

abake, and in which I shall persevere until the last hour of my life.

WALTER BURGH.

GENTLEMEN—I am just now honored with your instructions which have been forwarded to me by post. Be assured that I shall always feel the utmost satisfaction in receiving the instructions of that very great and respectable body, which I have the honor to represent; and that you shall ever find me ready to the best of my ability to vindicate my right.

JOHN FITZGIBBON.

Such are the admissions of the Irish representatives. Some of them bigots, some of them aristocrats; alas! is it not a miserable thing that I am obliged to resort to bigots and aristocrats to defend your privileges against a patriot seeking to impeach them! On this subject of authority, I know of but one which they can quote against me; the authority of Burke. I do not seek to depreciate it; he is a great, a grave, a venerable authority. With an eye that pierced the mysteries of philosophy; an eloquence that, like magic, enchanted what he touched; an heart that felt for the infirmities of man without reference to creed, or clime, or color; he was an ornament to Ireland; he conferred a dignity on human nature. Whether in the study, developing truths of science; in the senate, repelling the inroads of corruption; or at the great national tribunal of the state, advocating the cause of client nations, and denouncing the audacity of powerful crime, he was a prodigy of wondrous combination. Even in the very eccentricity of his errors, when he shot, like a comet from the boundaries of his orbit, the heart that trembled at the boldness, unconsciously bowed before the beauty of the aberration (*Loud applause.*) It is admitted however, even by his advocates, that it was upon points of privilege, or prerogative, or party, he ran counter to every argument, and rushed upon every principle:

"Born for the universe, he narrowed his mind, and to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

Is it not truly deplorable that the friends of Ireland will thus gratuitously expose themselves and their country! Yet, why should I accuse any protestant advocate, when, even amongst yourselves, men are to be found outstripping even your enemies in the race of hostility; creatures, who have all the inclination, but to whom Providence has denied the capability of mischief; a worthless, stunted, mongrel tribe, who, with the scourge at their heels, and the collar round their necks, yelp in the train of the more legitimate bloodhounds, who are hunting down the timorous remains of liberty that yet linger in our desolated country! I know not how to name them; they are called seceders, and moderates, and Orange papists, and natural leaders, and anglo Saxons; they have as many names as there are religions in England.

For my part, I never see one of those animals without thinking of a Frenchman who landed at Dover during the peace of Amiens. Monsieur was a good Catholic, and sought to return thanks to his God after the perils of his passage. He accordingly set out for the house of his devotion. The first religious house he came to was a receptacle for Quakers. You may be sure the spirit soon moved him away from Obadiah. In the next he found them all *jumping*, as if they intended to take Providence by storm. Here he was in great danger of conversion, and nothing but the plea of a constitutional gout saved poor Monsieur from being made a *juniper*. In the next house he found them all *shaking*. *Mon Dieu!* (said he) what a people this! there is no form of worship here that will not give a man his death. In the last conventicle I escaped the gout, and I can scarcely stand in this without the ague. I will make but one more experiment. He soon discovered that the new conventicle was a Church of England; it was easy to see it; one half of the congregation was asleep, and the other half-awake, for they had not attended to the preacher. Monsieur was exhausted; having failed to satisfy the appetite of his soul, he naturally turned his thoughts to the appetite of his stomach. He ordered several dishes for his dinner, and directed sauce, *a la Paris*, for each of them; John Bull cared little, and knew less of his Parisian cookery; he brought him up no sauce, but butter. Monsieur could not stand it. "Parbleu," says he, "I have lost mass; I have lost my dinner; if I remain amongst you I shall lose my senses. May famine seize you for a vile country. You have five hundred religions and only one sauce." (*This anecdote produced universal laughter.*)

Thus it is with our friends the seceders; with five hundred creeds, and five hundred titles, interest is the only sauce that will go down with them. In despite, however, of popes, or kings, or parliaments, or apostates, the final accomplishment of your efforts is indisputable. With power, and property, and population, rapidly in progress, any permanent impediment is almost a physical impossibility. The ocean is on its roll, and who shall stay it? He shall fall like Canute before its mighty wave, overwhelmed by the maj-

esty of the power he would have impeded. Men of Ireland, rally around your cause; it is the noblest cause that ever nerved an advocate; the cause of law, the cause of the constitution, the cause of freedom, the cause of your altars, your children, and your country. Unite then, and petition. Let the court frown and the conclave fulminate; but let every hill in Ireland echo with your answer; and be that simple answer, "GOD AND LIBERTY!"

## Foreign Intelligence.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

Arrived yesterday, the cartel ship Woodrop Sims, captain Jones, of Philadelphia, in 38 days from Plymouth, England, with about 250 Americans from Dartmoor.

We learn by this arrival that Mr. Gallatin left London on the 8th of July for Liverpool, at which port he intended to embark within a few days for the United States.

Com. Barney had arrived out with despatches from our government.

The U. States cartel ship Anaiostan had also arrived at a port near Plymouth.

It was reported that the U. States' frigate Congress, captain Morris, with Dr. Eustis and suite on board, had passed up the channel.

To the politeness of a respectable friend, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted for London dates, received by this arrival, to the 12th of July, and Paris dates to the 9th. Very important extracts will be found below.

The Duke of Wellington, and field marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army, entered Paris on the 7th July; Louis 18th, King of France, arrived at his capital on the 8th, and the arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th.

Of Bonaparte we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumour respecting him is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French frigate on the 2d of July.

The Provisional Government, or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers were dissolved, and the Ministers of Louis, who were in office on the 1st of March, were restored to their respective official functions.

It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a despatch dated June 29th, stated the British loss, in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17, and 18th, at 12 or 13,000. In a subsequent despatch he gives the following official returns, which makes their loss much less than his lordship had supposed.

*British killed, wounded and missing in the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June.*

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned officers 102; rank and file 1549; officers wounded 436; non-commissioned officers 533; rank and file 5123; officers missing 12; non-commissioned 17; rank and file 778. Grand total 8458.

The celebrated Mr. Whitbread, the leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, expired on the 6th of July, at his house on Dover Street. The Courier of the same day states, that his death was occasioned by apoplexy—but Bell's Weekly Messenger, of a subsequent date, ascribes it to an act of suicide, in a fit of insanity.

Com. Advertiser.

From the London Gazette—July 11.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 11.

A despatch, from which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field Marshal the duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst:

Paris, July 8, 18'5.

MY LORD—In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship a copy, in my despatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of Field Marshal Blucher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The King of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

LONDON, JULY 11

We yesterday received a complete series of the different Paris papers up to Friday last inclusive. The expiring faction after debating and wrangling to the last moment, have all dispersed, and the leaders of them have fled in different directions, some of them across the Loire with the retreating army; Carnot is, we believe, among the number. Others to different ports, particularly Rochefort, from which two frigates sailed on the 2d July, having on board some distinguished passengers; among these it is said are Bonaparte and Marshal Ney. Others have fled no man knows where.

We have since received the Paris papers of the 8th. They are of great importance. The King entered Paris on Saturday.

LONDON, JULY 12.

## PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

### THE PROPOGATION.

A few minutes after two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, attended by the Royal Suite, and being seated on the Throne, in his Royal Robes, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was despatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith to a great number, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the Bar.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I cannot close this Session of Parliament, without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition.

"At the commencement of the present Session, I entertained a confident hope, that the peace which I had concluded in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and unexampled calamity, the nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they have been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthen of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his Majesty's dominions.

"These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy of which no parallel can be found in history.

"The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Bonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies, from their legitimate sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other nations, as well as with the engagements to which the French nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the military resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe.

"Under such circumstances you will have seen with just pride and satisfaction the splendid success with which it has pleased divine providence to bless his Majesty's arms and those of his allies.

"Whilst the glorious and ever memorable victory obtained at Waterloo, by field marshal the duke of Wellington and prince Blucher, has added fresh laurels to the characters of these great commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this country, beyond all former example; it has, at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the war, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the city of Paris, and a large part of the kingdom of France in the military occupation of the allied armies.

"Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is, that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

"I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burdens which the great military exertions of the present campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expences of the former war, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness.

"You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms, at the opening of the campaign, has led to the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples to its ancient Sovereign, and to the delivery of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

"The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America, has been followed by a negotiation for the Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to both.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labors of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty which, as the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament.

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me, that I as-

cribe the success of my earnest endeavors for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session.

"In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; & they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such a manner as may best provide for the tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys amongst the nations of the world."

At the conclusion of the royal speech the lord chancellor having approached the throne, and received the Prince Regent's commands for the purpose, came forward and addressed both houses, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It is the will and pleasure of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next, to be then and there holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next."

### NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We are tired of the labor of translating new constitutions. We have now before us the fourth entirely new constitution of France since the commencement of our editorial duties, a period of 17 months. This document consists of 104 articles; instead of copying the whole, we give some of its leading features.

Chap. I contains a summary of the rights of French citizens. It guarantees an equality of civil and political rights and responsibilities; equal facility of admission to all civil and military appointments; equal liability to taxes; freedom of the person and security of property; freedom of the press from previous censure, reserving to government the right of punishing abuses; liberty of conscience in religious matters; the right of trial by jury; the right of being armed; the right of petitioning the government, and the validity of the sales of the national domains.

Chap. 2, relates to citizenship. Every man born in France, and who has resided there one year, having attained to 21 years of age, may enroll his name as a French citizen. A foreigner may become a citizen by six years residence or by six years service in the army, or by receiving the decoration of the legion of honor. The right of citizenship is lost by naturalization in a foreign country; by accepting of office or pension from a foreign government; by affiliation to any foreign community that admits distinctions of birth; and by being sentenced to infamous punishments. It is suspended by becoming bankrupt. A year's residence in a particular arrondissement is required for exercising there the right of citizenship, and by a year's absence the right is lost.

The old and new noblesse, as well as all feudal titles and denominations, are abolished.

The third chapter relates to the executive power. The government is declared monarchical and representative, being composed of a monarch, a house of peers, and a house of representatives. The person of the monarch is inviolable and sacred—he is supreme chief of the state, and appoints all officers, civil, judicial and military. The monarchical power is delegated hereditarily in the reigning family, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females and their descendants. The monarch is to take an oath to be faithful to the nation and to the law, and to maintain the constitution. The monarch's guard is to be taken from troops of the line, and he is not permitted to introduce foreign troops into the French territory. The civil list is to be fixed at a certain sum, at the commencement of every reign.

The monarch is not to grant a subsidy to a foreign state, even from the civil list, or to go out of France without the consent of the two houses. Neither the monarch nor the heir apparent is to command the army in person. The monarch has the power of pardoning, with such limitations as may be enacted by law. Declarations of war and treaties of peace are to be approved by the two houses, and treaties of commerce are to be deliberated upon like laws. The monarch cannot cede any portion of the French territory, or unite to France any conquered or ceded territory, without the consent of the two houses. Except in the palace of the monarch, and at public ceremonies, no citizens can claim any rank, privilege or prerogative.

The ministers are responsible for every act of government, for which reason every act or decree of the monarch is to be countersigned by the minister of the department to which it relates, before it receives the seal of the state. They are besides responsible for every act that can affect the public safety, the constitution, the interest of the public treasury, and the liberty of the

press, and of the conscience. The house of representatives are to be accusers, and the peers the judges, with discretionary power, to call to account commanders of armies. Ministers or their subordinate agents, likewise be prosecuted at the ordinary tribunals, by individuals for damages sustained from acts of their administration. There is to be a chancellor who presides in the house of peers, keeps the public seal, and promulgates the laws, in the name of the monarch.

Chap. 4 regulates the legislative powers. These are vested in the monarch, the house of peers, and house of representatives. The consent of each of the three branches is necessary for the enactment of a law. The monarch has the power of conking and proroguing the two houses, and of dissolving the house of representatives. They must meet once a year; if not convoked by their monarch, they meet of their own accord the 1st of November.

The peers are appointed by the monarch. Their number is unlimited. The dignity of a peer is hereditary in the male line. The princes of a reigning family are peers, take the seats at 18 years of age, and vote 21 years. Other peers take their seats at 21, and vote at 25. Every peer has a fixed revenue, founded on immovable and unalienable property, transmissible with the title.

The house of representatives is formed of members from the departments proportioned to their population, who are elected by deputies from the several arrondissements, in the departments. In these arrondissements or primary assemblies, every person who has the right of a citizen may vote.

There are many other details which cannot be important, unless, contrary to all probability, the constitution should go into permanent operation. It is a little remarkable, that neither the name of king or emperor, kingdom or empire, occurs in the whole instrument, nor any of the forms of legislature or government, peculiar under the Bourbon or Napoleon dynasty, named or alluded to in it.

### BONAPARTE IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

PARIS, JULY 28.

London papers are received to the 21st, in which the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon, and her arrival at Plymouth are stated. The London papers add, that it is impossible that any determination of the government in relation to this news could have been known at this period. The French paper adds, "that the most effective measures should be adopted, to put it out of his power ever again to trouble the world, and we agree in opinion with the English journalists, that to attain this point, it will not be sufficient to shut him up in the tower of London, or an old Scotch castle; he should be transported to a great distance from the continent of Europe, the island of St. Helena for example." We are firmly convinced that Bonaparte, by himself, will hereafter be no more than a cypher; but his name may, perhaps, excite unworthy hopes, and serve as a pretext for treasonable plots and insurrections, which may trouble France, and perhaps all Europe. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that his fate should be decided on one way or the other. Death to his supporters and adherents. This is the only means to put an end to the alarms and machinations of which he might become the object. His removal to an immense distance from Europe, is as imperiously demanded by policy as by humanity.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; at 4 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official letter by Lord Castlereagh from the Duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your Excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruisers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

Le Duc d'OTRANTO.

Bonaparte's letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of actions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I am come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most