



IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, on Monday next, the 27th Instant at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction at the General Sale Rooms, 5000 lbs. of COCHINEAL imported per the Bombay and China Ships.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN, Warehouse-keeper and Coml. Act.

BOMBAY General Sale Room, 22d MAY 1816.

नदिर-भयार-याये

मेवीने-श्री-मुभा-तया-शीन-भा-मत-वी-याये-ती-वां-इ-मं-धी-धी-र-म-न-र-त-य-4000-इ-त-री-के-ते-या-व-ते-शी-म-व-रे-त-1-23-मी-ये-म-दी-ना-मं-भा-भे-र-नां-का-का-भा-र-इ-प-र-इ-का-डु-ली-यां-इ-का-री-ने-श-र-का-र-नी-व-भा-र-मं-वी-का-री-नी-म-ल-ल-इ-प-र-वे-शी-म-शे-ते-ने-का-र-र-वे-य-ती-व-अ-ते-मं-म-धी-वी-म-शे-त-1-22-मी-म-ये-श-ने-१८१६-मं-रे-थ *

R. T. GOODWIN, Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correspondence.

श्री

फ्यागीर-घघन-घेणे

ठे-ली-वे-पं-नी-ने-जि-घ-घ-प-ची-न-ठे-ली-वी-म-ठे-नी-त-मं-झ्या-जि-न-प्री-र-मी-घ-र-त-५-०००-घ-त-र-उ-घ-ठे-ती-ठे-ने-जि-म-प-गी-ता-गी-ठ-२७-घ-या-च-म-गी-न्या-त-ही-न-प्र-घ-गी-घ-घ-डे-फें-म-घ-म-र-उ-न-घ-घ-र-चे-प-घ-घ-गी-त-पी-म-गी-ठे-गी-म-णी-पी-म-उ-म-घ-घ-या-म-म-घ-न-पी-म-गी-ठे-पे-घे-म-म-घ-म-घ-घ-घ-ता-गी-ठ-२२-मे-घ-मं-१८१६-घ-ठ-पी

R. T. GOODWIN, Secretary to Government In the Office of Country Correspondence.

WIFE OR CHILD

OF

JOHN AMIES

DECEASED

IF any Wife or Child, of JOHN AMIES, late a private in the East India Company's Military Service, who died at Bombay on or about the second day of June 1815, be living, they are requested to apply to Messrs. DENNETTS, GREAVES & BAXENDALE Solicitors; 39, Lincoln's Inn Fields London.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to England by the Country ship Samarang, Captain John Gover, which is expected to sail on or about the 2d of June.

Bombay, 24th May 1816.

THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN will attend at the Vestry, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for the purpose of examining and giving the necessary Tickets to such persons as are desirous of being Confirmed at the ensuing Confirmation to be held on the 11th of June next.

N. B. A few tracts on Confirmation will be delivered Gratis at the Vestry to those who require them.

Bombay, 25th May 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the public, that they have purchased an Investment from Captain Paterson of the Castle Huntly, likewise part of that lately brought out by Captain Macleod of the Marquis of Huntley.

Bombay, May 25th 1816.

TO BE LET.

AN excellent Country Residence at Girgaun near Town, consisting of an upper Roomed House, with drawing Room, dining Hall and 4 Bed Rooms; a Garden in front, back Compound, and every suitable out office for a family.

Rent 80 Rupees per month if taken for 5 or 6 Months.

Enquire of Limjee Bhickajee Sons & Co.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has received a few Strong Persian Horses, per Ship Euphrates.

G. H. Has also a few Arab Horses and several ready broke in Buggy Horses for private sale.

Bombay 18th May 1816.

FOR SALE

The good Ship.

PERSEVERANCE

Burthen, by measurement, about 213 Tons.

WELL FOUND.

She can be sent to Sea immediately

AT

A SMALL EXPENCE.

APPLY TO

R. WOODHOUSE,

Bombay, 22d May 1816.

Advertisement.

Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. have received a Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal, at Rupees 110 each or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 17th May, 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Jettah Hannauz deceased, being granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Gomaboy, Widow and Executrix therein named. All persons indebted to the said deceased are apprised thereof, dated 24th May 1816.

नदिर-भयार

भयार-इ-धी-या-पी-ये-य-ने

म-र-न-र-ने-या-इ-श-र-ा-न-के-नु-म-य-प-नी-या-र-नां-मु-श्री-मु-भा-न-नी-का-र-र-ी-का-२५२-श-इ-म-मे-म-र-न-र-नी-ध-री-मं-नी-भा-घ-नी-मा-भा-घ-ने-म-य-प-नी-या-र-नां-मु-या-पे-ठे-ने-श-र-वे-लो-का-या-लो-फो-ये-म-र-न-र-नां-ने-फो-घ-दे-वा-दा-र-इ-शी-ते-ध-नी-ने-या-इ-र-या-ये-श-ही *

ता-२४-मी-मे-ये-१८१६

Advertisement.

AN arrangement having been entered into between NADIR BAXTER on behalf of himself and ROBERT BAXTER, with EDULJEE CURSETJEE, late Copartners under the Firm of BAXTER FERRAR & Co. dissolved on the 31st July last, whereby all the remaining outstanding Balances due both by and to the said late Concerns, and the former Firm of BAXTER, SON, & Co. to the 30th ult. have been, and are hereby wholly made over to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

It is therefore most respectfully solicited, that those still remaining indebted to the said Concerns, will therefore pay the same to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE, making their Remittances distinctly payable to his name to avoid any confusion or mistake.

Bombay 24th May 1816.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers, & the Public, that they have made extensive Purchases from different Ships of the Fleet, consisting of a large assortment of Europe Articles, of every description, which will be opened for Sale so soon as landed.

B. & Co. Have much pleasure to acquaint the Ladies at the Presidency that they have a Small but choice assortment of Millinery which will be opened for inspection, by Monday morning.

the Outstations, for the late temporary neglect they have experienced, under the unavoidable circumstance of their Removal to their present Premises, but hope very shortly by every endeavour, both in the acknowledgement of their favors, & the immediate despatch of their Supplies, to afford all possible satisfaction.

BOMBAY, FORBES STREET, 25th May 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Co-partnership lately subsisting between JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, EDWARD FLETCHER, and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the Business of East India Agents at No. 9, Devonshire Square in this City, under the Firm of PORCHER & Co. is, this day, dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards the said JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, who retires. The Business will henceforth be conducted by the said EDWARD FLETCHER, & JAMES ALEXANDER, with the addition of HENRY PORCHER, Son of the said JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, under the Firm of FLETCHER, ALEXANDER & Co.—Witness our hands this day.

(Signed) EDWARD FLETCHER, JAMES ALEXANDER, HENRY PORCHER,

London, 31st December 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent HOUSES, in good repair, one at Chinz Poogley, formerly belonging to Ardaseer Dady, and the other in Nesbitt's Lane, Mazagon.

For particulars Enquire of JAMESJEE NANABHOY, in Cowasjee Patell's Street.

Bombay, 25th May 1816.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Wednesday next the 29th Current, and the following day, will be Sold by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, at Public Auction, the Effects of the late J. H. STEPHENSON Esq.

Consisting of various kinds of Household Furniture, Silver, Plated and Glass Ware, China & QueensWare, Carpets, Books and also some excellent old Madeira, Claret, Portwine, Beer, &c. &c.—likewise a Chariot and Horses and Harness which will be put up at 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

The Sale will take place at the House at Cumballa, and will commence each day at 10 o'clock.

Bombay 25th May 1816.

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS & CO. most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public at large, that they have received the Commission Goods from England by the Ship Upton Castle, consisting of the undermentioned articles, which are exposed for Sale.

Claret of the first growth from Gledstanes and Harper; Portwine in quarts and pints; Oilmanstores from Curtis,



THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.
 SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1816.

We have continued, in to-days paper, various interesting Extracts from the English papers which have reached us by the arrival of the Indiamen, to as late a date as the 22d of January: by the arrival on Wednesday last, of the Lord Cathcart, Private Trader, which left England in December, we are informed that that Vessel had spoken, at sea, His Majesty's Sloop of War Swallow with despatches on board for India. The Swallow sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th of February, and we have no doubt is bound to Madras: no additional intelligence of any importance was communicated to the Private Trader by the Swallow; it seems that Parliament had met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 1st of February, and that a copy of the Prince Regent's Speech was on board the Swallow, but we regret to find that this interesting and important document had not been communicated to the Lord Cathcart: there is every probability, however, that we shall receive it from Madras in a few days.

The Marquis of Ely, Indiaman, is still due; and it seems to be the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the damages which this Vessel sustained in the Downs, that she will not arrive here for some time; we have extracted from the English papers the paragraph from Deal, which gives an account of the accident which obliged her to put back. It has been said, that so much time will be required for the necessary repairs, that it is possible her destination may be altered by the Court of Directors to China direct, but we hardly think this arrangement probable; we understand that the Ely had so many passengers on board that nearly 40 persons sat down to dinner every day in the Cuddy.

It is probable that His Majesty's Frigate Alpheus may be detained for a few days longer, and may not sail tomorrow as generally supposed.

The private Ship Samarang, so lately arrived, will quit Bombay for England early in June, and will afford an admirable opportunity of writing to Europe.

On Thursday, arrived the American Ship Fawn, Captain Austin, from Boston the 20th January last. We have been favored with the perusal of several late American papers brought by this Vessel and extending to so late a date as the 13th of January.

There appears to be every disposition in America to preserve that good understanding which at present exists between England and the United States. The principal heads of the President's Speech at the opening of Congress, we gave in our last paper. We observe that the American Legislature is principally occupied in carrying into effect, with the greatest despatch, the late commercial treaty concluded with Great Britain, and in digesting various plans which have been submitted to Congress for the establishment, on an extended scale, of a National Bank, for the adoption of three large Military Schools or Colleges, and for a more efficient system of Laws relative to Bankruptcy, and the settlement of the Estates of unfortunate merchants, &c.

It is said in the American papers, that Mr. Munroe will certainly be elected President at the general Election in 1817, and that a Mr. Tompkins of New York, will probably be chosen Vice President.

Mr. Clay had been Elected Speaker by a great majority. We have given in another part of our paper, one or two Extracts from the American Journals and the Treaty between America and Algiers, which appears to have given much satisfaction in America.



GENERAL ORDERS,
 BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D MAY 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
MAJOR JAMES LEIGHTON of the Battalion of Artillery, and Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six months from the date of his embarkation.

Major General Browne, appointed on the Staff of His Majesty's Forces in India having arrived at this Presidency on his way to Fort Saint George, to which Presidency he is posted and there being no immediate opportunity of his proceeding to Madras, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to avail himself of the services of the Major General during his detention at Bombay, or until the orders are received from Fort Saint George for his final destination.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

COMMISSARY OF STORES DEPARTMENT.
 Serjeant Augustus Frazer of the Battalion of Artillery to be Conductor of Stores, vice Warburton discharged, —Date of appointment, 2d April 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army, the Resolution of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in their General letter to the Supreme Government in the Military Department, dated 23d August 1815, granting the Brevet Commission of Captains to all Lieutenants in the service of the Honorable Company who have not obtained that Rank (viz the Rank of Captain) after fifteen years service.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, having calculated the period of service from the year of appointment as Cadet inclusively, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, guided by this Principle and by Precedents in former cases of a similar nature, is pleased to determine that the present Brevet shall include the Lieutenants appointed Cadets of the Season 1801, together with all of a longer standing and shall have effect from the 8th January 1816, as follows.

List of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, on the Bombay Establishment, promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain, in the East Indies only, under the operation of the foregoing Regulations.

Season of Appt.	No.	Names.	Corps.	Date of Rank.	Remark
1799	1	Thomas Pierce	3d. Rg.	3. Jan. 1816	
Do.	2	Peier Fearon	3. Do.	Ditto	
1800	3	Joseph Browa	1. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	4	John Morrin	1. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	5	J. H. Dunsterville	1. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	6	John Burton	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	7	James Gibbon	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	8	William Perkins	1. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	9	Godwin P'seward	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	10	George Tweedy	4. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	11	Daniel H. Bellasis	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	12	Conally M. Lecky	5. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	13	Robert Barwell	5. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	14	John Carter	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	15	Charles Grey	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	16	Philip W. Fedlar	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	17	William Gordon	6. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	18	Richard Thomas	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	19	George T. Gordon	5. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	20	Andr. Anderson	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	21	James Elder	Eu. Rg.	Ditto	
Do.	22	Ths. C. Gravenor	4. Rg.	Ditto	
Do.	23	Geo. A. Knight	4. Rg.	Ditto	
Do.	24	William Kendall	9. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	25	John D. Crozier	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	26	Geo. L. Gilchrist	Eu. Rg.	Ditto	
Do.	27	Thomas Daubney	1. Rg.	Ditto	
Do.	28	James W. Graham	6. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	29	James McMurdo	7. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	30	James Livingston	9. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	31	Fredk. Solheux	3. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	32	Charles B. James	2. Do.	Ditto	
Do.	33	George Challon	3. Do.	Ditto	
1797	34	John Hawkins	Engi.	Ditto	

The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in their letter above alluded to, directed that it may be distinctly intimated that the Brevet Commissions now granted, shall not give any claim to increased allowances of any description whatever, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers it proper to notify their orders, on this point, for the information of the Officers concerned.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
J. FARISH,
 Sec. to Govt.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons.

BEG leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the Public at large, that they have purchased part of the Investments of Captain Wilkinson and Surgeon Wright, consisting of the following articles which they have exposed for Sale viz. — Beer, Brandy, Hollands Gin and Jamaica Rum in Bottles, Ham and Cheeses, Sauces, and Pickles, Tongues, Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams and Jellies, Comfits, Brandy and Bottled Fruits, Glassware and Welch Flannel, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Stationary, Cutlery, Saddlery, Morocco Leathers, &c. &c.

Bombay 24th May 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.º AND PORT D.º

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE
 Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 *Ditto*.
 Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 *Ditto*.
 Port, —direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - - 125 *each*.
 Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - 100 *each*.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.
 Madeira from - - - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
 Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do
 Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - - 17 Do. Do.

N. B.—Besides the above Wines **SIR ROGER D' FARIA** has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain *Burd*, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain *Ballard*, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent *Calcevella* and *Vino Tinto*, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D' FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the out-stations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.
 Bombay, 13th April 1816.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following Letters, which are highly Creditable to the exertions of **MR. REEL**, to give satisfaction to his Employers.

Captain John Read has much satisfaction in informing Mr. Reel, that the Biscuit and other articles, supplied the Ship *Bombay Anna*, for the Voyage to England were of an excellent quality; a part of which, were brought back to Bombay, in an excellent State, after being on board eleven Months.
 Bombay 20th May 1816.

MR. REEL
 Sir,
 I have much pleasure in acquainting you that the Biscuit, and all the other different articles which you Supplied me with, for my voyage to England in the Ship *Upton Castle*, proved to be of the most excellent quality: the Biscuit after being on Board Fifteen Months was in the highest state of preservation.
 Sir,
 Yours most obediently,
H. BEYTS.
 Bombay 20th May 1816.

consisting of Hams and Bath Bacon, Pine, Gloucester, and Berkley Cheeses; salted and pickled Salmon, red and pickled Herrings, Salt Tongues and Jews Beef, Sauces of sorts, &c. &c. Grocery from Starkies consisting of milk Chocolate, Cocoa, pearl Barley, Oatmeal; Macaroni; Ising Glass, dry Currants; Bloom Raisins; Confectionary from Hoffman, Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, black and red Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade, bottled Fruits, Damsons, Gooseberries, Cherries, and Currants of sorts, Cherry Brandy, and Rum Shurb, &c. Perfumery from Smyth, consisting of Lavender and Honey Water, Aqua-buzade, Milk of Roses, Essences of sorts, Oil antique a la rose, Smelling Salts, Tooth brushes, Ruspini's Dentifrice; Hair Powder; Jamaica Pomatum, Powder Puffs, Divine Pomade, Court Plaster &c. &c. Hats from Bicknell, Moore, and Bordaile, Gentlemen's round black Hats Do. drab, and black round Hats for folding, Wellington Hats for Cavalry, or Staff Officers, Boys and Girl's Hats of different colours, Cockades for Staff Officers and others; Feathers, gold and silver Stars, Loops, for Staff Officers. Sadlery from Gibson and Melroy, Huzar and Military Saddle complete; Hunting, Race and Ladies side Saddles; Huzzar and plain head Reins, Steel Curb Bits and Snaffles, Green and black hunting Caps, Dog Collars, powder Flasks, and Whips of sorts &c. Boots and Shoes from Hoby, Glass ware from Geo. Nash, consisting of double and single Branches; Pillar shades, Do. Wall shades with drops; Green and White India shades; sliding and bed Chamber Candlesticks; Tumblers; Salt Cellars; Muffineers; Jelly, Lumbo, and mouth Glasses; Composition Butter Coolers; Flannel Snuff of sorts; Tonquin Beans; latest publications of Books, Stationary; Cutlery from Savigny; Gold and Silver Lace, Epaulets, Bullions, Sword knots; Dirks, gilt Scabbards, Belts for Staff Officers and others; Pistols from Lacy and Wilton Leather, Breeches and Pantaloon; Table Clocks, gold and silver hunting Watches from Bauraud; Jewellery of sorts. Hosiery, white and black, silk and cotton Ladies and Gentlemen's Stockings; Military Doeskins Gloves; Gig Lace with trimmings complete, and Gig Lamps; Children's Morocco Leather Caps, plain and with fur round, Ladies Morocco working Boxes, Mahogany Tea Chests; Backgammon Boards; Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Goggles, Spectacles, Quadrants, Case Instruments &c. a good assortment of Children's Toys; Tin Wares, block, Tin and Jappaned Dish Covers; Tin Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Tea and Coffee Pots; Cast Irons, Liquid Blacking in Stone Bottles.

A fine Assortment of Haberdashery and Millinery, consisting of:
 Plain and figured Ribbons of different colours,
 Ditto Embossed,
 Plain and figured Satfins of different colours,
 Ditto Persians
 Crapes,
 Artificial Flowers,
 Different kinds of Lace,
 Black and white Veils,
 Worked Trimmings,
 Bugle Ditto,
 Feather Ditto,
 Chip and Straw Hats,
 Spanish Gispay Cottage, and Sidney Hats for Children,
 White Ostrich Feathers, blue and sky blue edges,
 Gold and Silver Thimbles,
 Needles and Pins of sizes,
 Cotton and thread Balls,
 Catgut and Paste board,
 Morocco Leather Children's Shoes,
 Ladies Shoes with Croked Soles
 Piano Forte Wires, and tuning Forks and Hammers,
 Blank music Books, and a small quantity of new Music and Duets for the Military Band,
 An assortment of solid Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets and Eardrops,
 Tortoiseshell Combs for turning up the hair.
 Bombay, 22d May 1816.

We understand, that, several other American Ships are preparing to visit Bombay, and we have no doubt from the importance which is attached, in the American Houses of Legislature, to the Article of the Peace, providing for the trade between the United States and India, that we shall, in a very short time, have the satisfaction of a direct and constant intercourse, with that flourishing and enterprising country.

We perceive that the Albion, bound direct to Bengal, was to leave England in the beginning of January.

The Ellergill, free trader, arrived here on Tuesday last, having left England on the 14th of December—she, of course, has brought nothing new.

Buonaparte did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena, nor would he permit one of his Companions to write. So that nothing can be known from themselves of their situation or their sentiments. Minutes of all Buonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken. It seems he spoke with great freedom of the characters and views of all the Potentates, as well as their Ministers; and those Minutes, which are considered truly important, are now in the hands of our Ministers. According to Buonaparte's opinion, the confederacy of the Allies was on the point of breaking at the eve of the Battle of Waterloo; and if he had gained the ascendant, would have been broken asunder in forty eight hours.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVED—18th May, Ship Anns, Captain John Read, from England,
Ditto—Ship Lord Cathcart, Free Trader from England, Captain A. Ross.
Do. 20th do.—The H. C. Cruiser, Aurora, Captain James Jeakes, from Goa.
Do. Do.—Cruizer Ariel, Lieut. D. Jones, from Goa.
Do. Do.—Cruizer Slyph, Lieut. James Arthur, from Goa.
Do. 21st do.—Ship Ellergill, Free Trader, from London, Capt. John Clarkson.
Do. 23d do.—American Ship Fawn, Commander William Austin, from Boston.
SAILED—18th May, Ship Ruparell, Capt. F. D. Briggs, to China.
Do. Do.—The H. C. Cruiser Psyche, Lieut. F. Faithfull, to Goa.
Do. 19th do.—Ship Ann, Capt. Thomas Riddock, to China.
Do. Do.—Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Capt. John Boog, to China.
Do. 20th.—Schooner La Junon, Commander P. Danget, to Mauritius.
Do. 23d do.—Portuguese Ship Loyal Portuguese, Captain P. Wilson to China.

Calcutta Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's report notified the arrival of the Barroa from Madras; and Humnoon Shah, Richardson, from Bombay the 26th March, and Aleepey the 17th April.

Passengers by Humnoon Shah;

Mrs. Commodore Hayes, from Bombay.
Mr. Barton, H. C. Agent at Kedgerie.
W. H. Abbott, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, from Cochin.
The Mary Anne, Webster, sailed for England on the 27th ultimo.
The Minstrel has passed Kedgerie, and would probably get to sea yesterday.
The Mary Anne, Edwards, is now on her way to Diamond Harbour, but will probably not get out before next springs.
The Indian Oak would in all probability reach Diamond Harbour yesterday.
The Honourable Company's freighted vessels Elizabeth and Polton will drop down next week, preparatory to starting for London.
The Orient will leave town next springs, to complete her lading at Saugor.
The Hope, bound for China, would be at Diamond Harbour, yesterday.
The Pascoa and Earl Kellie are on their way down with a like destination.
His Majesty's Ship Cameleon will immediately sail for Madras. Captain Low left town yesterday in the Haldane schooner, with 229

chests of treasure for that Presidency: being we believe, the exact quantity originally imported by her from England.

During the preceding week it has been very boisterous weather below, but fortunately, with exception of loss of anchors, and consequent detention of vessels, no serious accident has occurred to the shipping.

DEAL, JAN. 17.—About two o'clock this morning, it came on to blow hard from the S. W. during which the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Huntly parted from two anchors and cables, and drove athwart of the Marquis of Ely, and carried away her fore-mast, bow sprit, and figure-head, and did her other damage; she also caused her to part, and drive on board the Cabalva, broke the stock of her sheet anchor, and forced her to split her best bower, and chain cable; in bringing the ship up again, she parted from her small bower. The Bengal Merchant broke her anchor during the gale.

[The Morning Chronicle—January 19]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 24th, the Lady of H. Shank Esq. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—With the Field Force Kattywar, after a short illness of thirty-six hours, Captain James Keith, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, most sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of Friends.—He was an active, zealous and intelligent officer, and a man of the strictest honour and integrity of character.
At Mahe, on the 28th ultimo, in the 63d year of his age, M. Jean Jussan, a French Gentleman of respectability, greatly and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relations. He left his native country at an early period of life, and has long been an inhabitant of India. He was remarkable for his pious, benevolent, and hospitable disposition, which will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of knowing him.
At Zinzibar, on the 26th March last, Mr. J. W. Wiseman, formerly Chief Officer in the Country Service.

Calcutta Intelligence.

2D MAY 1816.

We have already stated that the Nagree and its fortified heights were in the beginning of last month, given up to a detachment of the Rungpore Battalion by the Soobah, who was prevailed upon to withdraw without longer waiting for the orders of his government. Subsequent letters, dated camp the 18th April, intimate that there was a prospect of the whole of the troops on the Northern frontier, East of the Coosy, being allowed to return immediately to their respective stations. The Cavalry had already marched; and were followed by a detachment of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, which broke ground on the 15th. The main body of Captain Latter's force still remained encamped on the plain of Nuksabaree, situated about eight miles from the foot of the hills; and would probably be soon joined by the various small parties occupying solitary posts in the hills. The position of Nagree is said to be so formidable from its difficulty of access, that no sufficient force could be brought to bear upon it with a chance of success, if defended with a little resolution. The largest size of guns which could be got over the mountains were six pounders; and these only by a long series of hard labour on the part of the subjects of the Siocum Raja, persons much used to Hill travelling. The difficulties were considerably enhanced by the impracticability of carrying up large supplies of provisions to a country hardly admitting the passage of four footed animals. It may therefore be deemed fortunate that the place was voluntarily surrendered; especially as the rains, which were fast approaching, must have soon driven our troops into plains.

The Mahratta Prize Committee has given in a report of their proceedings for ascertaining the amount of property captured at Bhurtpore during the 2d part of the second campaign against Holkur and the Mahratta confederates, from which it appears that the following is the value of shares occurring to the Captors.

Commander in Chief,	St. Rs.	1308	9	4
Major Generals,		436	3	½
Colonels,		135	10	0
Lieutenant Colonels,		81	6	0
Majors,		54	4	0
Captains, Surgeons, and others of like rank,		27	2	0
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and other Subalterns,		11	4	10
The sum total falling to the Bengal Division of the Army amounts only to St. Rs.		17,415	11	7½

Lieutenant Boileau reached Katmandoo on the 14th of last month, and had been received with distinguished attention. A residence had been provided for him in an excellent situation, and he was to be presented to the Rajah, in public Durbar, on the 17th.

The reports which have been circulated respecting the delay in giving up the Fort of Nagree, are proved to have been equally un-

just and premature. No pretence or hesitation whatever existed on the part of the Goorkh Commandant, who only waited to receive the orders of his Government. He however daily decreased the Garrison by sending off detachments to the interior, and when he did evacuate the Fort, which after all, was before he had been actually furnished with the orders of the Rajah of Nepal, he had only eighty men with him, which shews that he had no intention of resisting the force under Major Latter, sent to take possession of that important place. The order bearing the red seal of the Rajah arrived the following day. With the commencement of the rains, sickness had begun to prevail amongst the troops destined to occupy the Fort, and impatience to avoid exposure in tents, at an unhealthy season of the year, probably magnified accidental into intentional delay.

The Fort, to the southward, is said to be inaccessible, and forms an impregnable barrier against invasion on that side.

We understand, that Mr. John Farquhar late of Calcutta, has purchased the saleable share of Mr. Whitbread's Brewery for the immense sum of 300,000*l*s.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

ARREST of SIR R. WILSON, &c.

COPY of A NOTE, ADDRESSED TO THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR BY THE DUC DE RICHELIEU.

January 13, 1816.

"It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret that the undersigned fees himself obliged to make known to his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, that several subjects of his Britannic Majesty appear to have taken an active part in culpable manoeuvres directed against the Government of the King. His Excellency will see by the letter hereto annexed, which the undersigned has just received from the Minister of Police, that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another individual, who is believed to be an English gentleman, are accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette. Their trial is going to commence; but the undersigned, in announcing it to Sir Charles Stuart, is forward at the same time to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their justification; and that the proceeding forms of trial will be religiously observed towards them.

"The undersigned, in making this communication to the English Ambassador, as a consequence of the particular regard which his Court on every occasion entertains towards the Government of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to renew," &c.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Thursday last, with Private Letters, of the same date. The former speak more in detail of the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce. The Duke de Richelieu, as soon as he was informed by the Minister of Police of the arrest of the Gentlemen, immediately transmitted a letter to our Ambassador, Sir Chas. Stuart, expressing the pain and regret he felt at the circumstance, and assuring his Excellency that the trial should commence forthwith. The investigation before the Prefect of Police, preparatory to the trial, has already begun. The Gentlemen have been removed to the prison of La Force. It is asserted that Lavalette did not leave Paris till the day on which he was executed in effigy, that is, three weeks after his escape from the Conciergerie! He was first conveyed to a Hotel in the Rue de Helder, where Captain Hutchinson is said to have lodged. The Gazette de France mentions that an agent of the Police, by getting acquainted with the porter of the Hotel where Sir Robert Wilson lived, made himself master, by means of this porter, of a very extensive correspondence, addressed to a well-known society in London, and containing a full account of Lavalette's escape. Another Paris Paper says, "that proof has already been obtained, that one of them personally assisted in the escape of Lavalette; that he supplied him with the uniform of an English General, and a passport from the Ambassador, and escorted him as far as the frontier, wearing himself the distinctive marks of his rank, and being accompanied by an Officer of his nation." It cannot be doubted" adds this Paper, "that the English Government and people will disavow a few individuals, who have violated their duty as much to their country as to France, by committing an act contrary to the political rights of all nations, and to the good understanding that subsists between France and England."

Undoubtedly, if the facts be as they are stated, to be in the Paris Papers and private letters, we shall be the first to disavow an act which in every point of view cannot but be considered as most reprehensible. Put the case to this country—Suppose three French Officers had assisted Despard in escaping from prison after his trial and condemnation? But the Morning Chronicle informs us that Sir Charles Stuart took the opinion of the most eminent lawyers in France as to the nature of the imputed offence and its penalty under the Code Napoleon. They all said that "this act of generous indifferenc (!!!) which at the worst it was, might, if prosecuted to the rigour, incur the penalty of imprisonment for two or three months." Indeed! aiding traitors then in the eyes of the Morning Chronicle, is nothing more than generous indifferenc. It is an indelicacy, however, which the law of England visits with the severest penalty which it can inflict. And we greatly suspect that if Sir Charles Stuart consulted any lawyers, they little deserved the epithet of being very eminent if they characterized the offence as a mere indifferenc,

or if they did not tell him "that the penalty by the law of France is not more than two years imprisonment, but not less than three months. See, now ever, how in certain Schools and Parties in this country, words are used in such a manner as to throw a veil over the blackest crimes, and by taking off half the odium attached to them to render them less detestable. What greater incentive to crime and vice can there be than to represent treason as the effect of patriotism, and the rescuing traitors from punishment, as "an act of generous indifferenc at the worst." To the praises bestowed upon Sir Charles Stuart, no man can subscribe more heartily or readily than we do, but we believe we may venture to assure the public, that the case against the three individuals was shewn to him to be so strong, that he declined interfering in their favour as soon as he had been made acquainted with the documents, against them. This we know must have been painful to the feelings of our Ambassador, as we believe he was intimately acquainted with some of the parties. And as to the Noble Lord to whom one of the letters intercepted was addressed, we should rather suppose his Lordship cannot be well pleased with the writer of it for having considered him as a fit depository of such an offence against the laws.

The Paris Papers contain no other articles of importance, except a cloud of fresh evidence, if any were wanting, to overwhelm the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty.

But we have much more important Private Letters this morning from Paris. Most important and interesting they are indeed, and sorry are we to find from them, that the agitation increases at Paris, instead of diminishing—that several arrests have taken place—alarm spreads—but the Ministers, it is feared, will be forced to retire—that the Ultra-Royalists have succeeded in nominating the Members of the Central Commission which is to report upon the Budget, in which it is expected the Ministers will be completely defeated, and the great measure proposed, relative to the national forests, be thrown out.

By the Dutch Mail arrived this day, we have received an important Decree issued by the King of Prussia on the 6th inst. respecting the Secret Societies which have for some time existed in his States. In the preamble his Majesty says, that "he has remarked with just displeasure the spirit of party which displays itself in the contests of opinion respecting these Societies; that when the country was persecuted by severe misfortunes, he had himself approved of that called the Union of Virtue, but found afterwards in the project for the formation of such union as well as in the political circumstances of the State, reason to dissolve it; and that Secret Societies can now only be prejudicial to the great object of securing peace and tranquillity." The Decree refers to the dispositions of the general Code by which the Members of all Societies in the State are bound when the Magistrates require it to give an account of the objects of their meeting, and by which societies which may have any influence on the State must be submitted to the Government for examination and approbation under the penalty of a fine or corporal punishment. An Edict of the 20th October, 1793, for the prohibition and punishment of secret societies, is also annexed to the Decree, and this Edict is ordered to be strictly observed in all the provinces, and all the Courts of Justice are directed to be guided by it in their decisions. The decree finally declares all disputes carried on in publicly printed writings, respecting Secret Societies, to be useless, and it is ordered, that henceforth nothing shall be printed or published upon that subject by any person whatsoever, under the penalty of heavy fine and corporal punishment.

By the Edict, the following Mason Lodges, viz.:—The Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, the Grand Lodge, the Lodge Royal York de l'Amitie, and the Daughter Lodges, founded by them, are tolerated on observing certain regulations, but all other Mother and Daughter Lodges are prohibited.

In its excursive atall efforts, the army is sometimes favoured with the notice of the Morning Chronicle, but only when there is supposed to be something to blame. General Calvert has lately been the object of attack, because he is Colonel of the 14th Regiment, which has three battalions. It is roundly asserted that through more favouritism he, an official Officer, is provided with the command of three battalions on the peace establishment, while Officers who have been serving in the field have either no regiments at all, or have had their second battalions reduced. Of General Calvert we need say nothing. Every body knows his long and important services; his zeal and integrity; but it is false to attribute his having had three battalions to his personal claims and merits, and equally false that it was ever intended he should retain them all on a peace establishment. The fact is, that from the partiality of the late and present Marquis of Buckingham for the 14th Regiment, owing, we believe, to some of the Officers being locally connected with the county, their Lordships encouraged the men of their Militia Regiment to volunteer into the 14th. This swelled the corps to such an amount of effectives, that it became necessary first to form a second, and then a third battalion of them. If this was favour, it was the Marquis of Buckingham's, and not the Commander in Chief's. In allotting the number of second battalions which it was necessary to retain, the selection was made according to the effective number of corps. Men were wanted, and as they could not be drafted according to law from one corps to another, it was necessary to retain those that possessed them, without any regard to the priority of numbered regiments or the seniority of their Colonels. Hence the 14th, consisting altogether of near 3000 men, preferred us 2d and 3d battalions. Had the Morning Chronicle have only waited for the Peace Establishment, it might have seen that the three battalions of the 14th were not to be preferred.

A pretended confidential communication from Lord Castlereagh to the Members of the House of Commons was inserted in the Morning Chronicle of Saturday. But it was so very poor a joke, intended probably to divert the attention of the public from some recent events in Paris, that we did not take any notice of it: nor should we have done it now, had not some other Papers been most unaccountably deceived by it. "It is a weak invention of the enemy." Lord Castlereagh had the first intelligence of this his confidential communication from the Morning Chronicle itself—Pozzo di Borgo's Report: Baron Fagel's Observations: Lord Castlereagh's Confidential Communication: all published as genuine, and all proved to be fabrications!

At the time Major Stuart, who arrived on Friday with dispatches, left Lord Moira, the Nepal war had been most successfully terminated, although the definitive treaty was not actually signed, but there was no doubt it would be very speedily. The Countess of Loudon and Moira was to leave India in the course of this month.

Every thing was tranquil when the Major took his departure.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers to the 14th instant. The Gazette Officielle contains the Law of Amnesty as agreed to by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King, the articles of which we have already given. Some of those who voted in the Convention for the death of Louis XVI, constituting the Regicides, excepted from the Amnesty, and sentenced by it to be banished for ever from France, it seems, claim to be exempted from that punishment on the ground that they only voted for the death of the Monarch conditionally, and are therefore not in the same situation as those who voted absolutely without any condition. This may afford a question as to whether they are to be included in the term Regicides. Others claim to be exempted on the ground that they did not sign the act additional, or accept any office under Bonaparte. To these of course the article will not apply. To how many it will ultimately be found applicable does not at present appear; a Committee, however, has been appointed to ascertain who are the persons implicated. The vagueness of the article itself leaving it wholly to the construction that may be put upon it to determine who the parties are that it includes; Another proof of its gross injustice after all these persons had been actually pardoned by the King, and some of them employed by his Majesty in confidential and official situations. Notwithstanding the satisfaction expressed in the King's Ordinance respecting the transactions at Nimes, we find from an article in one of these Journals, that so late as the night between the 1st and 2d instant, M. Perrin, a Professor of the College of Alais was assassinated, and as usual the assassins had not been discovered. Some differences are said to have arisen between Austria and Bavaria respecting territorial arrangements.

Some German Papers also arrived yesterday; We extract from them an Augsburg article, respecting the dispute relative to the Secret Societies in Prussia, which promises to produce, ere long, some interesting result.

[Morning Chronicle, Jan. 17.]

A German Journal has the following remarks upon the Ionian Islands:—

"The century which saw Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, and Poglizza cease to be independent States, has presented us for the second time with a Republic of the Ionian Islands. This time, as the first, Russia comes forward as the father of the child, but now England takes upon herself the guardianship, and it will hardly slip out of her hands. Corfu is indeed a sterile rock, but in strength it hardly yields to the impregnable Malta; and Cephalonia and Zante yield in abundance the finest fruits of the South. Besides this, the opposite coast, the native country of Pyrrhus and Castriot, is inhabited by the boldest and most warlike people of the East (of Europe.) There England will recruit her armies, if the market in Germany should become too limited.

"From this point she can act with energy, if at some future time a neighbour should have a mind to transplant into Greece the benefits of our civilization, our financial systems, our conscriptions. In a few days sail from Corfu an English fleet may be before the Dardanelles and a co-operating army requires at most 14 days to cross Mount Hæmus. Considerations of this kind have probably induced Austria to recognise the new Republic; for it certainly has not escaped her counsellors that the sovereignty of the Adriatic is transferred from Venice to Corfu, and that a few armed boats

will suffice to ruin the whole commerce of the Littoral. These seven islands lie on the coast of Albania, Livadia, and the Morea, about 45 (German) square miles, and contain 200,000 inhabitants. They are, —1 Corfu, by far the largest, 2 Paro; 3 Santa Maura; 4 Cephalonia; 5 Theali (the ancient Ithaca); 6 Zante; 7 Cercigo. From the end of the 14th century to the Treaty of Campo Formio (17th Oct. 1797,) they belonged to the Republic of Venice, which treated like a cruel stepmother these countries, formerly a part of Greece. In the year 1799, they were conquered by the Russians and the Turks, and formed into an Independent State, under the title of Republic of the Seven Islands. But they soon fell into the hands of the French, in which they remained till the fall of Bonaparte, when the Treaty of Paris has at last determined their fate. For the future happiness, for the natural improvement of the Islands, extraordinary advantages may be expected, & may encourage the unhappy brethren sighing under the Turkish yoke at length to rise to the dignity of men. It almost seems as if the High Allies had expressly contrived this arrangement to bring about the Restoration of Greece."

Jamaica Papers to the 19 of November have been received.

Mr. Stewart, one of the Members of the House of Assembly, has moved an impeachment against the Honourable JOHN LEWIS, Chief Justice of that Island, on the following grounds:—1. Giving Judgment in the case Dun v. Cathcart, contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the King's Bench. 2. Passing an arbitrary and oppressive sentence on James Fraser, late Deputy Marshall for Kingston, by imprisoning him in the remote and distant goal of Savanna Mar. 3. Connivance and collusion with a person or persons in altering the exhibit list of jurors. 4. Flagitiously threatening individuals with his high resentment, when brought before him in his capacity of Chief Justice.

On the 9th of November, Mr. Stewart moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the above charges. The motion was seconded by Mr. Stroud, who trusted that the high personage accused, would be able to meet the inquiry, and that it would end in the entire vindication of his character. The charges were referred to the Standing Committee appointed to inspect the state of the Courts of Justice in the Island.

EXCHEQUER EXTENTS IN AID OF THE KING'S DEBTORS.

In addition to the great hardship of this process, when employed in the immediate protection of Government property, as pointed out on the 8th instant this same power is now extended by Revenue Officers to the protection of their own property, and that of their connexions, in the same summary and arbitrary manner, and in a way to excite the most serious alarm in all fair and unprotected traders.

By this process, a Revenue officer is enabled, under the shelter of the Crown, to take immediate possession of the effects of his Debtor, in preference to, and to the exclusion of all other creditors. Should these effects not be sufficient to satisfy his claim, he seeks out the debts of his debtor, and upon whatever terms those debts may have been contracted, enforces, by the same summary process, if necessary, the immediate liquidation of them;—even the sale of real property made by such a debtor, though for many years completed, so long as the debt remains undischarged, is invalid;—the Revenue officer takes possession of it in liquidation of his claim; and the man who has paid for it, received to all appearance a perfectly good conveyance of it, and perhaps for many years enjoyed it, is at once dispossessed, and left utterly destitute of all redress.

By this process the Debtor to the Crown, though security is always given, is invested with the same summary power over his Debtors, and the Debtor of his Debtors, to an endless extent, as the Crown exercises over its immediate and direct Debtors.

This enormous and despotic power extends not only to the property belonging immediately to the Crown, or exclusively and directly to the Officers of Revenue, but should such Officer be connected in fifty different partnerships, and in fifty different parts

of the kingdom, the same preference, the same summary process, the same inviolable protection to the exclusion of all others is extended to the debts of all those partnerships!

This process, though in fact for the benefit of private individuals, proceeds entirely through the hands of Crown Officers—under these orders the Debtor's effects are exposed to immediate sale;—every loss and expence falls on the Debtor's estate, and for private Creditors to obtain redress against such a power is next to impossible.

In a commercial and manufacturing country like this, where so many Revenue Officers are connected in London and country banks in firms which give large credits, and whose connections spread over all parts of the country, it is impossible to calculate upon the injustice, the misery, and the ruin which must be the consequence of the present extended use of the process of "Extents in aid of the King's Debtors;" nor can any man in trade calculate upon the safety of his property, however situated.

A London bank, in which a Revenue Officer is a partner, possesses this summary and enormous power over all their connections, over every drawer and indorser of every bill which passes through the house;—in the connections which such bank may have with other banks in the country, any advances the most improvident are secured at the expence of the general Creditors, and after having, by a false appearance of wealth, created that credit and confidence in the country, which could not have existed without such advancements, the property and the profits of the London bank may be secured, and all the other creditors left perfectly destitute.

In the hands of a country Banker this enormous power is equally dangerous and even more oppressive;—the Firm under the protection of the Revenue partner, may advance money to the most insecure traders;—by these means push out their notes;—create and increase their commissions, and carry on their most lucrative business;—to the trader they give every appearance of wealth and credit—his bills are discounted—his checks honoured—his payments are all made with the most precise regularity—all these appearances continue for years—it is impossible for the most cautious and observant man to detect his real situation—this gainful trade is safely continued by the Bankers until they are assured by just so much remains of all the debtor's effects as will be sufficient to cover their debt and gains—an Exchequer process is then procured, the Bankers with ut the least notice to the public, even in defiance of a docket and a commission of bankruptcy, seize by means of Crown officers, stock, furniture, estate, debts, every thing, all expences are charged, no inquiry allowed, the other creditors of the man thus raised into credit are left without a shilling, and the debtor in a jail.

Such is at present the law of England! in this manner is it now acted upon, and revenue officers, if it be allowed to proceed, will be the only persons soon, who can safely enter into trade.

[Morning Chronicle, 13th January.]

PROPERTY.—The Commissioners throughout the several Districts of England are to receive immediately instructions from the Tax Office, to assess Landed Property according to its present actual value, under the recent reduction of rents. From a late official calculation, the following principal Landed Estates of England are nearly thus estimated.

Duke of Northumberland,	£	125,000
Duke of Devonshire,	—	125,000
Duke of Rutland,	—	107,000
Duke of Bedford,	—	25,000
Duke of Marlborough,	—	90,000
Duke of Buccleugh,	—	90,000
Earl Grosvenor,	—	84,000
Duke of Portland,	—	80,000
Marquis of Cholmondeley,	—	78,000
Marquis of Hertford,	—	77,000
Earl of Bute,	—	76,000
Earl of Lonsdale,	—	74,000
Earl Fitzwilliam,	—	70,000
Duke of Norfolk,	—	68,000
Earl of Darlington,	—	65,000
Duke of Beaufort,	—	60,000
Earl of Harewood,	—	60,000
Earl Spencer,	—	58,000

Mr. Coke,	—	—	52,000
Earl of Egremont,	—	—	50,000
Colonel Hughes,	—	—	49,000
Sir W. Manners,	—	—	43,000

A curious suit to annul a divorce, forms at present a subject of conversation at Paris. One Revel, a pensioned Captain, was married in 1805 to Mademoiselle Plaigne, a girl without a fortune. This La Plaigne had been at the boarding-school of Madame Campan, whom Bonaparte patronized, and with whom the Ex Queen Hortensia, and other ladies of her age had been educated. Shortly after the marriage of Revel, he was unexpectedly seized at night by a warrant from the Emperor, and thrown into prison. His wife was then placed as a teacher in the house of Madame Murat, and Bonaparte, having thus opportunities of seeing her, took her under his own imperial protection, and the husband was not restored to liberty till he consented to a divorce. She had a child, it is said, by Bonaparte, lived for some years in the rue Victoire, under the name of Madame St. Laurent, and was afterwards married to a foreigner, so that she now bears the name of the Countess of Luttreburg. Revel now claims the setting aside of the divorce. This cause was to come on for trial on Friday the 15th instant, and presents this additional singularity, that to the claim for the annulment of the divorce on the ground of its illegality, the husband joins another claim, that of divorce for a specific cause.

Major-General Torrens is collecting, under the direction of the Commander in Chief, all the heroic and other interesting anecdotes respecting the battle and victory of Waterloo, that an authentic record may be made and preserved of those acts of humanity, as well as heroism, which distinguished the British character throughout that unparalleled conflict.

[Hamp's Telegraph, December 18.]

THE EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY.

The sentence was carried into execution on Thursday morning, at 20 minutes past nine o'clock. From 3 in the morning the guard of the condemned Marshal had been given by the Count de Rochesbourn, Commander of Paris, who had been charged by Lieut. General Despinols, Commander of the first military division, by the orders of the King's Commissioners, to make the necessary dispositions for inflicting the execution of the sentence. The interior and exterior safety of the Luxembourg was confided from that moment to M. de Rochesbourn. The interior and external safety of the Palace was from this moment confided to the vigilance of M. de Rochesbourn, and the Usher of the Chamber, in whose custody the prisoner had been discharged—On leaving the Chamber of Peers, Marshal Ney called for dinner, and seemed to eat with a good appetite. Perceiving that a small round pointed knife which he used, excited some apprehension in his guards, lest he should employ it to kill himself, he threw it down. After dinner, he smoked a cigar, and then fell into an apparently sound sleep, from which he did not wake till M. Cauchy, Secretary Reporter of the Chamber of Peers, came to read his sentence to him. Before he commenced the reading of it, M. Cauchy endeavoured to address to him a few pathetic words, to assure him how painful it was to be obliged to perform so melancholy an office. "Sir, said the Marshal, interrupting him, "do your duty, as every man ought to do—read."

Upon the preamble being read, he said impatiently "to the fact, to the fact at once." When he came to the article of the law respecting the succession to the Crown—"That law," cried the Marshal, "cannot be applicable to me it was for the Imperial Family that it was made." When his titles were detailed, he observed, "What good can this do to me: Michael Ney, then a heap of dust!"—This reading being finished, the Secretary told him that he had no time to lose for his testamentary dispositions. "I am ready to die," said he, "whenever they wish."—M. Cauchy then told him, that if, in these last moments, he wished for the consolations of religion, he might send for the rector of St. Sulpice, who was himself come to offer his services: "that is sufficient," replied the Marshal, "I will think of it." Upon M. Cauchy's observing, that in case any other Clergyman should be more agreeable, he might send for him. The Marshal said, "once again, I say that is sufficient! I want no Priest to teach me how to die."

Upon its being observed that he was at liberty to take leave of his wife and children, he stated that they should be written to to come between six and seven in the morning. "I hope," he added, "that your letter will not announce to my wife that her husband is condemned. It is for me to inform her of my fate."—M. Cauchy then retired, and the Marshal appeared to retire within himself, and then threw himself in his clothes on the bed. It is right to say that he fell asleep immediately.—At four in the morning he was awakened by the arrival of the Marechale, his wife, with her children, and Madame Gamon, his sister. The unfortunate wife, as soon as she entered the chamber, fell in a fit on the ground. The Marshal and his guards raised her. To a long fainting fit succeeded tears and groans. Madame Gamon, on her knees before the Marshal, was not in a less deplorable condition. The children, silent and sad, did not weep. The eldest appeared to be about eleven years

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

of age. The Marshal spoke to them a long time, but in a low tone of voice. On a sudden he rose and treated his family to a withdrawal. At this moment the despair of Madame Ney became inexplicable. The children, hitherto silent, burst into piercing cries. Left alone with his guards, he walked up and down the Chamber. One of them, a grenadier of Lavoche Jaquein, said to him, "Marshal, in the situation in which you are, should you not think of God? It is always good to reconcile oneself to God. I have seen many battles, and every time I could I confided myself, and found myself always the better for it." The Marshal stepped, looked at him with a certain interest, and then said, "You are in the right; yes, you are in the right. We ought to die as honest men and as Christians. I desire to see the Rector of St. Sulpice. The brave grenadier did not want to be told twice. The clergyman was forthwith introduced into the chamber of the condemned. He remained shut up with him three quarters of an hour. When he retired, the Marshal expressed a desire to see him in his last moments. The virtuous Priest kept his word. At half-past eight he returned, and at nine, being informed that all was ready, the Marshal gave him his hand to help him into the coach, saying to him, "Get in first, M. le Cure, I shall be above sooner than you."

Just before the Marshal left his chamber, he changed his dress, put on a waistcoat, black breeches, and stockings, blue frock coat, and a round hat. It was in the carriage of M. the Grand Referendary, that he was carried across the garden of the Luxembourg, to the extremity of the grand alley that leads to the Observatory, the place appointed for his execution. A small detachment of gendarmes, and two platoons of veterans, were there waiting for him. On seeing that they stopped, the Marshal, who probably thought that they were conducting him to the plain of Grenelle, expressed some surprise. He embraced his confessor and gave him his snuff-box, to be delivered to Madame the Marechale, and some pieces of gold which he had in his pocket, to be distributed among the poor. Arrived at the gate the carriage turned a little to the left, and stopped about forty paces from the gate, and thirty paces from the wall, near which the execution was to take place. A platoon of veterans, sixty strong, had been on the spot since five o'clock in the morning. At the moment when the carriage stopped, the platoon arranged itself. An officer of the gendarmery got out first, and was followed by the Marshal, who appeared to ask him if that was the place of execution. After embracing the confessor, who remained near the coach, praying fervently, the Marshal proceeded, with a quick step and determined air, to within eight paces of the wall, and turning round upon the soldiers with vivacity, and at the same time, facing them, cried out with a long and strong voice, "Comrades, straight to the heart—fire!" While repeating these words, he took off his hat with his left hand, and placed his right hand upon his heart. The officer gave the signal with his sword at the same moment, and the Marshal instantly fell dead, pierced with twelve balls, three of them in the head.

Conformably to military regulations, the body remained exposed on the place of execution for a quarter of an hour. There were but few persons, however, present for the populace, believing that the execution would take place on the Place of Grenelle, had crowded thither. After remaining exposed a quarter of an hour, the body was placed upon a litter, covered with a cloth, and carried by the veterans to the Hospital of Foundlings. At half-past six next morning (Dec. 8.) it was conveyed to the burying ground of Pere la Chaise, in a hearse, followed by a mourning coach and several other coaches. It had been inclosed in a leaden coffin within an oak one. During the whole night the religious of the Hospital prayed near the body.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The late Duke of Norfolk, we understand, has bequeathed, by his will, all his disposable property, amounting to nearly 40,000*l.* a year to the eldest son of Mr. Howard, the member for Gloucester; with the exception of small legacies to his natural children, of whom there are twelve in number, and an annuity of 200*l.* to a young gentleman who resided with him, and to whom he seemed much attached. The settled estates which devolve upon the present Duke amount to 50,000*l.* a year. His Grace, who is of a Roman Catholic family, we believe, has not conformed to the religion of the Established Church, and prefers an adherence to the religious tenets under which he has been educated to the premier seat in the British House of Peers. He is said to possess a disposition from the Pope to marry again his Grace not having thought an Act of Parliament sufficient authority for him to do so. We are not aware that he has an intention of using it. It is said to have been obtained some years since, and would then have been used, if the long delays of the Court of Rome had not outlasted the patience of a lady who had other offers.

The late Duke was twice married; first to Miss Marian Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, in Ireland, an heiress, who died without leaving any issue; and secondly to the Hon. Frances Scudamore, also an heiress, only daughter and heir of James Viscount Scudamore, by whom he has had no issue. His Grace, who assumed the title of Earl of Surrey during his father's life time, was educated partly at home under a private tutor, and partly in France; he, however, renounced the 'errors of the Church of Rome,' obtained a seat in Parliament, and took an active part, in conjunction with the late Mr. Fox, against the American war. His parliamentary conduct, since his accession to the Peerage, has been that of a perfectly independent Senator; though generally leaning to the politics of the Opposition, he supported

his Majesty's government on every important question where he thought that its conduct was deserving of approbation. He was uniformly the strenuous advocate of a pacific system.

The Duke of Norfolk possessed a plurality of some of the finest country seats in the kingdom; first, the ancient baronial residence of the Howard family, Arundel Castle, by tenure of which the Earldom of Arundel is conferred. This noble gothic mansion has been of late years much re-edified and embellished, and was, a very few months since, the scene of some princely entertainments, in which the gorgeous exuberance of true old English hospitality was chastened and refined by the graces of modern elegance. Secondly, the magnificent modern structure of Workshop Manor House, in the Country of Nottingham, which is erected in the midst of an extensive and beautifully picturesque park, and to which is attached upwards of one thousand acres of woodland, mostly planted by the late Duke. Thirdly, the venerable residence of the family of Scudamore, Hinc Lacy, in Herefordshire, which contains a valuable collection of the works of Vandyke, Jansen, and Holbein, and is enriched with the exquisite carvings of Gibbons. This mansion and property, in which the Dukes of Norfolk long lived in a state of seclusion, in consequence of occasional mortal derangement, reverts we believe to another line. Besides these, his Grace was proprietor of the beautiful gothic villa, Graystoke Castle, in the centre of the romantic lake scenery in Cumberland; and of Sheffield Manor, a very ancient seat, famed in historic lore, which had been for some years very little frequented by his Grace. The remains of the Duke were removed on Saturday last from his residence in St. James's Square, and interred in the family vault, at Dorking, Surrey.

NEW RACE OF PEOPLE.

The following is an interesting account of a newly discovered race of people in the South seas:—Our readers have all heard of the mutiny of the crew of the Bounty, Captain Bligh, in 1789: The Captain and others were put on board the launch, and the mutineers sailed for Otaheite. Those who remained there met with various unfortunate fates. Fourteen of them were taken into custody by the vessel sent out after them by the admiralty, and three of these were actually hanged. But Christian, the leader of the mutiny, with eight followers, and several natives of Otaheite, mostly women, sailed from that island in September, 1789, and from this period to 1809 no information reached England concerning them.

In the beginning of the last-mentioned year, Sir Sidney Smith transmitted a paper from Captain Fulger, an American, which stated, that he had touched at Pitcairn's Island, in latitude 25 deg. s. and longitude 130 w. from Greenwich, supposed to be uninhabited, but on which he met three young men, who spoke English, and who informed him that they were descended from an Englishman who sailed with Captain Bligh. Nearly about the same time a particular account of this interesting colony was sent by Sir Thomas Staines, of the Briton.

This officer stated that he fell in with an Island, not laid down in the chart, but which is undoubtedly Pitcairn's Island, and which he supposed was uninhabited:—but to his great astonishment found that it was peopled by English (forty in number). They proved to be the descendants of the crew of the Bounty. A venerable old man, named John Adams is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite, in company with Christian. They were accompanied to the island by six Otaheitan men, and twelve women: the men were all swept away by desperate contentions; five of the Englishmen died, and Christian, the leader, fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitan, whose wife he had deprived him of; so that only one man and seven women remained of the original settlers. The first man who came on board the Briton was named Thursday O'Sober Christian: he was the first born on the island, and son to Christian. He was about twenty-five years of age, six feet high, with black hair and fine complexion, his countenance open and interesting. His only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat ornamented with feathers; his whole appearance bespoke him to be good humoured, honest and benevolent. The astonishment of the captain and crew was great, on hearing this young man exclaim, from his canoe, before getting on board the Briton, "Won't you heave us a rope now?" But their surprise and interest were not a little increased, when they saw this fine young man, on being taken below in company with another youth of seventeen, rise

up, before partaking of food, and repeat, in a pleasing tone, "for what we are going to receive the Lord make us truly thankful!" On accompanying these young men ashore, the admiration of the Captain and party increased. They were met by John Adams, and conducted to his house, which was neatly fitted up, and furnished with beds and other conveniences.

The colony now consists of about 46 persons. The young men all athletic, and of the finest forms; the young women were tall and beautifully shaped, their faces beaming with smiles and good humour, and their whole demeanour modest and bashful. Their clothing consisted of a simple petticoat from the waste to the knee, and a tasteful head-dress. The greatest harmony prevailed in this society, who all looked up to John Adams as a father, and entirely followed his directions. When a youth is possessed of land sufficient to maintain a family, he is married by the patriarch Adams; and such is their purity of morals, that no instance of want of chastity has occurred since Christian's death. Religion and morality have been carefully instilled into their minds by Adams, who has, in every respect, behaved most admirably. & well redeemed his error as a mutineer. Their agricultural implements are made by themselves, from the iron supplied by the Bounty. The good old man keeps a regular journal, and an account of the work done by each family, what each has received, and what is due on account. When the stores of one family are low, they are assisted from the general stock, which is repaid when circumstances prove more favourable. Adams seemed to have a wish to visit England, but the young men and women flock round him, and with tears entreated that their father and protector might not be torn from them. It is almost needless to add, that Sir Thomas Staines lent a willing ear to their supplications.

A PATRIOTIC COMPARISON.

SPAIN—FRANCE—AND ENGLAND.
The following comparison of the relative situation of these countries at the present moment is from the able pen of Mr. Montgomery the poet, and editor of The Sheffield Iris:—"To cause the most incorrigible grumbler amongst us," says he, "to cling with instinctive attachment to his mother country, and to exclaim with rapturous emotion—'England! with all thy faults I love thee still!' we need only point out France and Spain.

"From Spain, converted into one court of the Iquisition, every eye will turn with indignation, contempt, and compassion; with indignation at the atrocities committed in the name of pure religion and legitimate authority,—with contempt of the fanatic agents and instigators of those atrocities,—and with compassion for the people, who are the victims of royal ingratitude, and priestly revenge. But Spain is too weak, and too far from us, to excite any alarm for our own country, from her sufferings and convulsions.—We look to her as on the shipwreck from the shore, or on the battle from a safe eminence, not, as the Roman poet says, because we delight in the calamities of others, but because these make us feel our security, and endear us to our native comforts, when we think what blackness or darkness, what tempest and horror would overpread our sky, and defoliate our land, if we had a Ferdinand or an Inquisition here.

"With different feelings we look at France. It is not the same to us, as a nation, what may be the state of things there,—who may rule, or who may serve. Three years ago she was treading all Europe beneath her feet: and now Europe is treading her in the dust. When she was at the height of her tyranny, England, unsubdued and undismayed, expelled her from the sea, and vanquished her on shore; now, when she is reduced to the depth of slavery, England holds her chains and brandishes the scourge over her. A country more degraded, afflicted, and subjected, than France, at this hour, does not exist under heaven. In contemplating the miseries of Spain, the strongest sympathy is excited towards the people because they have not merited such returns for their loyalty and patriotism. In contemplating the miseries of France, they are aggravated in our minds by the conviction, that as a people the inhabitants of that country have pulled down upon their own heads all the wrath and vengeance that has fallen upon them.—In contrasting our quiet and prosperity with the former, we are reconciled to our taxes: in contrasting them with the latter, our farmers themselves would be reconciled to cheap corn; for looking upon France in her low estate, we indeed rejoice, not in her misfortunes, but in our exemption from the same. What burdens, what privations, would the people of England not patiently, willingly,

gladly, bear from their own government, rather than London should now be occupied by French armies, and a Stuart placed on the throne of the Brunswick! This might have been the case 70 years ago;—the very thought seems to make us live in that age, and we fly to arms in imagination to drive both King and conqueror from our capital and our country. But it is not so, and the sight of what France is enduring at this time makes us feel to our heart's core, how well it is that things are otherwise with us."

In spite of all the raving of The Courier—in spite of all its artifice and violence, the public shall know, and posterity shall know, that a scandalous persecution of the Protestants has been carrying on since the return of the Bourbon family to the Court of France; however gallant it may be to parasites and mercenaries, and their tyrannical employers, the truth shall be uttered and retained, nor shall great names and great words be used to delude this country, or deceive Europe with a firm and persevering opposition.

After vamping up their pretended authentic details, which they told us had been presented to the Duke of Wellington, they (that is the apologists, the eulogists of persecution) bring forward, under the cover of their whole park of abuse, the Most Important Letter From the Duke of Wellington, prepared, no doubt, from these very details, and such sort of information. We know how to esteem the valorous Duke, and to value his heroism when danger and his country call, but we know also how to estimate his commentary on the articles of a Convention, and his letters of the crimes of persecution—fight and be renowned, Noble Duke, we should say, but turn neither commentator nor advocate. Seated in the Palace Elysee Bourbon, and adorned with the Ribbon of the Order of the Holy Ghost, it is no wonder that his Grace should think well of his new friends and benefactors, and endeavour to make the best of them.

"The Duke says—"It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the Government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals the more numerous "preponderating," and we are sorry to observe, a more ill-written, ungrammatical, and obscure passage we never remember to have read,—"it is natural that there should be, and that is"—so much for grammar: now, as for meaning, the Duke admits that there has been injustice and violence; that injustice and violence have been committed by the Catholics, who are the more numerous and preponderating party; and that such violence and injustice were committed against the religion of the sufferers, because religion was the sign of the political party to which they belonged—so far he acknowledges; but does he mean to affirm, that politics are the sole cause of these proceedings which he has called unjust and violent? Does he mean to deny that religious rancour, that furious superstition, that detestable bigotry have been principally, and almost entirely, the cause of these outrages? We must have plain dealing; if the Duke means all this, then, we ask, why have not the Catholic Bonapartists been attacked by the Catholic Royalists? We ask, were any of the great civil or military leaders, on the return of Napoleon, Protestants? We ask, were not the great mass of his supporters and his agents Catholics? Have they been massacred, pillaged and despoiled—have their churches been closed, and their temples been taken from them, and have they been ordered to build churches without the cities? We ask, if religious bigotry has not occasioned these proceedings, why have the temples been demolished and burned, and Ministers been insulted and assailed? Why do the superstitious wretches cry—a bas le Huguenot!—Vive le Prete!—a bas le Protestant!—Vive le Catholique! Why invoke St. Bartholomew, and not some political Demon? Will the Duke have the goodness to be explicit in his answers to these questions? His generous soul, doubtless, abhors religious persecution; but is he quite sure that there are none who love it? Has he heard nothing about green cockades, and secret orders in the South? If not, he is ill prepared to write on the subject, if he has, why does he not write fully and distinctly on this most important point?

The Duke says, as far as he knows—the Government has done all in its power; we hope his knowledge is more extensive than ours; we only know what it has not done—it has not suppressed the tumults, punished these rioters and murderers; it has not maintained the Protestants in the situation it found them. Was it weak, why did it not call in the aid of the Noble Duke? surely, he was able to guarantee the worship and lives of the Protestants.

The affair of La Garde, the Duke strangely mistakes—he says, he was sent to inquire, and on his Report orders were given to re-open the Protestant temples. Now, the Paris Journalists, who dare not take the Duke's word for it, and who are over and over again, that the Duke d'Angoulême had ordered, and that the constabulary had waited on him, he ordered the temples to be opened. The pretended authentic details of The Courier assured us, that there were only women and children who prevented the temple from being opened; that only one man was present, who shot the General. The gallant Duke tells us, that he is informed from good authority, that d'Angoulême marched with a body of troops against those who had opposed the execution of the orders of the Government by La Garde.

The Duke and The Courier must settle these contradictions—we expect the public will find out the truth between them.

The Duke says—"It is not true that the salaries of the Protestant Ministers have been discontinued by the King." What the Protestant Society may have said in their letter we know not; but we know what we have said, and we re-assert what we have said, and dare, Mr. Collier, the Duke of Wellington, and the Government of France to disprove what we say.—We say, then, that the Protestant Ministers have not received their salaries for three quarters past, and that they have had not any intimation when their arrears will be paid. We have no room for more, but we shall resume this subject again and again, and will meet every effort to delude the public, and to screen the persecutors from the odium and indignation they merit.

[Morning Chronicle, 9th Jan.

PARIS, JAN. 16.
Since the complete victory of the Ultra-Royalist Party on the question of the Amnesty Bill, their opposition to the Ministry becomes every day more undisguised. The separate articles of the Budget are being discussed with much warmth in the Bureau, and it has been already proposed to consolidate the 700 millions which are owing. The Ministerialists affirm that such a measure is a positive act of bankruptcy, since the funds are now at 60, and on such a quantity of additional obligations which

would nearly double the rent, must infallibly sink much lower. It is literally paying 50 or 100 for a 100. These advocates for public credit continue to argue that this immoral law, in absolute contradiction with the ratified decrees of last year, which established the integral liquidation of the debt, would not be less injurious to the other creditors of the State, since its effect upon the funds would be incalculably fatal; moreover, nothing can be more impolitic, for in a year in which so much is yet to be demanded, on what terms can it be expected the rich capitalists will henceforth deal with the Government when it has been proved thus faithless to its engagements? The example of Great Britain so pernicious in guarding its public credit against any attack, is strongly insisted on, and the necessity of not invalidating what exists, but creating on a more inviolable basis a similar principle of public credit, is held up as the only means of rescuing the country from the deplorable abyss in which it is plunged.

The Ultra-Royalists on the other hand say, that the most sacred principles are the preservation of the property of the Clergy, a property of which they have been so long and so unjustly deprived, and which if they do not recover, the best interests of religion, and all the blessings that result from it, both for the citizen and Government, must be irretrievably sacrificed; nor do they imagine the advantages of individuals ought to be put for a moment in competition with such sacred, indispensable obligations. They do not hesitate affirming, that the creditors of the State, for the debts contracted under the Imperial Government, should feel highly satisfied with the quantity they will yet recover, without seeking to aggravate injustice, by plundering the Clergy of their unheld possessions.

Last night Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, was exiled by order of his Majesty. Marshal Augereau received at the same time a letter from the Minister of War, by which he was apprized, that his conduct during the interregnum had been submitted to a Court of Enquiry, that the result had been laid before the King, who had thought proper to deprive him of his government and his appointments. As Peer of France he could not be exiled. The conduct of Augereau, at Cadix, was certainly reprehensible; but it is very clear that he was not necessary to the return of Buonaparte, since he and Marmont were stigmatized by the Emperor, in his first Proclamations, as the traitors to whom the antecedent calamities of the country were chiefly to be attributed, their property was sentenced to be confiscated, and mandates of arrest issued out against them. In fact Augereau, who knew the predicament he stood in, and whom common sense should have prompted to identify his interests with those of the legitimate Sovereign, remained in the country, and suffered himself to be prevailed on by Fouché to publish a most injudicious Proclamation, which that crafty Minister forwarded to him, notwithstanding which, he did not escape confinement in his Chateau, though he probably averted a momentary exile from his country.

It was supposed, after the lapse of six months, the particular position of the Marshal had pleaded in his favour, and engaged the violent party to direct against more avowed enemies their hostile efforts. This seemed beyond all question, from the gracious reception he and his Lady met with at Court, from his Majesty on the first day of the new year. You will naturally imagine that either Marshal, whose conduct has been less ambiguous than Augereau's, are expecting similar awards. Several are already cited, but until I obtain a certainty, I will not commit myself and you by conjectural intelligence.

The moderate party affirm, that this measure, especially with respect to Augereau, would never have taken place but for their defeat on the Amnesty Bill. As the Ultra-Royalist segment in force, their attack will be directed against more important subjects—*nam in vitia, mox in reluctantes dracones*. The partisans of the Revolution, and all their dependants, give way to the most disconsolate apprehensions.

An inexplicable circumstance took place yesterday, M. Talleyrand sold plate to the amount of 80,000 livres. This baffles all conjecture.

being in their hands, they employed their authority to discourage demonstrations of attachment to the King. Several quarrels took place, but the injured Royalists never could obtain justice.

The inhabitants of the Gard became then divided in 1789. Almost all the Catholics were for the King, and nearly all the Protestants were of the opposite party. Thus the line of separation between political opinions was also traced by the difference of religion.

About the end of the year 1814 the Buonapartists loudly announced the approaching return of the tyrant, and their Chiefs corresponded directly with the Duke of Angouleme. The Duke on his arrival at Nimes, in the beginning of 1815, made an appeal to the faithful subjects of the King, and within 24 hours 2000 men presented themselves. The Prince selected 5000 men, among whom were included 17 Protestants. This corps accompanied the Prince into D-uphiny, and its courage was equal to its fidelity.

But the opposite party, become stronger in consequence of the absence of these brave men, promoted the revolt at Nimes; on the 3d of April 1200 peasants from the Protestant valleys, were armed, and followed the traitor General Gilly, who, with the 1000 of the line and the half pay officers, occupied the Pont St. Esprit, where the Prince had left only a depot of 200 men.

The Duke of Angouleme could, without incurring any risk, have made his individual retreat through the mountains, but his magnanimity made him wish to secure that of the brave men who had followed him. On the 9th of April, he signed the Convention of La Palud. All the world knows how shamefully that treaty was violated, but many are ignorant of the barbarity with which the royal volunteers of the Guard were treated by their fellow-citizens. They were attacked in all the Protestant Communities through which they passed unarmed. In their retreat they were all stripped, maltreated, and several of them were without mercy massacred.

Those who were inhabitants of Nimes, found on their return the entrances to the town occupied by the Urban Guard. They had to endure the most inhuman treatment. Their wives and daughters were insulted, their houses pillaged, their vines destroyed, and all their property ravaged; personally pursued in the neighbouring communes, where their companions in arms experienced the same fate, they were at last compelled to take refuge in the woods and the marshes.

The number that perished in the persecution, the duration of which was equal to the reign of the Emperor, cannot be estimated; but this is certain, that 400 of the Duke of Angouleme's corps are missing, and that not 100 were killed in the plains of the Drome and the Isere. The greater part of the remainder must therefore have fallen in this persecution.

The whole of these atrocities were committed by the Buonapartists, who were almost all Protestants, or Catholic Royalists. On the 1st of July, the Royalists took possession of Aiguemorte and Beaucaire; the royal standard was hoisted, and all the Royal Volunteers who could find an opportunity soon assembled at Beaucaire, to the number of 3,000 men. The command was given to a Protestant Royalist General, a circumstance which leaves no doubt as to the spirit which then guided the Royalist Chiefs. The Royal Corps of Beaucaire, almost destitute of arms and ammunition, successfully repelled the combined attacks of Generals Gilly and Cassin, and prevented their junction.

The Chiefs wishing to avoid the disorders which were to be apprehended from the occupation of Nimes by force, proposed to the Magistrates that they should bring back the town to its allegiance, dismiss the Urban Guard, which had acted with so much civility towards the royal volunteers, and reorganize the town with the Municipal Council.

The Revolutionists refused to do so, and Eight days were spent in negotiations, which were fruitless at Nimes.

In the night of the 27th of July, the town was taken by force, and the Revolutionaries were installed in the town.

On the 8th of this month the Royalist National Guard passing the town of Calvisson in order to form part of the troops which were to be drawn up to receive the Prince, cried out *Vive le Roi! à bas Buonaparte!* They were replied to by the cries of *à bas les Brigands, and we will remember you in the evening!* On their return they were attacked by the populace. The tootin was rung, and the alarm repeated by the bells of the adjoining country. One Royalist was killed, and several were wounded; but no authority declared the town of Calvisson guilty of this disorder, or made the inhabitants responsible for it. This affair, however, produced the greatest fermentation at Nimes, where the arrival of the news, joined to the proclamation of some women wearing sprigs of laurel in celebration of this victory of Calvisson, led to the event of the 12th. It is not pretended to palliate that disorder. The violent interruption of the Protestant worship was a serious offence, and though only committed by an assemblage of women and children, deserves not the less an exemplary punishment. The assassination of Count Lagarde was the work of a ruffian to whom the multitude furnished the opportunity of perpetrating a crime which he doubtless had basely premeditated. It spread consternation through the whole town. The virtues and distinguished qualities of General Lagarde had gained him the love and esteem of all who knew him, and the general respect of the public.—When General Ramel perished at Toulouse, he was the victim of a popular commotion, but a single individual raised his hand against General Lagarde. No one aided the assassin; no one protected him; he was the only man on the spot where he committed the crime; and the women who surrounded him would doubtless have arrested him, had it not been for the rapidity of his flight, and the terror with which they were impressed by an event so alarming and unexpected.

An ordinance of the King, dated the 21st of November, directs, that proceedings shall without delay be instituted against the authors of the assassination committed on General Lagarde, and the promoters and abettors of the riot which took place at Nimes. Dispositions were also made for the quartering a sufficient number of troops on the inhabitants of Nimes, to live at their expense until the assassin and his accomplices should be brought to trial. A report of the names of such of the inhabitants as wished to avoid forming part of the national guard was also required. An exact knowledge of the situation and disposition of the inhabitants can alone guide the application of just and politic measures. A neglected spark may occasion a general conflagration throughout the whole of the South, and deprive the King of the resources of every kind, which his perfect devotedness would afford him in the present circumstances. The inhabitant of the South is ardent, impassioned, but full of feeling, generous, determined, and ready to make every sacrifice for his King. His is the Spanish character made French. It is necessary to know how to manage him and direct him, and to be satisfied with every thing may be obtained, and to be satisfied with the Representative of the People, and his feelings, and he will account 100,000 Buonapartists.

Instructed by 30 years' experience of their adventures, the Royalists determined to be wholly exterminated, but it is necessary to prefer to them their own reasons, and their own feelings, and to be satisfied with the Representative of the People, and his feelings, and he will account 100,000 Buonapartists.

These days since, we had occasion to notice that the Correspondent of Hamburg had been suppressed, by order of the Senate; for having dared to speak boldly the truth on the conduct of FERDINAND VII. We mentioned this as another instance of the great combination formed against the liberty of the press, by the prevailing order of the day in favour of legitimacy, and of the rapid growth of despotism. We have since learnt that the suppression of the said paper, has principally been effected through the exertions of Don Jose Izardary, Spanish Consul in Hamburg, and a worthy servant of the beloved FERDINAND. In order, however, the better to judge of the fact, we will mention a few particulars relating to the former political conduct of the instrument employed on this occasion, which will tend to elucidate the whole transaction.

Jose Izardary was formerly American Consul in Cadix, where he was proud of wearing fifteen embroidered stars on his coat sleeves, emblematic of the Republican Government he served, and on gala-days, particularly such as the anniversary of American Independence, he never failed to have the American stripes waving over his house. He afterwards resided long in the United States, but seems to have imbibed none of the free principles of that country. When the Cortes were in Cadix, he affected to be one of the Liberales, courted Gaitanarri, but it was discovered without a foreign diplomatic character of the first rank in Cadix, with whom he frequently appeared both in the Alameda of Cadix and the Prado of Madrid, arm in arm. When the beloved FERDINAND returned, he was sent over to England to endeavour to silence some of the vehicles of public opinion, which were taking great liberties with his master. In one quarter, he is said to have succeeded. He was afterwards appointed Consul at Hamburg, and in truth, it may be said, FERDINAND does not possess a more ready and zealous servant. As a specimen of his zeal and talents, we subjoin a letter he addressed to the Syndic of Hamburg, which we have preferred giving under its original form, from a fear of not doing it adequate justice by a translation.

NOTE ADRESSEE A MONSIEUR LE SINDIC OLDENBURG, LE 27 FEVRIER, 1815.

Monsieur, — Je suis en honneur de vous adresser des marchandises sur des points de l'Amérique appartenant à S. M. Catholique. Je crains de vous prévenir que les lois et ordonnances royales en vigueur portent qu'aucune marchandise ne sera introduite dans les ports de l'Austrie, que sous le commandement du Roi, mon maître, et c'est directement auprès de moi, des ports du royaume d'Espagne. C'est l'intérêt qui m'inspire les habits de cette ville qui me l'a fait et je vous en prie, de m'en informer. Je regarde aussi comme une faveur, que le Sieur veuille bien communiquer cet avis au Commerce, à fin que les effets en soient exposés, et que les pertes considérables qui se voient être cessées, et que les effets en soient exposés.

Je prendrai au surplus mon Gouvernement des intentions de ces négociations, et de l'avantage que j'ai l'honneur de vous donner. Une copie de la présente Note sera aussi adressée par moi aux Vices-rois et Capitaines-généraux de diverses possessions Américaines de S. M.

Profitant de cette occasion, je vous renouvelle les assurances de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, Votre très-humble et très-obéissant Serviteur.

(Signé) "JOSE DE YZARDARY."
[Morning Chronicle January 11.]

THE REGENT'S PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

We take the following luxuriant "Description of the Pavilion in its present State" from a Ministerial Paper.

The grand entrance is westward, under a portico of the Doric order, 30 feet long, 20 wide, and 21 feet high; from this you ascend the steps into a Chinese hall, 30 feet square and 24 feet high. This hall, which is the last of the many splendid additions and improvements that have been made to the Palace, produces by its decorations a fascinating effect. The colours of the walls are of green and pink marble, divided into panel-work, ornamental dragons being depicted as if indented in the stone. On the upper part of the walls is painted a Chinese fret. The cornice is scalloped out, and at the ends green metal bells are suspended. The ceiling is clouded, in the centre of which a flying dragon, of very large dimension, holds by a massive chain, a magnificent lantern of a stupendous size, bearing the shape and appearance of a pagoda, with birds, dragons, &c. painted, in vivid colours, upon the several surfaces of the glass. At the four angles are dragons also, each suspending a lantern of diminished size, but similarly ornamented. Two large Mandarin figures, on pedestals, in appropriate costume, also add to the furniture and embellishments; and the two fire-places, with chimney-pieces corresponding in design and effect with the other parts, complete the whole.

From this hall you pass into one of the most superb apartments that art and fancy could produce: it is called a Chinese gallery. Its length is 162 feet, and its breadth 17 only. This gallery is divided into five compartments, the centre of which is illumined by a skylight of stained glass, representing the God of Thunder, surrounded by his drums, as taken from the mythology of the Chinese. From one hand a chain and Chinese lantern depend, while the other appears armed with an instrument for sound. On the depending lantern are mythological devices. The ceiling or cove of this compartment is coloured peach blossom, with ornamental decorations, and as it is several feet higher than the compartments to the right and left, the space are introduced.

Chinese standard, with trophies and banners, round which are twisted dragons issuing from the tops, and exhibiting lanterns of very superior brilliancy, in the most effective way. Between each standard and the walls there is a space of about twelve inches, in which is introduced a trellis-work of bamboo, that crosses the ceiling, diversified with bells. The niches, containing the cabinets and figures, are of yellow marble, and the ceilings of this compartment are yellow also, but of a paler hue, involving numerous devices, skilfully designed and executed; and delightfully harmonizing with the whole. Various globe lanterns, some plain, and others richly ornamented, are interspersed with others of different forms, particularly about the centre compartment, and which, by glasses of immense dimensions, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, are multiplied and reflected on all quarters. Indeed the effect, which these glasses produce is indescribably grand and beautiful.

Though this gallery is only 17 feet wide, the sight, by the pleasing deception produced by reflection, is carried, as it were, to a measureless distance; and though but few individuals should be assembled here, you seem in the midst of a vast assemblage, of which you are yourself the centre; turn which way you may, or however fancy may direct. The extreme compartment to the north and south of this gallery are occupied by two perforated iron and brass staircases, the steps of which are of ground iron, inlaid with carpet, with fronts of open brass. The lateral ornaments of the steps are brass serpents; and the ballustrades an imitation of bamboo painted. Between these staircases, at each end, are doors covered with looking glass, which, when closed, as they commonly are, carry the eye, apparently, to an immense extent beyond them. These staircases are illuminated by horizontal skylights of stained glass, similar to that of the centre compartment, and of the same height, which form the ceiling, that to the south exhibiting the Royal five-clawed dragon, surrounded by four bats, and the other to the north, the Fum, or Chinese bird of royalty; with glittering additions. The furniture of the gallery includes bamboo couches.

From this apartment the company pass through a Lobby or Anti-room, nearly covered with looking-glass, excepting that one side displays a pagoda, with Josses sitting on the supporting rock, into a Drawing-room, 54 feet long, 26 wide, and 12 feet high. The colours of this room are lilac, pink, and blue; it is divided into panel work. The centre of the room displays a recess, as singularly as elegantly formed, with a bamboo couch, large glass, a superb canopy, and descending drapery. Five other glasses also, contribute to the enrichment of this apartment, two over the chimney-pieces, two in other recesses, and the fifth at the extremity, to the North, and 15 Chinese lamps.

The only apartment to the South of this, is the Music Room, 55 feet long, 30 wide, and 20 high. The approach to it is through a beautiful invention of stained glass, brilliantly lighted on the exterior, which shew its transparency, and dazzling ornaments, and which, from its shape, is also called a Chinese Lantern. It is 12 feet long, and eight wide. The ceiling of the Music Room is clouded with surrounding ornaments in imitation of the tea plant and rose wood, supported by columns of a scarlet hue, with the five-clawed dragons twisting round them. Near the window in this room, is a very fine piece of workmanship, in ivory, representing a Chinese junk, upon a very large scale; it is five feet long, and two feet across, is most skilfully carved, and is guarded by a glass case. As the company reach the drawing-room above described, they proceed to the Rotunda, or Grand Saloon, to the left, or north, which apartment forms an oblong of 55 feet, with recesses south and north. The cornice of this room is supported by Chinese columns and pilasters, above which is a light corridor of bamboo, with dragons apparently flying through the open work, a

CATHOLIC STATEMENTS
ACCURATE AND AUTHENTIC
THE AFFAIRS AT
LICES AND PRO

The Revolutionaries were installed in the town. The Buonapartists, who were almost all Protestants, or Catholic Royalists. On the 1st of July, the Royalists took possession of Aiguemorte and Beaucaire; the royal standard was hoisted, and all the Royal Volunteers who could find an opportunity soon assembled at Beaucaire, to the number of 3,000 men. The command was given to a Protestant Royalist General, a circumstance which leaves no doubt as to the spirit which then guided the Royalist Chiefs. The Royal Corps of Beaucaire, almost destitute of arms and ammunition, successfully repelled the combined attacks of Generals Gilly and Cassin, and prevented their junction.

The moderate party affirm, that this measure, especially with respect to Augereau, would never have taken place but for their defeat on the Amnesty Bill. As the Ultra-Royalist segment in force, their attack will be directed against more important subjects—*nam in vitia, mox in reluctantes dracones*. The partisans of the Revolution, and all their dependants, give way to the most disconsolate apprehensions.

* See the acts of the General Synod of the Reformed Churches of France in 1788, in which a plan is laid down for the division of France into 81 Federal Republics.

+ More than 200 complaints submitted to the Tribunals have had no result in consequence of the culpable connivance of the Public Administration.

chain and lantern dropping from the beak of each. The ceiling is clouded, and from about the centre, a dragon flying of very large dimensions, suspends another lantern of very superior size, displaying the form and model of the lotus or Chinese lily, beautifully stained in all its magnificent variety of tints. The cornice and frieze of this apartment are scarlet, blue, and yellow, with a silk net, tassel, and bells. The walls are hung in compartments of Chinese paper; the ground is light blue, the ornaments of which are etched with silver, interspersed with birds of the most pleasing plumage, so delicately depicted, that even to the steadfast beholder they almost appear animated.

The next apartment to this, in which, and most of the others, card parties are formed, is called the Breakfast-room, 56 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. This room is most fancifully decorated; it is coloured imperial yellow, on which are arranged Chinese pictures, representing the customs, manners, &c. of the people of China, and admirably coloured and designed. The cornice or cove exhibits a combination of leaves twisted, and Chinese drop ornaments pendant from them. Fifteen lanterns, descending by chains from green dragons flying, illuminate this apartment. The next room to this is called the Banqueting-room, now used as the music-room. It is precisely of the same dimensions as the music-room before described. The new Dining-room is north of the banqueting-room, and is upwards of 80 feet in length.

JAMES MADISON.

President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity, between the United States of America, and his Highness OMAR BASHAW, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by STEPHEN DECATUR and WILLIAM SHALER, Citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the said OMAR BASHAW, Dey of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said Parties, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:—

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY
Concluded between the United States of America, and his Highness OMAR BASHAW, Dey of Algiers.

ART. 1. There shall be, from the conclusion of this Treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal Peace and Friendship between the President and the Citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and Subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favored nations; and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nation; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ART. 2. It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties, that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever shall ever be required by the Day and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ART. 3. The Day of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American Squadron now off Algiers, all the American Citizens now in his possession, amounting to ten more or less; and all subjects of the Day of Algiers, now in possession of the United States, amounting to five hundred more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States according to usages of civilized nations requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ART. 4. A just and full compensation shall be made by the Day of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine Cruisers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States, and the day of Algiers on the 5th of September, 1795.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Day of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of bales of cotton, left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said Consul their sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

ART. 5. If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempts shall be made to take or detain them.

ART. 6. If any citizens or subjects with their effects belonging to either party, shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American property by the consul of the United States, residing at Algiers.

ART. 7. Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessels of war belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than two persons besides the rowers; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited, or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war, as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruiser belonging to the regency of Algiers, on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruise unmolested and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

ART. 8. A citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be a sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

ART. 9. Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-embark her cargo, without paying any customs, or duties whatever; but in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ART. 10. Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners; and if reshipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succored, until they can be sent to their own country.

ART. 11. If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her, and when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port within twenty-four hours after her departure.

ART. 12. The commerce between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing Consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities, and jurisdiction to be enjoyed by such Consuls are declared favored nations respectively.

ART. 13. The Consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ART. 14. On a vessel or vessels of war belonging to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the Consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favored nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, so announced, any Christians whatsoever, captives in Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the Consul of the United States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay any thing for the said Christians.

ART. 15. As the government of the United States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquillity of any nation, and as the said States have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations; and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religions in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own drogoman and broker.

ART. 16. In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms; nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing in the place where the dispute shall happen, shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls, and citizens, and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ART. 17. If, in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations, the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, they shall not be forced to hard labor, or other confinement, than such as may be necessary to secure their safe keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that the prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorized by either of the parties.

ART. 18. If any of the Barbary states or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel and send into any port of the regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions; but the vessels of war of the United States, with any prize they may capture from their enemies, shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers for refreshments of any kind, and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs, or duties than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importation.

ART. 19. If any of the citizens of the United States or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation, having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any disputes or suits at law that may take place between any citizens of the U. States and the subjects of the regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the day in person, and no other.

ART. 20. If a citizen of the U. States should kill, wound or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound, or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament and if any delinquent should make his escape the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ART. 21. The consul of the United States of America, shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever, on any thing he imports from a foreign country, for the use of his house and family.

ART. 22. Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render in account of the property, neither shall the Dey or his subjects given hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.—Done (L. S.) at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and of the independence of the United States the fortieth.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Advertisement.

THE Sale of the Rejected BEER by the *Charlotte*, advertised in the Paper of this day, will take place at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of MONDAY next, at the Bombay Theatre, and at the same time and place will be sold 100 Hogsheds of Beer from the same Brewery and imported by the Upton Castle, Captain Beyts from London.

The Beer may be tasted, at any time, by application to Hormasjee Bomanjee and further particulars will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Bombay, 1st June 1816.

नदिर. मजर

आजनां. नीकुश. पेपर. मधे. कापीकु. इतु. ने. २५. श्रीधरलो. नीर. वां. हां. ए. अेक. नां. मे. ये. आर. लोट. व. लो. अे. वे. यशे. पल. हा. कुश. नी. पाशे. आव. ता. शो. म. व. र. ने. ही. ने. अ. पो. र. नां. फ. ला. फ. ११. नां. नी. लु. अे. अे. अ. व. अ. त. तथा. अे. अ. अ. ग. हा. कु. पर. १००. पी. प. नी. र. नां. वे. यशे. वां. हां. ए. अे. क. नां. मे. अ. प. ट. न. फे. आ. श. त. ल. फ. प. तां. न. नी. त. श. व. लो. श्री. वे. ला. अे. त. थी. आवे. आ. के. अे. नी. र. ने. अ. ना. व. ना. र. नी. कु. पर. व. आ. र. अ. ध. ए. नी. ने. हा. त. नो. श्री. ध. लो. के. *

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