



At Boston, great inconvenience has been experienced by the owners of vessels not belonging to that port, demanding payment of freight, &c. in specie in consequence, a general meeting of the merchants had been held; amongst other resolutions they agreed to pay freight of British merchandise only at par in the current bank notes of the City of Baltimore; that specie is not at present the current medium of that City.

**TRADE WITH FRANCE.**—The following is the substance of the project of the law respecting the new duties prepared under the direction of Count Vaublane, Minister of the Interior, assailed by the Ministers of the Board of Trade, &c.

**DUTIES REDUCED.**—Bark of Querciron, instead of 10 fr. to pay 10 fr. 100 kilograms.—Shamoa, 10 fr.—Ginger, instead of 20, to pay 20 fr.—Ipecacuanha, instead of 1200 fr. to pay 500 fr.—Rhubarb, instead of 800 fr. to pay 300 fr.—Cachou, instead of 600 fr. 300 fr.

**DUTIES AUGMENTED.**—Coffee—French Colonies, 60 fr.—Foreign, instead of 75 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Sugars, Raw, of the Colonies, instead of 40 fr. to pay 45 fr.—Foreign, instead of 80 fr. to pay 100 fr.—White, instead of 90 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Clayed of the Colonies, instead of 70 fr. to pay 80 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 100 fr.—White, instead of 95 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Refined prohibited.—Cocoa; Colonies, instead of 90 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 120 fr.—Pepper and Pimento; Colonies, instead of 90 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 120 fr.—Pineapples, Colonies, instead of 35 fr. the kilogram.—Foreign, instead of 40 fr. to pay 45 fr.—Cochineal, instead of 40 fr. to pay 45 fr.—Dying Woods, except Brazil, 5 fr.—French Colonies, instead of 40 fr. to pay 45 fr.—Cotton; Foreign, instead of 40 fr. to pay 50 fr.—Levants, instead of 40 fr. 30 fr.

All these new duties are on the importation of the articles by French ships. If imported in foreign ships, they are to pay 10 per cent. on the duties of 50 francs and under; 5 per cent. from 51 fr. to 150; and 3 per cent. from 151 fr. to 300; nothing additional on goods that pay more than 300 fr. The 10 per cent. additional on the former duties, which was to have been taken off on the 1st of January, is to be continued.

**DUTIES ON EXPORTATION.**—Fifty centimes for 100 kilograms, on coffee, cocoa, sugars of every kind, and molasses—1 fr. on pepper, pimento, gum, cochineal, cotton, indigo, rice, sulphur.—Free goods of cotton will obtain a bounty, on exportation, of 30 fr. the 100 kilograms.

A letter from Dartmouth says, that 28 of the French prisoners out of the 65 that were wrecked in the *Boissey* cartel on Sunday night, in Wighy Bay, were drowned, and many of the survivors were much cut and bruised.

The rumour in the highest Court circle now is, that a marriage is actually agreed on between the amiable Princess Charlotte and the Prince de Cobourg. This union has the perfect approbation of the Princess herself, and the Prince Regent has given his consent. It will have this important recommendation to the British People, that it betrays no connection with any of the principal Powers on the Continent, by which we might be involved in their disputes; and the English People have the proud feeling, that the presumptive heiress to the British Throne neither requires nor could obtain any aggrandisement, fortune or interest by marriage.

A Paris Paper says that the ex-director Barres did not sign the *acte additionnel*, and that therefore he is not in the list of those whom the Law on the Anarchy condemns to banishment.

We had the following in the Paris Paper *L'Astrolabe Français*, of the 8th instant:—"By letters from Porto Erratis, we learn, that an illustrious Lady arrived in that port in November last, on board an English vessel. After having announced that the only motive that induced her to come to the Island, was the desire to visit the house which had been occupied by the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, she landed with all her suite, and proceeded directly to the place of her pilgrimage, which she visited with a sort of religious attention and devotion, observing every thing in the minutest details, and particularly the Chamber of Bouaparte. Arriving in the saloon, she perceived his portrait, and stopping before it, she said, 'Napoleon, I salute thee; I have had, and shall preserve all my life, the greatest veneration for thee.' The illustrious stranger then passed into the billiard room, and some one having presented her the cue with which he used to play, she signified her desire to have it, and to include it in a box as a precious relic. The next day she returned and desired to dine at this habitation, where she passed the night. At her departure she appeared satisfied with all that she had seen, and very contented with her voyage."

On Friday a bill of indictment was found by the London Grand Jury against Mr. Launcelot Davidson, for wilful and corrupt perjury. It will be recollected, that he was one of the witnesses for the prosecution against Lord Cochrane, by whom the bill of indictment is preferred.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.**  
We received this morning some German Papers, and though what we are about to say may come rather unexpectedly upon our readers, we suspect that the German will very soon become of more importance and interest than the French Papers.—And we do thus early announce, that there is on the part of some of our Journalists, by whom employed we shall not yet inquire, a project to weaken the popularity and the character which this country has so deservedly acquired, and to render the internal situation of Prussia embarrassing and insecure.

Prussia is the great bulwark of the Continent, the bulwark upon which the balance mainly depends. It is of the greatest importance, that she should be rendered formidable in point of power, and there is no accession of strength which she can receive that we should not view with the highest approbation. But efforts are making to render her the

scene, and possibly the victim, of contending parties. The King, by his Ordinance of the 22d of May, had promised to establish a Representative Constitution, and efforts have been made to disturb the public mind and pave the way for political storms, during this passage from one Constitution to another. Among the Papers that attempt to agitate the public mind, we have for some time remarked a paper called the *Rhenish Mercury*—not conducted with much talent, unless bitterness deserve to be called talent, and ensure merit the praise of genius. In this paper (printed in one of the towns belonging to Prussia) we have long observed the most unmeasured invectives against Monarchs, Generals, and Statesmen—endeavouring to impair the glory of many of those who most distinguished themselves against Bouaparte—calumnies against our own hero, and a continued anxiety to render the peace with France unpopular, and to induce a belief that the interests of the People were not adequately consulted. Hence they are kept in a state of agitation, and the peace falls in producing the expected effect of restoring their minds to tranquillity and repose. But the efforts of these writers are chiefly directed towards Prussia, as if it were wished that she should be kept by internal agitation from consolidating her external strength and consideration. In one of the German Papers received this morning we find the following letter upon the subject:—

*Letter from the Lower Rhine, Dec. 17.*  
"The struggle of the parties in the Prussian States, in respect to the secret societies, and to whether they really exist or not, continues to be carried on by various writers with great fury. At length, on the 8th of this month, the great wrestler, the *Rhenish Mercury*, who had hitherto reserved his strength, entered the arena and has tried to overthrow those who suspect the union of virtue by a pre-tended letter from Berlin, in which he seeks to expose them to the people that they may be overwhelmed with Public contempt. The *Rhenish Mercury* is indeed a strange thing. It is a kind of literary *Ola Podrida*, in which one of the parties throws every thing that cannot be employed any where else; this is thus mixed with bitter expressions towards Monarchs, venerated Princes, Statesmen, Generals, and private persons, and so thrown to the greedy crowd. Above all, the defects of the late Treaty of peace, the distress and danger with which it threatens us, and the supposition of the Ministers who concluded it, are asserted, that anxiety and fear of future evils may fill the credulous souls among its readers, so that they may never enjoy repose and freedom from care."

Another effort of some of these German Papers is, to render the intentions of Great Britain suspected, and to make us objects of jealousy to Austria, Turkey, and to Russia. It is hinted, that our possession of the Ionian Islands will annihilate all the consideration which the possession of Venice might give to Austria; that we are now Turkey as to be able to send an army at a very short notice into the Dardanelles; that we have in view the seizing of Greece, &c. The following observations upon this subject are extracted from another of the German Papers that arrived this morning:—

"The century which saw Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, and Pizzizza, cease to be independent States, has presented us for the second time with a Republic of the Ionian Islands. This time, as the first, Russia comes forward as the father of the child; but now England takes upon herself the guardianship, and it will hardly slip out of her hands.—Corfu is indeed a sterile rock, but in strength it hardly yields to the impregnable Malta; and Cephalonia and Zante yield in abundance the finest fruits of the South."

Besides this, the opposite coast, the native country of Pyrrhus and Castrol, is inhabited by the boldest and most warlike people of the East of Europe. Three England will recruit her armies, if the market in Germany should become too limited. From this point she can act with energy, if at some future time a neighbour should have a mind to transplant into Greece the benefits of our civilization, our financial systems, and our coarctations."

In a few days sail from Corfu an English fleet may be before the Dardanelles, and a co-operating army requires at most 14 days to cross Mount Haemus. Considerations of this kind have probably induced Austria to recognise the new Republic; for it certainly has not escaped her Counsellors, that the Sovereignty of the Adriatic is transferred from Venice to Corfu, and that few armed boats suffice to ruin the whole commerce of the *Littorale*. These are islands on the coast of Albania, Lradia, and the Morea, about 45 (Germans) square miles, and 200,000 inhabitants. They are—1. Corfu, by far the largest; 2. Pazo; 3. Santa Maura; 4. Cephalonia; 5. Ithaca (the ancient Ithaca); 6. Zante; 7. Cerigo.

From the end of the 14th Century to the Treaty of Campo Formio (17th Oct. 1797), they belonged to the Republic of Venice, which treated, like a cruel step-mother, these countries, formerly a part of Greece. To the year 1799 they were conquered by the Russians and Turks, and formed into an independent State, under the title of Republic of the Seven Islands. But they soon fell into the hands of the French, to which they remained till the fall of Bouaparte, when the Treaty of Paris has at last determined their fate. For the future happiness, for the natural and moral improvements of the islands, extraordinary advances may be expected, and encourage the unhappy slaves, sighing under the Turkish yoke, at length to rise to the dignity of men. It almost seems as if the High Allies had expressly contrived this arrangement to bring about the resurrection of Greece."

Another Dutch Mail arrived last night, by which we are informed, in a letter from Brussels of the 8th, that the Prussians have greatly strengthened the garrisons of Saar Louis, Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Sedan, and Rocroy, and have several corps in cantonments round these places. They write from Lisle, that the formation of the department legions (but a stand in many French departments, principally on account of the difficulty of finding soldiers whose good spirit is to be depended upon). The same accounts state, that the trial of the Governor of Conde is delayed for some days, on account of a fresh complaint adduced against him.

Accounts from Spain relate the *sublime* judiciary proceedings of "the beloved Ferdinand" as Grand Judge, of which our Readers have already had some account. It now appears, that the summary procedure against the Patriots arose from a wish to have the Court freed from all these disagreeable objects before the arrival of his intended bride, that the fetes and rejoicings on the happy occasion might not be damped by the recollections which their presence might excite.

The newly appointed Ambassador from Louis XVIII. the Marquis de Osmond, is arrived in London.

A Petition to the Lords of the Treasury, praying them to suspend the collection of the Property Tax until the meeting of Parliament, and expressing a hope that Parliament will then adopt measures for the abolition of the assessments under schedule B. of that Act, has been numerously signed in the county of Berks, and will be presented early in the ensuing week.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.**  
The only piece of information worthy of notice which we have to-day from France is one of some interest, as well to individuals as the national character. It is said to be communicated through an official channel. The statement is, that Ministers have received despatches from Paris, informing them of the arrest, by the French Minister of Police, of Sir Robert Wilson, well known for his *History of the Campaigns in Egypt*; Captain Hutchinson, of the Guards, a relation of Lord Donoughmore; and Mr. Bruce, eldest son of Crawford Bruce, Esq. the banker. These three Gentlemen are charged with having assisted in the escape of Lavalette, and have been thrown into the military prison of the Abbaye. Our Minister, Sir C. Stewart, as soon as he heard of their arrest, demanded their immediate enlargement, which was refused, on the plea that these Gentlemen had procured a passport for an English Officer two or three days before, and that they travelled with M. Lavalette all the way to Mons, introduced him under the passport they had obtained to the English military post, procured there to be counter-signed, and passed him on; after which they returned to Paris. This is the report said to have been made to the English Ambassador, and which he has transmitted to Ministers, that he may receive their further instructions how to act; its truth remains to be established, and the evidence which the French Minister of Police may employ for that purpose, cannot be received with too much caution. In a city so distracted by bad passions, so full of intrigue, and where the predominant party, the fanatics, and the ultra royalists, are putting for victims and vengeance, a story of this kind is precisely a result that might be expected; and who so natural to choose for actors in the scene, as the natives of a country that so freely scans, and by its moral influence restrains their actions? It will be also observed in the private accounts from Paris, that great agitation prevails in that city, and threatens a new political explosion. New allusions and watch-words, plots and counterplots, spread terror and alarm through society, and the Government, distrustful its own strength, acknowledges that the presence of British troops is still necessary for its security.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of the 14th inst. The *Gazette Officielle* contains the Law of Amnesty as agreed to by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King, the articles of which we have already given. Some of those who voted in the Convention for the death of Louis XVI. constituting the Regicides excepted from the Amnesty, and sentenced by it to be banished forever from France, it seems claim to be exempted from that punishment, on the ground, that they only voted for the death of the Monarch conditionally, and are therefore not in the same situation as those who voted absolutely, without any condition. This may afford a question as to whether they are to be included in the term Regicides. Others claim to be exempted on the ground that they did not sign the *acte additionnel*, or accept any office under Bouaparte. To these of course the article will not apply. To how many it will ultimately be found applicable does not at present appear; a Committee, however, has been appointed to ascertain who are the persons implicated, the vagueness of the article itself leaving it wholly to the construction that may be put on it to determine who the parties are that it includes—another proof of its gross injustice, after all these persons had been actively pardoned by the King, and some of them elected by his Majesty in confidential and official situations. Notwithstanding the satisfaction expressed in the King's Ordinance respecting the transactions at Nismes, we do not see as late as the night between the 1st and 2d instant, M. Perms, a Professor of the College of Alais, was assassinated, and as usual the assassin had not been discovered. Some differences are said to have arisen between Austria and Bavaria respecting territorial arrangements.

We have received letters from Cadix, dated 18th December, which, referring to accounts just arrived from Vera Cruz, mention, that in all the Mexican

Provinces the revolution had acquired a great consistency, and the independence was daily consolidating. Numbers of Europeans were emigrating from Vera Cruz, some had arrived in Cadix, and all agree that, under the debilitated state of Spain, and in consequence of the succours recently obtained from New Orleans, New Spain cannot fail shortly to be in the entire possession of the Independents.

It will be seen, by the following letter from Buenos Aires, that a new war seems likely soon to break out in India. Letters from Bombay, of the 14th September, state, that all the Officers are ordered to join their respective regiments. Much surprise has arisen, and war is there generally expected. We hoped to have found room to-day for another article, which throws light on the following letter; but we are obliged to defer it till to-morrow.

**BOMBAY, JUNE 20, 1815.**—The political state of this country is so recent beyond all our comprehension, I suppose you must have been astonished to hear that we were involved in war in this country just when it was finished in Europe. It would be superfluous to say any thing on that subject, as the public accounts of the progress of it are more accurate than I can pretend to be; but the immense preparations made, and still making, astonish every one. Surely something of much greater magnitude must be in contemplation than the reduction of Nepal.

The Madras army, notwithstanding the assertions in the newspapers to the contrary, are still in the field. I saw a letter yesterday, dated June 4, from an Officer of high rank in the Madras army, whom he says they are to employ on a high ground, near Akoula, where they are to remain during the rains. The Bombay army are gone to Java, which I believe is about 150 miles from Akoula. The two armies amount to about 30,000 men.

Six regular Battalions have been added to the Army in Bengal 6,000  
The Grenadier Companies, viz.—5 belonging to each of the Battalions, have been formed into Grenadier Battalions and three Grenadier Companies replaced in the Battalions by Recruits 10,000  
10 Men have been added to each Company of 54 Battalions of 10 Companies each 5,400  
150 Men have been added to each of the eight Regiments of Native Cavalry 1,200  
400 Men have been added to the Native Artillery 400  
Four Provincial Battalions have been raised 4,000  
Increase of Men 27,000  
Besides from 15,000 to 20,000 Irregulars are taken into pay

What force is to be employed I am at a loss to conjecture, unless it be to subjugate the Marhatta States, or rather the obliging them to receive a subsidiary force. Their Pindars have been robbing, murdering, and burning, all that came in their way, for the last five years, in our provinces. It therefore becomes necessary to take steps to prevent such practices in future, and the only way to make these petty Princes responsible, as it is not possible for regular troops to follow them, at the time of the year they make their appearance, generally in the hot winds. We heard of their depredations near Sager, in Baudichaud, a few days since.

The country lately taken from the Goorkas is reported to be a very fine climate, and abounding with many articles of produce, the same as in Europe. In a letter received here lately from Almora, it was stated, the weather was so cold the latter end of May, that they could march only one hour of the day, without inconvenience, with their European clothing on; while we are sitting with the thermometer from 100 to 120.

We received this morning New York Papers to the 17th ultimo; the following is an extract:—  
From the *National Intelligencer* of the 14th Dec.—  
From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business (which is always transacted with closed doors), a very general impression prevails, that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. If ratified, it will of course be made public."

The Paper of the 16th mentions a report, brought to the United States from Malaga, that the Dey of Algiers had been beheaded on account of the Treaty concluded with America.

A dreadful gale of wind commenced at Jerusalem on the 18. Oct. and lasted 48 hours; during which the town was nearly destroyed, and many vessels in port either lost or severely damaged. Among the vessels injured were—the big Industry, M. Quinn, of Baltimore, which went ashore and bulged; and the schooner Gleazer, of Baltimore, bound to Porto Rico, dismasted off Cape Nicola; lost the supercargo and one seaman. A fort at Cape Fancos was entirely demolished by the gale.

We hear that Lieut.-General M'chay Gordon, from the York Chasseurs, is to have the 16th Foot; and that Major-General Park is to have the York Chasseurs.

The following are understood to be the Regiments to be reduced within the course of the year:—  
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, Royal Veteran Battalions; 1st, 2d, and 3d, Garrison Battalions; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canadian, Olegant, and New Brunswick, Volunteers; Foreign Corps; the Meuron's York Light Infantry Volunteers, and Carriac Rangers.

The Regiments of Cavalry remaining in France are to be kept up to the high establishment of nine troops; the other Regiments are to retain eight troops respectively.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general Order, dated the 15th instant, by which the present Recruiting Regulations for the Army have been cancelled, and those adopted for May, 1814, re-established.

His Majesty's ship *Garland* arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from the Mediterranean, and brings the intelligence of the return of his Excellency Sir T. Maitland to Malta, from his Tunisian expedition, having, we are told, fully attained the object of his voyage thither. The *Garland* left Malta about the 16th ult.

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His Majesty's ship *Garland* arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from the Mediterranean, and brings the intelligence of the return of his Excellency Sir T. Maitland to Malta, from his Tunisian expedition, having, we are told, fully attained the object of his voyage thither. The *Garland* left Malta about the 16th ult.

We received this morning New York Papers to the 17th ultimo; the following is an extract:—  
From the *National Intelligencer* of the 14th Dec.—  
From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business (which is always transacted with closed doors), a very general impression prevails, that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. If ratified, it will of course be made public."

The Paper of the 16th mentions a report, brought to the United States from Malaga, that the Dey of Algiers had been beheaded on account of the Treaty concluded with America.

A dreadful gale of wind commenced at Jerusalem on the 18. Oct. and lasted 48 hours; during which the town was nearly destroyed, and many vessels in port either lost or severely damaged. Among the vessels injured were—the big Industry, M. Quinn, of Baltimore, which went ashore and bulged; and the schooner Gleazer, of Baltimore, bound to Porto Rico, dismasted off Cape Nicola; lost the supercargo and one seaman. A fort at Cape Fancos was entirely demolished by the gale.

We hear that Lieut.-General M'chay Gordon, from the York Chasseurs, is to have the 16th Foot; and that Major-General Park is to have the York Chasseurs.

The following are understood to be the Regiments to be reduced within the course of the year:—  
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, Royal Veteran Battalions; 1st, 2d, and 3d, Garrison Battalions; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canadian, Olegant, and New Brunswick, Volunteers; Foreign Corps; the Meuron's York Light Infantry Volunteers, and Carriac Rangers.

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