JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by all parties concerned.

J. DUPUY, *Acting Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiele moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

J. DUPUY, *Adjunct Secretaris van het Gouvernement.*

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1814. [NO. 146.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the following be a Condition of the Sale which is advertised to take place at the Government Store-houses on the 12th Proximo, and the same is accordingly published in addition to those already advertised.

Additional Condition of Sale.

The Coffee and other articles requiring Package shall be packed and conveyed away at the expence of the purchaser, for which purpose the Government Store keeper will procure the necessary Coolies to pack and deliver the same, and the Expence thus incurred will be settled between the Storekeeper and the purchaser.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

HET heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd te gelasten, dat het volgende byvoegsel tot de voorwaarden der Verkoping welke op den 12 der volgende Maand in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen zal plaats hebben,—aan het algemeen worde bekend gemaakt.

Byvoegsel tot de Conditien der Verkoping.

De Koffy en andere goederen welke emballage vereischen, zullen worden ingepakt en vervoert ten koste van den Koper, zullende de Administrateur der Magazynen de nodige Koelies tot dat einde in dienst neemen, en de gedane uitkosten afrekenen met de Kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 25ste Nov. 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the Seventh Prollotingo Lottery, on the 1st November last, will be payable in silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, on or after the 15th December, and that for the accommodation of the holders of Prizes residing in Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,
Deputy Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18.

Advertentie.

DE Prijzen getrokken in de Zevende Prollotingsche Lotery op den 1ste November jongstleden, zullen betaalbaar wezen in Zilver geld ter respective Tresorie te Samarang en Sourabaya op, of na den 15de December, terwyl voor het gemak der te Batavia Woonachtige zynde houders van Prijzen, dezelve geld aldaar zullen betaalbaar zyn in Tresorie Noten.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DUPUY,
Adj. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Batavia den 18de Nov. 1814.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday, the 19th Inst.

AT WELTEVREDEN,

THE PROPERTY OF

Lieut. Colonel McLEOD,

Proceeding on sick certificate to

EUROPE;

CONSISTING OF

HOUSEHOLD - Furniture — Table Ware — Plate — Carriages, &c. &c. and a variety of other Articles. — The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Vendutie worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 12de Dec. 1814.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van diverse goederen volgens Advertentie by Gazette No. 145.

N. B. De Kopers van de Kaneel, welke op dien dag zal worden verkogt, zullen verdagt zyn om de nodige verzekeringen te geven, dat dezelve niet naar Engeland zal worden verzonden.

Op Dingsdag, den 13de Dec. 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van *J. Velthuisen*, staande op de Voorrey by de Jassen brug, van Javasche Lywaten, Glaswerken, Azyn, Verfstoffen, Chinees Linnen, en diverse andere goederen.

Op Woensdag, den 14de Dec. 1814.

VOOR de Woning van *Jacob Stevens*, staande op de Kleine Roea Malacca, van Engelsche Boten, Zeim, Nieuwe Ledikanten, Engelsche Nieuwe Blokken, Madera en Serrie Wyn, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver Werken, &c. &c.

Op Donderdag, den 15de Dec. 1814.

VOOR het Stadshuis, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van eene hoeveelheid Pady, Houtwerken en Brandhout, thans leggende te Krawang, als:—

567 Zogenaamde Ballast voor het gebruik van de Vis Serens, lang 6 vaden, dik onder 5 en aan het einde 2½ duim.
1433 Dito van 3 vaden lang, dik onder 5 en aan het einde 2½ duim.
518 Tjain Pady van 2,000 pondjes elkes.
483 Vaden Brandhout, van 24 voeten lang en 6 voeten hoog.

Op Vrydag, den 16de Dec. 1814.

VOOR de Woning van *Jan Jurgen*, staande op de Groote Roea Malacca, voor Rekening van *C. Heyer*, van Huismeubelen, Goud en Zilver, Yzer en Koper Werken, Item Schrijf Papieren van diverse soorten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Als meede zal ten zelden dage opgeveild worden, voor Rekening des boedels van wylen den Chinees *Tan Tongko*.—

Een Chiatoup genaamd Bontong met dies Zyl en Treil, groot 25 Lasten, nevens dies Inventaris, bestaande in

8 Yzere } Stukjes,
5 Kopere }
400 po. Kogels,
50 Matrjes Kruit,
1 Compas,
1 Uurglas,
2 Geweeren,
10 Picken,
2 Kaarkam,
1 Schuit, en
Eenige Timmermans Gereedschappen.

Advertentie.

Op Zaturdag, den 17de Dec. 1814.

ZAL door den Secretaris van Boedel Meesteren *S. Groeneveld*, aanlogens om 9 uuren op de voorzaal van het oude Chineesche Hospitaal ten overstaan van Heere Commissarissen, openlyk by den opslag worden opgeveild en verkogt, een parthy Huismeubelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver Werken, Item vaste goederen, voor rekening van diverse boedels.

S. GROENEVELD, *Sec.*

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van den alhier abintestato overleedenen Burger *Simon Salomons*, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen, aan den Ondergetekende Secretaris van Wees en Boedelmeesteren dezer Steede, en dat wel tegens medio December aanstaande.

Sourabaya den 5de November 1814.

JAN AREND KNIPPING, *Sec.*

TO BE DISPOSED

OF BY

LOTTERY,

THE HOUSE, GROUNDS, and EFFECTS of Mr. FICHAT, on the following plan, viz.—

To be composed of Eighty-four Tickets, (at 250 Spanish Dollars Paper per Ticket)—consisting of Twenty-one Prizes. The particulars of which may be seen at Mr. FICHAT's, the Society House, the Vendue Office, and at Mr. MATAK's.

Tickets to be paid for on Gentlemen setting their name against any number; and should the said Lottery not take place, the Money will be refunded.

On the whole of the Tickets being disposed of, due notice will be given in the Java Government Gazette, when and where the drawing of the same will take place.

J. FICHAT.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

UITLOOTING,

VAN DE

HUIZINGE, GRONDEN EN EFFECTEN

VAN DE

Hr. Fichat,

OP DE VOLGENDE VOORWAARDEN,

ALS

DE Uitlooting zal bestaan uit Vier en Tachentig Nummers, a 250 Papiere Spaansche Matten ieder Lot.

Er zullen zyn Een en Twintig Pryzen, verder narieht hieromtrend, is te bekomen by den Hr. FICHAT, Harmony, Vendu Kantoor, en by den Hr. MATAK.

By de tekening der naamen zal ook door de Heeren dadelyk het geld tegens afgaave van hun nummero, afbetaald worden; en ingevallen de uitlooting geen plaats vind, zal hetzelve naderhand wederom worden gerestitueerd.

Wanneer de intekening kompleet zal zyn, zullen de Heeren verwittigd worden door middel van het Weekblad, wanneer en waar de verlooting zal geschieden.

J. FICHAT.

BATAVIA, den 8ste Dec. 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims upon the Estate of the late A. J. v. KERST, Esq. M. D. or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims, and to pay their Debts to the undersigned Executors, before the end of the ensuing month.

B. W. WESTERMANN,
F. S. TIM. THYSSEN,

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben van ofte verschuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Weledele Geboore Heer A. J. van KERST, M. D. worde verzogt hunne pretentien intezenden ofte betaling te doen voor ultimo January 1815, aan de ondergetekenden als testamentaire Executeurs.

B. W. WESTERMANN,
F. S. TIM. THYSSEN.

BATAVIA, Dec. 8, 1814.

MYN Huysvrouw *J. C. M. van Ryck*, geb: *van Riemsdyk*, verloste heden morgen ten 7 uure, van een welgeschaapen Dochter, op Molenvliet.

Batavia den 8ste December 1814. G. C. VAN RYCK.

GEPASSEERDE Sondag, den 4de dezer lopende maand, overleed alhier de Heer FRANS MICHAEL KILIAN, in den ouderdom van circa 43 jaren.

Vrienden en Vreemden, Christenen en Onchristenen, verliezen en betreuren in hem de Weldadige, Menschlievende, en Hulpvaardige man—de welmeende Vriend en de steun der verlegenen en verongelykten.—Zyne Assche is tot den schoot der Aarde terug gekeerd, en de tranen zyner Vrienden en der Dankbaren, die hy heeft gemaakt, hebben zyn Graf besproeid en geheiligd tot verblyf van salige rust voor een Goed Mensch.

Salig zy zyne rust op de bloemen, waarmede Vriendschap en Dankbaarheid zyn Graf hebben bestrooid, en zyn Beschermengel wekke hem zacht!

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van of schuldig is aan den boedel van wylen de Heer *Frans Michael Kilian*, in leeven Oud President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Boedelmeesteren alhier;—wordt by deezen verzogt, om binnen den tyd van zes weeken van heden af gerekend, daarvan opgave of betaling te doen, aan de Executeuren in gedagte boedel *Fredrik Pieter Seena* en *Huibert Librecht Senn van Basel*.—Wyders worden alle de geenen, waar voor de overleedene zig als Borg geinterponeerd heeft, verzogt, om binnen de tyd van twee maanden, volgens de expresse begeerte van de overleedene by zyne uiterste wille, zig van andere bergen te voorzien, ten einde voormelde boedel niet langer mogt worden aansprakelyk gehouden. Wordende tevens de Krediteuren, welke voorn. *Kilian* als zodanig hebben geaccepteerd, ook verzogt, om daar toe het hunne te willen bydragen, terwyl by gebreeke van dien tegen de schadens, die daar uit mogte voorkomen, zal worden geprotesteerd.

F. P. SEENA,
H. L. S. VAN BASEL.

BATAVIA, den 8ste Dec. 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geenen welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den op zyn vertrek naar Europa staande Heer *J. Krusemann*, gelieve daarvan binnen Agt daagen opgaave te doen aan *F. L. J. Gertsen*, in de Binnen Nieuw-poort Straat.

Batavia den 10de December 1814. J. KRUSEMANN,

Advertentie.

UYT de hand werd te koop gepresenteerd het Huys No: 20 staande en gelegen aan de Zuyd-Oost zyde der Tygersgragt, te bevraagen by den Eygenaar aldaar in woonende.

Batavia den 23ste November 1814.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of schuldig zyn aan, den Boedel van wylen den Heer *Petrus Dechier*, in leeven Oud Landdrost te Bantam, en Secretaris van de Bank van Leening alhier, worden verzogt binnen den tyd van Ses weeken gerekend tot den 1de January 1815 opgave te doen aan den meede Executeur in gemelde Boedel, *Fredrik Pieter Seena*.

FOR SALE,

A Bengal-built BUGGY,

ENQUIRE AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claims upon, or being indebted to the Estate of the late W. H. ROBERTSON, Esq. formerly a Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, are requested to apply to the Subscribers for the settlement of their respective accounts before the end of the ensuing month.

JESSEN, TRAIL and Co.

BATAVIA, Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Secretary of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, Mr. J. G. van der YEN, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 31st proximo.

J. DE BRUYN,
H. A. van den BROECK.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 1, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben van ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer *Jacob Pierre van der Ven*, in leven Secretaris by den Raad van Justitie alhier, en Overleden op den 19de September j. l. gelieve daarvan opgave of betaling te doen aan de Ondergeteekende gesubstitueerde Executeuren, voor ultimo December aanstaande.

Sourabaya den 1ste November 1814.

JS. DE BRUYN,
H. A. VAN DEN BROECK

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen *Hendrik van Ligten*, in leeven Oud Commissaris over de Wegen en Posterven van het Departement Sourabaya, worden verzogt, daar van binnen den tyd van drie Maanden van heden af opgave te doen aan de ondergeteekenden Testamentaire Executeuren van dien Boedel.

C. L. VAN LIGTEN.
V. W. OOSTZIE, KSZ.

Gresik, den 22ste October 1814.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. D. Ainslie, Resident of Probolingo and Political Agent with the State of Bali.
Mr. W. Ainslie, Resident of Samarang.
Lieut. W. Davies, Collector of Probolingo.
Mr. A. Loudon, Deputy Collector of Customs at Samarang.
Mr. J. Schiff, Sub-Accountant.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, DEC. 6, 1814.

Lieutenant Seymour, of the 6th Volunteer Battalion, has permission to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for four months.

The order of the Commander of the Forces under date the 18th August last, granting the usual allowance of House Rent to Mr Deputy Commissary Gore, from the date of his arrival at Samarang, is confirmed.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Murray is appointed to the Medical charge of the Military Details at Solo, and the separate appointment of a Colonial Surgeon at that place, is abolished from the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C ASSKY,
Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 2—Brig Engelina, C. J. Gotzardt, from Minto 2d Nov.——Brig Ulysses, M. de Reys, from Sourabaya 26th Nov. Cargo, Rice.——Schooner Swallow, S. Martin, from Cheribon 28th Nov. Passenger, Mr. Smit.——Brig Boorbong, Said Hussen Segaf, from Tagal and Cheribon 23d Nov.

Dec. 3.—Ship Elizabeth, A. S. de Peyster, from Samarang 28th Nov. Cargo, Coffee.

Dec. 5.—Brig Abassy, Shaik Umar, from Port Cornwallis 2d Dec.

Dec. 6.—Brig Seahorse, Joseph Suc, from Tagal 2d Dec. Cargo, Rice.

Dec. 7.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 5, J. M. Kerr, from Batam.

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 2.—Brig Mary Ann, S. Brady, for Amboyna and Indrapoura.——Same day, brig Anna, P. Bol, for Sourabaya.

Do. 6.—Ship Discovery, G. L. Lindsay, for Pontiana and Bengal.

Do. 7.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 11, E. Paumard, on a cruize.——Same day, Chinese brig Gehien, Jan Hogan, for Samarang.

Do. 8.—Brig Batavia, A. de Bruin, for Sourabaya.

Do. 9.—Brig Sophia, N. Ouelto, for Ceylon.

DEATH.

On Monday, the 5th instant, Captain Thomas Cameron, of His Majesty's 78th Highlanders, an Officer whose estimable qualities will be long remembered with sorrowful regret by his numerous friends and brother officers.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

OUTRAGES AT GOTTINGHAM.

Letters received yesterday from Nottingham represent that the nefarious practice of frame-breaking continued to prevail there, to the great annoyance and alarm of the town and neighbourhood. On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, two men entered the house of Bullock, who lives in a court at Bellagate, with the familiar question of "how do you do?" and then proceeded up-stairs and broke four frames, whilst the door was guarded by eight or ten of their accomplices. A constable who lived next door, hearing a noise, and supposing them thieves, repaired to the spot, when one of the villains presented a pistol at him, and threatened to blow out his brains if he interfered. The constable retired, and the banditti dispersed without the least discovery having been made as to their persons.

We have seen a letter which affords some insight into the system of combination and terror pursued by these misguided men. They have formed themselves into clubs and committees, who assemble in the different villages, and take upon them the apportioning of the different sorts of work to be done by the manufacturers, and the regulation of the prices which the men are to be paid. If their demands are not complied with, the manufacturer is placed in alarm for his property, and those of the men who strike are supported by subscriptions to a general fund, for which also they issue their requisions. It is supposed, that the frames of the person mentioned above were destroyed, merely because he refused to subscribe to this fund. These villains have now become so bold, that they hold committees at all times of the day, and issue such orders as they wish to have executed at night. If it is the pleasure of the committee that any set of men shall leave their employ, the order is given, and the mandate is obeyed. The want or low price of work cannot be assigned as a palliation of these excesses, since a correspondent informs us, that the prices on the making have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent within the last six months. We have no doubt that Government will deem it necessary to interfere for the purpose of putting down these enormities. The system of terror and combination pursued, is of a nature to prevent the detection and conviction of the offenders, as in the case of ordinary crimes.

LONDON, MAY 13, 1814.

If the sentiments of the French people are to be collected from their public declarations, nothing can be more universal than the attachment of his subjects to Louis XVIII. We read in the *Moniteur* of the 9th instant addresses from the departments of the Ain, and of the lower Seine; & from the towns of Bourg, Arras, Blois, Bourges, Eille, Nevers, Riom, Rouen, Strasbourg, and Vesoul; all of which breathe the same spirit of loyalty, the same personal veneration of their present estimable Sovereign, who is emphatically described as "religious like St. Louis; the father of his people like Louis XII.; good, like Henry IV." "In short," says one of the deputations, "your Majesty is to us Louis *le bien-aimé*." It may be suggested that the same prodigality of praise was lavished, in addresses to the Tyrant, but in those there was not the same warmth, the same character of frankness and of natural feeling; and besides, it is to be remembered, that at *that* period the fabrication of addresses from the departments was a regular branch of official business in the bureaus of government at Paris. Now, at least, there is no such organisation of fraud and hypocrisy. The inhabitants of the departments are at liberty to express their true sentiments, and we may at least give them credit for something like the feelings that they describe. The Grand Review of the twelve Legions of the National Guards together with their cavalry and several regiments of the line, took place on the 8th instant. Monsieur and the Duke de Berri, both of whom appeared at the head of their troops, attended by several Marshals and other distinguished military characters, were received with the loudest applauses; but no object excited more universal curiosity and admiration than the great Duke of Wellington, the liberator of Spain and Portugal, and the benevolent and humane invader of France, who, instead of pouring desolation over her plains exhibited the most remarkable example of moderation, and first protected the display of that standard which has restored loyalty and peace. Accounts continue to be received from various parts of France describing the rejoicings occasioned by the return of the Bourbons. The arrival of the Royal Commissioners at their places of destination has been in every instance an illusion of gladness. At Lisle, the first care of the Commissioner, Marshal Mortier, was to visit the prisons, when he found that his benevolent intentions had been anticipated by the release of no less than 40 prisoner confined principally for offences against the conscription laws. The Duke of Angouleme still remains at Toulouse. Numerous deputations daily come from the neighbouring districts to wait on his Royal Highness. Amongst them has appeared Marshal Suchet, who on being introduced to the Prince, bent forward with the greatest respect, kissed his Royal Highness hand, and exclaimed, (it is said) with great emotion "Monseigneur! My army and I are devoted to the Bourbons for life or death." It will be curious to learn whether Suchet's brother Marshal, Soult, whose savage Proclamation against his Royal Highness is well remembered, will express himself with the same loyalty and the same emotion.

Mails from Gottenburgh and Holland arrived last night.

THE TIMES, May 14, 1814

The conduct of the Allied Princes at Paris has long been and will for ever continue to be the subject of universal praise. It is beyond all doubt, that monarchs, who make war and obtain victories only to render those whom they have conquered free and happy, must employ with peculiar zeal the unlimited power which they possess at home, to the advantage of their own people. If Princes were always virtuous and patriotic, subjects would have no need of barriers and restraints. Had those politicians of England, who have been so often mistaken in their calculations on the issue of the late wars, simply expressed their fears that the conquest of France might end in the re-establishment of despotism, their error would have been a venial one: but to observe the same men, who had never ceased to approve or palliate the savage tyranny of a Buonaparte, so tremblingly apprehensive of the success of a Francis and an Alexander, lest it should prove injurious to the cause of freedom, cannot fail of exciting derision or indignation. The Allied Sovereigns have, however, rescued themselves from the *kind* imputation of those gentlemen, and shine the more by their contrast with that odious Despot whom they have removed from his seat, to make way for the ancient family of France; and gratifying it must be to their feelings, to see the people also of this kingdom so cordially uniting with them, and adopting their views without suspicion of their motives.

We are aware of the difficulties which attend the interference of one power in the domestic concerns of another; but are still not without hope, that the generous conduct of the Allied Sovereigns towards France will extend its salutary influence to those countries over which France recently triumphed, and be the means of introducing such political principles and practice, as shall tend to the independence and improvement of mankind. The inhabitants of the North of Italy are anxious for freedom, and a constitution on a liberal basis. May they receive such an one! Our interference in the South of Italy,—in Sicily,—for the amelioration of the political condition of the inhabitants, has not yet been attended with that success which we are convinced the purity of our intentions merited. We have been thwarted by faction, betrayed by friends, and slandered by enemies; while the distance of Sicily itself, from the fountain head of our Government, may have given occasion to divers misconceptions between Ministers and their agents. But the Sicilians might have learned from our conduct to Spain, a nation not less jealous of its independence than any other in Europe, that we claim no right to interfere in the domestic concerns of others; but that whatever power they allow us we use only for their benefit; and we ask for no more than may be necessary for the most effectual attainment of the most salutary ends. The Inquisition in Spain was an institution which was above all others revolting to the feelings of us as the allies of Spain, and, indeed, to those of all civilised Europe; yet we took no share in the abolition of that tribunal. Perhaps the nation may not be aware, that this same tribunal still continues in Portugal;—in Portugal, the friend and ally of Great Britain;—in Portugal, which has through a long series of sufferings and achievements, contributed so largely to give freedom to the rest of Europe; yet England has never interfered with her ally upon so delicate a subject;—nor would we have her now to interfere; but while we are contemplating the benefits which are likely to accrue to mankind from the present exhilarating state of European affairs, we cannot, but fondly plate the abolition of the Inquisition in that only nation on which it is still inflicted. Perhaps the very circumstance that Portugal is the only nation which still retains the Inquisition, may suggest the most inoffensive means for its removal. The Portuguese are thought to have adhered with more pertinacity to the Slave-trade, because we were the only nation that urged, and by our naval predominance, were enabled to enforce its abolition. Should, therefore, all the Allies, who are now engaged in giving happiness to the world, unite in an address to the Prince Regent of Portugal, to assimilate the domestic policy of his states more closely to those of the other kingdoms of Europe, by the abolition of an institution which now no longer exists but under the Portuguese Government, such a measure could excite no jealousy: for what interest has Russia, or Germany or Prussia, or France, in the internal regulations of Portugal, or the government of her colonies, but such as results from the humane desire of seeing the subjects of his Royal Highness happy and united? All Europe has felt the beneficial effect of the Portuguese arms in the recovery of its independence, and would wish to see an institution which savours more of the dark and gloomy policy of that government that has been recently overthrown in France, than of the liberal system which should reign in an enlightened state of society, for ever expelled from the Portuguese nation.

Orders have been issued for preparations to be made at Portsmouth for a naval review on a large scale, at which the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, &c. will be present. The inhabitants of the town are getting ready for the great influx of company that will be there assembled.

The venerable Herald, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter principal King at Arms, is now at Windsor, personally superintending the creation of the banners, &c. of the Emperor of Russia, King of France, and Duke of Wellington, in St. George's Chapel, preparatory to their installation as Knights of the Garter.

The reinforcements for America will sail this day from Portsmouth, should the wind prove favourable.

Talma, the celebrated French Tragedian, it is said, meditates a visit to London.

Count Trauttmansdorff, Grand Equerry to the Emperor of Austria, has, it is said, purchased for his Imperial Majesty, the Duke of Rutland's favourite horse *Grimaldkin*, at the high price of 1700 guineas.

The old Republican Government of Genoa has been re-established *pro tempore* by Lord Wm. Bentinck.

An Evening Paper communicates the following, under the head of Private Information from Paris:—"On Monday last, the Duke of Wellington departed for Madrid. His Grace's reception at Paris, whenever he appeared in public, was of the most gratifying kind."

"Among the French Senators who have resigned, or, in other words who have been banished, to the number, it is stated, of 18, are Cambaceres, Sieyes, and Savary. Nothing is said of the celebrated Cardinal Maury; he, also, has retired. The fashion of exiling these persons is an intimation from the King of France, that he can dispense with their presence in his good city of Paris. This hint is, of course, immediately attended to.

From the British Mercury.

TO THE EDITOR—LETTER IV.

Sir,—I must continue the miracles. When St. Helena was admonished in a dream to search the cross of Christ, she ordered all Golgotha to be dug up, where she found three crosses. These were certainly the very three on which Christ, and the thieves suffered. To discover the right one, and to solve this riddle, she ordered them to be applied to a dead body. Two of them, as might be expected, had no effect; but the third raised the corpse to life, and thus proved itself the true cross. The fact being published every one wished for a piece of this valuable cross, so that there were more chips of it in a short time than could be hewed out of many loads of timber. "This cross," says St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, "in 420, being *miraculously increased*, and very kindly affording wood to men's importunate desires, without any loss of its substance." In memory of this great event, Holy Church instituted the feast of the *Invention of the Cross*, on the 3d of May. This, therefore, is an undeniable miracle, which even "the black-mouthed presbyterians" cannot dispute.

I pass over the famous miracles which occurred during the papacy of Liberius, because it is recorded in the Roman Breviary, a book which all persons cannot know. It would have been much more interesting to young married ladies, that St. Nicholas opened the womb of the barren wife of the noble Roman, who, for want of children, gave his whole estate to the Virgin Mary. [illegible] them in a dream to build a church to her where they should find snow. It was the month of August, and they informed the Pope of their dream; he had likewise a [illegible] this was demonstrative [illegible] from heaven, and he [illegible] to the regular order for the foundation of Mount Esquiline, where they found the ground covered with snow, which [illegible]

ing the intense heat of the season. The Pope caused the miraculous snow to be removed, and a grand procession laid the foundation of a church, called *St. Mary in the Snow*, which was erected at the expense of this childless Roman. To commemorate this event, the feast of the *snow* is annually kept at Rome on the 5th of August, with the greatest solemnity. The college of cardinals assist on the occasion; the Pope himself officiates personally, and the Primicerio, or Dean, reads the account of the miracle, while numbers of children are employed, during the service, in dropping leaves of white flowers on the people in imitation of the miraculous snow. Can any heretic presume to doubt the fact, when both the commemoration of it and the Church itself exist to this day? He is worse than St. Thomas Didymus, if he doth not believe.

Prosper tells us that St. Germanus who persuaded the famous St. Genevieve to consecrate her virginity to Jesus Christ, being on his voyage to Britain to convert the people of this country, (who always shewed more obedience to God than the holy See), he was nearly shipwrecked by a storm which the devil raised to prevent his undertaking. The holy father, however, was taking his sleep very comfortable in the cabin, and knew nothing at all of the matter, till the seamen awaked him just as the vessel was sinking. He got up, rebuked the waves, and commanded them to be still, when lo, a great calm ensued! The heretic naturalists, all of whom are so malignant against the stupendous miracles of holy Priests, that they should be roasted on St. Lawrence's gridiron, even were it as magnificent as the palace of Escurial, pretend that a calm necessarily follows a tempest, and talk about the equilibrium of the air. You, however, know it was a real miracle, through which St. Germanus converted the Britons by thousands, and reclaimed them from heresies. He also opened the eyes of a blind girl by touching them with some holy relics, which he always carried about him, and thus convinced the whole island that he was a preacher from God.

The same divine Breviary and Baronius, a good Catholic writer, whom the heretics, are now so fond of quoting, (particularly that grand heresiarch Sir R. M.) that it is said, a new edition of his innumerable folios, and a translation of them in the vulgar tongue, are actually undertaken, assure us that the great Leo, had once an important negociation to effect with Attila, the famous Hun General, who ravaged all Italy in defiance of Mother Church. The Pope discoursed with the General a long time, but perhaps without success, till the two Apostles Peter and Paul appeared one on each side of Leo, in glorious and majestic array, with drawn swords pointed at the barbarian's breast (sharp arguments I wot) and threatened his destruction if he did not comply with the Pope's desire. It would be a good thing if St. Peter and St. Paul could be sent in this manner to all heretical Princes; if the Apostles would but once beat them down with their swords, we should take care to keep them down with our fires. I may be told that Pope Pius 7 has not conquered Buonaparte, and consequently, that this divine power has passed away from the Popes as the oracles of old became silent. This is not the case; Buonaparte is a good son of Mother Church: his holiness and he are only striving about the means of grinding down the Dutch, Hanoverian, and German heretics, children of these imps of the devil, Luther and Calvin, into good and true monks and friars. Better for Dutchmen to found convents than colonies, to navigate the vessels of St. Mary or St. Clara, and leave the tempestuous ocean to devour unappeased the English heretics.

But do the impious sectaries require examples of devotion as well as miracles? They shall have them. One instance, far above all competition, will shew that the Catholics are as elevated in acts of holiness as in truth. It is the celebrated St. Symeon Stylites, who passed the last thirty six years of his life on the top of a pillar or column, placed on the summit of a high mountain, near Antioch, without even coming down, except to change his pillar, and have it raised, in order to be farther removed from this polluted earth, and be a little nearer heaven. His first pillar was nine feet high, on which he lived four years, from 423 to 427; his second was eighteen feet high, on which he lived three years; his third was thirty-two, on which he lived ten years: his fourth was forty-eight, on which he passed four years; and his last was sixty, on which he lived fifteen years! They were all but three feet broad, so that he could not lie down, nor was he even seen to sit, but constantly stood like a statue, exposed to heats and colds, which are excessive in that climate. He spent his time in praying and preaching from his pillar to the multitudes which came to see him, answering all their questions and composing their differences, in which he must have had enough to do. In praying, he beat his body several times in a minute, and bowed so low as almost to touch his feet with his forehead.—Bishop Theodoret, an author whose veracity is admitted by the heretics themselves, says, that a man attempted to count how often good Symeon bowed, counted 1244 bows, but finding it impossible to keep pace with the Saint, he gave over. How much did he thus surpass even the courtly Sir G. S. This holy man took no food but on Sundays, and sometimes twice in a year abstained from food forty day together! Nay, for the last year of his life he stood on one foot, having lost the other by an ulcer. Finally, he died as he lived, standing upright, and continued so till his body was taken down with great solemnity. But for this, he would have remained a standing miracle to this day as he would doubtless have possessed the usual incorruptibility of many other Saints. Theodoret, an eye-witness, relates all these facts, and appeals to Gauls, Spaniards, and Britons, who visited Symeon, for their truth. But I have yet another and more extraordinary instance to give.

THEOLOGUS ALTER.

Doughty-street, March 9, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR.—LETTER III.

A NEW DEFENCE OF HOLY ROMAN CHURCH.

Sir—The subject of miracles being so interesting and important, and their number so great and extraordinary, all testifying the truth and superiority of our church, that I must state a few more of them. The glorious example of the good Symeon was not lost. Nicander and Daniel imitated him with equal pillar reputation; but the former, like some elevated beings of old, beholding beneath him the *daughters of men that they were fair*, left his ethereal station and submitted to the allurement of flesh and blood. Symeon was more prudent, for he avoided the sight of all women, even of his own mother. His pious disciple Anthony, indeed, tells us that his mother, not hearing of him for 27 years, came to see him while he stood on the top of his second pillar, which was enclosed by a high wall; he would not see her, nor (what is more strange) be seen by her till after death. The good woman died on the third day after her arrival, finding that neither by prayers nor tears she could get within the inclosure. But when Symeon heard she was dead, like a dutiful son he ordered her body to be brought to him, said a short prayer over it, and restored her to life again. Her life, however, was short; for she only opened her eyes, smiled, closed them again, and, good quiet woman, without saying one word, (which is the marrow of the miracle,) died the second time, and was buried at the foot of her son's pillar.

Theodoret saw and testified all this. Daniel was more rigorous; he stood 16 years on a pillar till ordered down by the Bishop Acacius, of Constantinople, to assist him in bullying the Emperor. It is said he descended by express revelation, and was met by the multitude, to whom he preached a sermon, cursing the Emperor, as a traitor to God, an enemy of the church, and a heretic ripe for the vengeance of heaven. His popularity of course was irresistible. On the road he performed a miraculous cure, and, Christian like, struck a Gothic Lord dead for laughing at his uncouth appearance on the shoulders of the mob. I might relate many more wonderful miracles, but these are sufficient to prove our point.

The custom of kissing the Pope's toe has been often censured by ignorant heretics, not knowing that it originated in a singular miracle. The fact was thus related by St. Anthony and others. A very beautiful woman being admitted, according to the custom, among other people, to kiss the the hand of Pope Leo the Great, his Holiness was suddenly attacked by an enemy whom he believed to be long since subdued, and felt to his cost that although a great Pope he was still but a man. In the holy zeal of his heart he revenged himself upon his hand, for the ceremony was no sooner ended than he cut it off, meaning to fulfil the command in the Gospel. But being rendered by this amputation incapable of discharging his duty, he soon repented, and in this dilemma applied to the picture of the Virgin Mary, painted by St. Luke; (which picture is honoured with great worship on account of this miracle to the present day, and is to be seen in the church of St. Maria Maggiore at Rome,) when making his petition, the Virgin commiserated him, and restored to him his amputated hand, and (what was a more lucky miracle) extinguished in him the very fire of concupiscence to the last spark. His successors, in St. Peter's chair, feeling their own frailty, and unwilling to trouble the Virgin to perform too many miracles, changed the custom and gave their feet to be kissed instead of their hand, and the custom of kissing the Pope's toe has been continued to the present day. It is even said that Buonaparte himself has performed this ceremony. It is a good rule, even if there had been no miracle attending it, as it teaches the world a lesson of humility. In my next I shall state some more signal instances of the omnipotent power of holy church, and am yours.

THEOLOGUS ALTER.

Doughty-street, March 14.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY.

THE KING ... DANIEL ISAAC EATON.

The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court against this defendant, who had suffered it to pass against him by default, on a criminal information for publishing a blasphemous and profane libel upon the Christian Religion, in a pamphlet entitled "*Ecce Homo*; or, The Life of the Saviour." The defendant appeared in Court, aged, sickly, and miserable. The Clerk of the Crown-Office was about to read the libel, when

Mr. Gurney, the defendant's Counsel, interposed, for the sake of preventing the hearing of so indecent and shocking a publication, and said, that the Attorney-General had, in the last term, refrained from calling upon the defendant for judgment, from a humane consideration that his age and infirmities would ill sustain imprisonment at that inclement season of the year. The defendant now held in his hand an affidavit, from which it would appear, that were he even now sentenced to imprisonment, it was not probable that he would survive a month.

Lord Ellenborough said, the Court were placed in a very distressing situation; they could not shut their eyes to the miserable spectable before them; but still they must not be blind to their duty. The defendant was probably too poor to find that security for future conduct which the Court would expect; for this was only one of a series of offences on the part of the defendant. Whether he did not mind punishment, or whether the author of these pamphlets was inhuman enough to disregard what punishment was inflicted upon the organ of their publication, for it was plain that this author was a man of no ordinary talent, a man of great faculty for mischief. It was clear that he only held out this miserable person as the object of punishment; he was the mere instrument of the crime; if the Court could find out the author, they would gladly lay hold of him.

Mr. Gurney stated, that the mischief of this publication was not now disseminating, nor had been disseminated.

The Attorney-General said, that he had laid down a rule to himself, not to put the Court in the difficult situation to which they had alluded; but if he thought himself justified in abstaining from praying judgment, he would do so upon his own responsibility. It was impossible not to feel for the age and infirmity of the defendant; but having lately been imprisoned for 18 months, for the publication of what the Attorney-General should have called, had he not seen the present pamphlet, the most horrible book that ever was written (the third part of Paine's Age of Reason); whilst he was suffering imprisonment for that offence, the Attorney-General saw advertised the pamphlet now before the Court as published by the defendant. Although whatever some might think, the Attorney-General did not sit on the watch, or hunt out for libels; yet he did give directions that this pamphlet should be purchased, and sat down to mark out passages for criminal information, but he gave up the task in disgust, not knowing what to select; it was all bad alike. It promised a second part, which should go through the whole of the New Testament; and pretended to increase its price, on account of the publisher's being imprisoned in Newgate. If the defendant would give up the author or printer of these things, (he was himself neither,) the Attorney-General would drop the prosecution against him. He only received them from some *depôt*, whence they were handed to all parts of the kingdom, and their only object was to destroy all our happiness here, and our hopes hereafter. The ignominious punishment which the Court on the last occasion inflicted upon him had had no effect; he still went on disseminating the worst mischief which it had been the Attorney-General's fortune to see.

The defendant's affidavit, and that of Mary Green, who conducted his business during his imprisonment, state, that the pamphlet in question had been offered to him for sale, but that he had declined to purchase it; but Mary Green had, during the defendant's illness, been prevailed upon to publish it under his name; and that the defendant was ignorant of such publication till his convalescence, when he reprehended Mary Green for her conduct; that no copy had been sold by the defendant, or with his knowledge; and that he had forbidden the further sale, or advertisement of it. He stated that he was upwards of three-score years of age, and entered into a detail of his severe bodily afflictions. There was also an affidavit of his present illness, by the Surgeon of Newgate. The defendant concluded his affidavit, by professing his determination to publish nothing more against the Christian religion.

Mr. Gurney proposed to enter into the security required by the Court, upon being allowed time to procure it.

The Court suffered the matter to stand over till Monday next, and the Attorney-General waved the taking security till then for his appearance. In order to press upon him the seriousness of the requisition then, however, he read to the Court the defendant's advertisement to the public, issued with the numbers of the publication in question, which announced each other in series, in which the defendant solicited support from the public in gaol; and professed his determination to publish the cause of *truth*, while there was a type in the country. Justice would, therefore, require either a full, fair disclosure of the authors and printers of these publications, or good security for the defendant's future conduct.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 15.

The solemn funeral service for the late Kings, Louis XVI. and XVII. the late Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elisabeth de France, took place yesterday in the Metropolitan Church. The King repaired thither without cortége; his Majesty assisted *incognito* at the ceremony, in a tribune prepared for him; the Duchess of Angouleme was in another, *incognito*, also, by the side of his Majesty.

Monsieur, the Duke de Berri, and the Prince of Condé, who were the chief mourners, repaired without cortége to the Cathedral, and were conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the places destined for them in the choir. Deputations from the Senate, the Legislative Body, &c. the Marshals of France, old Officers of the King's Household, Generals, &c. filled the choir and the nave. A tribune was reserved for the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and for the King of Prussia; several other tribunes for foreigners of distinction.

This sad and touching ceremony, which did not dazzle by the splendour of the preparations, had attracted a greater crowd than the most brilliant solemnities. The sentries established at the different doors of the church were often obliged to yield to the eagerness of the crowd; all were animated by the same sentiments, all wished to discharge the same duties.

The Abbé Duval delivered a sermon which moved the whole audience. This funeral display, this imposing union of the most august personages, the voice of the Christian orator, heard in the midst of an immense crowd, which preserved the profoundest silence, every thing gave to the ceremony the most noble aspect, and will leave the most lasting recollections. We may repeat with the eloquent preacher, "The Eternal has heard our prayers, has seen our tears flow, has withdrawn his wrath, our miseries are finished, and happier days dawn upon our country."—*Moniteur.*

BORDEAUX, MAY 2.

Two British soldiers guilty of a great crime had been condemned to death. Yesterday morning the English and Portuguese troops repaired to the public garden and were followed by the people of Bordeaux. It was there that the two criminals were conducted to suffer punishment. Already a circle was made, when a crowd of persons threw themselves around these two soldiers, soliciting their pardon from the humanity of Lord Dalhousie. It was at the feet of that warrior that the Bordelais begged him to spare them the pain of seeing a drop of English blood flow in their city. How could Lord Dalhousie resist these entreaties and the tears which were shed around him? "It is to the city of Bordeaux, (said the General,) that I grant the pardon of these two criminals." The two soldiers were set at liberty, and placed in the ranks, amidst public acclamations.

MILAN, APRIL 22.

The intelligence of the important events which have taken place at Paris produced in this city a sudden revolution, which has been attended with fatal consequences. It broke out on the 20th. The people rushed in crowds to the residence of the Minister of the Finances, M. de Prina, a Piedmontese by birth, dragged him to the public place, and after inflicting a thousand torments, put him to death. They plundered the Senate-house, insulted the Senators, and demanded the heads of the Ministers. They were particularly exasperated against M. Amoni, Minister of the Conscription, who escaped in time. Their fury against the first body of the state was occasioned by M. Paradisi, and M. Dandolo, two ex-apothecaries, at the head of a cabal, having required, in an Extraordinary Meeting of the Senate, on the 17th, that Prince Eugene should be proclaimed King. The register in which this requisition was inscribed was torn in pieces, and the Municipality, in conjunction with the majority of the Senate, sent a deputation to the Allied Sovereigns to reject the Prince Viceroy. Tranquillity was restored, a Provisional Government formed, and the Electoral Bodies convoked. Prince Eugene is at Mantua with a few trusty adherents.

Accounts from Turin state, that Prince Borghese has been obliged to conceal himself. The ferment in that capital is at its height, and he was obliged to avoid the fury of the people.

DIJON, APRIL 30.

Her Imperial Highness Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, entered our town on the 28th, under an escort of two squadrons of dragoons. The inhabitants, who were anxious to see this Princess and her young son, crowded around her passage. She set off next day, by the road for Germany.

MILAN, April 25.

The Provisional Regency has just published the following address:—

People of the kingdom of Italy,—The agitations of the capital have led to the necessity of instituting a Provisional Government; it already congratulates itself on having contributed to restore tranquillity.

The Electoral Colleges assembled have confirmed the Regency; its members are not ignorant that in many parts of the kingdom fears have been entertained from the popular commotion which has taken place; they will endeavour to avoid the calamities which always arise from impetuous resolutions. The Regency declare that the course of justice and of civil government shall not be interrupted. The diminution of the public expenses shall extend to all the provinces. Thus every good citizen will know that the Regency are occupied by the public weal. The excess which took place a few days ago are reprobated; measures will be taken to repair the mischief which they have occasioned; and the faults of those shall be forgotten, who, by their acts or writings, have excited to acts of vengeance fatal to the concord which must form the basis of a well ordered government.

The Electoral Colleges assembled on the 23d instant have declared that the Catholic religion is the dominant religion.

That there shall be submitted to the generosity of the Allied Powers:

1. The absolute independence of the new Italian State, which will represent the Kingdom of Italy, with the same denomination or any other which it may please the high Allied Powers to give it.

2. The greatest possible extension of the boundaries of this new state, in combination with the interests of the allies, and the new political balance of Europe.

3. A liberal constitution, having for its basis the division of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers, with the complete independence of the latter; admitting also a national representation desired to make laws, regulate the taxes, secure personal liberty, the liberty of the press, and of commerce.

4. Power to the Electoral Colleges to frame this Constitution.

5. A government monarchical, hereditary in the order of primogeniture, and a Prince, who, by his origin and qualities, may cause to be effaced the calamities which have been suffered under the government abolished.

The Colleges recommend to the generosity of Monarchs who have restored to reconstituted France, her warriors, the Italian prisoners, victims of an unjust cause; and liberation of persons imprisoned or condemned for contraventions in matters of finance.

A deputation selected from among the most distinguished citizens shall immediately set out for the head-quarters of the Allied Powers, to express to those Monarchs the wishes of the national Italian representation.

(Here follows the names of the deputation.)

The cockade adopted by the Provisional Regency is the white and rose-coloured cockade.

The following public notice has also appeared:—

In the course of the 24th instant there will arrive in this capital a corps of French troops, who will depart next day on their route to France. The Regency exhort all the citizens to receive them with that hospitality which is due to the soldiers of Louis XVIII. who has now happily remounted the throne of his ancestors.

General Pinto has been appointed commandant of the troops of this capital.

TURIN, April 25.

They announce the approaching return of the King of Sardinia to Piedmont. How greatly is it longed for! The fortresses of Piedmont are still occupied by French troops; but it is probable they will soon be evacuated, in virtue of the armistice between Prince Eugene and General Bellegarde.

The excesses committed by the people of Milan, on learning the events at Paris, make one shudder. A great fermentation is also observable in this city: but the authorities watch night and day over the public tranquillity, which, we hope, will not be disturbed. Many important personages have disappeared.

GERMAN PAPERS.

COPENHAGEN, April 26.

The following circular letter, dated the 18th of last month, is addressed to the Magistrates, and the inhabitants in general, of the kingdom of Norway:—

"The situation in which Denmark and Norway were at the end of last year, made it our duty as Sovereign to give up one of the sister kingdoms to prevent the ruin of both.

"The Treaty of Peace concluded at Kiel on the 14th of January, this year, was the consequence. By this we gave the solemn promise, which never has been, nor shall be broken on our side, to renounce all our claims to Norway, and to appoint Commissioners to deliver the fortresses, the public money, domains, &c. to the Plenipotentiaries named by the King of Sweden. We commanded his Highness Prince Christian, then Governor of Norway, to execute in our name what we had promised. We gave him the most positive instructions, and on the 10th of January gave him ample full powers for the persons whom he should appoint to execute the Treaty. Then we released all the inhabitants of Norway from their allegiance, and impressed on them the duties which for the future they owed to the King of Sweden.

"We have learned with heartfelt grief, that our nearest and most beloved relation, to whom we gave the government of Norway with unlimited confidence, instead of executing our commands, has ventured to neglect them, and even to declare Norway an independent kingdom, and himself the Regent of it; to refuse to give up what the King of Sweden had a right, according to the treaty, to demand; and finally, that he has even seized upon our ships of war which were in the harbours of Norway, has taken down the Danish flag, and hoisted another in its stead, and arrested their commanders, our servants.

"Since, after the treaty of peace which we have signed, and the renunciation of our claims on Norway, we neither do nor will acknowledge in that kingdom any other authority than that of his Majesty the King of Sweden, we cannot but be highly displeased at what has been done there, contrary to the treaty and our express orders; and the more so, as every civil officer, from the highest to the lowest, who had been appointed by us, as well as every other of our subjects in Norway, is released from his allegiance and duties towards us, on the sole condition of fulfilling, as far as he is concerned, the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

"At the same time that we make this known, we forbid every one of the officers whom we have nominated in Norway to accept or to retain any employment whatever in that kingdom in its present state; we recall all the civil officers in the kingdom of Norway who are not natives of that country, and who regard Denmark, or any one of the countries belonging to it, as their native country; and command them to return within four weeks from the time when they shall be made acquainted with this letter under pain of forfeiting our favour, and all the rights, advantages, and privileges which they do or might enjoy as native Danish subjects.

"Given at our Court at Copenhagen, April 18, 1814."

VIENNA, May 8.

The following official accounts with respect to the armies in Italy, have been published here:—

"According to details received by a Courier from Field-Marshal Bellegarde, General Count Neipperg, with the Van of the Austrian army of Italy, after having on the 26th of April taken possession of the fortress of Pizzighitone, entered Milan, on the 28th, amidst the rejoicing of the people. On the same day the Italian troops evacuated Mantua, which was entered by the Austrian column under General Mayer. The municipality received him with great solemnity. There as well as at Milan, and in all the towns entered by the Austrian troops, the popular feeling is excellent.

"General Stanisavlevich has also taken possession of the small fortress of Bocca d'Arso, in the valley of Sabia: and all the Italian troops have provisionally taken up their quarters at Bergamo, Crema, Montechiaro and in their vicinity.

"In virtue of the Convention lately entered into between Prince Burghese and Marshal Bellegarde, for the evacuation of Piedmont and its fortresses, General Count Nugent has been ordered, without loss of time, to advance to Alexandria, and to take possession of that fortress, as well as Casal, on the 8th of May, the day appointed for its evacuation by the French. Fenestrelles, Turin, and the other fortresses on the right bank of the Po, will in like manner be occupied, as soon as the Austrian troops shall have advanced.

"Marshal Bellegarde trusts that the occupation of Piedmont will be carried into effect in a short time, although General Grenier, who was appointed to conduct the French into France, has, contrary to all expectation, informed him through the General of Brigade Conchy, that he (Grenier) had received orders from the Provisional Government of France, to conclude an armistice, by which the Tesino and the Scrivia were to form the line of demarkation. Marshal Bellegarde, however, declared to him, that he had strict orders to take possession of Piedmont, and that the convention with Prince Borghese placed him (Grenier) a second time under the obligation of retiring to France without delay. This declaration, and the solemn assurance with which it was enforced, that Marshal Bellegarde would resort, if necesary, to force of arms, to compel General Grenier to fulfil all the articles of the conventions entered into, must, in all probability, have, ere this, removed every impediment; and there is little doubt, that Piedmont is now in the provisional occupation of the Austrian troops."

VIENNA, April 30.

Prince Schwartzenberg has been honoured with the following letter, written to him by the Emperor, his august master:—

"My dear Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.—The services which you rendered to me as well as the State, in the course of the war which has just terminated, have been crowned by the last operations, and by the entry of the armies of the Allied Powers into Paris. I wish, therefore, to convey to you my gratitude at a moment so important; and I desire to perpetuate even to your descendants the testimony of my satisfaction, by the following arrangements:—I authorise you to wear the arms of Austria with a sword *percée*, quartered with your family arms. At the same time I mean to grant you in free gift, a Seignory in my kingdom of Hungary, transmissible to your heirs male in a direct line, by virtue of letters patent; and in consequence you will receive from me this donation, as soon as they can conveniently be issued.

"Paris, April 20, 1814.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

GOTTENBURGH, May 7.

It appears that the greatest part of the Swedish army is again to march into Holstein, together with the whole of General Bennigsen's corps; 7,000 Swedes, and another Russian corps, embark in Holland. A Russian, a Prussian, a Swedish, and British General are going to Norway to learn the Prince's ultimate decision before active war takes place.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

We hear that Mr. F. D. Changuion, who is appointed to be our Minister to the United States of America, to renew the mutual relations of friendship and commerce, will speedily depart. While he was here, the merchants trading to America gave him a splendid entertainment, at which the American Minister, and the persons of that nation now at Amsterdam were present.

NUREMBERG, May 6.

The Russian troops in Germany have commenced their retrograde movement for Poland. The grand Russian park of artillery, which has been so long at Biberach, in Suabia, has received orders to march to Kalisch, in the Duchy of Warsaw.

BERLIN, May 3.

The Russians are fortifying those parts of Moldavia and Bessarabia which they acquired by the last treaty with Turkey. They put every place in a state of defence, and are reassembling their forces.

SPANISH PAPERS.

MADRID, April 12.

A letter from Vittoria, of the 9th, says, "all the constitutional Ayuntamiento of this city was arrested by an armed force in pursuance of orders from the intendant of this province, on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday last. We presume that the friends of disorder, and the enemies of the King (whose name they profane by having it always in their mouths), have given rise to these scandalous scenes."

MADRID, March 31.

By a vessel which has arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah in 30 days, and which brings letters from Vera Cruz, we learn that a conspiracy had been discovered at Mexico, the object of which was to introduce Morelos and the other chiefs of insurgents into that capital, at the same time that a popular commotion took place in the suburbs. The plan however, was detected, and some of the ringleaders seized. The Viceroy had ordered all Europeans under the age of 50 to take up arms, in order to increase the armies, and all above that age to contribute to their maintenance. Senor Moreno, had been detached against Morelos with a division.

April 16.

We learn with the greatest satisfaction, that the Government has resolved to send 4,000 chosen troops under General Lacy, to the aid of the distressed inhabitants of Montevideo; and will use all possible means to bring back to the side of justice the deceived people of Buenos Ayres, and all those provinces.

April 18.

Besides the expedition to Montevideo, two others are to go out, one to Costafirma, and the other to Vera Cruz. We do not know who will command them.

LEGHORN, April 16.

Private letters from Rome contain the following details with regard to the Ex-Queen of Etruria,—

"Queen Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, late Regent of Etruria, is at present in Rome; it was on the 19th of January last, that the King of Naples ordered her to be set at liberty from the convent, where she had been detained 20 months without permission to communicate with any one whatsoever. This incredible treatment on the part of Napoleon had for its object to get rid of the payment of a sum of 400,000 francs, which had been arbitrarily assigned to her in compensation 1st, for the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; 2d for Tuscany, which had been given her by Charles IV. of Spain, her father, in consideration for the cession made by him of Louisiana, which Napoleon afterwards sold to the United States of America for the sum of 80 millions of francs."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Corn Laws. It was his intention to move that the consideration of all the resolutions except the first should be postponed to Monday. With respect to the first, he presumed there would be a general concurrence. Agriculture (he proceeded to state) had never flourished without a free exportation, and no inconvenience had ever arisen from a free exportation sanctioned by law. Even had this free exportation been permitted in seasons of scarcity, the consequence would have been that it would not have been resorted to, and that supplies from other countries would have flowed in aid of the scarcity at home. Whenever a bounty was granted by parliament for the importation of Corn, the price was invariably found to rise in the foreign markets. In other countries, in a season of scarcity, the consumption of Corn was diminished; but this could not take place in this country, in consequence of the poor laws. The first resolution was in no wise complicated, and the arguments of Smith against granting bounties appeared to him irresistible.

Mr. Foster coincided in opinion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In taking the resolutions into consideration, he trusted it would be well weighed how far they were likely to affect Ireland, which now, from being an importing, was an exporting country, whereas the contrary was the case with England.

Sir H. Parnell had made no rash attempt, in endeavouring to simplify the system of the corn laws; and was happy to have the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The regulations respecting exportation were of more value than those that regarded importation, and the latter were only of consequence as they affected the former.

Mr. Rose should not object to the resolution, though he was afraid the consequences of acceding to it would be found in the result to be extremely prejudicial.

Sir J. Newport said, that in 1806, the bar had been removed that had separated England from Ireland, on the subject of the corn trade, and the most beneficial effects had followed. Agriculture had increased, and the people had been better fed than before; the present was only an extension of the same principle, and had his cordial support.

Mr. Western thought that up to a given price neither exportation nor importation should be prohibited, though he could not wholly assent to the resolution in opposition to a principle so long established.

Mr. P. Grant wished to re-establish the system of a century when we exported corn, in opposition to that of the last half century, during which we had been in the habit of importing it. If the country could grow enough of corn for its own consumption, then the growth of it ought by all means to be promoted; but if it could not, then importation should be encouraged. He did not approve of a plan to encourage both systems.

Mr. Marryat was in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Horner thought that great deliberation should be employed on this subject, in the present state of Europe. The landlord and the consumer had but one and the same interest: and great caution was necessary in assigning the motives by which the friends of the measure might be supposed to be actuated.

Mr. W. Smith was of opinion, that perhaps it would be better to postpone the measure, till the country at large became more acquainted with its nature and probable effect. After some time, regulations might be made upon the subject, when gold had come more into circulation. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read the contents of a hand-bill circulated at Norwich, on the subject of a petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which petition had been presented to both houses of parliament, and which stated the object of the present measure to be, to enrich the landed proprietors at the expence of the labouring and manufacturing classes of the community. In the hand-bill alluded to, the people of Norwich were asked if they were not equally interested in this measure as the people of Newcastle. He was inclined to think, that till such misapprehensions had disappeared, it would be better to postpone the measure.

Mr. Harvey and Mr. W. Smith made some explanations respecting what had passed at Norwich: the latter complained of the clamour excited by malignant persons.

Mr. Lascelles had given the measure every attention, and considered it necessary to legislate on such a subject with the utmost caution. Opinions were very doubtful; for it had been said, some time back, that no one could ever expect to see corn again at 10s. 6d. a bushel. Each gentleman's object was,

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(Continued from the Gazette).

he conceived, the same, though they adopted different means. When corn was called too low in price, it should be considered with reference to what it was too low, whether rent or prices of other things.

Mr. Preston said a few words.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that when reference was made to former times, it was to times when the population was not half what it now is. Now, the question was involved in the complication of our intercourse and interests with all the world. The first resolution was distinctly by itself: the others would require much consideration, and the principles of them should be made known throughout the country, and examined well before they come to legislation.

The first resolution was agreed to, and a bill entered to be brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Western, Mr. Horner, &c. The farther consideration of the report was postponed till Monday next.

APPRENTICES.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved the 2d reading of the bill, which was warmly opposed by Sir Fred. Flood, who though a friend to liberty, disliked licentiousness. The bill went to abrogate that most salutary law of the 5th Elizabeth, and to revive the practice which had previously existed from Edward the third's time. It would be destructive of the interests of persons who served their apprenticeships and paid for education in their respective trades, and ruinous to the morals of youth. It would be hurtful to commerce, to mechanics, to manufactures, and to the Stamp Act, (*laugh*). The present law had lasted 221 years. He proposed to postpone to the 2d reading to that day six months.

Mr. Protheroe seconded the motion, as the bill proceeded on no general comprehensive system; but simply on a repeal, without any efficient substitute for what was to be repealed. The apprenticeship system was beneficial both to manufactures and morals. Lord Coke had said that it was intended to prevent children from being brought up in idleness. Blackstone expressed himself to the same effect. As to vexatious prosecutions, he learned that in Bristol there had not been one prosecution under the act [illegible] the last 20 years. Apprenticeship was more peculiarly attended to among ship-wrights; yet they had struck for increased wages but once during 12 years. If apprenticeship was more encouraged, it would be [illegible] best mode of checking combinations. It was great comfort to poor parents to see their son with a good master, and so insure his future livelihood. Let there be a proper report on the subject, and let some wise comprehensive plan be proposed.

Mr. Hart Davis thought it the interest both of apprentices and masters to repeal the act. An apprenticed workman would always be likely to maintain an advantage over others. Many trades were fluctuating; for instance, that of button-making, and that of manufacturing fire-arms. Were persons who had been so employed to do nothing else; but to be left to starve, while the nation rejoiced? He was surprised that the last speaker, his honourable colleague, who at the election described himself as the favourite of the ladies, should not have seen the propriety of admitting women to [illegible] as tailors, &c. which, when [illegible] things are, excited a refractory spirit [illegible] the journeymen.

Mr. Protheroe, explained.

Mr. Davis Giddy was [illegible] but if ever natural and [illegible] could be maintained, it [illegible] men employing their [illegible] those pursuits which seemed [illegible] adapted to their faculties [illegible] who looked back to [illegible] saw the number of [illegible] then granted, and the [illegible] Commons against them [illegible] or veneration of the [illegible] under the operation of [illegible] frequently found to fostile [illegible] cities to which they [illegible] such a law had not [illegible] manufactures thrived [illegible] might be expedient in many cases; but the bill provided for that, while it prevented the country from being longer divided into hostile classes of artisans. He most heartily concurred in the proposed measure.

Sir C. Mordaunt supported the bill, as the law at present, if enforced, might create great distress.

Mr. Thompson wished the act totally repealed, though the bill did not go so far. The present law was necessarily broken every day. It was clear, that the judges always wished to evade it when they could do so. He knew a case of two men who were prosecuted under the act for sawing a piece of wood; another, of a good and a bad baker in the same town, where the bad one finding that the good one had not served a regular apprenticeship, had him turned out, and got liberty to poison all his neighbours with his bad bread. (*Laugh.*) Some years ago the printers struck, and there was a difficulty in getting even the parliamentary papers printed. Let those who chose it bind their children as apprentices; but let not others be compelled to do the same. Instances of the absurdity of the law would be innumerable. It was said the [illegible] for the age. It was, in fact, superannuated; it was [illegible] the kindest way to let it die [illegible] and so confer an advantage both in this country and Ireland, (*laugh*). Lord [illegible] got the coach-maker out of a [illegible] enough. They were [illegible] coach-maker; but his lordship said, that coaches could not have been known in Elizabeth's days, as that Queen went to Parliament on horseback.

Mr. Rose. There were great [illegible] either way. If the bill passed, [illegible] there would be an end of apprenticeships; for who would submit to the restriction of 7 years? He did not think the [illegible] it proceeded from combinations.

Sir J. Newport was surprised at the anxiety of the honourable Baronet (Sir F. Flood) for the continuance of this Act of Elizabeth, as no such law existed or ever did exist in Ireland. In answer to the fear expressed by the right honourable Gentleman (Mr. Rose,) of this bill [illegible] completely the apprentice system, he could assure him that although no such law existed in Ireland, it did not prevent parents from [illegible] apprentices.

[illegible] the advantages that [illegible] the system of apprenticeship [illegible] sufficient without any compulsion to induce parents to put their sons out apprentices. One gentleman had stated the great comfort to poor parents of being entirely relieved from the burden of maintaining their children for so many years; and the petitions from the ship-wrights stated, that their trade could not be learned in less than seven years. [illegible] conceived that there [illegible] encouragement [illegible] apprenticeship, without the penalties of the act of Elizabeth. He considered that statute as, in many instances, a prohibition against persons becoming useful members of society, and supporting their families by their industry, and an injunction on them that they should remain [illegible] and that their families should go to the poor-house. Men were by the statute punished in the severest manner, because their friends had neglected or were unable to put them out apprentices at the proper time. He never knew a greater mass of folly and absurdity in any statute than in that which had been so highly cried up.

Alderman Atkins hoped that some clause might be introduced into the bill when it was in the Committee, that would give sufficient encouragement to the apprentice system; while, at the same time, the abuses of it might be prevented.

Sir F. Flood, seeing the sense of the house against him, withdrew his amendment.

[illegible] wished the bill to go [illegible] the [illegible] He was aware that the [illegible] seized; but he deprecated further remark upon it till Tuesday.

Mr. Serjeant Best said, that if no other member introduced a clause to that effect, he himself should feel it his duty to propose one. He thought the penal clauses of the act of Elizabeth should certainly be repealed, but that, at the same time it was much better that young people should not be left without some control. He thought that at present the masters had much more advantage from the services of the apprentice than the apprentice had from the instruction of the master, as most of those trades might be learned in a very short time. He [illegible] wished that part of the [illegible] the parents, as an encouragement to the system.

Mr. P. Moore, considered the act of Elizabeth as a very useful one for the interests of our manufactures. Before it was repealed as to the woollen manufactures, the character of the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire was so high upon the Continent that the *tag* or hall mark was a sufficient voucher for their quality, and there was no further examination. But now he understood that the reputation of them was much lower, and that every yard of our cloth was examined at the foreign markets.

Mr. Lascelles said, that he could not positively contradict this statement, but he must say that it was the first time he had ever heard of it.

Mr. Lushington spoke shortly against the principle of the bill.

After a few words from Mr. Lockhart and Sir Shaw Lefevre,

Mr. Wm. Smith defended the principle of the bill at some length, and thought that the phrase that was so often used of [illegible] of our ancestors should not by any [illegible] with reverence as [illegible] that they were defective. At the [illegible] for was passed the whole Kingdom [illegible] the City of London has [illegible] and in the [illegible] spirit of commerce [illegible] under our auspicious [illegible].

After a short reply from Mr. Serjeant Onslow,

The bill was lost on a division [illegible] ted for Tuesday next.

The [illegible] the Poor Law Bill [illegible] day.

The Auction Bill was withdrawn on account of an irregularity, and the house resolved to go into a committee on Monday [illegible] posed of Alderman [illegible].

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 13.

Mr. Mohnel [illegible] Sir S. Romilly [illegible] heard in the cause Cunningham v. Cunningham. Judgment postponed.

[illegible] in Wilan v. Wilan was affirmed.

[illegible] Divorce Bill was read a 2d time and passed.

Dr. Duigenan and others, from the Commons, brought up the Irish Barrister's Courts Bill, the Scotch Distilleries [illegible] Atlas Assurance Bill, which were [illegible] time.

Mr. John Marshal, of the King's Bench prison, and Mr. Scott, Chamberlain of London, presented [illegible] to the House.

Lord Lauderdale presented a petition from the county of Berwick, praying that the present system of Corn Laws might be continued. Laid on the table.

The Duke of Norfolk presented a petition from certain unmarried persons of the name of Allen against the Dulwich College Bill, praying to be heard by Counsel. The petition was referred to the Committee, to whom the bill had been referred.

Lord Lauderdale said, that upon looking at the petition he observed an indecent aspersion in it upon the master, founded on a proceeding of that master, which had greatly benefited the revenues of the college; the petition ought not, therefore, to be received.

The Duke of Norfolk adverting to the clause relative to the costs of the actions brought by the informer, observed, that he ought at least to be reimbursed his full expences, which this bill did not give him. When penalties were given by act of Parliament to the informer, he had a vested interest in them. The legislature sometimes interferred and prevented the recovery of the penalties, but this went a step further, and the clause ought to be amended.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that although this was a measure of great delicacy, it was consistent with the usages of Parliament.

Lord Holland stated, that the bill was incomplete, as it did not remedy the defects of the Act of the 43d of the King. He allowed that the proceeding was of a delicate nature; but he stood for the bill on this ground, that [illegible] ought not to stand in the way of [illegible] justice. Till residence was [illegible] and the informer left entirely out of the measure, it [illegible] would be complete.

The Lord Chancellor [illegible] the noble lord who [illegible] at the same time contended, that the [illegible] 43d of the King was, notwithstanding its defects, a very beneficial act for the clergy, and to shew that it was so, he stated some cases which had come under his observation when the act of Henry VIII. was attempted to be enforced. He was present in the Court of the Exchequer when this case came [illegible] That court [illegible] An attorney, having [illegible] lived in a small house in a certain [illegible] The clergyman lived in the [illegible] which was a large one, and [illegible] The attorney prevailed [illegible] agreeing to give [illegible] In two other cases the penalty had been enforced without scruple, as the clergymen had not been in their parishes for 15 years. He was happy that the abolition in this and [illegible] be [illegible] But the [illegible] was the best that [illegible] through at that period.

Lord Ellenborough was not so sanguine as he [illegible] a complete improvement [illegible] in the bill [illegible] practice they had [illegible]

Earl Lauderdale [illegible]

Lord Ellenborough said he would change the expression. They had not surrendered [illegible] and had [illegible] practice [illegible] that he should be ready at the [illegible] to use some legitimate [illegible] the practice in that house, without pretending to the right of visiting [illegible] They had nothing to do with [illegible] might be better [illegible] the difficulty [illegible].

The Lord Chancellor said that the Bishops had been empowered by the [illegible] to compel residence [illegible]

The Archbishop of Canterbury admitted that the act [illegible] the sum [illegible] was to be [illegible] living of 50l a year, as the one of 200l, besides other [illegible] which they had before been exposed. The dioceses, however, had no complaints to make of a want of attention to their monitions, though in many instances they had not thought it expedient to exercise their power.

The Duke of Norfolk did not insist upon his amendment, and after some further remarks from Lords Holland, Ellenborough, and Eldon, the bill passed the Committee, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—Adjourned.

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