

GENERAL LEFFRE DESNOUETTES.

In noticing the melancholy destiny of the sufferers in the ship Albatross, which, we have seen, was wrecked some time ago on the Irish coast, a late number of the New York National Gazette gives the following interesting particulars respecting General Leffre Desnouettes, who unfortunately perished on that occasion:—

During a long series of years he had been in the field, fighting in the most gallant manner, and escaped to perish at last in this catastrophe, when his mind was perhaps, less than at any other period of his life, reconciled to the stroke of fate. His situation was every way peculiar. It is well known that he had been one of the favourite and most distinguished of Napoleon's military commanders—that he took part in the combination against Louis XVIII. on the landing of his old commander from the island of Elba; joined the latter with healing enthusiasm in his last campaign; and, being finally prescribed by the royal government, took refuge as an exile in the United States. Here his military reputation, intelligence, and manly, unexceptionable deportment rendered him an object of general esteem and attention. To escape, as he used to remark, pity and curiosity, to counteract memory, and to gratify the natural activity of his mind, he retired to the French camp in Alabama, where he laboured in the field under a burning sun, with a reckless exertion which proved very injurious to his health and strength. His wife, an amiable and accomplished woman, remained behind in France, to watch over her interests there. He himself, after having begun his agricultural toil, was quitted until his final departure, except to visit Washington on business connected with his affairs as a planter. Fatigue and chagrin created at length in his mind an insupportable disgust with his situation, and he resolved at all hazards to return to his native country. He addressed a petition to Louis XVIII. praying to be allowed to go to the aid of his wife, and to die if his judges so decided, and declaring that he did not mean to attempt a defence before any tribunal. The strain of his very brief petition was such as became the trusted spirit of an honest soldier, incapable of an object or a whining supplication. He claimed, as a respectful subject, to be suffered to re-enter his country and visit his family, leaving his ultimate fate to the justice of the King. The French Ambassador in this country, Mr. Hyde de Neuville, not only forwarded his application to the ministry at Paris, but acceded to it in two letters of his own, one addressed to them, and the other directly to the King, in which he urged in the strongest terms the general merits of the exile, and bore testimony to the propriety of his department in the United States. The warm and liberal representations of Mr. de Neuville, and the instances of the General's wife at Paris, prevailed with the Government so far as it invited him to proceed to the Netherlands, there to await a speedy compliance with all his wishes, and instructed the Ministry of France in that country to give him the kindest welcome and the fullest protection. He availed himself as soon as possible of this indulgence, and was on his way to Holland by Liverpool, confident of soon being identified for all the sufferings of his exile, in a tranquil existence in the bosom of his country and family, when he found a watery grave on the Irish coast.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, AUG. 18.—A prosecution is going on against M. Lepage, the editor of a Parisian publication, called the Courrier des Spectacles, for inserting in his work, which, though periodical, is not a newspaper, articles relative to politics. The charge is, that he has published disguised politics and direct politics.

Among the articles of the former kind, exhibited in the act of accusation, are the two following:—

THE OLD CLOTHES SHOP.—An officer, covered with honourable scars, in the deepest distress. He looks to his clothes for a last resource. His condition announces, under what glorious circumstances they covered their unfortunate owner; but that is no recommendation to an old clothes man. As to his sword, the veteran warrior transmits it, he quotes it, but will not sell it. The blade is bright, though stained with the blood of the enemy. This veteran is in poverty, but perhaps if his sword had been dipped in French blood...

THE CANVASSED BOOTMAKER.—A bootmaker, who wish to be an elector, but who was not valued high enough, caused an additional window to be made in his apartments. As soon as he was qualified, his vote was solicited on the one hand by the constitutional candidate, and on the other by the opposite candidate; and he found himself in danger of losing the business of all the persons of the party with which he did not vote. In this difficulty he consulted his wife, who is a shrewd Normand. She cast upon the business received from both sides, and found that he had 150 constitutional customers, and only 20 of the ultra party. She farther remarked that the Constitutionalists being young, in the full possession of their faculties, active, industrious, and adherent to the cultivation of the soil, were by far the most boot, even with a single pair, while they have had the misfortune to lose the other, which has occurred to a considerable number of them, while their adversaries have almost all arrived at the age of decrepitude. Hence she concluded that her husband must vote with the Liberals.

AMERICAN TREATMENT OF DRUNKARDS.—We extract the following article from a New York Paper of the 16th ult.:—By an Act passed March 16, 1821, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Chancery to exercise its jurisdiction in regard to the estates of persons who shall be incapable of conducting their own affairs, in consequence of habitual drunkenness, similar to the jurisdiction exercised by that Court in regard to the estates of lunatics. A commission in the nature of a writ de lunatic inquirendis, which was executed at the Fulton Hotel on Thursday last, was probably the first proceeding which has been under the above Act. It was directed to Peter A. Jay, Dr. D. Hosack, Dr. Ackerly, S. S. Gardner, and Henry Post, jun. commanding them to inquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men, whether J. H. was incapable of conducting his own affairs in consequence of habitual drunkenness, and if so, then to inquire concerning his estate, &c. The jury having been sworn and charged by the presiding commissioner, Mr. Decker, solicitor for the petitioner, called several witnesses. Mr. H. attended in person, and examined some of the witnesses, but his appearance and manner were strong testimony against him. It appeared that he was a gambler, that he had accumulated a handsome fortune, which he was now wasting. His family has applied to the Chancellor for this commission, as the only means of saving him from ruin. The testimony being of the strongest kind, the jury, without any hesitation, signed an inquisition, finding him incapable of conducting his own affairs, by reason of habitual drunkenness. A committee will now be appointed to take charge of his estate, and his own acts in relation to it will be void.

MRS. SARAH BOND.

About twelve months since we announced the death of this eccentric woman, at her residence, Cambridge-street, leaving great wealth, which was to go to King George the Fourth, if no relative could be found to claim it. Since her death, vestry and parish clerks, headless, sextons, country school-masters, and a Legion holding various official situations about cathedrals, churches, or chapels, have been employed in searching out her property, but all to no effect. The publicity the circumstance obtained through the medium of the Newspapers, has caused some ludicrous scenes in the neighbourhood of her late residence, where travellers have arrived from all parts of the country to claim a relationship.

Last week a man and his son, a youth about 16, arrived from Sun Island, from whence they had been asked; he said his name was Bond; he was sure she was his sister, and he would not quit London without the money; however, upon an investigation, he could produce no other authority than being of the same name; he was therefore compelled to retrace his steps almost penniless.

The week previous, a recently dressed elderly maiden female made her appearance; she had just arrived under the stage from the curio-shop of Carmarthen; her story was, that about 50 years ago her sister left her, and had proceeded to London to seek her fortune; they had never corresponded, but from the name and description of the deceased, she had no doubt but she was her sister, and that the money belonged to her; it had cost her nearly all the cash she could bring to come from Wales, fully satisfied with being amply repaid for her trouble. She met with the same fate as the preceding applicant.

The next claimant was a Jack-tar, who had just returned from the West Indies, where he had been moored, he said, thirty-five years; one was left two sisters behind him named Bond; one was remarkable for the eccentricity of her manners, particularly her love for money; and he declared that he had been an eye-witness to her frequently making a meal off of her relationship, and insisted upon entering a caveat against the claim of King George the Fourth; but being convinced that his Majesty at present appeared to be in the legal claimant, he swore he would in no way see his Royal Master, and as he had no objection to dividing the money between them. It is impossible to enumerate the number of all persons that have put in their claims from quarters of the world, but the King's Proctor stands first in the Prerogative Court, and nothing has yet transpired to affect his right in behalf of his Majesty. The but where she died has been sent up till within the last week, when a bill was placed in the window, that it was to be left; however, so anxious were some persons to get possession, that the notice was taken down in 24 hours, no doubt under the impression that some boards were yet undiscovered?

THE POPE AND HIS COURT.

The reports of the illness, and even the death of the Pope, and the certainty that this can be no very distant event, have revived, it is said, with more than usual keenness, the political and ecclesiastical intrigues with which that prize is sought. Austria naturally seeks to confirm and extend her dominion in Italy, by the appointment of a Pope in her interest, and one of the Archbishops who is a Cardinal is spoken of as the probable successor.

According to the Roman Court Calendar of this year, the Pope is 80 years old, and has reigned 22 years; the number of living Cardinals is 44, of whom only two were created by the late Pope Pius VI.; the number of vacant Hats in the Sacred College is 23, of which three are in petto. Since the election of Pope Pius VII. 83 Cardinals have died, and he has yet created only 82.—The number of Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, scattered over the Christian world amounts to 558, exclusive of those in partitioned infidelity. In Rome, 26 of the Cardinals consist of Prelates and religious of the assembled congregations, who are employed partly in State and partly in religious affairs.

EMIGRATION.

(From the Buffalo Journal of July 16.)—A company of English emigrants, consisting of about 30 souls, arrived here last week, from Quebec, on their way to join the English colony planted by Mr. Bibeck, in Illinois. They have with them young cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. which they have brought with them from England. The whole company is in good health and high spirits. These people came out as emigrants to the Canada; and by landing at Quebec, have helped to swell the lists of emigrants to that country, that have been published from time to time in that country. Hundreds had their way across Lake Ontario to the United States, every year, in the same manner, while honest John Bull supplies them snugly quartered in his American Dominions.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENCE.—It is matter of historical record, that the Irish People sent 200,000 livres as a contribution towards the distressed Londoners, at the memorable year of the great fire. Many nations contributed to the relief of the sufferers by the great Earthquake of Lisbon. The English Parliament voted £100,000 and the London merchants sent many vessels laden with provisions and clothing.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

(From a late American Paper.)—Daniel Noall, an ingenious mechanic, residing in Rowless Township, Bucks County, has constructed a Press on a plan different from those in use; and so confident is he that it will do good work, that he has sent on a specification to Washington City, with a view to obtain a patent. A sheet printed on both sides, by his model Press, has been sent to this office for examination. The impression is fair, and appears to have been made by a machine having sufficient power; it may be examined by those having curiosity on this subject. The following description is from the pen of Mr. Noall:—

EMERALD MINER—I take the liberty of sending thee a sheet of paper printed on the Vertical Press. This will precisely on examining it some defects, which were owing to the bed and platen being of wood, and not strong enough to resist the power applied. I made the machine in a rough manner, merely to test the principle (not with the expectation of its doing good work); and on that it fully answers my expectations. My intention is now to make one to do its work well, the beds and platen of which will be of cast iron; the principle admits of presses being made single or double; the single to print on one side at a time, the other to print on two at a time; that one single will be for job work only—small, simple, and cheap, and when not at work with, can be set aside out of the way. The large one is more complex—composed of two beds and two platens, ranged in a line with each other, and must have two forms on at the same time, that while one form is making the first impression on a sheet, the other is finishing the one that immediately preceded it; the person working this press puts the paper on, the press turns it, and when printed on both sides lays it snug off. My object in planning this press has been to gain time, the operations being only to put the paper on, cause the bed and types to form a quarter of a circle, give the lever a pull, and you have a sheet printed on both sides.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—By an Act passed in this last Session of Parliament, viz. 3 Geo. IV. ch. 110, all and every of his Majesty's subjects are forbidden to hoist, carry, or wear, on board any private ship, vessel, or boat, whatever, the Union Jack, or any pendant or colours usually worn by his Majesty's ships, or any jack, flag, pendant, or colours, whatever, made in imitation of, or resembling, those of his Majesty; and every person offending against such interdiction is liable to a penalty of £500, to be recovered, with costs of suit, either in the High Court of Admiralty, or in any of his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench or Exchequer. And it further authorises any Officer of his Majesty's Navy, Customs, or Excise, to enter on board any ship, vessel, or boat, hoisting, wearing, or carrying any such jack, flag, ensign, pendant, or colours, contrary to law, and seize and take away the same, and the same thereon to be forfeited. The ensign and colours allowed to be worn by merchant ships, private vessels, and boats, are described in his late Majesty's Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 1st of January, 1803, now extant.

PROTECTION OF THE LANDED INTEREST.

It is fitting that all landed proprietors on the sea coast should be informed that an inquisitorial examination of the rights of frontage is now proceeding on the part of the Crown, on the coast of this Kingdom, and that a very considerable number of persons, by whose families the right of frontage has been exercised in Lincolnshire, for more than a century past, have been actually engaged in defending it, at the late Assizes held at D-ty.

The expenses of the actions, won or lost, since the Crown pays no costs, cannot amount to a less sum than two thousand pounds, and the value of the fee-simple of a thousand acres of unimproved land. We can hardly think that this is the time for such a merciless invasion of private property, or that those who, by their capital and industry, have added so much to the tillage land of England, are not deserving of a better recompense; it would seem, however, that the Government, after having snatched out the piece of the orange, will not be contented unless they have the rind.—London Paper.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—In consequence of information communicated to Lieut. Dillon Messy, of his Majesty's 37th Regiment, quartered in Quebec, that Officer has arrested there a man of the name of Oliver Fitzgerald, against whom there is a charge of murder, being concerned as a principal in the destruction of the late Major Henry, of Mount Henry, and other officers of a similar nature. He sailed from this port in the month of June last, in a vessel which took out a number of passengers, among whom was a Palatine of the name of Brittain, and who, on the passage, discovered the cause of Fitzgerald's emigration, which, on landing, he communicated to Mr. Messy, who lost no time in securing the culprit. It appears he also assumed the names of Neville and Naughton—the latter he entered on the ship's books, on taking his passage. Mr. Messy is son of William Messy, Esq. of Glenville, in this County.—Limerick Chronicle.

WATERFORD.—Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRY, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

THE KING'S OBLIGATION.

From the Edinburgh Daily Chronicle of the 27th ult.—THE REGALIA.—On Saturday last, the regalia of Scotland were carried from Holywood Palace and deposited in the crown room of the Castle. The procession moved in the following order:—

Sole Procession.—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord High Constable, mounted. The Duke of Buccleugh, mounted. Part of Marshall's Guard of Highland Gentlemen. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Division of the Regalia. Sole Procession.—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord High Constable, mounted. The Duke of Buccleugh, mounted. Part of Marshall's Guard of Highland Gentlemen. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Division of the Regalia. Sole Procession.—The Duke of Hamilton, Lord High Constable, mounted. The Duke of Buccleugh, mounted. Part of Marshall's Guard of Highland Gentlemen. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Part of the Guard of the Regalia. Division of the Regalia.

On Saturday, according to arrangements formerly announced, a splendid banquet was given to His Majesty in the Parliament House, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city. The room, of most magnificent dimensions, was fitted up for the occasion, and was splendidly decorated for its first festive roof, was splendidly fitted up on this memorable occasion. At the upper end, where His Majesty was seated, was placed a chair of state, with a splendid canopy of crimson velvet; above were the royal arms, and underneath the letters G. R. tastefully circled with a gold wreath. The wall opposite was ornamented with the city arms. The large Gothic windows on the west side were hung with crimson curtains, which softened the antique grandeur of the room with an air of modern magnificence, and on the opposite side, at the doors and recesses, where the outer house judges usually hold their sittings, crimson moorish drapery was tastefully disposed. The room was lighted with three large magnificent crystal lustres running along, with three smaller lustres on each side; and at the end where His Majesty was seated were hung four other gilded lustres. There was a profusion of lights on the table.—The guests might amount, as nearly as we could estimate, to about 300, including all the nobility and gentlemen of distinction at present in Edinburgh, and other functionaries of the crown—the principal military and naval officers—the magistrates, clergy, and professors. They were all in full dress. The noblemen and gentlemen were habited in their official robes; and the officers, naval or military, wore their respective uniforms, with their various orders and decorations. The aspect of the company was striking and magnificent; comprising, as it did, with the Sovereign at its head, surrounded with the most distinguished functionaries of the land, bearing in their several departments the badge of his authority, and intermingled with military officers and churchmen, the whole still in splendour of the state. They were disposed along the room in three long tables, at the head of which was a table in the form of a crescent for his Majesty, elevated three steps above the general level of the room. The vacant space between it and the other tables was covered with scarlet cloth.

His Majesty entered the room at about half-past six o'clock, the band playing up "God save the King"; and the company standing up to receive him. He was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, and was conducted to his chair of state by the Lord Provost, who sat on his right hand, and next to him the Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Frederick, Right Hon. W. Dundas, Sir W. Rae, Lord Advocate, the Duke of Devon, and Lord E. Goughingham. On his left were the Earl of Errol, the Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Morton, Lord of Session, Lord President of the Court of Session, Lord Justice Clerk, Sir J. P. Balfour, Sir Thomas Balfour, Marquis Graham, and Lord Cathcart. Principal Baird officiated as chaplain.

After dinner, water was brought to his Majesty in a silver basin by Mr. H. Wilson Crawford, of Breachard and Crawfordland, who claims this privilege in right of the charter of his estate. In offering the basin, he knelt down to his Majesty, who acknowledged this service with his usual affability and grace. In this service Masters Charles and Walter Scott, the one a son and the other a nephew of Sir Walter, attended as pages.

After dinner, "Non Nobis Domine" was sung, when the Lord Provost rose and said, "I have the honour of proposing the health of his Majesty, who has this day honoured us with his presence, thereby conferring a signal mark of favour on his good town of Edinburgh, which will never, never be obliterated from the memory of the present generation."

The toast was drunk with three times three; and the hall rung with the most enthusiastic plaudits. Song—"God save the King."

The toast was immediately announced by a flight of two rockets from the Parliament Square, followed almost instantly by the thunder of royal salute from the Castle, Calton-hill, Salisbury Crags, and his Majesty's yacht in Leith Roads.

His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms—"My Lord Provost, my Lords and Gentlemen—I am impossible for me to express my feelings on the present occasion; and I should feel ashamed of myself were I not to consider this to be one of the proudest days of my life. I return you my warmest thanks for your kindness this day, and for the very flattering attention I have experienced from the citizens of Edinburgh ever since my arrival in Scotland. I shall ever remember my reception among you, and say with truth, with fervour, and with sincerity, that I want words adequately to express my feelings."

"The Duke of York and the army," and "The Duke of Clarence and the navy," were given with three times three in succession, the band playing the "Duke of York's March" and "Rule Britannia!"

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