant,

THE

Government Schooner

VINCENT,

Of Thirty Six Tons Burthen.

With all her Masts, Spars, Sails, Standing and Running Rigging complete; also, two new Cables and two Anchors.

This vessel has just undergone a thorough repair, and can be seen by application at the Bureau Office, where an inventory of all her stores is kept.

The sale will take place in the Market Square, precisely at 12 o'clock.

Commissionariat Office,

Kingston, 18th June, 1815.

Notice.

THE subscriber being duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late C. McGEE, Esq. Ordnance Store Keeper at this Post, requests all those who have demands against the said Estate, to produce the same, (properly authenticated,) for payment—and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to pay the same to Mr. J. T. WILSON, at the Ordnance Office. HAMD. GOWEN.

Kingston, 14th June, 1815.

3 w3

Take Notice.

THAT whereas DAN E ALLEN signed a certain Contract with the Deputy Barrack Master General, for building a large Store House and Hospital for the use of Government, for the fulfillment of which the subscribers became security, as also have advanced a large sum of their own private property, with engagements for payment of some Goods in Kingston to forward the above Buildings—

This is therefore to request Government, or any other person, not to make any further payment on the above Buildings, until a settlement is made, and lawful bills paid off.

EDM. EMONS.

ROBERT YOUNG.

Kingston, June 18, 1815.

4f