FOREIGN.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Report to the king on the internal situation of France, on the relations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification-by the minister of general police.

Size-The ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devasthis her, as if we had neither peace nor accommidation to hope for. The inhabitants are fying before heentious troops ; the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylum-the bravest are about to perish on the fields-despair will soon hearken no longer to the voice of any authority-and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most crucl invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrias too loudly for us possibly to doubt their their most solemn promises ! This is the age magaanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities ? Are there no more bonds of faith between nations ? Would for afflictions so excessive, after promises of so they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strongthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unreasingly compromitted by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25 as. au ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France ; no reasoning, no species of defect, no kind of inconsistence escapes the penetration of this people-although busbled by necossity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts ? Bounparte has been not only dispassessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his they to imitate it, since they impute it to us as family ton are in their power, since they are on a erime ? They well know in the north, they their territory. The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be none in publie functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, though none of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right them can be dangerous any more-your majes- of war ; for nations never die. ty, in the mean time, having granted every thing on this point which the executive could require !

It, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to (which ought not to be listened to alter the her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation ou all its consequences. inhabitants shall have lost all, when their rain Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us shall be completed, we shall see a new order of to explate the ambition of a single man ? the things commence, a new series of events, beevils which it has produced ?-We were its cause there will be neither government, nor obefirst victims-we have delivered Europe from dience-Blind fary shall succeed to resignait twice.-Tis not in foreign countries, it is in tion; they will take no council but from des-Frauce, that terror always troubled his repose, pair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage aud spite of his power he could never render will make war upon pillage; every step of the the war national instruments are not accesso- foreign soldiery will be stained with bloodries-and who is ignorant that he who exercises France will have less shame in destroying herdespotie power atways finds in the multitude a self ther approver the fearly is the national despote power always mus in the new day Yé-spirit taking this frightful direction capitatie? taliate sufficiently by our reverses. What imanabrando, the conscriptions, which the sword her colors nearer those of the army. What of war went to reap anew ? We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and Public functionaries will of themselves abanmisfortunes. The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head--while the army exisis it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading. The return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when nelusion of the war shall leave to the ter , ie he means of resuming their occupations 1. a. their oxists; but before that moment, fer- By the fast-sailing Sche. Saucy Jack, arrived this morning, n at an is of yet extinguished, nor occdience e- ib shed; the mixture of soldiers with citi-2 ... and and out throw fresh combustibles inne---- is too painful to reflect that such 10. of a mage should have no other source 8. 1' the de terror of some cabinets. On the opinton they entertain of the situation of France. depends whether all their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an entigy ened people will not submit, if they find in a the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French .- Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility ; there is no blind obedience in France .---The powers have bitherto unfolded none of their designs ; no one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or the authority of your majesty, or of the future. Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and everything appears a subject of terror in this obscurity-but a single word, and all the dispositions of men's minds would be changed. There should be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns deign then to explain themselves. Why would they refuse this act of justice ? Let them condescend to combine all their demands as so many conditions of the quictness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make part of a matoal treaty -there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereign - perhaps do not fully observe, in what embarrasments and what obstructions they place us and themselves. We should have used of good order to second them, and of their explications to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifiess who require a peremptory obedience ? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Noth-ing is possible, nothing practicuble, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally ; and far from being at peace, we experience all the sponrges of war.

Let the sovereigns af least bestow some attention to their success. When every thing will be wasted around their armics, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops ? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every arm becomes murderons in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glerious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness. caprice and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish tius war from others, instead of initating, surpassing, even in France, the excesses against which the sovercigns took up arms .---Their story, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired-and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and of reason and justice, and never has public opiaion had greater influence. What can account much moderation? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy-is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more saered? The allies resolved to dethr me ad punish him who made a sport of the ellam hes of nations ; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war;-what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagances of oppression began, without battles and without resistance of The distresses which they aphraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great ; never _at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other objeet; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want of moderation produced in our enemics. There could be no end to the evils of

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration ? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a may yet be executed : but, the day when the spirit taking this frightful direction . Aufusie? part will be left your majesty but to retire? don their places, and the armies of the sovercigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations - A people of thirty millions may disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together both victors and vanquished.

and who, 1 y his skil'ul management, and conciliatoty dispessition, have presented them from the evils of investors, s ould now be our organ to save them from the misfortunes of civil discords, & will punish & repress any abuses made itset in our name or his. No doubt, the noble scattments which unite the inhabitants of the Southern departments to the Duke, will not be weakened by the unwarrantable cor ouct of a few men, actuated by vergeance, and a spirit of disorder. It is with a well founded opinion of the majority, that we have recommended, and ordered, our Ministers and Magistrates, to end the execution of the laws, and not to permit ary violation of them in any cise whatever ; being well convinced, that cur voice will be listened to with due attention,

in a country where we have received so miny proofs of faitafuness and offection. Given at Poris, on the 1st of Sept. 1815, and of our raigh the twenty first LOUIS (Sign d)

One letter from Poris of Au ust 7, says the south of France appears to be it a state of marchy The mayor of Aviguon resisted for 18 days the efforts of the Bonapervists-fyet it was at this place that Marshali Brune, a Bonapartist, was put to death by the populate.] That six hundred Procestants were massacred at Nismes, and unwards of sixty of their ouses were pillaged and turnt. The movement began by the Bonapartists against the Bourbonites The protestants joined the former, the cataolics the. latter. The protestants are at preases t the victims ; they take refuge in the mountains of Cavennes. The Duke of Auguoleme has been proclamed in the south as Charles X. Monsicur, the King's brother, has become a religious d. vot e, and wishes to retire, to private life-and if the K og can be induced to re tire, the way to the throne will be cleared for Angicme.

A Frankfort Gazatte intimates that Louis 18, means to abdicate a favour of a young Princesupposed to be the Duke of Angeume.

is a the Comp e D Arteis is to marry a sister of the Emperor of Russia.

M. Lavette, Ex. Director General of the French post office, has been imprisoned at Paris. There have also been arrested Feirx Desportes, Durback and Gremer de Suintes.

A letter from Paris, in an English paper intimates that the estates of Marshall Ney are to be confiscated and sold.

the Gov Jones, arrived at Boston from Funchal total stop to running the line. Isiand of viudeira) in 35 days, states, that the squadron of Admiral Cockburn, (having the French Ex-Emper in charge) destined for St. Helena, arrived off that place the 24th Aug. and after procuring supplies, sailed again the 26th. The fleet consisted of the Northumberland, 74; the Havana frigate, 7 armed brigs with troops, Capt. W. adds, that it was understood at Funchal, that Napoleon enjoyed good health, was very cheerful, and in aigh go on board the Northumberland, except the Scotch the half of two millions of Dimes, as the said Hains Consul, who acted as Navy Agent. The Northumberland dad not anchor.

maniestra diraughant cur Scuttern Provinces : late Farmer in Powishields, near Selkirk, Notor Brital &c. He has be queathed his property [which is stated under 7500]to his wife and chile dren and in enuminating H, specifies the sure 10004. to be paid by E. Cooke Esq. under secretary of states in April 1815, and 3000f. to his wife or his executors, in case of his death, for the use of his children ; both sums, by virtue of an official letter from Lord Camden, by whose directions Park undertook his last and fatal attempt to explore the coarse and term nation of the Niger.

DOMESTIC.

CREEK INDIANS.

From the Georgia Journal.

A reputsition has been made on the Executive of this state by Gen. Gaines, commanding the eastern section of the southern division of the United States army, for two thousand militia to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins at a shore notice, for the purpose of aiding the regular troops, should occasion require it, in checking any hostile movement of the neighbouring Indians against our frontier, or the Commissioners engaged in running the buildary line of the Creek Nation. Orders. have b en accordingly issued by the Governor, for as immediate draft of every sixth man liable to do militia duty in the counties of Laurence, Pu'ask. Wilkinson, Twiggs, Baldwin, Jones, Putnam, Jasper Morgan, Greene, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Wilkes, Warren, Hancock and Washington-the draft to be confided to those persons who have not performed a six months' tour of service, a dess they be too few to make up the requisite umber.

Mr. Barnett, one of Commissioners, writes to the Governor from Tookauoatchee on the 21st ult.as. follows :- " In a Talk concluded yesterday, the C jets and Warriors of the creek Nation refuse to abide by Gen Jackson's treaty, alledging it was made by force, &c C erokees left here this morns ing in disguest with the conduct of the Creeks, and have come to no understanding relative to the point It was confide thy assert dat Paris in August, of a gining on the Casa river. The commission ers will persevere in running the line.

All accounts concur in representing the dissatisfaction of the Indians to be considerable, and that our claims of indemnity for services rendered them during their late civil commotions, will probably have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet. In the present unsettled state of our affairs with these savages, the death of Gen. Sevier, which happened at Tookaubatchee a few days ago, and the severe and continued indisposition of CoL Hawkins, another of the Commissioners, are events deeply to be BONAPABTE ON HIS V. YAGE -Capt. Wood, of regretted. The consequence has already been, a

New-York Cct. 17 BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Two men one named H. W. Haines and the or ther Sherborn S. Hart, have set up a Banking Institution in this city under the style of "The City Exchange Bank," with the pretended Capital of Two Millio s of Dollars. These men are well, known in this city and are in all probability not worth the cashiel of said Bank, is now, and has for some time past been a prisoner for debt on the um Hart is said to Notes of the commination of fity dollars and five doilars. It is also supposed he has taken with him a quantity of not. s made some what in the imitation of the notes of the Corporation of the city, with a view of putting them off such. No one can calculate the extent of evil that muy arise to the community, unless the characters who have set this institution on foot should be gene rally known I have therefore given the above to the public, leaving Messrs Hart and Haines to seek redress in any legal manner they please against me, as I think I should be culpable myself, knowing the facts, to make them public.

CHARLESTON, Oct 21.

Latest from France.

in 40 days from Bordeaux, we received the papers of that city, to the 6.h ult, inclusive, from which we have, hastily, made the following Translations-

Proclamation of Louis XVIII.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting : ----

We learn, with sorrow, that in the Southern departments, several of our subjects have been lately. guilty of the greatest excesses ; and that, under pretence of being the ministers of justice, they ave gratified private revenge, and have shed the blood of some of my subjects, even since our authority has been universally re-established and recognized in the whole extent of our Kingdom.

Certainly, great crimes, and infamous treasons, have been onnited ; which have thrown France into an abyss of evils. Some atrocious persecutions have been exercised against those of our farthful subjects who follow: , the badders of our beloved Nephew, have attempted to save France by their courageous exertions ; out the punishment of these crimes belongs to the Nation only, and should be solemn and regular ; the guilty should on'y be subject to, and Government, Governor General of the Canadas. suffer by the law ; and not suffer through private enmity. It would be an offence to justice, and it those that may have been committed against our America. own person. Our intentions, orders, have sufficientiy shewn, that examples should be made of the authors of those evils ; and that the indulgence which has been shewn to those that have been actcipate the execution of the laws, and our ordinances been arrested, tried, condemned and shot. nave already ceased their doings. If they was to continue, it would be an insult, not only to the Nation, but against us ; and whatever regret we might

-Inchar 20 From Merigargfan has politely given us the perusal of a letter from Dr. Robinson, dated at Waof July last.

It seems by this letter, that the Mexican Repubite has formed a constitution, and organized a deliburative boby, under style of the Supreme Congress. The arcor of the patriots remains unabated, and a speedy termination of the revolution would be cffocted, if the rejublicans whre better furnished with the mu itions of war They are well clothen and fed, and the financial concerns are in a flourishing condition.

The utmost pains had been taken to silence political animosities. Generalisimo Morclos, Captain General Ryon, and other distinguished officers, had been chosen representatives, thereby closing their military functions.

Doctor Rollison was on his way to the Congress

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES.

R leia and Vimeira, August 17 & 21, 1803-Coruana, January 16, 1809; Oporto, May 12, 1809; Busico, September 27, 1810; Coimbra, October 7, 1810; Barrossa, March 5, 1811; Fuente de Onor May 5, 1811; Almeida, May 11, 1811; Albuera, May 16, 1811; Arroyo del Melino, October 28, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812; Bada-Jos, April 6, 1812; Madrid, May 14, 1812; Almarez, May 19, 1812; Salamanca, July 22, 1812 Castalla, May 12. 1813; Vittoria, June 21, 1813; Pyrenecs, July 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1813 : St Sebastirn, September 9, 1813; Bidassoa, October 9, 1813; Pampeluna, October 31, 1813; Neive, Det 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1813; Otthes, -February 27, 1814 : Toulouse, April 10, 1814; Waterloo, June 18, 1815; Talevera, July 27, 1809.

Scatch Emigrants .- The ships Atlas and Baltic-Merchant have arrived at Quebec, from Greenock, having board upwards of Five Hundred men, women and children.

Sir George Murray is appointed by the British

American Seamen .- The last London paper says would be perpetuating disord and disorder, and that on the representation of the unemployed Brimight subvert all social order, if any one was allow- (ish seamen, more than 150 American sollors, emed to be both judge and executioner, for offences plyed on board British merchanisten, had been they may have received themselves, or even for discharged-and a vessel taken up to bring them to

Port au Prince. -New-York, Oct. 14.

Capt. Ely, who arrived below last evening, informs that an attempt had been made to assessmate ing through mistaken errors, will not be extended PETION - who having been advised of the time of to those whose crimes are fully proved. We hope the attempt was to be made, ordered a close watch that the authors of the abominable attempts to anti- upon the movements of the ringleader, who had

MR. MUNGO PARK.

teel, in resenting it, nothing shall prevent us from veller passed the prorogative court of Canterbury seph, ENOCH CHOATE, master, from London. puulshing the authors of such crimes. Our wor- on the 4th August. The beginning is in these are gratified in having an opportunity of addings

B. OBLENIS. Clerk of Folice in the City of New-York.

One of the above swindlers (Hart) put off last Thursday to a merchant in Philadelphia 3180 of the above described bills, and was allowed four per cent. premium upon them. The following is the manner in which he accomplished the villany -Passing by this merchant's store, he observed at written notice stuck upon the "window," New York Bank Aores manted." In he popped, and offered is new made bank paper. The merchant, after locking at the bills, observed to Hart, " this is a new bink, is it not?" He answered yes; but that they were perfectly current, and that he had just received them from New York in payment for goods. After accomplishing his villany, he left the store in search of other prey. The gentleman who had purchased the notes did not discover the imposition until he arrived in this city yesterday morting.

Hains, who signed the bills as Cashier, has been before the Police this morning, and coulessed that the amount issued was \$40 000, in 50's and of smaller denominations, besides about 40 dollars in small notes, in mitotion of our Corporation notes. Hart will, it is probable, as he proceeds southward, continue his depredations upon unsuspecting persons, uttil he disposes of the whole emission of his spurious paper.

| Hart as been apprehended in Baltimore, and Bins to the amount of \$20,000 found in his possession.]

The following is a copy of one the five dollar bills now bef re us:

" The City Exchange Back, in the City of New-York, promise to pay J. Hull, or brarer, on demand five dollars, in current bills, New York, 17th. Sept. 1815.

> "S.S. HART, President, "II. W. HAINES, Cashier. "Two Millions Capital."

> > Baltimore, October, 19.

The Bible Society of Baltimore, some time since, sent an order to London for a complete set of brevier stereotype plates, to print an octavo edition of the Old and New Testament. A part of the plates were received by the the ship Electra at Philadelphia, and we now learn, with much pleasure that The probate of the will of this enterprising tra- the residue have arrived here in the ship for thy Nephew, the Duke de Angouleme, is forever words :--- "Know all men by these presents, that !, that captain Cmoarm has generously relinquished to connected with the sentiments of love and devotion Mungo Park, second lawful son of Mungo Park, the Society the claim for freight and primage.