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BOSTON, OCTOBER 1,
(Saturday Evening.)

The gentlemen who arrived at the Eastward in a prize schooner, from Cadiz, arrived in town last evening. One of them favored me with the loan of a file of Cadiz and Madrid papers, the former to the 27th July, the latter to the 23d, containing the decree for the re-establishment of the Inquisition, which I have had translated and send you a copy, which follows:

Supplement to the Madrid Gazette, July 23d, 1814.

The King our Lord has been pleased to enact the following decree.

The glorious title of Catholic by which the Kings of Spain are distinguished among the other Christian Princes, because they do not tolerate in their Kingdom any one who professes another religion than the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, has powerfully excited my heart to employ all the means which God has placed in my hands, in order to make myself worthy of it.

The past troubles and war which afflicted all the Provinces of the Kingdom, during the space of six years; the residence therein during that time of foreign troops of different sects, almost all infected with abhorrence and hatred to the Catholic Religion; and the disorder that these evils always bring with them, together with the little care which was taken for some time, in providing for what concerned the things of religion, gave to the wicked unlimited license to live after their free will, and to introduce in this Kingdom, and fix in many persons, pernicious opinions by the same means with which they had been propagated in other countries.

Desiring therefore to provide a remedy against so great an evil, and preserve in my dominions the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which my people love, and in which they have lived and do live happily, both by the duty which the fundamental laws of the Kingdom impose on the Prince which shall reign over it, and I have sworn to observe and fulfil, as likewise being the most proper mean to preserve my subjects from intestine dissentions, and maintain them in peace and tranquility, I have thought it would be very convenient in the present circumstances, that the tribunal of the *Holy Office* should return to the exircise of its jurisdiction.

Upon which subject wise and virtuous prelates and many corporations and serious persons, both ecclesiastical and secular, have represented to me that it owing to this tribunal that Spain was not contaminated in the 16th century, with the errors that caused so much affliction in other kingdoms, the nation flourishing at that time in all kinds of literature, in great men, in holiness and virtue. And that one of the principal means employed by the oppressor of Europe, in order to sow corruption and discord, from which he derived so many advantages, was to destroy it under pretence that the light of the age could not bear its continuance any longer; and which afterwards, the self-styled general Cortes with the same pretence, and that of the Constitution, which they had tumultuously framed, annulled to the great sorrow of the nation.

Wherefore, they have ardently requested me to re-establish that tribunal, and according to their requests, and the wishes of the people, who from love to the religion of their fathers, have restored of their own accord, some of the subaltern tribunals to their functions, I have resolved that the Council of the Inquisition and the other tribudals of the *Holy Office* should be restored and continued in the exercise of their jurisdiction, both ecclesiastical, which, at the request of my august predecessors the pontiffs gave to it, and the royal, which the Kings granted to it, observing in the exercise of both, the ordinances by which they were governed in 1808, and the laws and processes, which, to avoid certain abuses, and moderate some privileges it was mete to take at different times.

As besides these provions it may perhaps be suitable to adopt other; and my intention being to improve this establishment that the greatest utility may arise to my subjects from it, I wish that as soon as the Council of Inquisition shall meet, two of its members, with two others of my Royal Council, both of which I shall nominate, should examine the form and mode of proceeding in the causes appertaining to the *Holy Office*, and the method established for the censure and prohibition of books; and if there should be found any thing in it, contrary to the good of my subjects, and the upright administration of justice, or that ought to be altered, it shall be proposed to me, that I may determine what shall be proper. This is communicated for your information, and of whom it may concern.

Palace, 21*st July*, 1814.

THE KING.

To Don Pedro de Macanaz.

The above was received at Cadiz the 27th July, the day before the gentlemen left, and was announced by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, processions of the clergy, &c. and other demonstrations of joy.

The papers contain nothing else very striking, except that the INQUISITION and BULL FEASTS are the order of the day, as in *good old times;* and Te Deums for the re-establishment of His Holiness the Pope Pius the 11th; and fulsome adulatory addresses from the Clergy and Nobility to the King, for his kind attention to the Ecclesiastical and Aristocratical interest.

The gentlemen inform me, that some time before they left, Mr. Keene went to Algiers as agent from the American Consul appointed to Tunis, but who was at Cadiz, to endeavor to effect the release of the Americans held in slavery there, and was authorised to give 3000 dollars each to ransom them. To this proposition the Dey would not consent, but observed he could not let them go, as he wished to add to the number of his American captives.

While Mr. Keene was there, a sailor, (said to be an American) deserted from a British frigate and arrived at Algiers, and embraced their religion. This man was claimed by the British Consul; but the Dey would not deliver him up, on account of his having embraced their religion. Mr. Keene then prevailed on the British Consul to use his influence to effect the release of one or more of the Americans in lieu of the deserter—this was accomplished, the Dey agreeing to give up two of them by paying 3000 dollars each, which was finally accepted, and they had arrived at Cadiz.

While Mr. Keene was there, a British frigate was off Algiers, and put on shore four impressed Americans who had refused to do duty any longer, and he very fortunately heard of it, procured them a boat, and sent them across to Gibraltar, before it was known in the city.

The gentlemen say, London papers were received at St. John's, (N.F.) to July 29; in the latest it appeared Lord Gambier, one of the Commissioners, was in the House of Lords, and a call had been made respecting the negotiations with America; when it was stated, that when it was notified to them, that the American Commissioners had all assembled at Ghent, the British Commissioners would set out for that place immediately.

The papers they state, contained much matter relative to the Princess Charlotte, but nothing new.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.

"Lord Bentinck is to leave Genoe for Sicily on the 15th inst.—the army to follow.

"The public property, captured at Genoa, is estimated at 500,000*l.* Naval and military commissioners are appointed to see justice done to the captors, and to ensure an immediate payment.

FERDINAND IV. by the Grace of God King of the two Sicilies and Jeru alem, Infant of Spain, &c.

Deeply affected by the insidious report countenanced by our enemies, that we have resigned, or are inclined to resign our rights to the Kingdom of Naples, we deem it our duty to make known to the Powers in alliance with us, to all Nations, and particularly to the inhabitants of the same Kingdom of of Naples, our most beloved children, the falsehood of such reports, by declaring, that we have not resigned, and are firmly determined not to resign, our above mentioned lawful and unshaken rights to the Kingdom of Naples; and that it is our fixed and unalterable resolution not to admit any proposition for an indemnity, nor to accept any compensation whatever for the same Kingdom of Naples, which we intend to preserve for us, and to transmit to our Successor, as it was transmitted to us by our most illustrious Father. Wherefore, whatever measure may have been, or may be, adopted by us and in particular that of having employed our troops in concert with the forces of our august and and ancient Allies, has been, and is, directed to the exclusive end of co-operating with them to the triumph of the just cause, and to concur to the loyal and magnanimous intentions by them manifested, for the overthrow of Usurpers, and the restoration of justice and legitimacy.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

*Palermo, April*24, 1814.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.

Eastern fleet gone to Halifax.

The Newburyport Herald, of the 30th ult. gives the following article which is presumed to be the latest information we have from the Eastern shore: "We last evening conversed with a gentleman direct from Castine, who informs, that the fleet left there last Tuesday for Halifax. The lady of the naval secretary Mr. Martar, went in the fleet with several other ladies, besides other things that were sent, that would not have been, had they been bound on an expedition. Our informant was conversant with Mr. Martar, who assured him their destination was Halifax. The 98th regiment only embarked in the fleet; about 1200 were left to garrison Castine, and they were rendering the place as strong as possible.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Extract of a letter to the Editors dated
Washington City, Oct. 1, 1814.

"There being no news, I can only give you the opinions of the day. These are that Gov. Tompkins will be Secretary of State, and Mr. Dallas Secretary of the Treasury; that Congress will not leave this place;—that they have not the most distant idea of making paper money or treasury notes a legal tender;—that they will immediately establish a National Bank, the mother or principal branch in your city;—that Treasury Notes will be issued, bearing an interest of seven and a half per cent; and that the Internal Taxes will be greatly increased, and extended to many articles which do not yet contribute to the support of our present excellent form of government, amongst them will be Whiskey, Cotton Yarn, Cotton and Woollen Cloths, &c. The double duties will be continued for a long period; and such other energetic measures adopted as will prepare the Nation willingly to meet its fate, whether Peace or War; and I am sorry to add that the Government have not the least expectation of the former. The Committee of Ways and Means this day decided in favor of a National Bank, only one member voting against it."

Mercantile Advertiser.

Politely forwarded by our Correspondent the Editor of the New York Evening Post.

Latest London Papers—To the politeness of Mr. David Smith, merchant of this city, we are indebted for the exclusive possession of London papers, from the 24th July to the 6th of August, received at Halifax by the Queensbury Packet, which arrived there on the 9th ult. in 36 days passage. Interesting items are with pleasure presented to our readers in the proper columns; and of those we consider the Prince Regent's Speech to be the most interesting. It will be seen, by turning to that important document, that of American affairs but a few words are suffered to escape him, which is easily accounted for by the present state of the negociation. From that little however, we are far from deducing the conclusion of a hostile disposition. His words are:

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggressions of the government of that country, and circumstances under which it took place, *I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honorable to both.* But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigor."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, July 30.

The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal assent was given to those bills which were passed since the last Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker, attended by several members soon after appeared at the Bar, with the vote of Credit Bill in his hand, and after bowing to the Prince Regent, addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland do now attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply for the service of the present year.

"Assembled at a period when the fate of Europe was still doubtful, and balanced by hopes and reverses, we have been anxious, but not inactive spectators of those great transactions which have wrought so fortunate a change in the state of the civilized world.

"During this portentous interval, we have pursued our legislative labors according to our accustomed course, applying practical remedies to the practical evils incident to old establishments, or arising out of new occurrences in some cases proceeding experimentally by laws of a limited duration; in others collecting such materials of information, as may lay the ground for future measures; and those who may come in after us will see traces of that progressive improvement which the sober habit of this country cautiously, but not reluctantly, adopts into the system of its domestic policy and jurisprudence.

"With respect to our financial arrangements by the provident measures of a former session, we have been enabled to refrain from augmenting the burthens of the people, and at the same time to make our military exertions correspond with the scale of passing events.

"Whilst we have been thus employed, the destinies of Europe have been gradually unrolled before our eyes; and the powerful nations of the North, sending forth their collective strength to try the last issues of war, whilst Great Britain and her allies were, with equal vigour, advancing from the South, their joint efforts have at length accomplished the downfall of the greatest military despotism which, in modern days, has disgraced and desolated the earth.

"In these arduous struggles, we can look back, with just pride, on the discharge of our high duties. The British army, modelled upon a wise system, steadily and impartially administered at home, and conducted by consummate skill and valor in the field, has borne its complete share in the glorious conclusion of this long and eventful war, and his Majesty's faithful Commons have gladly lent their aid to maintain the honors and dignities of those illustrious commanders whom the wisdom of the Sovereign has called upon to surround his throne.

"In the peace which has since followed, the efforts of this country have not been less glorious. The wise and liberal policy of our government which announced justice and equality of rights to be the basis of our diplomatic system, has been happily sustained abroad. The British name now stands high in policy as in arms; and an enlightened people has justly applauded the firmness and temper which have conciliated and cemented the interests of Allies, cheered the doubtful, animated the zealous, & united the deliverer and the delivered in a peace honorable and advantageous to all the contracting powers.

"The events of our own times have out run the ordinary march of history. Peace restored, commerce revived, thrones re-established, afford the well founded hope that the same councils and the same master-hand so mainly instrumental in the work hitherto accomplished, may, at the approaching Congress, extend and fix the work of peace throughout Europe; and a further hope that the earnest and universal prayer of this great country, may prevail upon the nations of Europe, in re-establishing their own happiness, to concur also in putting an effectual end to the wrongs and desolation of Africa.

"Auspicious, however, as our present state may seem to be, the instability of all human affairs forbids us to be too confident of its prosperous continuance. Much yet remains to be done in Europe, and we have still one contest to maintain by war, [AMERICA] a war which we can never consent to terminate but by the establishment of our claims, according to the maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of this Empire.

"To provide for these branches of the public service has been our last care, and the bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled "an act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000l. British currency for the service of Ireland," To which bill your fiathful Commons, with all humility, entreat his majesty's royal assent."

The Speaker then handed the vote of Credit Bill to the Clerk, and the royal assent having been given thereto in the usual form, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe.

"I determined to adhere to that line of of policy which his majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and in such trying difficulties.

"The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valor and intrepidity of his majesty's forces by sea and land, have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever labored.

"The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the continent, affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace which, in conjunction with his majesty's allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so conspicuously begun; and to promote upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquility and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the UNITED STATES of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggressions of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions *honorable to both.*—But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with *increased vigor.*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year.

"The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination, to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit.

"*My lords and gentlemen.*

"It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominion of the British empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own.

"His majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoyed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any nation."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the prince Regent's command, said,

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 27th day of August next."

From the London Englishman, or Sunday Express of July 31.

Yesterday, at half past one, the Prince Regent went in his usual state, by way of Charing Cross, to the house of Lords, and closed the session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne. The duke of Wellington accompanied his Royal Highness in the state carriage.

The royal speech is brief. After lamenting the continued indisposition of the king, it alludes to the perseverance of his Royal Highness in the policy of the war, and praises the conduct of the duke of Wellington and the forces in general, which, with the co-operation of our allies, have accomplished the objects of the war, and delivered Europe. It regards the restoration of various states as the best security for peace, and promises every effort at the Congrsss for confirming the general happiness and tranquillity. The war with America is regretted, but its vigorous prosecution is recommended, until a peace, honourable to both countries, can be concluded. As rapid a reduction as possible will be made in the public expenditure, though, for the present, it is necessary to keep a large force in our pay on the Continent.—The speech ends with a just tribute to the character and constitution of this ountry, and an appropriate ascription of our successes to the Divine Providence.

We have also given at length the speech of Mr. Speaker, at the bar of the Lords, which contains a short, but masterly and eloquent review of the course of the war, and the great exertions which brought it at last to a successful and glorious termination. It expresses an ardent and benevolent hope for the success of our endeavours for the abolition of the Slave Trade. On this topic, however, the royal speech is silent.

Some conversation took place in the House of Commons, relative to the reported intention of the Princess of Wales to leave this country. Mr. Tierney desired to know whether a long or short absence was intended, and whether Ministers had advised such a step. Lord Castlereagh disclaimed the advice; but seemed to consider the matter left open to her Royal Highness. Mr. Tierney disapproved of a long absence of the Princess; and declared that Mr. Whitbread had advised her Royal Highness against the journey. It seems therefore, upon the whole, very likely that her royal highness is going to Germany; her stay there will of course be regulated by the advice she pleases to take.

Brussels, July 30.

The English Commissioners are expected at Ghent in the begining of August, they have hired a fine country house half a league from the city, and the American Legation has hired one of the finest hotels in the city. Their number is said to be complete, as soon as the son-in law of Mr. Madison, private Secretary to one of the Ambassadors, is arrived.

It seems that a Russian minister is to be present at the Congress to mediate between England and America; but it is already evident that the negotiations will be attended with many difficulties.

Harlem Courant, July 30.

LONDON, July 31.

The Gazette of last night announces the appointment of Lord Gambier, Mr. H. Goulburn, and Mr. Adams, as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with those appointed on the part of the American government. Mr. J. Baker is appointed Secretary to the Commissioners. The Gazette at the same time contains a proclamation dated the 23d instant, and issued by the Prince Regent in Council, recalling and prohibiting his majesty's natural born subjects from serving in the sea or land forces of the U. States of America. A free PARDON is offered to all such persons who shall withdraw themselves from the American service in four months from the date of the Proclamation. Those subsequently entering the American service, or continuing therein, are to be punished as TRAITORS, with all the severity of the law.

August 3.

The Princess Mary, Hunt, from Limerick to Plymouth, and Eliza, Davis, from Limerick to London, were captured the 26th ult, near the Skerries, by the WHIG, American privateer, of *Baltimore*; the former was burnt, the latter given up to the crew, and after throwing part of her cargo overboard, and damaging the remainder, arrived at Milford on Saturday.

The death of Palm, the bookseller, of Nuremberg, is now for the first time alluded to in the Moniteur, and it is properly called, *l'assassinat*, the murder.

In addition to the intelligence from the Dutch journals given in another part of our paper, we learn that the Prince of Orange, Sovereign of the Netherlands, passed through Rotterdam on the 20th ult. on his way to Brussels.

The last division of the British cavalry arrived on Monday from France in Dover harbor, and disembarked from about 35 sail of transports. There are supposed to be more than eleven hundred horse, accompanied by baggage wagons, artillery train, &c.

August 4.

AMERICA—Lord Gambier, Mr. Goulburn, and Dr. Adams, the Commissioners appointed to discuss a treaty of Peace with the American Commissioners, received their instructions this day, and leave town for Dover immediately. They are to embark on board of a sloop of war, and proceed to Ostend.

The SABINE American privateer is said to have captured the Countess of Harcourt East Indiaman, after a severe action.

Four thousand additional Russians have lately entered Holstein, (Denmark.)

In SPAIN the circulation of English newspapers has been prohibited by public order: and it is alledged that divers disaffected persons, subjects of Spain, residing in Great Britain, have circulated false and malicious reports of the government of their own country; that in consequence of this industry of unworthy natives, misrepresentations are introduced into the English journals, which renders them unfit for the inspection of the public, as being liable to excite discontents. The same prohibition is extended to the Portuguese Journals, on account of the want of discrimination in their editors, in the extracts they make from the British papers. The punishment inflicted on the proprietors of taverns, coffee houses, and other dwellings of resort contravening this ordinance, is ten years hard labor.

The inhabitants of HAMBURGH have not lost so much by Davoust's spoliation of their Bank as was at first imagined. Being on the spot they had chiefly withdrawn their own money; though great sums continued to stand in their names, as, in conformity with the new regulations, no foreigners were suffered to have credit with the bank. Altona had a million of marks at the Bank when it was plundered; Copenhagen a million; Hensburgh, Kiel, Gluckstadt, half a million each; even the bankers of Paris, Amsterdam, Switzerland, and Vienna, sustained considerable losses.

BONAPARTE, it appears, has made a considerable addition to the treasure previously accumulated in the Isle of Elba, by playing a scurvy trick on his brother Borghese. A vessel which was conveying to Civita Vecchia, effects belonging to the latter, valued, at 2,000,000f. happened to be driven into Porto Ferrajo by contrary winds at the moment when Bonaparte was inspecting that port. After putting a few questions to the captain, he immediately declared the cargo confiscated, saying, "All these effects belong to me; it is I that paid for them. The Prince Borghese still owes me the dowry of his wife, whom he has abandoned."

London, Aug. 5.

It is now stated that Lord Hill will not leave this country for AMERICA till the beginning of next month.

By an article from Geneva, it appears that the wife of Louis Bonaparte, who was to have visited the baths of Aix, in Savoy, has renounced that project, probably from the apprehension of meeting the Archduchess Maria Louisa there. We have always considered the mixture of the male Bonapartes with the Princesses of the Continent as most distressing events—the union of the Continental Princes with the female relations of the French tyrant would have been no great matter.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—It would appear that her Royal Highness is certainly about to leave this country immediately, as we learn, that the Jason frigate; hon. capt. King, sailed from the Downs on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, for Worthing, to be in attendance on her Royal Highness, and as it was understood, to convey her Royal Highness to some continental port.

It is said that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in her letter to the Earl of Liverpool, announcing her desire of going abroad, complains of the mortifications she has met with in this country ever since she entered it, assuaged only by the affectionate protection she received from his Majesty, to the last hour of his mental intelligence. Deprived of his countenance, she had no tie left, but her daughter, and her society she was no longer permitted to enjoy; and farther, that in her letter she offers to resign the Rangership of Greenwich park in favor of the Princess Charlotte, and that she wishes to keep her apartments in Kensington Palace for a short time.

The affairs of SWITZERLAND we regret to say, are in a very troubled state.

A letter from Dublin, dated 1st of August, mentions a circumstance of rather a surprising description. An American privateer, on the Saturday previous, entered Dublin Bay, where she captured and destroyed several vessels, amongst which a ship from Bordeaux, with a cargo of brandy, which she burnt, and landed the crew at Dunlary, about seven miles from the capital.

An evening paper of yesterday contains, on private authority, a singular and improbable story, which, though hardly worth the while to copy, we here present:

"PARIS, July 30.

"On Saturday, the 23d ult. a general went to the palace of the king of France, and requested an audienc of the king. He was told that his majesty was then so indisposed as to be unable to see him; but that he might attend on the Monday following. The general onformed the messenger that he had matter if great moment to communicate; and on being received, he acquainted the king, that his life was to be attempted next morning at mass, by two officers of the Swiss guards.—His majesty attended mass as usual; and two officers, answering the description given by S. having made their appearance, were immediately secured and found to have a brace of