

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.

It is the ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities?

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defect, no kind of inconsistency escapes the penetration of this people—although enabled by necessity, they yield to it with courage.

It, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility.

Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and every thing 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?

Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, 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 murderous in the hands of despair.

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 national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed; but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government, nor obedience—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21. Latest from France.

By the fast-sailing Sch. Saucy Jack, arrived this morning, in 49 days from Bordeaux, we received the papers of that city, to the 6th ult. inclusive, from which we have hastily made the following Translation:

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 have 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 omitted; which have thrown France into an abyss of evils. Some atrocious persecutions have been exercised against those of our faithful subjects who follow the banners of our beloved Nephew, have attempted to save France by their courageous exertions; but the punishment of these crimes belongs to the Nation only, and should be solemn and regular; the guilty should only be subject to, and suffer by the law; and not suffer through private enmity.

manifested throughout our Southern Provinces; and who, by his skillful management, and conciliatory disposition, could now be our organ to save them from the misfortunes of civil discords, & will punish & repress any abuses made either in our name or his.

Given at Paris, on the 1st of Sept. 1815, and of our reign the twenty first (Sign d) LOUIS.

By the King—PAQUIER.

One letter from Paris of August 7, says the south of France appears to be in a state of anarchy. The mayor of Avignon resisted for 18 days the efforts of the Bonapartists—[yet it was at this place that Marshal Broussard, a Bonapartist, was put to death by the populace.] That six hundred Protestants were massacred at Nismes, and upwards of sixty of their houses were pillaged and burnt.

A Frankfort Gazette intimates that Louis 18th means to abdicate in favour of a young Prince—supposed to be the Duke of Angoulême.

It was confidently asserted at Paris in August, that the Comte D'Artois 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 Felix Desportes, Durback and Gremer de Saintes.

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

RONAPARTE ON HIS V. YAGE.—Capt. Wood, of the G. V. Jones, arrived at Boston from Funchal (Island of Madeira) 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.

From Mexico Spain has politely given us the perusal of a letter from Dr. Robinson, dated at Vera Cruz, on the 3d of July last.

It seems by this letter, that the Mexican Republic has formed a constitution, and organized a deliberative body, under style of the Supreme Congress. The error of the patriots remains unabated, and a speedy termination of the revolution would be effected, if the republicans were better furnished with the means of war.

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

Doctor Robinson was on his way to the Congress.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES.

- Roleia and Vimeira, August 17 & 21, 1808.—Cottuana, January 16, 1809; Oporto, May 12, 1809; Busaco, September 27, 1810; Coimbra, October 7, 1810; Barossa, March 5, 1811; Fuente de Ono, May 5, 1811; Almeida, May 11, 1811; Albuera, May 16, 1811; Arroyo del Molino, October 28, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812; Badajoz, April 6, 1812; Madrid, May 14, 1812; Almoraz, May 19, 1812; Salamanca, July 22, 1812; Castalla, May 12, 1813; Vittoria, June 21, 1813; Pyrenees, July 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1813; St. Sebastian, September 29, 1813; Bidassoa, October 9, 1813; Pampeluna, October 31, 1813; Neive, Dec. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1813; Othos, February 27, 1814; Toulouse, April 10, 1814; Waterloo, June 18, 1815; Talavera, July 27, 1809.

Scotch 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 Government, Governor General of the Canadas.

American Seamen.—The last London paper says that on the representation of the unemployed British seamen, more than 150 American seamen, employed on board British merchantmen, had been discharged—and a vessel taken up to bring them to America.

Port au Prince.—New-York, Oct. 14.

Capt. Ely, who arrived below last evening, informs that an attempt had been made to assassinate PEXTON—who having been advised of the time of the attempt was to be made, ordered a close watch upon the movements of the ringleader, who had been arrested, tried, condemned and shot.

MR. MUNGO PARK.

The probate of the will of this enterprising traveller passed the prerogative court of Canterbury on the 4th August. The beginning is in these words:—“Know all men by these presents, that I, Mungo Park, second lawful son of Mungo Park,

late Farmer in Fowlsfields, near Selkirk, North Britain, &c. He has bequeathed his property [which is stated under 7500] to his wife and children and in enumerating it, specifies the sum 10000. to be paid by E. Cooke Esq. under secretary of state in April 1815, and 30000. 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 course and termination of the Niger.

DOMESTIC.

CREEK INDIANS.

From the Georgia Journal.

A requisition 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 short 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 boundary line of the Creek Nation.

Mr. Barnett, one of Commissioners, writes to the Governor from Tookaubatchee on the 21st ult. as follows:—“In a Talk concluded yesterday, the Chiefs and Warriors of the creek Nation refused to abide by Gen. Jackson's treaty, alledging it was made by force, &c. Crookes left here this morning in disgust with the conduct of the Creeks, and have come to no understanding relative to the point of joining on the C. o. s. river. The commissioners 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 regretted. The consequence has already been, a total stop to running the line.

New-York Oct. 17.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Two men one named H. W. Haines and the other Sherman 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 Millions of Dollars. These men are well known in this city and are in all probability not worth the half of two millions of Dimes, as the said Haines the cashier of said Bank, is now, and has for some time past been a prisoner for debt on the limits of his Bank Notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and five dollars. It is also supposed he has taken with him a quantity of notes made somewhat in the imitation of the notes of the Corporation of the city, with a view of putting them off as such. No one can calculate the extent of evil that may arise to the community, unless the characters who have set this institution on foot should be generally 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.

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

One of the above swindlers (Hart) put off last Thursday to a merchant in Philadelphia \$180 of the above described bills, and was allowed four per cent. premium upon them. The following is the manner in which he accomplished the villainy—Passing by this merchant's store, he observed a written notice stuck upon the window, “New York Bank Notes wanted.” In he popped, and offered his new made bank paper. The merchant, after looking at the bills, observed to Hart, “this is a new bank, 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 villainy, 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 morning.

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

[Hart has been apprehended in Baltimore, and Biss to the amount of \$20,000 found in his possession.]

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

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

“S. S. HART, President, “H. 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 ship Electra at Philadelphia, and we now learn, with much pleasure, that the residue have arrived here in the ship Joseph, Enoch CROAZIE, master, from London. We are gratified in having an opportunity of adding that captain CROAZIE has generously relinquished to the Society the claim for freight and primage,