OMBAY



RIER.

QL. XXIV.

SATURDAY, SEPT

NUMBER 1149.

T has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Sec them in the Bonnay Courten, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notific specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

of Government properly authorised to publish ons, to the same manner as if they were particularly

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st STETEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of July 1814.

	OF GRAIN.			AIR	Α.		В	ARO	о а с н.	1.	s U	R A	T.	S	AI	, S E	T T E.		во	МВ	A Y.
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J. ROMER.

Magistrate.

N. B. Grain is sold on

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Anmedabad Rupees, 89 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound-One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to . 39 Luglish lbs.

374 English lbs.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by N. B. A Surat maund measure, and not by weight, as to Bombay by measure of 40 Seers is equal to the Northward: a Parah is equal to & not by weight, as to the about 21 maunds Surat weight.

Northward: a Parah is equal to about 24 maunds Serat weight.

J. HALLETT, Magistrate.

J. H. PELLY, Sec. to the Com. of Market

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to publish the following Extract from the Log Book of the Chapman Transport, on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the this Department by indent, has been di-Mauritius, reporting the position of a rected by the Right Honorable the Go-Shoal discovered by that vessel.

" Extract from the Chapman's Log on " her passage from the Cape of Good " Hope to Mauritius 1813."

"At a quarer before 10 A. M. on the 24th December 1813, a Bank about one mile in length and 4 of a mile in " breadth extending East and West bot-" tom appearing Sandy with white Cor-" al, but no breakers-did not found-Latitude observed meridian 37°. 36" " South, Longitude by dead reckoning " 28°. 4". East-Steering at that time in a parallel of Lautude 37. 36

(" Signed) GEO. CHARLTON, Mafter of the Chapman Transport.

31st August 1814.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. NEWNHAM, BOMBAY CASTLE,

Sec. to Go: t.

Government Advertisement.

Mugistrate.

E. IRONSIDE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT the private Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIR i from vernor in Council to be discontinued.

> By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, R. TORIN,

BOMBAY Import Warehoufe keeper. Import Warehouse Office, 31st August 1814.

Theriff's Fale.

TOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 7th day of September 1 inftant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will, be put up to Sale by Public Outery, on the Premises, A DWELLING HOUSE covered with tiles, with its appurtenances with adjoining unfinished Bungalow, situated without the Town Walls in the quiet and good tempered, paces good. To Oart Jurbhott, belonging to the Portugueze Church, and in the neighbourhood the cost at Panang exclusive of freight, to of a House belonging to Mathews Redri- Bombay. gues, the Property of HONORE FAWE,

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Suit of CRUSTNAJEE BABJEE,

T. A. KEATE,

GEO. WM. MIGNAN. SHERIFF,

Mag.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

N Tuesday next, the 6th of September at noon, will be put up to fale at the Police Office, within the Frt Sundry Unclaimed Articles. R. T. GOODWIN.

BOMBAY Senr. Magis. of Police. OFFICE OF POLICE

2d September 1814.

PEGU PONEY.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, At Messrs. Baxters & Co

STRONG, active, GREY GELD-ING about 6 years old, remarkably prevent trouble his price is 350 Dollars,

Bombay 3d September 1814.

Bhickajee Merjee & Co.

TERY Respectfully inform their Cus. tomers and the Public, they havjust made a purchase of very excellene OLD MADEIRA imported per Shi t Hannah, of the following qualities ip strong double Hooped, whole, half ann quarter Pipes, from the Horse of Messrs. Keir, Buxton & Co. fit for immediate use.

LONDON PARTICULAR. LONDON MARKET.

Bombay 3d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Estate and Effects of LUXAMEY Woman late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitunt, deceased.

TOTICE is hereby given, that application was this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Probate of the Will of the faid LUXAMEY Woman to be granted to LUXAMONJEE GOVINDJEE, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, Sole Executor therein named; all perfons concerned are hereby apprized thereof Bombay, 31ft day of Augus.

MORGAN. PROCTOR.

A CARD.

A PAPER is now lying open at the Bombay Tavern, for the reception of fuch Gentlemen's names, as may please to Patronize and affist, the BOMBAY MILI-TARY WIDOW'S FUND.

September, 2d 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THEIR ROOMS,

On MONDay next, the 5th Inft. CUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glass Ware, &c. Alfo two Pipes of Cyder, imported per Cumbrian for and on account of the Concerned.

At 12 o'clock will be fold, a Dark Grey Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, the property of an Officer proceeding to Europe.

Bombay, 3d September 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, an INVOICE of BOOKS, imported on the Ship Cumbrian, for and on account of Meffrs. Black Parry and Co. of London, and which will be opened for Sale, at their Rooms, on Monday morning. Priced, to cover their Prime Cost and Charges.

Being a Selection of Esteemed Works ; a few Sets of most popular Novels, and Romances; latest Political and Periodical Publications, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. IIIAT the Sale of the REMAINING EFFECTS belonging to the Estate of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, will be continued on Tuesday next, the 6th instant at 11 o'clock, confifting of a fmall quantity of Black wood Planks &c. and ar-old Coach.

The Sale will take place in a ware house in Armenian Lane, No. 7 opposite to Messrs, Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

R. DE QUADROS, ACT. EXECUTOR.

Bombay, 3d September 1814

LIVERY STABLES.

HIGGS has for private fale, a handsome pair of Arab Curricle Horses

G. H. has also a few Arab Saddle Hor-

Bombay, 3d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of THOM AS SAUMAREZ PATTEN, deceased.

LL Persons who are in any way indebted to the Estate of the late MR. THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTEN, are particularly requested immediately to fettle their Accounts with MR. JOHN WILLIAM REEL, of Bombay, to whom Administration of the Estate and effects of the deceased has been duly granted and all perfors who have any Claims upon the faid Estate, are also requested to transmit their Accounts to the faid JOHN WIL-LIAM REEL, that the same may be settled with the least possible delay.

Bombay, 2d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of GIRVOAR SING, GOOLALL SING, deceased, late Subedar in the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry in the Company's

ETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recor der of Bombay, to JEET SING, GOOL-ALL SING, the Brother of the faid de ceafed .- All perfons Concerned in the faid Estates are hereby apprized thereof. STEPHENSON,



THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814. ----

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th Aug. 1814. By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, HE following Promotion is Ordered to take place in the Battalion of Artillery in consequence of the death of Lieut, Fire; worker Peter Jenkins on the 22d instant.

Battalion of Antillery.

Senior acting Lieut. Fireworker Joseph Walker to be Lieutenant Pireworker, vice Jenkins deceased, date of rank,-23d August

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th AUGUST 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers, a Committee, to assemble on the 30th instant, for the examination of the accounts of the Agent for Clothing, and to adjust the off-reckoning Fund for the year 1813.

Colonel Samuel Wilson,-President.

Lieut. Colonel J. Morris,

Members. J. M. Pelly Esq. Deputy Mil. Paymaster Gen.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st August 1814. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency on private concerns to Lieut. Colonel H. S. Osborne commanding the garrison of

Broach and to permit him to remain at Bom-

bay until the 30th of September next. By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

> J. FARISH, Sec. to Gout.

We have continued in our paper of to-day further extracts from the English papers received by the Cumbrian-we are still without any accounts of His Majesty's ship Acorn, which is the less to be regretted, as it is not probable that the news from Bussora when it does arrive, will be of a later date, than that already received at this Presidency.

Accounts from Madras mention the arrival there of the Lady Campbell, Capt. P. D. Schmidt after a quick voyage of 24 days from Port Louis-The Elizabeth had arrived at Port Louis on the 22d of July, bringing intelligence from England to the beginning of April; the Flinders was spoken by the Lady Campbell on the day she sailed, going into Port Louis, and having left England on the 9th of April.

The Elk Sloop of War, which it will be recollected, was despatched from England a few days before the Cumbrian, with the news of the Preliminaries of Peace having been signed, had not arrived at either of the other Presidencies by our latest accounts.

The latest English papers received at Bombay by the Cumbrian, contain an account of the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at Paris on the 4th of May. On the evening of his arrival, a grand Entertainment was given by Sir C. Stewart, attended by nearly 700 persons; And the greatest enthusiasm was expresed at the reception of his Grace. Notwithstanding that the Ailied Sovereigns and the King of France were present on this occasion, every one pressed round the Duke of Wellington as the object of the greatest admiration and curiosity—the dancing ceased by coinmon consent when he entered the room. He PROCTOR. walked up and down for two hours arm in

arm with Marshall Blucher and Count Platoff, and perhaps it would be difficult to select, at the present day, three more distinguished personages. The French Marshalls appear o have evinced the greatest respect towards the first Captain of the Age" and pressed round him with marked admiration.

Buonaparte certainly embarked on board he Undanned, Capt. Usher, on the 28th of April, for the purpose of being conveyed to Elba; it is added that he himself requested that one of our Cruizers on the Toulon station, might he selected for this, purpose, in consequence of which the Undaunted was ordered to transport him.

Yesterday arrived the Grab Ship Pembroke, Capt. Ross, from Calcutta, having left that place on the 26th of June, spoke in her passage the Ship Minto bound to this Port-Passengers, Ensign Wallace of the 56th regt. and-Mr. Wilson, of the Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURE,]- Lieutenant Col. Boye.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY. August 27th, Sailed Ship Good Success, Captain John Reid, to Canton. Ditto, 28th, Grab fhip Bat Feliex, Mac-

quadah Sulleman Dawood, to Bengal. Ditto, 29th, Ditto do. Lovely Fift, Cap tain John Gordon, to the West of Sumatra.

We have again the satisfaction of requesting the attention of our Readers to the Meteorological Tuble of last month, so accurately kept by our Correspondent; it has been observed to us, that an exact measure of the evaporation at Bombay would also be a desideratum: and highly valuable as the Tables are, in their present form, we would suggest the introduction of an additional column for this purpose, if it can with facility be ascertained.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

FOR AUGUST 1814.

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	33	81	106		29.81	.501				
3	84.5	80	106.5		29.87	.201				
4	83	78	105		29.88	.514				
ALCOHOLD PROPERTY	84 .	80.5	104	29.93		.116				
	81	80	106	29.92	29.90	.200				
	84	80	109	29.93	29.84	.502				
8	83	79 .		29.94	29:58	.325				
9	83	80	108	29.92	29.89	.426				
10	80	81	115	29.95	29.82	.038				
11	84	82	100	29.82	29.76	.050				
12	83	81		29.80	29.77	.376				
13	83	78	100	29.80	29.73	1				
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	81.5	180			29.75					
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A PARTY OF	185	80.5	101.9		29.86					
	84.5				29.86					
			The state of the s		29.84					
31	83	178	1 10 10	29.09	129.04					

RESULTS.

Barometer. Highest observation 29.95 Inches. Lowest Mean

> Thermometer. In the Shade.

Greatest observed Height . . . 3 86° Greatest observed Height of the Thermometer

in the Sun. 115° Rain 32.196 Inches. The greatest fall of Rain in 14 Inches. From 8 P. M. on the 13th, to 10 her considerably for some little time; but we hours.

A. M. on the 14th. are happy to add, that the consequences of inches the consequence

Bratu.] - On Saturday laft, the Lady derson, Etq. of a daughter.

MADRAS. MADRAS.

BIRTH]—On Saturday laft, at the Prefidency, the Lady of the Honorable R. Fullerton, Etq. of a fon.

DEATHS]—On the 7th inflant, at the Presidency, John Wallace, Efq. of the Civil Service under this Government, and a Member of the Board of Revenue, his Death the East India Company have been deprived of a valuable Public Servant, and Services of one of the of a valuable Public Servant; and Seciety of one of its most escened members: while to a numerous off-

is irreparable: On Saturday laft, the 13th Inftant, after a tedious, painful and lingering illusts, which he bere with the most exemplary patience and christian fortified, Mr. Francis George Moss, (eidest son of Mr. George Moss) aged 27 Years and 11 Months, his irretrievable loss is sincerely and deeply deploted by his afflicted Father, Relatives, and Friends.

CALCUTTA.

AUGUST 5th. THE LOTTERY, Ramnarain Sing, (sircar) is stated to be the holder of No. 3122, drawn a prize of 20,000 repees on Monday last; C, Mackenzie, Efq. is named as the proprietor of the 10,000 rupee prize-No. 4644; while No. 34.8. a prize of 5,000, has fallen to the lot of H. W. Droz: Efq. the commercial resis dent at Cofsimbari - 710, drawa a prize of way & Co. in Imall thares.

Eleventh Calcutta Lottery,

EIGHTH DAYS DRAWING. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1814.

PRIZES. No. 298, a Prize of 5,000 Repees. Nos. 25, 240, 2814, and 3314, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each,

SCRAPS.

Two sailors were one day disputing respectng the wisdom of King Solomon, and after having made some very original and singular remarks on this mighty Monarch, one of them closed his argument as follows, " Why Jack, you may talk till your tongue drops out of your wooden head, but I'll tell you what perhaps neither youngr King Solomon ever knew, that is, that d-n my eyes, but the times are so altered, that if he was now alive, he would not know a Jib-boom from a Poop-lanthorn?

An old gentleman had made a settlement of fifty pounds a year on a young girl, to be paid as long as she loved him; she inconsiderately left him and attached herself to a young man, who, having examined the contract, thought he could receive it, in consequence she claimed the quarters which were ue since the last payment, informing him upon stamped paper, that she still continued to

A certain Methodist Preacher in a late Sermon, at Wapping, thus appropriately addressed his audience, " There are among you, some great Sinners, some large Sinners, and some Wapping Sinners.

At a late court, a man and his wife brought; cross actions, each charging the other with having committed assault and battery .- Ou investigation, it appeared, that the husband had pushed the door against his wife, and the wife in turn pushed the door against her husband. A gentleman of the bar, remarked, that he could see no impropriety in a man and his wife A-work-ing each other !

ANECDOTE OF A CELEBRATED BELLE.

When the benevolent Lancaster who for his services to mankind, may be placed in the same rank with a Howard and a Clarkson was travelling thro' Ireland, he dined at the Castle of Dublin. A celebrated Belle at the Castle could not resist quizzing him, and saluted him in these terms; Here is to thy Broad brimmed Beaver, Friend Lancaster; She was immediately answered Here is to thy absent neck Hundkerchief frien Mury dune.

ROCHESTER, APRIL 1.

There were feveral accidents on the Rasedown yesterday, but none of any ferious import; among others, a Lady and Gentleman, in a curricle, who had ordered their fervants. to detach their horfes from the carriage, and gently walk them about, were upped back. wards by their own weight, the inftant after their orders had been obeyed. The Lady, who was advanced in pregnancy, received a blow on the head from the pole of a carriage, Colabah, September let 1814. mately were considered as but trivial.

tinancial assistance from the

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

THE VERY AGE AND RODY OF THE TIME, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

Her Imperial Highness Catherine Grand Duchels of Russia, Duchels of Oldenburg, was received at Sheerness with all the ho nours fuited to her rank, by a discharge of artillery, the colours of the thips horsted, and properly manned, &c. and was received on shore by General Turner and Colonel Bloomfield, as representatives of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Russian Ambafastor, and his lady, the Counters L. eiven, Her Imperial Highness, the Duke of Clarence, &c. dined with the Port Admiral, on Wednefday, and beds were provided for them and their attendants at the Commifsioner's houfe. Yesterday morning after breakfast her Imperial Highness lets Sheerness about eleven o'clock, where every mark of respect was thew her wherever the went, by the inhabitants, who cheered her repeatedly with loud huzzas. On the arrival of the retinue at Rochester, ther Imperial Highnefs went into an inn, to partake of Some refreshment, and on her being informed that she citizens and inhabitants of that city had a great defire and would be extremely gratified by feeing her, the very condescendingly prefented herfelf at a bow window of the Inn. The populace acknowledged the condescension by every mark of respect and rejoicing, hats off, huzzaing, &c. The Duchels is a very elegant woman, of rather the middle stature. She has a natural dignity of deportment, but accompanied by the greatest condescention, affability, and accomplished manners; her per fon is very striking. She speaks English ex-tremely well. She travelled in the Prince Regent's carriage. On her Imperial High-ness's arrival at the Boll Inn on Shooter's hill, four of the Prince. Regent's besutiful bays were in readinels to put to her carriage, to draw her into the metropolis, and one of the Prince's coachmen and postillions were in readiness to drive them, with footmen, outriders of the Prince's establishment, and a party of light horse as an escort.

The procession entered London by Parliament-freet, at a quarter before four o'clock,

in the following order. Two Light Horfemen.

The Duke of Clarence's travelling chariot and four, in which were his Royal Highness and Col. Bloomfield. Two Light Horfemen

Two Footmen and an Outsider in the Royal Liveries. The Prince Regent's carriage, drawn by four bays, in which was her Imperial Highnels, the Grand Duchefs, Duchets of Oldenburg, accompanied by the Princels Volechowsky, Madame Aladensky, and the Countels Lieven.

At each door of the carriage one of the Prince Regent's footmen rode. The carriage was followed by a party of Light Horfe. The 3d carriage was another of the Prince Regent's carriages, in which were the Prince

Gagarine, General Turner, &c. The Russian Ambassador's carriage, with his Excellency in it, finished the procession. They proceeded through the Horfe Guards, out at the Stable-yard, St. James's up St. James's ffreer, to the Puttney Grand Hotel, where her Imperial Highnels was received by centinels placed at the door for the purpofe.

She was handed out of the carriage by the Duke of Claregee and Colonel Bloomfield, who conducted her to the apartments prepar. ed for her.

The Duke of Clarence took his leave, and proceeded to Carlton house, and had an interview of his Royal Brother, the Prince Regent. He afterwards returned to her Imperial Highness, to express the Prince Regent's congratolations on her fafe arrival in England.

The Prince Gagarine went from the Hotel to Carlton-house, and had a long interview of the Prince Regent.

St. Margaret's and St. Martin's belle rung a merry peal, to announce the arrival of the

Royal Duchels. The grand dinner given by the Prince Reent yesterday to the illustrious Stranger, the Duchefe of Oldenburg, was most magnificent. The tas was laid for tweaty-five covers. The Queen and Princefees, the Duke and Duchefs of York, &c. &c. all assembled to receive her Serene Highness, and as the Court Mouraing is now over, it is expected that we shall have a fuccession of splendid feres.

Yesterday as Mr. Horner, an elderly gen tleman refiding at Walworth, was passing along the Borough, a boy who was trundling a hoop on the pavement, drove it fo adraitly between his legs that Mr. Horner was thrown down. The boy then ran off, and two other beys, apparently between 12 or 13 years old ran up to Mr. Horner, pretending to afsift him in regaining his feet. Having accom-

plished this object they also followed their | immediately raise them above the suspicion of runaway companion. Mr. Horner, however, foon after discovered that they did not go empty handed, for whilst assisting him to get up they had contrived to lighten his pockets of his watch and his pocket book, which latter contained feveral bank notes and papers of confequence.

APRIL 5th.

With our Halifax papers to the 10th ult. we have received the following remarkable document : --

" COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

" BOSTON, FEB. 8. " An all declaratory of the true itennt and meaning of an A&, intituled, An A& to provide for the thorivy of the United Sates, in the feveral Gaols within this Commonwealth.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the State and House of Representatives, in General Court assemble, and by the authority of the fame, that nothing contained in an Act intituled, ' An Act to provide for the safe keeping of all prifoners committed under the Authority of the United States, in the feveral Goals wifhin this Commonwealth, shall be so construed as to authorize the keeper- of the faid gaols, to take custody of or keep within the faid goals any prifoners committed by any other authority than the Judicial, authority of the United States.

" And where as feveral prifoners of war have been committed to gaols within this Commonwealth, under

the Executive Auhority of the United States.

" Sec. 2; Be it further enacted, that the keepers of the faid gaols are hereby authorized and required to discharge from the said gaols all such prisoners of war, after the expiration of 30 days from the passing of this Aft; unless they thall be fooner discharged by the authority of the United States.

" TIMOTHY BIGFLOW, Speaker of the Feb, 17, 1814. House of Representatives. "JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

(Approved) " CHAS. STRONG." It will be feen that this Act is a manifest attempt to contravene the measures of the Supreme Execusive Authority, and it is perhaps the boldeft experiment of the kind that has been made by any one of the Federal States since the union of the Provinces.

APRIL 9th

The veteran Blucher is said to have often vowed on the altar of his country that he would never test till he had regained the sword of Frederick the Great, stolen by Bonaparte, and lodged in the Louvre"-Blucher must now be in Paris, where, no doubt, before this he has returned Heaven thanks for having given an old man the opportunity of fulfilling his holy with.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH RESIDENT AT GOTTENBURGH MARCH 1, 1814.

.. Of all the communications to which I draw your attention for the prefent, you will, I am convinced, be most particularly interested by the intelligence, which I have it in my power to impart, relative to the present state of Norway. It is a business which comes home to our minds and hearts."

" Having myself been an eye-witness to the manifold sufferings, which have been in-flicted on the virtuous and gallant Norwegians, a people particularly endeared to us by a perfeet reciprocity of fentiments, feelings and public principles, my views of the prefent condition of that people, might not perhaps be deemed altogether dispassionate, if I were to step beyond the bounds of a plain statement of facts. My remarks shall therefore he drawn up agreeably to the direction of Shakspeare:

" Nothing extenuate, nor fet down ought

in malice."

" The cause of the Norwegians refts on the firmest foundation; the lawful determination of the people not to submit to the dominion of a foreign power, a power, which from the nature of the fystem of strarvation purfued against the Norwegians, independently of other less injurious, though not less iniquitous, meafores never can gain the affections of the people of Norway, and from that very consideration, will likewise never be able to place that confidence in them, which is the hafis of all good Government. The Norwegians have, therefore, wifely (and Sweden herfelf fhould thank them for it) determined to establish the independence of their country, or perish in the attempr. In framing this resolution the Norwegians have naturully cast an anxious look to that country to which no nation oppressed has appealed in vain, and the British constitution will be the model for the new form of government in Norway. May their expectations from that quarter not be disappointed.

" It has been infisted that the determination of the Norwegiaus to resist the projected transfer of their country to Sweden originates in a pre-concerted plan between the King of Denmark and Prince Christian, the regent of Norway, (who by the bye is not, as has been stated, son, but first cousin only to his Danish Majesty) but the well attested actions and fentiments of those illustrious personages will The sale said

being capable of practices, only becoming fuch persons as have ventured to prefer such

" If ever a nation on a fimilar occasion, acted directly from its own impulse, and perfeetly uncontrouled by any undue influence, domestic or foreign, the Norwegians must be allowed to stand on fuch enviable and prominant ground; and that their undertaking may be crowned with perfect fuecefs, will, I am fure, be your, as it is my, wish, and must be that of every friend to givil liberty and national independence.

" I fend you a copy of the following proclamation, and am, &c,

PROCLAMATION

BY THE RECENT OF NORWAY, PRINCE CHRIS-TIAN FREDERIC, RELATIVE TO THE PRE-SERT SITUATION OF THE KINGDOM, AND ITS FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

I Christian Frederick, Regent of Norway make known, That the people of Norway have been releafed from the oath of allegiance to the most puissant and high born Prince, Frederick the Sixth, of Domark, the Vandals and Goths, King, Duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormara, Ditmarth, and Oldenburgh. The Norwegians have in consequence been again put in possession of the full right which every free and independent people has to chuse a form of Government; and they have loudly and unanimously expressed their firm deter mination not to acquiesce in any kind of fuhjection to the King of Sweden, but on the contrary, to affert and defend their indepen. dence and freedom. Possessing myself, by birth, a legal title to the Throne of Norway, and being at this moment appointed to head this loyal and valiant people, I willingly obey the sacred call, and thall consider it my first duty, to provide, to the utmost of my power, for the liberry and safety of the people of Norway. In my capacity of Regent of the Kingdom, which title I assume with all the rights and authority which his Majesty King Frede rick the Sixth has renounced, and which the nation will confer on me, that I may in the hour of danger and necessity preferve the country from disorder and mischief, my most earnest endeavours shall be directed towards maintaining peace, with all those powers which do not violate the rights of the Norwegian people.

Enlightened individuals, chosen by the nation shall assemble on the 10th of April next, at Eidsvol', in the diocese of Aggershuns, for the purpose of fixing upon a form of Government which may fully and perperually enfore the freedom of the People, and the welfare of

God, the most high, will blefs and protect a just cause, and the efforts of an unitedpedple, to resist foreign oppression, which ever has been, and always shall remain unknown in Old Norway.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK. Regency of Norway, Christiana, 19th bruary 1814.

APRIL, 13th.

It is whispered that the Marquis of Wellington will be appointed our Minister at Paris, to treat in concert with the Allies for Peace. He is expected to be before this time at Paris, and we underftand that Col, Adam is to be the bearer of dispatches to him. It is certainly with great propriety that the gallant Commander, who has contributed fo effentially to the wonderful turn of events, should have the glory of concluding the Peace,

Human nature is always the fame. The reftoration of the ancient family of France has been effected fo speedily, and with such unanimity, that it appears a lmost to be the work of magic. "The rapidity with which all thefe events were conducted," we quote the expref. fions of Mr. Hume upon a fimilar feene in this country, " was marvellous, and discovered the paffionate zeal and entire unanimity of the nation. Such an impatience appeared, and fuch an emulation in King Lords, and Com. mons, and City, who should make the most lively expressions of their joy and duty, that,' as the noble historian expresses it, " a man could not but wonder where those people dwelt who had done all the mischief, and kept the King fo many years from enjoying the comfort and support of fach excellent subjects. The King hamfelt faid, that it furely mutt have been his own fanlt that he had not fooner taken post-ision of the throne, siace he found every body to zealous in promoting his happy reftoration."

The iffand of Elba is celebrated for the a. bundance of its iron ore.

> The Tyrant in his little flate, Sees Heav'n's avenging care Auticipate his final fate, For Elba is en fer.

APRIL, 14th.

There has been a millake in the amount of the fom faid to have been alforted to Bonaparte for his maintenance in the island of Etba, which was the place to which felons were fent from Tufcany. 1: is not 6,000,000 francs, but 600,000, about 24,0001. ftering a year.

There was a report yefterday that Bonaparte had turned out a thief as well as a poltroon; for that, anticipating his fall, he had carried off with him the crown jewels, as well as a large fem of gold. This had been difcovered; and that the efcort which was appointed to protect him on his journey to Elba, could fearcely fecure him from the vengeance of the people. The jewels and treasure, how. ever, it was faid, had been recovered.

We hear that when the news of the overthrow of Bonaparte was communicated to the French prisoners at Portsmouth, there broke out a most violent fraces. They divided into two parties, the believers and unbelievers; and it was not until the natives of Bourdeaux', and the other towns which had declared for the Bourbons, were fingled out to be fest over in freedom, that the flory obtained belief.

As all Bonaparte's Princes, Dukes, Counts, and Barons are recognized; will they recain their titles, though taken from places out of the French territory? The effates artached to fuch titles we suppose, must of course be forfeited. Most of them, we understand, have estates in France, purchased with the pillage obtained in the wars.

The release of the French prisoners in this country has already commenced. They are fill excremely incredulous on the fubject of he events which have led to their liberty.

It is confident with the good old rule of English representation that the Representatives of the people should be paid; but it is a new idea to pay the House of Lords, who are hereditary Senators, and are not responsible to the people. But we observe that this is only to last till all the present race of Senators is extinct in the male descent, and may have been thought necessary as guarantee for the Conflication, as by the introduction of all the old Nobles, they might have been left in ? minority on every question.

APRIL 15th.

Nobody, we conceive, will be better pleaf. ed to learn the events that have taken place at Paris than Carnot, who is now Governor of Antwerp. Carnot refused to sign the register appointing Bonsparte Conful for life. adding the memorable words, Je signe ma prascription.,"

The question is frequently asked, What is become of many of the most conspicuous characters, on the prefent occasion; such as Cambaceres; Maret, Mortier, &c. &c.

The Commissioners of Taxes for London have required from all West India Merchants, returns of the names and places of abode of all residents in Great Britain for whom they act al truffees of agents, or consignees; and also of all persons residing in the British plantacions, or other British dominions, for whom they act as truftees or agents. We know of no statute which authorizes this demand. The 48th of Geo. III. c. 65. fec, 117. in default of proprietors resident in Great Britain making returns of profits and being charged. directs the truffees, agents, or receivers of profits of gains, not the consignees of grofs crops, to be charged, and to pay.

Orders were on Wednesday issued for dif. banding the militia on the z4th of June. The fecond battalions are to be immediately difbanded, and only twenty officers are to be allowed to each first battalion.

Droits of the Crown and Admiralty .- According to the account ordered by the House of Commons, of the total amount of the Proceeds received from the Droits of the Crown and Admiralty, from the 5th of Juauary, 1813. to the geh of January, 1814, together with an account of the foms paid out of the Droits since the same date, specifying by whom received; and on what account, it appears that the total, including Dutch, Spanish, Danish, Profeian and American Droits, were as follows :

Payments. Receipts. L574,044 40. 8d. L353.913 126. 10d. Of this amount the proceeds from Ameri-

can captures are çat, sool. On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Thanks of the Court were voted to Robert Thornton; Efq. Chairman, and the Honoura, ble William Fullarton Elphinftone, Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the offairs of the Company.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Six New Directors took the oaths and their feats. The Honourable William Fullacion Elphinftone and John Inglis, Efgrs, were elected Chair-

man and Deputy-Chairman for the year enfuing. The Court adjourned at four o'clock till Wednesday nekt.

> APRIL, 16. PROCLAMATION.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BERARTMENT OF THE SEINE, AND OF THE MUNICIPAL COON-

" INHABITANTS OF PARIS !- Your Magifirates would be trattors to you and to the country, if they out of perforal views any longer suppressed the voice of their confcience.

"This voice exclaims to them, that you have to attribute all the evils that overwhelmed you to

" It is he who every year takes away to the Confeription a tenth part of your families. Which of us has not lost a fon-a brother-a relation-of a friend? For whom did all those brave men die? -For him alone: not for their country. Where-fore?-They are facrificed, absolutely facrificed, to eternize the memory—the madnels of the mosdreadful Tyrant that ever oppressed the human race. It is he who, instead of 400 millions, which France paid under our good and aucien: Kings, to be free, happy, and tranquil, has burthened us with 1500 millions; which burthen he even threatened to increase. It is he who has thut agains us the feas of both hemispheres; who has antihilated all the fources of national profperity; has torn the cultivators from our fields, the workmen from our manufactories. To him we are indebted for the haired of all nations, without having merited it; since we, as well as they? have been more the unhappy victims than the fad instruments of his rage.

" Is not he the man who; contemning every thing men hold facred, has kept in prifon the venerable head of our religion ?- Is it not he who, by a detestable piece of treachery, robbed a King, his ally, of his dominions, and delivered the Spanish Nation (an ancient and faithful friend) to the horrors of devastation? Is it not he who has bought the enemy to the very door of his deceived Subject, after naving just refuted an honourable peace, in which our country might at least have taken breath a while; and did be not, lastly, give the feaudelous orders to the Na ional Guard, ufelessly to expote itself to an impossible defence of the Capital, upon which Capital he thus invoked

all the vengeance of the enemy? " Finally, is it not he, wto fearing nothing for much as truth, has contemptionally before the eres of all Europe, driven away our Legislators becanfe they once ventured to tell him the truth with equal moderation and dignity?-What does it siguity, that he has facrificed a finall number of perfons to his ambigion, or personal revenge, when he has tacuficed France. France do we fay ?- All Europe to his boundlet's ambition .- Ambition of revenge, that is indifferent. Be it as it may, behold the confequences of it; fee the whole Continent of Europe every where covered with the mingled bones of Frenchmen and of people who had nothing to demand of each other, who did not hate each other, whose remoteness from each other precluded all differences, and whom he alone has plunged into war in order to fall the world with his name.

"Why thoused we be sold of his past conquests? -What good have they done us ?- The ha red of other nations, the montaing of families, the constrained celibacy of our drugaters, the natimely wi- | and in an amicable intercourfe with the men of dowhood of our wives, the annimilation of all ri ches, the delpair of parents, who out of a nametheir eyes; this is what we have got by his conquests. It is thele which now within our own walls (which under the paternal protection of our Kings were never conquered), animated the foreigners with courage, whole generous protection demands our granude, while we delight in offering to them a disinterested alliance.

"There is not one of us who does not in his heart defest him as a public enemy, not one who in his fecret thoughts has not often withed to fee an end put at length to fo many needlets cruelties We should be traitors to the public cause if we hesitated to declare the wish of our hearts and

of your's. Europin arms invites to it; it asks it as a benefit to humanity, as a pledge of general and du-

" People of Paris ! Europe in arms thould not obtain of your Magistrates this wish if it did not coincide with their duites.

" But it is in the name of those very duties, and indeed of the most facred of them, that we forfwear all allegiance to the usur per, and return to our lawful lovereigns.

" If it is dangerous to follow this impulse of the heart and the conscience, we sobmit to it; history and the grantende of the French fhad preferve your names and transmit them as an inheritance to the reneration of posterity. ...

Refolved-The General Council of the Depariment of the Seine, and the Municipal Council of Paris, voluntarily affembled, declare with the unanimity of all the Members prefent, That they folemaly renounce all obedience to Napoleon Bonaparte; that they folemuly desire that the Monarchial Government may be reffored in the petion of Louis the XVIIIth and his lawful fireceffors. Refolved, That this Declaration, and the Pro-

I at Paris, posted up, fent to all the authorities remaining at Paris and in the department, and transmitted to the municipal councils in all the depart-

" Done in the General Council at Paris, in the Town-hall, April 1. (Signed) "BADENIER,"

Her Majesty has ordered her house in St. James's Park, to be fitted up in a Superb manner All the pictures and hangings are taken down, and the whole is to be prepared in the most fumptuous manner, in the expectation of the visit to this country of the illustrious Sovereigns and Perfonagns now in Paris.

The decorations of the Jason frigate, which is sitting at Sheerness to receive the flag of the Duke of Clarence, are of the most splendid kind; all the cabins are to be fined with crimfon velvet, edged with deep gold lace. The officers have received orders to appear in full drefs, drefs twords, gold tasfels to their half boots, &c. His Royal Highuefs is expected to hoist his flage about Sunday next. It is understood that the Jason will be joined at the Nore by one of the Royal yachts from Depiford, which she will convoy to the opposite coast. His most Christian Majesty will, it is supposed, be landed at Boulogne. The Jason, still bearing his Royal Highness's flag, it is expected will then proceed down the coast with the Royal yacht to Helvoetsluys, for the purpole of bringing the Queen of Wartemberg to England. Report adds, that fhortiv after his return to England the Duke of Clarence will again hoist his flag on board the Jafon to bring over the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

We near Mr. Nath has given in his plan relative to the projected enlargement of Carlton House, and that Lidy Louisa Manners is inconsolable from the fear of being deprived of her pretent residence.

The following curious robbery took place on Thursday morning :- I'wo or three men, having the appearance of lamp-lighters, came with ladders and hampers, and took down all the lamps which were used to illuminating the fronts of two houses in Holborn, which they carried away, leaving beaind them the frames on which they hing. forpicion being entertained of their stealing them, they were foffered to take them away without being asked a single question, nor any particular notice taken of their person. At twelve o'clock, when the real owners came to take down the lamps, they ifcovered that they were eafed of that trouble. There is no cline at prefent to lead to a discovery.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD -From Le Sage's Atlas, 1814 :-Europe - 170,000,000 of Inhabitants 380,000,000 90,000,000 Africa America, North - 30,000,000 -South - 20,000,000 The Oceanic Iflands - 20,000,000

Total Population of \$710,000,000

the Globe -

APRIL 18.

Paris, Arrit 13.—The following is the Speech addressed by Mr. Ch. Lecretelle, Prefident of the Inditate of France, to his Majetty the Emperor of Ruffi ::

SIRE,-During the long feries of wars into which the aintition of one man plunged us, the Institute of France has been constantly at peace, letters, the artifts of Europe. We have not defthis time, Sire, aided by your August Allies, by the worthy fucceffor of those two philosophical imperors, Joseph and Leopold, by the worthy heir of the Great Frederick, aided by the Prince Regent of England and by the English Nation, you were labouring amid the din of arms in bringing to perfection focial benevolence, the object of the withes of all our fages. Never did this benevolence accomplish fuch miracles, but never did it emanate from more noble hearts. Attempts had been made to perfuade us, Sire, that when a Conqueror you would not spare the monuments of art among us. Sire, we never believed it. You do not place your glory in destroying. Our mo-numents are preserved. This benefit, so precious to the Inflitute, almost vanished before fuch benefits as no Sovereign ever dispensed to the world. You have faved Paris and France-with our liberty we recover the King whom our withes called for. We were always a proud nation; we shall again become an affectionate nation. The love of letters has been to the King whom we now proclaim, what it has been. Sire, to your noble foul. Letters which have supported him in adversity, will counfel him upon the Throne. We will foften by our cares the remembrance of his past pains, as he will alleviate our too recent misiortunes. We shall respect his power, the heir of St. Louis and Henry IV. will know how to flop at those wife boundaries of power, which are frequently its support. A father is never better received among his family, than when it has been very unfortunate during his absence.

"These words, Sire, redouble our emotion; our happiness is your benefit, your conquest. You have taught heroes a new way to triumph. Peo-ple are easily deceived in respect to greatness; the misfortunes of the world have too often attefted

difiruft all admiration that is accompanied by terror. Admiration cannot be well fennded, but when it is mingled with love. Our's is very pure we do praise, Sire, we blefs."

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

As the illuminated figure of Peace, descending on the World, displayed from the root of my house, in Temerden-fireer, facing Oxford-fireet, during the two last nights, has excited much public curiosity, I beg leave to fend you the following account of it, which may be interesting to fome of your readers.

The figure is upwards of 20 feet high; the Globe, over which she feems to hover, g feet diameter, the whole elevated more than 100 feet above the level of the street! The Figure was thewn by lights, concealed behind the parapet, and thrown upon the object by reflectors, the Globe illuminated by lamps within.

As I conceive this to be a new mode of producing a curious and splendid effect, and well calculated for public occasions of this nature (besides that it has the advantage of appearing as well by day as night) your inferring there particulars may fornish a him to others, who may improve upon the original idea.

I am, Sir, your obedient hamble fervant GEORGE LULLOCK

No 4, Tenterden-fireet, Hanover-square, April 14.

Gold bullion has failed considerably in value within thefe few days; an i flux of it is daily expected from the Continent; our army in the Peni fula has been entirely paid in gold coin for the last three months.

FRAUD ON THE STOCK, EXCHANGE.

The London Grand Jury affembled yesterday morning, in purfuance of adjournment, for the purpose of receiving a bill of india. men, which they were informed would be preferred against the perfons concerned in the late fraud on the Stock Exchange for a confpiracy. At twelve o'clock Mr. Lavie, the folicitor for the profecution, attended at the Indictment Office, in the Old Bailey, with the indiction no, and the witnesses in support of the several allegations it contained. The names of the persons included in the indictment, are Charles Random Berrenger, Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Efq. Richard Gathorne Butt, Ralph Sandom, Alexander M'Rae, John Peter Holloway, and Henry Lyte.

The witnesses were forcy in number, and among other we observed Admiral F ley, and the by who conveyed to him the incimation of the glorious news fabricated by the inge. nious authors of the hoax. The post-boys who drove the mock French Officer to town were alf prefent, and to thefe were added a great number of male and female witnesses, lows as well as Christians.

At half-past six o'cl ek the Grand Jury found fe a true Bill.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr Whirbread, with his accurrenced folicitude for the caute of humanity, expressed a hope, that in the pending Congrets, all the Allies would publish a decisive declaration against that nesarious waffic, the flave trade, and that each Ally would follow up that declaration by efficient acts; but that, at all events England would use its utmost influence to produce this desirable end. The Honourable Member stated that he knew some speculators were actually preparing to re-engage in this trade, upon the calculation, that they would be afforded an opportunity of purking it upon the reftora ion of peace. Is it possible that men can hill be found in England callons enough to encounter the edium of fuch an undertaking? If fo, let us hope their fpeculations will be represed: but Ministers have not yet made any declaration upon the subject - Mr Freemantle adverted to the melancholy events at Touloufe and Bayonne, and made a motion as to the fleps taken to communicate to our army in France the earliest intelligence with respect to what took place at Paris, from the 31th of March to the 12th inflant. The motion was agreed to, and the Chaucellor of the Exchequer spoke in a confident tone, that it would be found no sleps had been lest untried to forward the information alluded to. -The Chancellor of the Exchequer full declinity to answer the often repea ed question, whether any orders had been iffued to our cruizers to prevent any communication with Norway? Mr. C. W. Wynne gave notice of a motion for this day upon that subject.

In the Gazette de France we read the following curious and important paragraph !- " The delightful name of peace is heard on all sides-Europe is awkened to the enjoyment of its benefits. Negociations have also been opened to bring about the re-establishment of a good understanding

between England and the United Ses, which has only been disturbed by the effect of the difor-dered system adopted by Napoleon. It is known that the Plenipotentiaries of the two powers are to meet at Gottenburgh, perhaps even they may negociate in London. We have learnt with pleasure, that the Chief of one of the first tribunals in France invited to his house Lord Calllereagh, and Mr. Crawford, the Minifter of the United States, feveral persons of consideration, both French and English, were present. It was remarked, that the two Ministers on seeing each other for the first time, did not behave with any distance of manner. The toast of Universal Peace was propose ed to them, and they cordially replied to t.'

MAJOR-GENERAL HAY.

The loss of such a man as Major-Gen. Andrew Hay is truly national. A foldier more zealoufly devoted to the army; more active in the diretarge of his duties, more gallant or more collected in the midft of danger, never existed. His whole life has __ been fpent in the fervice of his country, and in every situation he entitled himself to the efteem of his Commanders, to the warm friendship of his brother officers, and to the grateful affection of his men. His attention to their comforts, and to their health, was bleft with the happiest effect; for the regiment which he commanded was through his skilful care always in a degree of effecive readiness, which gained it the applause of the whole army. This was particularly conspicuous in the memorable expedition to Walcheren, when, through his afeidnous precaution in regard to regiment and particularly to the purifying of the water of the illand before it was drunk, his battalion of the Royals escaped, in a very marked degree, the maiady which fell to heavily on the troops in general. In every one of the brilliant- occasions which have crowned the British arms with so much glory, he had the high honour to be particularly noticed by the Commander-in-Chief. And though conftantly in the hottest of the fire, he come out unhort, deflined to fall in the very last battle that was to be fought.

But if the loss be felt by the nation; how much more severely must it fall on his own numerous and inconfolable family? The General leaves a wi-dow, two fons and four daugh ers his eldeft Son fell in battle by his side. He was his Aid-du-Camp, a most promising youth, full of aidout and talents. By this double death the amiable Mrs. Hay, and family are deprived of their greatest, we may fay, of their only protection, the two remain-

ing Son are in their very early youth.

Major General Hay raifed the Banfshire regiment at an expende to himfelf of 10,000l and he expended in truth a fortune in his pay up to the rank which he held; and it was only a month or two ago that he learned the bounty of his Sovereign in receiving a regiment. This he has not lived to enjoy. A grateful country cannot be unmindful of his fervices, and we have confidence that the relatives of a General Officer, fo diflingufts ed, will experience the grantinde of their Prince.

> APRIL 21. ODE TO NAPOLEON.

- word

Lord Byron has written a very beautiful Ole to Napoleon Buonaparte on his fall. The Noble Poet speaks with becoming indignation of the manner in which the tyraut has borne himself in his fall:

> The Roman, when his burning heart Was slaked with blood of Rome, Threw down the dagger-dared depart, In favage grandeur, home. He dared depart, in letter form.
> Of men that such a yoke had bothe. Yet left him such a doom! His only glory was that hour. Of self-upheld abandon'd power. But the u—from thy reluctant hand The thunderbolt is wrung.
>
> Too late thou leaven the high command To which thy weakness clung; All evil spirit as thou art, It is enough to grove the heart,
> To fee there own unstrung;
> To think that God's fair world hath been The footsteel of a thing to mean. And earth hath split her blood for him, Who thus can heard his own! And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb, And thank'd him for a Throne! Fair Freedom! she may hold thee dear, When thus thy mightiest feet their fear In humblest guile have frewn. Oh! nee'r may tyrant leave behind A brighter name to lure mankind!

ON BONAPARTE, IN IMITATION OF AN ANCI-ENT EPIGRAM ON A PHYSICIAN. Reader, lament not as you here pass by; Were I alive, 'e would be your fate to die,

Lord Lauderdale, in his publication, on the Corn Laws pays the following well merited eulogium on the public fervices of the late Duke of Bedford:—46 Among the most active, in persevering exertions to encourage agricultural improvements, was the late Duke of Bedford, to whose memory it is impossible

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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PPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

'art Page.) Continued from the

for a person so intimately acquainted with his real excellencies as the writer of this letter, to pay a just tribute of applause;—indeed it would be an vain for him even to attempt to express the loss he f els his country has fustained by the premeture death of a man, who combined talent, industry, and liberality of fentiment rarely united in any station of life with fortune and rank, such as can appertain but to fgw"

We are informed from authority on which we can rely, that the conduct of Musar flore the treaty was conclud ed with him by the Affies, has by no means been latis-factory to the latter. He had a large b dy of Austrians placed under his command, afres his arrival at Bol g. na, in addition to his own Reapoli an force, with which he had engaged to advance in order to co-operate with the Austrian army against the French; but neither message, instruction, memorial nor remountrance had been effectual, to make him advance. But he had m it assiducusly collected the tevenues of lealy to fill his own coffers, and had flated that his great object and duty was in the poficion in which he was placed, to preferve the kingdom of Italy intact, which he had done. We believe that Lord William Bentinck has fent over frong representations on the subject of his conduct fince the fignature of the treaty, in which be feettled evidently to be balancing between the two parties.

" PARIS, APRIL 19. " The Senate was prefented to-day to the Emperor of Auftria by the Prince of Benevento, who made a speech expressive of the grantude due to bis Majetty; for all he had done for France.

" The Emperor replied, " Senators-I receive with fenfibility the expref-

bion of your fentiments: The repose and happiness of France, are intipeople: A neighbour of France, its interests cannot be indifferent to me. The happiest of periods for Austria and France have been those, when their Princes were united by the bonds of Triendship.

" I have combatted for twenty years those princi-ples which have laid waste the world. By the marriage of my daughter I have made, as a fovereign and a father, an immense facrifice to the defire of putting an end to the misfortunes of Europe. The facrifice has been in vain; but I shall never regret having done my

Peace, but lately impossible, is going to become easy and stable, under the ægis of a regular and pater has Government, re established in France. Let all par sies rally found the King; let only one fenriment anithe first fuecess of which I am ambigious. France will be powerful, standail, and happy."

The income of the Confolidated Fund for the quarter ending the 5th inflant; was 9,692,000l. exceeding the corresponding quarter of last year by 266,000l. The charge is about 9,120,000l. which is an excess, compased with that of the preceding year; of 878,0001. The Property Tax has experienced, in the fame quarter. an increase of about 439,000l. while the remainder of of near 390,0 bl. The stamps have increased about to bool. but the Customs and Excise have produced less, s about 44,0001, in the fame period. The Property Tax produced, during the year ending the 5th inftant, upward of 14,400,000l. exceeding the previous year by about 1,500,000l.

Mr. Talleyrand gave a grand Ball at Paris laft week, when the Emperor Alexander danced with Lady Burgh-

APRIL 27tH. With our advices received yesterday from Paris we have some particulars of the projet of a Treaty of Commerce between France and this country. The Board of Trade at Paris had been difected to prepare a tariff for the intercourse with Great Britain; which was to be submitted to the consideration of the Executive Authorities, and the following are the duties proposed on several commodities; viz. Tea, which was at 1000 livres per quintal or cwt. is reduced to 50 livres per cwt.; Cottons, which were at 842 livres per quintal or cwt. are diminished to 42 livres per cwt.; Clayed Sugars, 35 livres per cwt.; Coffee and Cocoa, 35 livres per ewt. ; Raw Sugars; 15 livres per cwt.; and Indigo, two livres, per lb. Cotton, Woollen, and other manufactures, have not been mentioned. India goods are noticed, and are to be admitted into France, but the conditions on which they are to be introduced have not yet been determined. It is supposed that the rule with respect to our manufactures will not materially differ from that which was adhered to in 1786, when the duties upon them were 12 and 10 per cent, and in one instance 5 per cent, but in the article of Saddlery; 15 per cent, ad valorem.

Advices were yesterday received from Cadiz of the 10th of this month. Very high expectations seemed to be entertained of the perfect restoration of the Spanish authority throughout the South American Colonies. We have grounds for believing, that the Vicetoyalty of Buenos Ayres will entirely concur

of Saddlery; 15 per cent. ad valorem.

with the wishes of the merchants at Cadiz, in preserving its dependence on the parent state, on the condition that the people of that country shall be admitted to the representation in the Cortes, conceded to them by the new Constitution of Spain.

A letter has been received by a gentlethan in Edinburgh from his Brother; high oil the Medical Staff in Petersburg, saying, " that their gallant Sovereign, Alexander, had sent orders to his capital, desiring that all unnecessary expences might be avolded; that his allowance from Government should be reduced to the pay of a Major-General; and that the surplus saved should be put into his private purse to be employed in alleviating the distresses and restoring the property destroyed of his subjects, who had suffered by the rapacious crueky of the French."

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

The two stanzas, which I now send you, were, by some mistake of the Printer; omitted in the copies of Lord Byron's spirited and poetical ode to Napolego Bonaparte, already published. One of the devils in Mr. Davison's employ, procured a copy of them for me, and I give you the chance of first discovering them to the world.

Your obedient servant;

ADDITIONAL STANZAS TO LORD BYRON'S ODE TO

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Not printed la Mr. Murray's edition. A M narch to the laft ! Although that heartlefs, firelefs form; Had glutibled in the blaft ; Than stoop to drag out life's last years; By rightsoof error, day's of tears. For all the fplend ur past : Then, after ages would have read, Thy awful death with more than dread.

A lion in the conquering hour ! In wild defeat, a hare ! Thy mind; bath vanished with thy power; For danger brought defpair :-The dreams of sceptres now depart; And leave thy defolated heart, The capital of case!

Dark Corsican! Tis ftrange to trice; Thy long deceit, and last difgrace:

APRIL, 28th. The King of France was detailed at Calais owing to some arrangement in his carriages. He was to leave Calais at one o'clock on Tuefday, preparations were made for that purpose early in the morning. His Majesty was to fleep that night at Boulogne; fixty horfes were ordered for him on the road. Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c. took leave of the King on Monday night at Calais. The Ministers failed from that port early on Tuesday morning in a passage boat. Yesterday Viscount Sidmouth wantel upon the Prince Regent at Carlton Honfe, to report to his Royal Highness the particulars of his last interview with the King of France, at Calais, &c.

An evening paper fays, " It has been confidently reported, that the Governor of the Cattle of Vincennes has fignified his readiness to conform to the new order of affairs in France, But has deelated that he will furtender the keys into no hands but those of Louis XVIII. It is added, that he has intimated that he has a State Prifoner in his cuftody; whose name will aftonish all Europe. This latter intimation has given birth to many conjectures as to the perfon thus confined. Some reports tend to excite a belief that the prisoner is the Son of the late King of France."

Of all the Marshals, Aug reau is the only one who in his Address to his Army has thrown any aspersion on the name of his form. et Mafter. His words are-" Soldiers! You are telieved from your oaths; by the nation, in whom the Sovereignty refides .- You " are also, if it were necessary, by the abdication even of a man who, after having immolated thousands of victims to his cruel ambition, did not dare to die as a Soldier."

A long Report was made from the Commissioners of the Finances on the subject of the high duties which had been laid on the entry of colonial produce by the Decree of the 12th September, 1810 in which it is flated, that, the opining of the ports of Bourdeaux, &c. rendered the importation of these goods free, so that the possessors of coffee, sugar, &c. which had paid the high duties, could not meet the purchafers of the same introduced by those ports occupied by the allied troops; and at the fame time all revenue would be deftroyed if du-

ties were not laid of a moderate kind, until the commercial relations with foreign powers thall be feuled The Report therefore recommends a Decree with a Tariff on various kinds of goods. In consequence of this Report; by a Decree of Monheur, same date, the duties on merchandize imported are providionally fixed as follows:

Coffee, per quintal Clayed Sugar, dicto 40 Pepper and Pimento, ditto Indigo, per Kilogramilie Cocoa, ditto Cochineal, ditto Cinnamon, ditto Cloves, ditto Green, and other Tea, dlud Red Bark, ditto Bark of all other fpecies Dying Woods of all descriptions, per

Cottons and Wool to be only subject to a weighing duty.

APRIL 26TH.

CORRUPTION OF BLOOD. On the motion of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY the House

ref lved into a Committee upon the Bill to do away the Corruption of Blood in the punishment of treaton and felony.

Mr. Yorks enforced his former objections to the general principle upon which this meafure was grounded, involving as it did an alteration in the old effablished law of the country. As the principle was ad-hitted that we should in no case legislate denobe without nece day, fo the firongest grounds of necessity thould be adduced to warrant legislation against an es tablished fystem; and he faw no grounds for the very material change which the Bill proposed. To that part of it which related to lower felonies, his objections were not fo ftro g, although he could not help considering the change as diffdyantageous. But to the removal of the Corruption of Blood from the punishment of treason and murder, he ftrongly objected. It was to Be recollected itst this punishment was as ancient as the law of England-as any of those laws wirich efta. Blished the security of property-is encient as the law Which fettles the fuccellion of the father's effate upon the eldeft son-is other laws, which no rational man ebuild wish to alrer But independently of the long effabliffiment of this law, which entitled it to respectful diency were un questionable, becaufe it provided for the fafery of I ciety by providing for the punishment of the greatest crimes by which fociety could be attacked. The value and importance of this part of our law was indeed walue and importance of this part of our law was indeed established by the fligh authority of Lord Coke, from whom the Right Honourable Gentleman read a long extract, in support of his opinion. The Honourable Member faid, he would ask, was there any reason for the alteration of this part of our law, which was not a technical formality, but a substantial and constitutional formality. onal feature in it? Had any inconvenience arisen from the practice of the law as it now flood? On the contraty, would it not be a sidr on his prefent Majefty's reign, marked throughout by the mildness with which the laws. particularly those relating to high treason, had Been administered, to repeal this fartire at the prefeut time, as if any unjust ale Had Been made of it? In the period of this reign the minds of men had been thock. alarmied; and, as it were, fet adrif by three dreadful events which had threatened the diforganifation of foliery in general and the deftruction of this country in particular! the febel ion of America, the French revo lution; and; lastly the rebellion in Itelatid. Was it limitlediately after events like thefe, and with all their horrors full staring us in the face, that any prudent man would propose to make alterations in the laws telating to high treaten, or to diminish the terrors of the punishmen? Again, when we recol ested the many atrocious and barb rous murders lately committed in the metropolis; and unexampled in any former period, could we confider ourfelves as entering upon a new golden age; or as living here in Arcadia? From the many evils with which we were threatened from our superabilidant population and other scarful eauses, we ought to hessure extremely before we admitted any e-uff letable relaxation in the fanction of the law, or loosed the hold on the actions of others, which, as all writers agreed, the principle of regard for their posterity, whether vanity or a better feeling, gave us over therh. The Honourable Gertileman concluded with stating, that he should propose to leave out of the Bill the words, " or treason," and that it should run thus, " that no attainder of selony, not extending to treason; petry treason, or murder, do lead to corruption of blood."

Sir James Mackintosh faid, it was with Unfeigned regret that he was compelled to dissent from the refoning of the Honourable Gentlethan who had laft spoken. It was true; he admitted with him, the antiqui ty of the present law; it was as ancient as any other of our laws relating to high treason; but it was not more ancient than the law enacting the infliction of the peine fotte and dure; it was not more ancient than the Statute de heretico comburendo; it was not more ancient than the fentence for burning women convicted of petit treason; nor was it more ancient than any other of these dilgraceful and oppressive Statutes which formed the whole of the feudift fyftem. It was ark ed. what necessity there was for altering the law in this respect? He would answer, the same necessity that there was for repealing the law for the infliction of torture, for the burning of women, or the burning of hererics—the necessity that in a humane and enlightened age and country the laws friould not be fullied, the heart hardened, and the understanding insulted, with barbarous; and abfurd enactmentsnecessity the loudest, the most imperious, and the mon indisputable of all others; The spirit of mildres and humanity which had characterized the administra-tion of justice in the pr fent reign he was not certainly disposed to deny. But what was the inference drawn from it by the Honourable Gentleman? Why, that they were not to carch any part of that fprit, that they were not to embody the fante views and principles in any legislative meature, but to leave the code of Eng-

barbarous and obfolete anomalies. On a subject for trite as that of the laws of confiscating property, and on which fo much ability had been displayed in that H ute, he could have been contented not to have offered any arguments, but to have given a silent vote; but he wished to make a few observations on this part of the subject, both as a native of Scotland himself, and as the representative of a respectable body of Scottish freeholders. The majority of the se who heard him were not to be informed, that the punishment of corruption of blood was unknown to the ancient law of Scotland, as well as of every other country of Europe. This punishment was first extended to Scotland by the 6th of Queen Anne, in cases of high treason, but the corrup-tion of blood for felony had never been introduced into Scotland; and indeed he (Sir James), though not a Scotch lawyer, believed that the term felony itself did not exist in their law. And here he would beg to call the attention of the House thortly to the circumfunces inder which the 6th of Queen Anne had been passed, as they were related by that very correct and honest historian (for fuch he appeared to him), Bishop Burnett. After the 1aw was passed, a proviso was brought in that it was to end of the death of the Pretender. In confequence of this proviso, the opposition which had been made to ex bading it to Scotland ceased. But it is ly ceased in confequence of the addition of this clause; which therefore partook of the facredness of that whole arrangement. We were is formed by Bilhop Burner, that when he wished to propose the repeal of the co.1difcating laws in 1716, he was told that fuch a repeal would be proper in good time, but that circumstances then rendered them necessary; and by whom was he told fo? By Lord Somers and Lord Cowper, who were at that time the lights and ornaments of their country. The circumftance which in their minds must have weighed against the immediate repeal of these laws was the French invasion of Scotland the preceding year (1715) in favour of the Pretender: fo that it appeared to them who were the framers and supporters of this very Bill, that any extension of it beyond a period of imminent danger and alarm was a violation of the principle on which it was brought in. In 1745; half a century after its first introduction. Lord Hardwicke had made a declaration to the fame effect when he reftricted the necessity of the continuance of the Bill to the Pretender's life time: and it appeared from the debates of that period, (lately published), as well as from the preamble of the Bill itself, that it was only intended to meet the pressure of circumftances, and was regarded as a rigorous and violent measure, un-worthy of "good times." From the year 1709 to the year 1799 he flood on the authority of the greatest lawyers and flaterien that this county had produced, that the Bill was to be confidered as a temporary and accidental expedient, and not as a necessity and fundamental part of the law of the land; and hat the making it general and unconditional in 1799 was the real inhova-tion, for that is an innovation which avers the childing law. That innovation however had been introduced in times of danger and discord, and civil war; and did hot therefore afford any precedent or any apology for its continuance in the preferr cocumfalices. It had been afk-d why his Learned and Honoth able Friend had not exchiled his proposed alteration of the law to forfeiture as well as corruption of blood. Indeed it had been obje ted to that Learned and Hen urable Friend generaily, that he was too much a reformer in detail; too minute, and cautious, and fearful. He thought that this objection was iff itfelf a singular one; and befides; with respect to the parricular inftance, there was this difference between the law of forfeitute and the corrupfion of blood, that the former was common to'us with bther countries, bu the latter peetiliar to ourfelves; and was therefore proved by general experience not to be effential to the fecurity and prefervation of a State. For himf if he held both in equal (he would not fay disapprobut n, but) abborrene .. With respect to the Corruption of Blood he would fay, that if any Ante-U opian Phile fopher wete to sit down to contfive a law which was to realize flor the greatest possible good, but the greatest aggravation of folly and injustice, he could not invent any thing filore prepofterous than the preflict a direct and heavy punishm. at on the offender, and a remote and contingent one on his pofterity, but to inflict very often a fellous and certain punishment on the inflocent, and either a very slight one of none at all on the guilty. An inftance had been mentioned by an Honourable and eloquent Friend of bis (Mt. Plankett) as having occurred lately in Ireland, in which, by the la v as it now fto: d, the family of a worthy and gallang Officer, who died fighting the battles of his country abroad, Had been left d. Rivite in confequence of the attainder of a near relation, who had dofortubately taked part in the late rebellion.

lift jurisprudence branded and Rained, as it was with

The Honoufable Gentlettin had alluded to the nurd. ber and arrectly of the murders la ely committed in the met opd'is, and which made it refemble tather a den of favages than the capital of the most enlightened country in the world. And (what was singular) the Honourable Member Brought this as an argument against reptaling the law of Corruption of blood; as it affected this clair of offenders. That is, he feemed feriously to suppose that there of the dyage paffions were not deterred from following their it wage patfons and supplying their immediate necessi ies by any tegard to their own lives or those of others, would be withon the misfortune which would accrue to their poffetity 50 of 100 years hence, by the loss of those ample in heritances to which they would have been otherwife entitled [A laugh.]

Sir James Mackintofh concluded an able and sign. mentarive speech by an eloquent description of the changes which had lately taken place; the situation and prospects of the country and of the world, and which feemed to call less than ever for measures of extreme, abfürd, and ufelefs feverity.

The Solicitor General tion of the last speake Legislature in 1700, v Blood, was an innov rather a reftoration of 1703. Admitting alto and eloquent Member the application of the followed that the emi who condemaed the Ca

the alsump. corruption of d that it was previously to the learned as it regarded by no means Had ched e ogtending

to that country, condemned it alfo as applying to England ; for it her did, it was very singular that in the reign of George II. they thould have or ended its term of operation. But, it had been faid, this was ine be caufe the fame reafon then ex fed for it as in 1708, viz. that it thould continue to force as long as the detransmis of the Pleiender were thing a it was marvel lons, however, if all this were correct that in 1769, when the laft deteendant of the Pretender was d ad, no one found out that the principle of the law was an in novation. In fact it was no unovation ; it had been a compromife between the parties in the teign et Quen Anne, and it wa fi it thou d be reftored to its ancien form when the reafor's for that compromise no I nger faustited. He thought the an iquity of a law was throng argument why any prop fed alteration of it the little well and maturely considered. of he gene in law of corruption of blood had bee. recognized time after time by a variety of Acts of Parliament wherein new felonies had been crewed, and from which the penalty of corruption of blood had been elphossly excepted, thus confirming it as effectually as if, and almost with equal forec, as if re-enacted He hoped the House would paufe, the retore, befere they conferred to any alteration of a put imment which was founded in the principle of common law, "was recognized by Migna Charts, and over and over again by repeated, Acts of Parliament. Corruption of Blood, ar far as it related to treafon, he was decidedly of opinion ought not to be taken aw: y, becaufe its opesation upon the aff Etions and fimpathies of men was fuch as might have the effect of deterring them from the commission of enormous and desperate crimes; and though he thould prefer that the obligations of motal dury might alone befofficient to eurb the licentioufacts of vice, yer, as they well knew that fuch . bigations were not always effective, he, fer one, fult no objec ion in making the beft off ctions of our nature controul its worth passions. With regard to felonies, Corruption of Blood, as far as it featnep them, might be taken into consideration.

Sir S. Romilly expressed his concern at finflig his Right Honourable Friend among his opponents, but at the fame time complimented him for the liberal and candid manner in which he conducted that opposi ! n. He was sorry he could not confent to the amendment proposed by the Right Hon urable Gentlemen ; be cause, though couvinced that high treason was an effence of greater enormity than murder, and ought to be more leverely punished ; yet, he was equally couvinced that Corruption of Blood was unfit for any punifhment. In the first place it fell upan the innocent, and not upon the guilty; and in the next place, it dethou d have any operation or not. If a person died intestate, and the heir could not make out his pedigree, but through the blood of one tainted with felony, then the law would take its course; but if the estate or property was devited, there existed no power in the law to prevent its transmission. And was that fir for a punishment ?- [Hear, hear !]-If this, however the law of the land, why did not his Ris Friend bring in a Bill to make it fo at prefent. Cotrupcion o any part of the Com

der & but that the passing facilitate the oppertuacentives to murder? Was it perate character, meditating fo arrowould be turned from his purpole by cting, that if he committed it, and if he was pured to conviction, some remore descendant of his, in e twentie h generation perhaps, some being get un. rn, would be unable to succeed to an estate which ight devoive to him? Men of the stamp which was ere prefumed, were not very likely to be affected by may fuch hice calculations upon the welfare of their aposterity. The Bill ice had brought in, did not at all affect the laws of forfeiture, and if passed they would seem in entirely unimpaired. He had been accused of introducing his measures piece-meal, and was now desired, by the Right Honourable Gentleman, to unfold at once all his system, that they might known its extent and nature. He did not know that he had any system to unfold; and even if he had, still less did he know that any person had a right to call upon him fer an expesition of it. It appeared as if he was to come down to the House with the whole cilminal code apon his back, and propose a general revision of it. In the first place, he was not so mad as to do this; in the second, not so presumptuous; and in the third, he had too sincere an admiration and revefence for many parts of that bode.

The Learned Member then adverted again to the case of a worffan named Elizabeth Wifdotti, who was tried fer murder at Oxford in 1747, who had fold fome effate of which the was poffetfed, and which after paising through the hands of feveral fuccessive purchasers, had lately been disputed by the Crown, as an efcheat to it. The prefent proprietor, who had purchafed it (a Mr. North) was at this moment litigating the question with the Crown. The singularity of the tafe was, that the woman heiself, who had received a pardon, and was fill living, at a very advanced age, had been the perfon who informed the Crown, abour a year ago, of the tainted descent of this property. Sir Samuel Romilly alluded to it as an inft nee of extreme hardthing ariving from the operation of the law of cotroption of blood.

The Solicitor General observed, that the individual in question had purchased the estate with the full knowledge of this defect, to which.

Sir S. muel Romilly raplied, that if the facts were to the mement when the question was argued, by

himself, before the Vice-Chancellor.

Sir J. Mackinrosh explained. There were but two surhorities for this Corruption of Blood—the one ancient, the other modern. The one was a letter sald to be from Cicero to Brutus, but which had been proved supposition i the other publication by that learned and respectable person, Mr. C. Yorke, (mentioned by Junius.) the doctrines contained in which were, 20 years afterwards, disavowed by himself.

Mr. Yorke observed, that he had never underfloed that the publication alluded to by the Honourable and

Learned Gentleman had been dilayowed by its author.

Mr. Prefton argued at considerable length to shew a
that to agree to the Bill before the C minities, instead
of being an innevating, would be merely to return to
the ancient common law of the land before the Norman conquest. He hased a variety of cases of extreme
flariditing which might exit under the law as it how
nood, and denied that the Legisla use should want until
the actual inconvenience appeared, before they prepared

Mr. Lackbart supported the Amendment, on the ground that no couse sufficiently strong had been the wife for the aircrain in proposed in the law. He was accidedly of opinion that the apprehension of a stigmout difference would determany an individual of a high mine, although of strong passions and great ambituor, from the guit of treaton.

Mr Yorke then moved another Amendment, to limit the operation of he Brit to crime, their of high treaten, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Yorke Anoved a Similar Amendment with refpect to perty treaten.

Arter a in it conversation, in which Mr. Wynne, Mr. Bachuttt, and Mr. W. Smith paracipated, a division took place, and the Amendment was agreed to; but we were madic to afcerters the farmbers

APRIL 20, 1814.

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool begg d to can the attention of their Londings to what Pance relative to the late negligible in the previous to the receis. He had then interest in the receist the had then interest in the receist that it was the intention of Government to by upon the T bie certain papers upon this important ludget. Events had since occurred, which rendered toeth a plot category, at prefent, at leas, unnecessary, as field negligible in had been commenced which, it was hoped, would be specified to commenced which, it was hoped, would be specified to diffairs, his Majerty's Ministers conceived that the production of the dicuments alredy referred to could be of no public advantage, and considerable face, ventence might polisibly arried from it. This explanation was in the thought it necessary now to give their

Earl Grey was glad to ender the Nobie Barl, that negree which were nkely to the general

mound at all prejudge the mountainers. It was not difficult to imagine that events might take place which would render it improper and unwise that the papers regarding the negociation at Chatilleh thould be fubmitted to the public. At prefent, however, he said not mean to

prejudge the question.

Earl Grey expressed some surprize at the apparent uncertainty of the Noble Lord as to the line of conduct he would purtue with regard to the decuments he had himfelf proposed to lay before Parliament. He felt every disposition to place as much confidence in Minifers as the prefeut circumftances of the country might demand, but he could not comprehend upon what principle, of upon what ground, the papers in queftion were now withheld. The N. bie Barl, before the recefs, had stated that he only waited until the arrital of the thicial Declaration of the Allied Powers, and that as foon as it arrived, Ministers would feel it their duty to afford every information in support of the facts stated in that Declaration, to convince the world of what Earl Grey fufted tacte was no donbr. the moderation of his Majetty's Government, and of the Allies, in the course of the important discussion at Chatillon. That Declatation had now been printed. and it ier forth (not perhaps to diftinctly and expicitiv as could be withed) the grounds upon which the negoesations had at length been terminated. The docus ments that were to have been supplied contained me-rely the evidence to support and confirm the assertions in that infirument, without affording any thing new that might become the subject of vague discussion. Under these circumftances his Lordthip could not imagine any reafonable objection that could be arged to the performance of the promite made before the adjournment of the House, since he felt convinc ed that on an examination of them it would turn out that the negociations had been broken off by the ambition of Benaparte, and the is justice of his demands, and not by any want of moderation on the part of the Allies. He did not wish to go into a debate of this subject at present, and he was willing to give to Minifters all the confidence that they had a right to require. He felt the urmoft faristaction in thole events which had occurred since the rupture of the negociation of holesticies in the name to be expected was upon the whole the best that could have been attained for the preservation of the general liberius of mankind, and for the peace, fecutity, and hapliness of Great Britain. It was the beft, with only one eception, for he could have wished that what had recent been done in Paris, in the presence of a foreign force, had been accomplished by the uninfluenced exertions of the French people. The refult, fuch as it was, was one from which we might augur the most beneficial confequences. He was extremely anxious, however, that every information should be supplied that might tend to give effect to the happy state of things now about to be established: The production of these documents would not only have the important confequence of fatisfying the people under the dominion of the Allied Sovereigns (though indeed the fubjetts of fome of them would not require it) but of fatisfying the na-

tives of France that all that done juftly, among whom his Lordship befived there yet retrained many doubts, and tome feeds of anunion. The papers would convince the world that the Government now establish d in France is f ui ded on truth, and in justice, and that the attainment of peace in the former instance was obstructed by immeasurable & unprincipled ambition. The advantages relating from fuch a ditch fure would be manifold it would inspire aimeft unbounded confidence in the fe, whose mederation, nor whife exorbitancy, had been the cufe of the lib fation of Europe frem the yoke of tyranny. The Noble Barl fremed undecided as to the conduct he thousd purfue, and und r thefe ci cumftauces Earl G ey telt it his duty to put in his claim to call for the de cuments in queftion at a future day, and to make them the tour dation of fome Parliamentary proceed-

The Earl of Liverpool; would only trouble th House With a few words upon what had just fall from the Noble Eart. Towards the conclusion he tpcken of the neces ity of disclosing the doch in question, for the take of convincing the pe France of the unrestonable pretension s of the his Lordship (Liverpool) believed that he rure to afsert; that opon this point the Nobie Eari might be perfectly at eafe, si no doubt, whatever differences might not the slightest doubt as to the real the late happy events. The Noble rectly mared what passed on this the recess : he (Lord Liverpool the House that certain papers table as a foundation for long tary proceeding, the institu the gent might see mineu that fuch a proceeding c. svary; and the gen betore the House now produced. not the only gr cuments mig ly competer to move 1 he migt take of this ters. papers to the c prefent no Vei tenee th

, though he allowed himfelf to ly ignorant upon quettions of this nathe could easily fore see that many disadvanages might be the confequence of producing thefe documents. It ought not to be forgotten, that England was only one out of five great parties at prefent engaged, and the unnecessary publication of these papers migut efeate differences, at a time when events had occurred, which even the other day could scatcely have been noped. A short time since when thanks (in which he so heartily concurred) were voted to hard Wellington, he did expect to have heard from the opposition side of the House fome acknowledgment at least, that in the share they had boine lu acent events, his Majefly's Ministers had deserved well of their country. (Hear, hear!) That opportunity not having been taken, his Lordinip felt it incumbent upon him (and the more fo, because for to many years he had telt it necessary to vote in resistence of the measures of Government) to give them that applause they had to well merited in fecuring the peace, liberty, and welfare, not only of this country, but of all Europe. This tribute of approbation might have been given by an individual who might be able to fpeak, but who could not feel more than his Lordship. I dependently of the great talents they had displayed, their judgment and policy well called for the admiration of the House. The moderation they had shewn was only second to that of that great man the Emperor of Russia; his dominions had been ravaged, his fubjects ruined, and his ancient capital destroyed; yet, when his victorious arms had carried him to Paris, when his standard floated upon the walls, what was the revenge he had taken? it was indeed a gloth us tevenge, that might well excite the envy of mankind-it was the revenge of returning good for evil. (Hear, hear!) He had not even entered as a conqueror; he had dicta ed no terms, but had allowed the people of France freely to judge for themselves, to form the basis of a Contitution, which, if the fuperstructure corresponded with the foundation, was likely to become one of the fairest fabries that the world could boast. This Conflitution would not only promote the happiness of France, but of all the contiguous countries. The Emperor Alexander feem ed to have outstripped record, in moderation, clemen-

cy, and generosity.
Earl Grey trusted that the House would allow him to make a few remarks upon what had just fallen from his Noble Friend. In the first place he had urged that no advantage could be obtained, and he had imagined a possible risk in the production of these documents. Although he (Lord Grey) was not difposed now to discuss the question, he might flate generally that in a free Government publicity was always beneficial, and whenever a question arose, in which the moderation, the justice, or the honour of the Ad ministration was concerned, an exposure of the mo tives on which certain cous quences had been attain ed, must always be of advantage, not only to the particular country but to the world at large. As to the possible rifk that might be incurred, he would not indulge in conjectures; for when Ministers, on their own responsibility, chose to declare that inconve bience would be the refult, he was willing to take it p trust for the prefent, until circumftances thould ble him by the disclosure of the papers, to accer ena he truth of the assertion. With regard to the tain the danger referred to by his Noble Friend, ocpeculiate by our intimate connection and concert with casioned imments, he must be aware that the risk other Governow than at the period when the Noble was not great the production of the documents pre

on the table, et less those stat were in a formity with the Declaration of the Alifes, in which it the munications, minutes of setet intervers, or conversations, it was it the heart tion of the Noble Lords opposite to will hold.

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an unwillingness give his Majerty's approbable, and he infranction of Lord Wellington of

ble Friend's

the statement of my Noble Friend, who at the documents thought be produced, we can found an opinion, and yet he to follow his example in pronouncing a on the general conduct of the fervants of . I am inclined to believe, as firmly as he hat the measures of Government, in recent tions, have been moft meritorious . that is my , but how can I express it as a decided opinion, rather as the conviction of my mind, fill I have fore me the proofs by which my opinion is to be formed and my conviction to be ratified? (hear, hear!)
I might, perhaps, fay that I even believe that their conduct has been most admirable in a point where it femeed probable that it would be moff erroneous, I mean the moderation of their demands. Minifters have exhibited a mederation, meritorious because it offered peace on the banks of the Rhine ; meritorious because again, even as late as the 18th March, it made another liberal, sincere, and candid propofal to that unfortunate and deluded man, for the refteration of tranquillity. I rejoice more than all, because it is my belief that the fame moderation has been a material ingredient and accessory in producing the very state of office that is now the Subject, not merely of my applaule, but of universal exultation. Had it not been for this moderation we should not now have had to rejoice in the dethronement of Bonaparte, in the destruction of his power, and in the reftoration of the legitimate family of France. Had Ministers been fo ili advices as to liften to the intemperate Councils that would have had the caufe of the Bourbons proclaimed in the commencement, I am convinced that we fould not now have witnessed the conclusion of the horrors. and calamitics of wat.

this Lordship proceeded to notice the adoption by Ministers of the very terms he had formerly used regarding peace, and further to vindicate himself from the charge of backwardness in applause, which was only restrained by a deficiency of information. He concurred in all the praise that had been lavished upon the Emperor Alexander, for the noble and glorious revenge he had taken upon the French capital. Amid the monts of victory, he had listened to the cries of humanity ; and though his own country had feverely bled by the inflictions of invaders, when his turn had arrived for retaliating upon his enemies, instead of deying his sword in the blood of his foes, he bad stretched out his protefting aren to Driete the unfortunate victims of hostilities. Such conduct had raised the Emperor of Russia to a height of glory which none had hitherto attained. Even at the head of a conquering army he had exerted no influence over the popular opinion; he had acknowledged that principle for which his Lordship had contended at the commencement of the French Revolution, viz. the indefeasible and indisputable right of the people to regulate their own concerns, to chuse their own Government, and the immoralily and injustice of suffering that right to be interfered with by foreign powers. He could have however, help wishing that the late events had occurred without the suspicion that attached to interpo-sition of a foreign soree. No man could feel more firongly than himself, how much was due to the Emperor Alexander, and he sould not help indulging a wish and a hope that he would tra some seyon of the tree of liberty he had raifed in France, into his own dominions, particularly among the suffering inhabitants of Courland. Such a hope would appear, indeed, chimerical and romantic, had it not been encouraged by the promife his recent conduct had warranted. Then might " Alexander" be inscribed on that short but brilliant page of history, in which were registered the few names of those great and good men who had facrificed their own personal views to the great interests of their country; then might in future be read the united appellations of Alexander and of Washington, to which alone it would be fecond and subordinate. His Lordship concluded a very elequent and animated speech, by expressing his sincere belief that Ministers deserved all the applause they had received, but requiring the necessary evidence to prove that it was merited.

The Earl of Carliffe denied that he intended to throw any imputation upon his Noble Friends: he only meant to express aftonishment that he had not been anticipa ed. With regard to the supruse of the negociations he was first he did but express the general fentiment, when he stated his sincere joy at the supruse of the negociations at Chatillon. The subject was then

dropped.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented a Petition from about 2000 individuals, connected with Ship building in the Port of London.—It was laid upon the table.—
Adjourned.

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