

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, JULY 18.

We observe that one of Louis's ordinances enumerates all the departments of France as they existed at the treaty of Paris—as if France were to be permitted to remain in point of territory as she was then, and as if it were not (at least we hope it is) the intention of the allies to sever from France the northern line of fortresses, together with those departments comprised in the provinces of Lorraine and Alsace.—Indeed France would be too strong if ascending from the mouth of the Somme we were to draw, as the limits of her territory, a line through Amiens to Laon and Chalons on the Marne, and descending from Chalons through Chaumont to Chalons on the Soane, proceed due south to the mouths of the Rhone.

Lord Castlereagh is president of the commission appointed to regulate & collect requisitions for the subsistence of the allied armies. We hope the powers of this commission extend to levying contributions in money also.—Blucher, we are happy to see, is continuing his system. A contribution has been levied upon the district of Fontainebleau. It tends to make the French feel part of the miseries which it has inflicted upon other nations.

We are happy to find that the Emperor of Russia has named one of his officers to be governor of Lorraine.—This is symptomatic, we trust, of the separation of that as well as other provinces from France. We should be glad to see Austria appoint a governor of Alsace.

Three great acts of justice are expected from the hands of the allied sovereigns; or the blood and treasures of their subjects will have been wasted in vain.

1. The punishment of Bonaparte.
2. The payment by France of all the expenses of the war, together with the surrender of all the works of art and science which she has pillaged from other countries; and

3. The diminution of her territorial power to such a point as shall render it impracticable for her to carry into effect those designs which she has, and always will have at heart, of attacking the independence and security of other nations.

Of Bonaparte.—It is very true, that on Bonaparte's landing in France, his most christian majesty immediately issued a proclamation, denouncing him as a rebel and a traitor, and inviting his subjects to assist in his apprehension. That, however, was a measure hastily adopted upon the first intimation of a sudden and unexpected event, and it would seem that his majesty has since altered his opinion of the political relations subsisting between them. As we continue to regard Bonaparte with all his offences upon his head, as an independent sovereign, recognized by the allied powers, and as such, owing to none of them duty or allegiance.—By his surrender to the Bellerophon, he has placed himself in the situation of a prisoner of war, in the hands of the British government, and that it is with it, and not with the king of France, his fate must rest. Indeed, his majesty could not ask a more fatal favor than the possession of his person. His majesty could not pardon, and dare he punish him? The slightest insult to his person would hurt the spirit of the army, and perhaps the pride of the French nation.

PROSCRIPTION.

A Decree issued by Louis 18th, on the 26th July, singles out for example the following general officers, accused of treason against the king before the 23d of March, &c.

Ney, Labedoyere the two brothers, L'Allemand, Droue, d'Erlon, Lefebvre, Desnouettes, Ameilh, Brayer, Gilly, Monton, Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debeille, Bertrand, Drouot, Lambrone, Lavalette, Rovigo.

2. The individuals whose names follow, viz: Soult, Aix, Excelmans, Basano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurthe, Mehee, Fressinet, Thibeaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, (general) Lobau, Harel, Piro, Barrere, Arnault, Pommercuil, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Arrighin (de Padua), Dejeanion, Garrau, Real, Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin de Donai, Durbach, Dirat, Deferment, Bory Saint Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Melinet, Hüllin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin Janson eldest son, Le Lorgne, Dideville, shall depart within three days from the city of Paris, and retire into the interior of France, to such places as our minister of the general police shall point out for them; where they shall remain under surveillance, until the chambers shall decide on their case whether they ought to leave the kingdom, or be delivered up for the prosecution of the tribunals.

By a second decree, the following peers are struck from the peerage:

The Marshals Dukes of Dantzick, Elchingen, Albufera, Corneigliano, Treviso, the Dukes of Raslin, Plaisance, Cadore, Counts Clemente Ris, Colchen, Cornudet, d'Abouville, de Croix, Dedeley, d'Agier, Dejeau, Fabre de l'Ande, Gassendi, Lacpede, de Latour, Maubourg, de Barol, Archbishop of Tours, Boissy d'Anglas, Can-

claux, Casabianca, Montesqui, Pontecoulant, Rampon, Segur, Valence, Balthard.

Great division of opinion prevails at Paris. M. Darnoville reproaches with baseness and sycophancy those who flatter the court; it is a disgrace, he says, to rejoice when "the blood of 20,000 Frenchmen was still reeking." This reproach is angrily retorted. The "Independent" accuses the Journal de Paris of denouncing good citizens—yes, replies its editor, as Cicero denounced Cataline and Veres. These brief selections give a glimpse of the temper of Paris and the state of the country.

PARIS, JULY 18.

Carnot.—We read, this morning, in a Journal that shall be nameless, that his majesty "has twice offered the portfolio of the interior to M. Carnot, who refused it." A king wish to have M. Carnot for a minister!—a king, all powerful in the affection of his subjects twice expose himself to a refusal from M. Carnot! what excess of degradation! By what eminent services are we to suppose that the accomplice of Robespierre has merited this favor? Is it for the share he boasts to have taken in the boundless crime of Bonaparte's return? Is it for the libels he published before and since the 20th of March, or for having brought back Bonaparte on his shoulders to the Thuilleries? Shall we discover any concealed pledge of his gratitude, good faith, or common sense, in the report read by him, in which he, M. Carnot, unpunished during the ten month's reign of Louis XVIII, dared to accuse that sovereign of having shewn himself possessed by a spirit of revenge? Or in those acts of the provisional government, by which Carnot persevered to the last in revolt, and with more obstinacy than any one else?

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE SURRENDER OF BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of his majesty's ship Cyrus, to the Editor of the Sun, dated Basque-Roads, July 15.

We were recalled to this place, and found the Disturber of the world, whom we had been anxiously looking for, safe on Board the Bellerophon. He has just returned to the latter ship from breakfasting on board the Superb, with the Admiral, who ordered the yards to be manned as a mark of respect.

We passed close to the Bellerophon several times: Capt. Maitland told us, "I have got Bonaparte on board."

Napoleon stood exposed at full length on the gangway, about twenty yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, and as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulets and a green collar—a broad red sash over his shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat; pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with the tri-colored cockade. I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one, who ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. The greatest likeness is that exhibited in the print-shops, termed a Hieroglyphic Portrait, taken from the German with the motto, Napoleon the first and last by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others were with him.

He first sent out to Captain Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him if he came out to the Admiral. He then asked for a brig, and afterwards for a schooner—requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan for going in two chase mares out of the Breton Passage in the night, and being informed that this ship would intercept him, he replied, "He would try, for we would not suspect such small vessels." This determination was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have no claim on our generosity, while by throwing into our power, there might at least be some hope in setting up such a claim.—He then surrendered, after threatening to force his passage.

On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of Capt. M's cabin, and shortly afterwards inviting him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side and was introduced to the Admiral; Napoleon followed.—"The Emperor," said Capt. M.—Napoleon bowed to the Admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to see him!!

Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts, and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the boatswain, to question him; that officer fitting out the French ships. He requested the marines to pass in review before him, examined the arms, evolutions, dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their prizemoney,

clothes, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a purser or commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.

In conversing with the Admiral, he said "I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so to any of the allied powers. In surrendering to any of them I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual: in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a nation. Adieu."

The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head quarters:—

On board the Bellerophon.

By some passengers, who came in the Bellerophon it appears, that Bonaparte was quite at his ease on board that ship; took possession of the captain's cabin, sans ceremonie, invited the officers of the ship to his table, talked with great freedom on the present state of things, said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon II, would be very soon recalled to the throne, that Fouché was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned to him. He acknowledged that England alone had ruined all his good plans, and that but for her he had been now Emperor of the East as well as the West. He walked on the poop & quarter-deck, conversed with the seamen, and affected great gaiety and unconcern. In short, such is the talent of this "Child and champion of Jacobinism," that before they arrived in Torbay he was considered by all on board a devilish good fellow.

Exeter, Monday night, July 24.

The Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, with Bonaparte on board, has been laying off Torbay the whole of to-day. This morning an officer passed through Exeter for London; it is presumed for instructions; as the ship is evidently waiting, lying off and on, though the wind is fair for her to go up the channel.

Several gentlemen from Exeter have been down to Torbay to-day, (23 miles from Exeter) and left this evening. They bring many particulars. Multitudes are flocking to the coast to see the ship; and many gentlemen have gone off and sailed round her;—but no one, that we hear of, has been admitted on board, though some have been alongside.

Bonaparte, we are told, walks the deck frequently, and sometimes talks to the sailors. The officers treat him with great politeness.

There are six general officers we are told, in this suite.

From the manner in which Capt. Maitland appears to be waiting for instructions, we fear the Bellerophon will be off as soon as he receives them, without landing her prisoner here, to gratify the anxious curiosity of the neighborhood."

LONDON, JULY 25.

ARRIVAL OF BONAPARTE AND HIS SUITE

Bonaparte is arrived. The Slaney sloop Capt. Sartorius, had prepared Ministers for the immediate arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth or Torbay, Capt. Sartorius reached town before six o'clock yesterday morning, with despatches from Capt. Maitland. He was also the bearer of a letter from Bonaparte to the Prince Regent. Bonaparte had delivered his letter to one of his own suite, who was to present it. This person however, upon his arrival at Plymouth in the Slaney, was not permitted to proceed to town, but the letter was given in charge to Capt. Cartorius, who immediately upon his arrival proceeded to the secretary's, at the morning papers, assert, but at his house in Picadilly. Lord Melville came to town from Wimbledon between ten and eleven, and had an audience of the Prince Regent at Carlton House, who had returned to town from Windsor, on Sunday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, and remained with his Royal Highness upwards of an hour, when his Lordship proceeded at 12 o'clock to the Foreign Office, at which hour a Cabinet Council was summoned to be held, & which continued sitting until between four and five. At the breaking up of the council, Mr. Pegler, the King's Messenger, was ordered to hold himself in readiness for a journey, and the exertions to get him off were so great, that he had started at about six.

The Earl of Liverpool waited upon the Regent afterwards, with the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

Yesterday evening it was announced by telegraph that the Bellerophon was arrived at Torbay, and this morning about 5 o'clock Lieut. Fletcher, Flag Lieutenant of Sir H. Hotham, arrived in town with despatches, giving an account of her arrival at that anchorage with Bonaparte and his suite, consisting of 45 persons, namely—Marshal Comte de Montholon, Marshal Bertrand, the Generals Savary and L'Allemand, the Comte de Lascazes, 3 Lieut. Cols. 4 Captains, &c. besides the Countesses Montholon and Bertrand, and their four children.

Finding escape from the vigilance of our squadron utterly impossible, Bonaparte sent Lascazes on board to know if Capt. Maitland would allow him to pass unmolested, as he was in

expectation of receiving passports from England; but the Capt's answer was, that he had received no information of any such passports being granted, and consequently that he could not allow him to pass. He then sent Savary to negotiate for his reception in England, but the capt. told him he had no authority to make conditions, and could only receive him on board and carry him to England, where he must abide the decision of the government.

The Slaney preceded the Bellerophon with a gen. Corgand on board, who, as we have already said, was the bearer of a letter to the Prince Regent from Bonaparte.

ROCHFORD, JULY 19.

Report made to his excellency the minister of Marine and Colonies, by M. de Rigny, captain of a frigate, sent upon a mission to Rochfort.

MY LORD—I have the honor to render to your Excellency an account of the information that I have collected relative to the mission with which I have just been charged at Rochfort. Upon my arrival at this port, on the morning of the 18th, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had departed for England, in His Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland, on the 16th of July, at half past one in the afternoon.

My instructions prescribing to me to have on this subject official communications with Admiral Hotham, commanding the English squadron, I hastened to write to him, addressing to him at the same time despatches from Mr. Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer. Those letters were delivered to the Admiral by Lieutenant Fleuriay, whom his excellency was pleased to associate with me.

It appears from the different communications that I have had with the English Admiral and M. the Maritime Prefect, that Napoleon, having arrived at Rochfort on the 2d of July, took up his residence at the maritime prefecture until the 8th. Pressed by General Becker, who had been charged to escort and see him on board, and by M. the Baron Bonnefoux, Maritime Prefect, to avail himself of every opportunity afforded by the wind and tide, he determined at length to embark in the boats that were waiting for him at every tide, and repaired at ten o'clock in the evening on board the Saal, and caused his suit to be divided between that frigate and the Meduse.

The next morning, the 9th, he landed upon the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications.

On the 10th, the wind was favorable for putting to sea; but the English cruisers and the bright moon left the frigate but little hope of escaping.

Between the 10th and 11th, Napoleon sent, in a flag of truce, on board the English ship Bellerophon, the Generals Savary and Las Casas. The flag of truce returned on the 11th.

Between the 11th and 12th, Napoleon learned from his brother Joseph the dissolution of the chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Until then, Bonaparte had often expressed the opinion that the chambers would recall him, either because he wished the authorities that surrounded him to believe so, or because he really entertained such an expectation.

On the 12th he landed upon the Isle of Aix with his suite and their baggage, and in the night between the 12th and 13th, two half decked boats arrived there from Rochelle. It appeared that Napoleon had caused them to be purchased with the intention of embarking in them, and of endeavoring to gain, by favor of the night, a Danish smack with which it is supposed that he had agreed, and who was to wait for him at 30 or 40 leagues distance in the offing. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these arrangements; but doubtless they appeared to him to be too hazardous.

In the night between the 13th and 14th, he went aboard the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th, General Becker, who had been with a flag on board of the English squadron, having returned, Napoleon caused his suite and their baggage to be embarked in the Epervier.

On the 15th in the morning, that vessel was perceived making sail as a flag of truce towards the admiral's ship, the sea not permitting her to approach quickly, the English boats met her and transported the passengers on board the Bellerophon. Under these circumstances, Lieut. Jourdan, commander of the Epervier, conceived it his duty to request and accordingly obtained from the captain of the Bellerophon, a written attestation of his having taken Bonaparte on board of that vessel.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

American Manufactories.—One consequence of the late war with America has been, that the Americans can now make the cloth which they used to be wholly supplied with from this country. Mr. Cobbett in his Register of Saturday states, that the republican citizens of Albany have sent him a present of a suit of clothes, intended, as they say, as a tribute of respect for the able, independent, & masterly manner in which he has edited his Register. Mr. Cobbett adds that the broad cloth is as fine and as beautiful as any in the world.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. WHITBREAD, BY SUICIDE.

It is with real anguish of heart we announce this most melancholy event, which took place on Thursday morning at the house of the lamented deceased, in Dover-street. He had not been well for some time before, and his physicians had advised him to abstain from taking so active a part as usual in the debates of the House of Commons. His death has naturally excited considerable sensation. He was a man of vigorous mind, and of the most intense application. Generally informed, devoted to business, and zealous in all his pursuits, Mr. Whitbread exhibited many of the traits which have been thought to belong to our national character. The death of few men would have occasioned so large a blank in our Parliamentary history in the relations of private life, and in all the honorable situations of magistrate, country gentleman, and active member of society. He was a forcible rather than an eloquent speaker; and if his understanding was not refined, it was always vigorous and generally clear. He was bolder and more formidable in an attack than in defence; and much more dexterous in an opening speech than in a reply. He was what in Parliament language is called "a speaker for every day;" and it will be long indeed before his party can supply his place.—He was in fact their leader, though Mr. Ponsonby is the nominal one. He married the sister of Earl Gray, and has left two sons and two daughters to lament a loss to them irreparable. The eldest son nearly of age, will inherit the landed estates, full 20,000l per annum; the eldest daughter was married a short time since to the brother of the Earl of Waldegrave. A considerable property in the funds and a large capital in the extensive brewery, from which the fortune of the family was derived, are expected to be apportioned as an ample provision for the junior children. Mr. Whitbread was 57 years of age; he was the only son of the third daughter of Earl Cornwallis.—After having passed through Oxford with distinguished credit he was sent by his father to make the tour of Europe, under Mr. Coxe, celebrated from his publications on Switzerland and Russia.

The last time that Mr. Whitbread spoke in the house of commons was on Tuesday night, upon the question of a vote of thanks to the commander in chief. There was nothing unusual observable in the substance or manner of delivery of his speech. On Wednesday he drove lady Elizabeth an airing in his gig, and returned home to dinner, at which he had a party and was remarkable cheerful. It however appeared clear from the evidence adduced before the jury, that this unfortunate and much lamented gentleman has discovered several instances of mental derangement within the last two or three days of his existence. Rumor has assigned various groundless causes for this calamitous event; but abounding as he did in this world's wealth, and still richer in his domestic enjoyments, his loss can only be ascribed to the extreme depression of a once vigorous mind, worn down by complex exertions which it could no longer sustain.

Coroner's Inquest. Thursday night at 8 o'clock, a coroner's inquest was held at 25, Dover-street, Piccadilly, before W. H. Gell, Esq. on the body of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who was found dead near his writing desk, in his dressing room, about ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The evidence of John Weir, who had lived with the deceased for 27 years, in the capacity of Butler, went to prove the hour at which he went to bed on the preceding night, the hour of his rising, and the situation in which he was found dead.

The Jury, without the slightest hesitation, returned a verdict of Insanity.

The Bourbon monarch of France appears to be a consistent man—he has ordered the places named Austerlitz and Jena to be changed, the former is to be called the Esplanade, and the latter the Invalids. We may next hear of his ordering the Institute to take measures to suppress the history of the last 25 years.

Captain Parker, of the schooner Thetis, arrived at New-York, from St Thomas, informs that on the 18th ult. a packet arrived there with the official account of the capture of Guadaloupe on the 8th, by the British, after a warmly contested action. He also mentions a rumor from the Windward Islands, that an American frigate, resisting the attempt of a British frigate to search her, an action ensued, in which the British frigate was sunk in 20 minutes.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

We understand that dispatches have been received from Commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having, on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty of peace with the Dey of Algiers. With the conditions of the treaty, of course, we are not acquainted; but we learn generally, that they are such as Commodore Decatur thought proper to dictate.

Nat. Int.