



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

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

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.		BAROACH.		SURAT.		SALSETTE.			BOMBAY.		
	Seers	Q. Rs.	Seers	Q. Rs.	Seers	Q. Rs.	Rs.	Qr.	Rs.	Rs.	Q.	Rs.
Rice, 1st Sort,	12 1/2	0 0	16	0 0	15	0 0	3	0	50	4	2	00
Ditto, 2d do.	14 1/2	0 0	18 1/2	0 0	20	0 0	3	0	00	4	1	00
Ditto, 3d do.	14 1/2	0 9	20 1/2	0 0	25	0 0	None,			4	0	00
Ditto, 4th do.	18 1/2	0 9	22 1/2	0 0	27	0 0	None,			3	2	00
Ditto Red	18 1/2	0 13 1/2	22 1/2	0 0	29	0 0	2	3	50	2	2	00
Badjeree, 1st Sort,	17 1/2	0 4 1/2	22	0 0	26	0 0	3	2	00	3	1	50
Ditto, 2d do.	18 1/2	0 13 1/2	22	0 0	27	0 0	3	1		3	0	50
Wheat 1st do.	18 1/2	0 4 1/2	20	0 0	22	0 0	5	1		4	3	00
Ditto, 2d do.	18 1/2	0 9	20 1/2	0 0	23	0 0	4	3		4	2	50
Doll	13	0 0	19 1/2	0 0	18	0 0	7	0		5	3	00
Mug,	18	0 0	25	0 0	26	0 0	4	1		4	1	00
Mut, 1st do.	20 1/2	0 0	25	0 0	28	0 0	None,			3	3	00
Ditto, 2d do.	27 1/2	0 0	25	0 0	28	0 0	None,			None,		
Oorid, 1st Sort,	20 1/2	0 9	25	0 0	24	0 0	3	3		2	3	00
Ditto, 2d do.	21 1/2	0 12	25	0 0	26	0 0	3	2		None,		
Cholla,	24	0 0	25	0 0	24	0 0	None,			3	1	00
Gram,	23	0 9	20 1/2	0 0	22	0 0	4	2		4	0	50
Wall,	30	0 0	25 1/2	0 0	33	0 0	None,			None,		
Bowtah,	24 1/2	0 9	28	0 0	28	0 0	2	0	50	None,		
Bunty,	32 1/2	0 0	28	0 0	28	0 0	None,			None,		
Joaree, 1st do.	22 1/2	0 9	22 1/2	0 0	26	0 0	None,			2	2	00
Ditto, 2d do.	24	0 12	22 1/2	0 0	27	0 0	None,			None,		
Codra,	31	0 0	22 1/2	0 0	27	0 0	None,			Do.		
Codree,	21	0 0	22 1/2	0 0	27	0 0	None,			Do.		
Gowar, 1st do.	34 1/2	0 0	22 1/2	0 0	26	0 0	None,			Do.		
Ditto, 2d do.	37 1/2	0 0	22 1/2	0 0	27	0 0	None,			Do.		
Barley,	28 1/2	0 0	20	0 0	26	0 0	None,			Do.		
Batty, 1st Sort,	20 1/2	0 0	27 1/2	0 0	32	0 0	1	2	24	1	2	05
Ditto, 2d do.	22 1/2	0 9	31 1/2	0 0	35	0 0	1	2	00	1	1	60
Ditto, 3d do.	23 1/2	0 9	34	0 0	40	0 0	1	1	50	None,		
Ditto, 4th do.	25 1/2	0 13 1/2	36	0 0	42	0 0	None,			Do.		
Red Batty,	26 1/2	0 9	36	0 0	45	0 0	1	0	80	1	0	64

Kaira, 1st Aug. 1814.

Broach, 1st Aug. 1814.

Surat, 1st Aug. 1814.

Tannah, 1st Aug. 1814.

Bombay, 23d Aug. 1814.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

E. IRONSIDE, Magistrate.

J. ROMER, Magistrate.

T. A. KEATE, Mag.

J. HALLETT, Magistrate.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward; a Parah is equal to about 2 1/2 maunds Surat weight.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward; a Parah is equal to about 2 1/2 maunds Surat weight.

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

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from the Log Book of the Chapman Transport, on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius, reporting the position of a 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 quarter before 10 A. M. on the 24th December 1813, a Bank about one mile in length and 1/2 of a mile in breadth extending East and West bottom appearing Sandy with white Coral, but no breakers—did not sound—Latitude observed meridian 37° 36” South, Longitude by dead reckoning 28° 4” East—Steering at that time in a parallel of Latitude 37° 36” South.”

(Signed) GEO. CHARLTON, Master of the Chapman Transport.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM, Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st August 1814.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the private Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA from this Department by indent, has been directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to be discontinued.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,

BOMBAY Import Warehouse keeper, 31st August 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 7th day of September instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, A DWELLING HOUSE covered with tiles, with its appurtenances with adjoining unfinished Bungalow, situated without the Town Walls in the Oart Jurbhott, belonging to the Portuguese Church, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Mathews Rodrigues, the Property of HONORE FAWC,

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,

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,

SHERIFF,

Bombay, Town Hall, 2d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Tuesday next, the 6th of September at noon, will be put up to sale at the Police Office, within the Fort Sundry Unclaimed Articles.

R. T. GOODWIN,

Secr. Magis. of Police.

BOMBAY OFFICE OF POLICE, 2d September 1814.

PEGU PONEY.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, At Messrs. Baxters & Co

A STRONG, active, GREY GELDING about 6 years old, remarkably quiet and good tempered, paces good. To prevent trouble his price is 350 Dollars, the cost at Panang exclusive of freight, to Bombay.

Bombay 3d September 1814.

Bhickajee Merjee & Co.

VERY Respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, they have just made a purchase of very excellent OLD MADEIRA imported per Ship Hannah, of the following qualities in strong double Hooped, whole, half and quarter Pipes, from the House 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 inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE 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 said LUXAMEY Woman to be granted to LUXAMONJEE GOVINDJEE, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, Sole Executor therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof Bombay, 31st day of August.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

A C A R D.

A PAPER is now lying open at the **Bombay Tavern**, for the reception of such Gentlemen's names, as may please to Patronise and assist, the **BOMBAY MILITARY WIDOWS FUND.**

September, 2d 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS, On MONDAY next, the 5th Inst.

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glass Ware, &c. Also two Pipes of Cyder, imported per Cumbrian for and on account of the Concerned.

At 12 o'clock will be sold, 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 Messrs. **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.

THAT 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, consisting of a small quantity of Black wood Planks &c. and a 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.

G. HIGGS has for private sale, a handsome pair of Arab Curricie Horses well broken.

G. H. has also a few Arab Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 2d September 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of **THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTEN**, deceased.

ALL Persons who are in any way indebted to the Estate of the late **MR. THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTEN**, are particularly requested immediately to settle 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 persons who have any Claims upon the said Estate, are also requested to transmit their Accounts to the said **JOHN WILLIAM 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 Service.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to **JEET SING, GOOLALL SING**, the Brother of the said deceased.—All persons Concerned in the said Estates are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
Procur.

THE COURIER BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th AUG. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE following Promotion is Ordered to take place in the Battalion of Artillery in consequence of the death of Lieut. Fireworker Peter Jenkins on the 22d instant.

Battalion of Artillery.

Senior acting Lieut. Fireworker Joseph Walker to be Lieutenant Fireworker, vice Jenkins deceased, date of rank,—23d August 1814.

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, and J. M. Pelly Esq. Deputy Members.

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 Bombay until the 30th of September next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secy. to Govt.

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 expressed at the reception of his Grace. Notwithstanding that the Allied 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 common consent when he entered the room. He walked up and down for two hours arm in

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

Bonaparte certainly embarked on board the Undaunted, 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 be 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 Ship Eat Felix, Macquahad Sulleman Dawood, to Bengal.
Ditto, 29th, Ditto do. Lovely Fish, Captain John Gordon, to the West of Sumatra.

We have again the satisfaction of requesting the attention of our Readers to the Meteorological Table 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.

Days	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Inches of Rain.	
	In the Shade.	In the Sun.	Max.	Min.		
1	85	81	106.5	29.85	29.81	.125
2	83	81	106	29.90	29.81	.501
3	84.5	80	106.5	29.94	29.87	.201
4	83	78	105	29.94	29.88	.514
5	84	80.5	104	29.93	29.89	.116
6	81	80	106	29.92	29.90	.200
7	84	80	109	29.93	29.84	.502
8	83	79	108	29.94	29.88	.325
9	83	80	108	29.92	29.89	.426
10	86	81	115	29.95	29.82	.038
11	84	82	100	29.92	29.76	.056
12	83	81	100	29.80	29.77	.376
13	83	78	100	29.80	29.73	
14	81	77		29.79	29.74	14.691
15	79.5	76.5		29.77	29.71	
16	79.5	75		29.88	29.76	1.554
17	81	74		29.88	29.86	2.206
18	83.5	79	93	29.86	29.79	
19	85	79	98	29.81	29.77	.677
20	81.5	80		29.76	29.75	
21	80	77		29.71	29.68	
22	79	74		29.73	29.68	7.513
23	83	78		29.78	29.73	.802
24	81	78		29.79	29.76	.351
25	82	79		29.81	29.76	.150
26	81	78.5		29.84	29.78	.401
27	82	81		29.83	29.77	.019
28	83.5	80	107.5	29.86	29.82	.038
29	85	80.5		29.89	29.86	
30	84.5	80		29.90	29.86	.062
31	83	78		29.89	29.84	.358

RESULTS.

Barometer.
Highest observation 29.95 Inches.
Lowest 29.68
Mean 29.825

Thermometer.
In the Shade.
Greatest observed Height 86°
Least 74°
Mean 80.75°
Greatest observed Height of the Thermometer in the Sun. 115°
Rain 32.196 Inches.
The greatest fall of Rain in 14 hours. 8.171 Inches. { From 8 p. m. on the 13th, to 10 a. m. on the 14th.

Colaba, September 1st 1814.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.—On Saturday last, the Lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq. of a daughter.

MADRAS.
BIRTH.—On Saturday last, at the Presidency, the Lady of the Honorable R. Fullerton, Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 7th instant, at the Presidency, John Wallace, Esq. of the Civil Service under this Government, and a Member of the Board of Revenue. By his Death the East India Company have been deprived of a valuable Public Servant; and Society of one of its most esteemed members: while to a numerous offspring and their ditconolate Surviving Parent, his loss is irreparable.

On Saturday last, the 13th Instant, after a tedious, painful and lingering illness, which he bore with the most exemplary patience and christian fortitude; Mr. Francis George Mofs, (elder son of Mr. George Mofs) aged 27 Years and 11 Months, his irretrievable loss is sincerely and deeply deplored by his afflicted Father, Relatives, and Friends.

CALCUTTA.

August 5th.

THE Lottery, Ramnarain Sing, (sicar) is stated to be the holder of No. 3122, drawn a prize of 20,000 rupees on Monday last; C. Mackenzie, Esq. is named as the proprietor of the 10,000 rupee prize—No. 4644; while No. 3478, a prize of 5,000, has fallen to the lot of H. W. Droz; Esq. the commercial resident at Coimbar:—710, drawn a prize of 1,000 rupees, was sold by Messieurs Greenway & Co. in small shares.

Eleventh Calcutta Lottery,

EIGHTH DAYS DRAWING,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1814.

PRIZES.

No. 298, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 25, 240, 2813, and 3314, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

SCRAPS.

Two sailors were one day disputing respecting 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 you nor 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-lantern?"

An old gentleman had made a settlement of fifty pounds a year on a young girl, to be paid as long as she loved fish; 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 due since the last payment, informing him upon stamped paper, that she still continued to love him.

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.—On 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 **WORE**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 Handkerchief from Mary Anne.*

ROCHESTER, — APRIL 1.

There were several accidents on the Rise-down yesterday, but none of any serious import; among others, a Lady and Gentleman, in a curricie, who had ordered their servants to detach their horses from the carriage, and gently walk them about, were tipped backwards by their own weight, the instant 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, in her whirligig descent, which disordered her considerably for some little time; but we are happy to add, that the consequences ultimately were considered as but trivial.

TO SHOW
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME,
ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

Her Imperial Highness Catherine Grand Duchess of Russia, Duchess of Oldenburg, was received at Sheerness with all the honours suited to her rank, by a discharge of artillery, the colours of the ships hoisted, 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 Ambassador, and his lady, the Countess Lieven, Her Imperial Highness, the Duke of Clarence, &c. dined with the Post Admiral, on Wednesday, and beds were provided for them and their attendants at the Commissioner's house. Yesterday morning after breakfast her Imperial Highness left Sheerness about eleven o'clock, where every mark of respect was shewn her wherever she went, by the inhabitants, who cheered her repeatedly with loud huzzas. On the arrival of the retinue at Rochester, her Imperial Highness went into an inn, to partake of some refreshment, and on her being informed that the citizens and inhabitants of that city had a great desire and would be extremely gratified by seeing her, she very condescendingly presented herself at a bow window of the Inn. The populace acknowledged the condescension by every mark of respect and rejoicing, hats off, huzzaing, &c. The Duchess is a very elegant woman, of rather the middle stature. She has a natural dignity of deportment, but accompanied by the greatest condescension, affability, and accomplished manners; her person is very striking. She speaks English extremely well. She travelled in the Prince Regent's carriage. On her Imperial Highness's arrival at the Bull Inn on Shooter's-hill, four of the Prince Regent's beautiful bays were in readiness 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-street, at a quarter before four o'clock, in the following order.

Two Light Horsemen.
The Duke of Clarence's travelling chariot and four, in which were his Royal Highness and Col. Bloomfield.
Two Light Horsemen.
Two Footmen and an Outrider in the Royal Liveries.
The Prince Regent's carriage, drawn by four bays, in which was her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess, Duchess of Oldenburg, accompanied by the Princes Volechowsky, Madame Aladenky, and the Countess Lieven.

At each door of the carriage one of the Prince Regent's footmen rode. The carriage was followed by a party of Light Horse.

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 Horse Guards, out at the Stable-yard, St. James's up St. James's street, to the Putney Grand Hotel, where her Imperial Highness was received by centinels placed at the door for the purpose. She was handed out of the carriage by the Duke of Clarence and Colonel Bloomfield, who conducted her to the apartments prepared 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 congratulations on her safe 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 bells rung a merry peal, to announce the arrival of the Royal Duchess.

The grand dinner given by the Prince Regent yesterday to the illustrious Stranger, the Duchess of Oldenburg, was most magnificent. The table was laid for twenty-five covers. The Queen and Princesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, &c. &c. all assembled to receive her Serene Highness, and as the Court Mourning is now over, it is expected that we shall have a succession of splendid fetes.

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

plished this object they also followed their runaway companion. Mr. Horner, however, soon 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 several bank notes and papers of consequence.

APRIL 5th.

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

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 8.
"An act declaratory of the true intent and meaning of an Act, intitled, 'An Act to provide for the safe keeping of all prisoners committed under the Authority of the United States, in the several Gaols within this Commonwealth.'

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the State and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing contained in an Act intitled, 'An Act to provide for the safe keeping of all prisoners committed under the Authority of the United States, in the several Gaols within this Commonwealth, shall be construed as to authorize the keeper of the said gaols, to take custody of or keep within the said gaols any prisoners committed by any other authority than the Judicial authority of the United States.

"And where as several prisoners of war have been committed to gaols within this Commonwealth, under the Executive Authority of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the keepers of the said 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 Act; unless they shall be sooner discharged by the authority of the United States.

TIMOTHY BIGFLOW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Feb. 17, 1814.

JOHN PHILLIPS, President.
(Approved) CHAS. STRONG.

It will be seen that this Act is a manifest attempt to contravene the measures of the Supreme Executive Authority, and it is perhaps the boldest 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 rest 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 wish.

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

"Of all the communications to which I draw your attention for the present, 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 inflicted on the virtuous and gallant Norwegians, a people particularly endeared to us by a perfect reciprocity of sentiments, feelings and public principles, my views of the present 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 be drawn up agreeably to the direction of Shakespeare:

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice."

"The cause of the Norwegians rests 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 system of starvation pursued against the Norwegians, independently of other less injurious, though not less iniquitous, measures 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 basis of all good Government. The Norwegians have, therefore, wisely (and Sweden herself should thank them for it) determined to establish the independence of their country, or perish in the attempt. In framing this resolution the Norwegians have naturally 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 insisted that the determination of the Norwegians 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 sentiments of those illustrious personages will

immediately raise them above the suspicion of being capable of practices, only becoming such persons as have ventured to prefer such an accusation.

"If ever a nation on a similar occasion, acted directly from its own impulse, and perfectly uncontrolled by any undue influence, domestic or foreign, the Norwegians must be allowed to stand on such enviable and prominent ground; and that their undertaking may be crowned with perfect success, will, I am sure, be your, as it is my, wish, and must be that of every friend to civil liberty and national independence.

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

PROCLAMATION

BY THE REGENT OF NORWAY, PRINCE CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, RELATIVE TO THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE KINGDOM, AND ITS FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

I Christian Frederick, Regent of Norway, make known, That the people of Norway have been released from the oath of allegiance to the most puissant and high born Prince, Frederick the Sixth, of Denmark, the Vandal, and Gotha, King, Duke of Schleswick, Holstein, Stormara, Ditmarsh, 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 determination not to acquiesce in any kind of subjection to the King of Sweden, but on the contrary, to assert and defend their independence 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 shall consider it my first duty, to provide, to the utmost of my power, for the liberty 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 Frederick the Sixth has renounced, and which the nation will confer on me, that I may in the hour of danger and necessity preserve 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 Eidsvoll, in the diocese of Aggerhusen, for the purpose of fixing upon a form of Government which may fully and perpetually ensure the freedom of the People, and the welfare of the State.

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

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

Regency of Norway, Christiana, 19th February 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 understand 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 so essentially to the wonderful turn of events, should have the glory of concluding the Peace.

Human nature is always the same. The restoration of the ancient family of France has been effected so speedily, and with such unanimity, that it appears almost to be the work of magic. "The rapidity with which all these events were conducted," we quote the expressions of Mr. Hume upon a similar scene in this country, "was marvellous, and discovered the passionate zeal and entire unanimity of the nation. Such an impatience appeared, and such an emulation in King Lords, and Commons, 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 so many years from enjoying the comfort and support of such excellent subjects. The King himself said, that it surely must have been his own fault, that he had not sooner taken possession of the throne, since he found every body so zealous in promoting his happy restoration."

The island of Elba is celebrated for the abundance of its iron ore.

The Tyrant in his little state,
Sees Heaven's avenging care
Anticipate his final fate,
For Elba is en fet.

APRIL 14th.

There has been a mistake in the amount of the sum said to have been allotted to Bonaparte for his maintenance in the island of Elba, which was the place to which felons were sent from Tuscany. It is not 6,000,000 francs, but 600,000, about 24,000l. sterling a year.

There was a report yesterday 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 sum of gold. This had been discovered; and that the effort which was appointed to protect him on his journey to Elba, could scarcely secure him from the vengeance of the people. The jewels and treasure, however, it was said, 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 fracas. 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 singled out to be feasted in freedom, that the story obtained belief.

As all Bonaparte's Princes, Dukes, Counts, and Barons are recognized; will they retain their titles, though taken from places out of the French territory? The estates attached to such 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 still extremely incredulous on the subject of the events which have led to their liberty.

It is consistent 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 Constitution, as by the introduction of all the old Nobles, they might have been left in a minority on every question.

APRIL 15th.

Nobody, we conceive, will be better pleased 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 Bonaparte Consul for life, adding the memorable words, *Je signe ma prescription.*

The question is frequently asked, What is become of many of the most conspicuous characters, on the present 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 as trustees or agents, or consignees; and also of all persons residing in the British plantations, or other British dominions, for whom they act as trustees or agents. We know of no statute which authorizes this demand. The 48th of Geo. III. c. 65. sec. 117. in default of proprietors resident in Great Britain making returns of profits and being charged, directs the trustees, agents, or receivers of profits of gains, not the consignees of profits, to be charged, and to pay.

Orders were on Wednesday issued for disbanding the militia on the 24th of June. The second battalions are to be immediately disbanded, 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 January, 1813, to the 5th of January, 1814, together with an account of the sums 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, Prussian and American Droits, were as follows:

Receipts.	Payments.
£574,044 4s. 8d.	£353,913 12s. 10d.

Of this amount the proceeds from American captures are 511,500l.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Thanks of the Court were voted to Robert Thornton, Esq. Chairman, and the Honourable William Fullarton Elphinstone, Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs 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 seats. The Honourable William Fullarton Elphinstone and John Inglis, Esqrs. were elected Chair-

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

APRIL 16.

PROCLAMATION.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE, AND OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PARIS.

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!—Your Magistrates would be traitors to you and to the country, if they out of personal views any longer suppressed the voice of their conscience.

This voice exclaims to them, that you have to attribute all the evils that overwhelmed you to one man.

It is he who every year takes away to the Conspiration a tenth part of your families. Which of us has not lost a son—a brother—a relation—or a friend? For whom did all those brave men die? For him alone? Not for their country. Wherefore?—They are sacrificed, absolutely sacrificed, to eternize the memory—the madnets of the most dreadful Tyrant that ever oppressed the human race. It is he who, instead of 400 millions, which France paid under our good and ancient Kings, to be free, happy, and tranquil, has burdened us with 1500 millions; which burthen he even threatened to increase. It is he who has shut against us the seas of both hemispheres; who has annihilated all the sources of national prosperity; has torn the cultivators from our fields, the workmen from our manufactories. To him we are indebted for the hatred of all nations, without having merited it; since we, as well as they, have been more the unhappy victims than the sad instruments of his rage.

Is not he the man who, contemning every thing men hold sacred, has kept in prison 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 brought the enemy to the very door of his deceived subject, after having just related an honourable peace, in which our country might at least have taken breath a while; and did he not, lastly, give the fœdalous orders to the National Guard, uselessly to expose 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, who fearing nothing so much as truth, has contemptuously before the eyes of all Europe, driven away our Legislators because they once ventured to tell him the truth with equal moderation and dignity?—What does it signify, that he has sacrificed a small number of persons to his ambition, or personal revenge, when he has sacrificed France, France do we say?—All Europe to his boundless ambition.—Ambition or revenge, that is indifferent. Be it as it may, behold the consequences of it; see 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 fill the world with his name.

Why should we be told of his past conquests?—What good have they done us?—The hatred of other nations, the mourning of families, the constrained celibacy of our daughters, the untimely widowhood of our wives, the annihilation of all riches, the despair of parents, who out of a numerous progeny, have not a single child left to close their eyes; this is what we have got by his conquests. It is these 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 gratitude, while we delight in offering to them a disinterested alliance.

There is not one of us who does not in his heart detest him as a public enemy, not one who in his secret thoughts has not often wished to see an end put at length to so many needless cruelties.

We should be traitors to the public cause if we hesitated to declare the wish of our hearts and of yours.

Europe in arms invites to it; it asks it as a benefit to humanity, as a pledge of general and durable peace.

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

But it is in the name of those very duties, and indeed of the most sacred of them, that we forswear all allegiance to the usurper, and return to our lawful sovereigns.

If it is dangerous to follow this impulse of the heart and the conscience, we submit to it; history and the gratitude of the French shall preserve your names and transmit them as an inheritance to the veneration of posterity.

Resolved—The General Council of the Department of the Seine, and the Municipal Council of Paris, voluntarily assembled, declare with the unanimity of all the Members present, That they solemnly renounce all obedience to Napoleon Bonaparte; that they solemnly desire that the Monarchical Government may be restored in the person of Louis the XVIIIth and his lawful successors.

Resolved! That this Declaration, and the Proclamation explaining the grounds of it, be printed

at Paris, posted up, sent to all the authorities remaining at Paris and in the department, and transmitted to the municipal councils in all the departments.

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

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 sumptuous manner, in the expectation of the visit to this country of the illustrious Sovereigns and Personages 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 lined with crimson velvet, edged with deep gold lace. The officers have received orders to appear in full dress, dress swords, gold tassels to their hats, &c. His Royal Highness is expected to hoist his flag about Sunday next. It is understood that the Jason will be joined at the Nore by one of the Royal yachts from Deptford, which she will convey 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, is expected will then proceed down the coast with the Royal yacht to Helvoetsluis, for the purpose of bringing the Queen of Wurtemberg to England. Report adds, that shortly after his return to England the Duke of Clarence will again hoist his flag on board the Jason to bring over the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

We hear Mr. Nash has given in his plan relative to the projected enlargement of Carlton House, and that Lady Louisa Manners is inconsolable from the fear of being deprived of her present residence.

The following curious robbery took place on Thursday morning:—Two or three men, having the appearance of lamp-lighters, came with ladders and hampers, and took down all the lamps which were used in illuminating the fronts of two houses in Holborn, which they carried away, leaving behind them the frames on which they hung. No suspicion being entertained of their stealing them, they were suffered 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 discovered that they were eased of their trouble. There is no clue at present to lead to a discovery.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—From Le Sage's Atlas, 1814:—

Europe	170,000,000 of inhabitants
Asia	380,000,000
Africa	90,000,000
America, North	30,000,000
South	20,000,000
The Oceanic Islands	20,000,000
Total Population of the Globe	710,000,000

APRIL 18.

PARIS, APRIL 13.—The following is the Speech addressed by Mr. Ch. Loretelle, President of the Institute of France, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia:

SIRE.—During the long series of wars into which the ambition of one man plunged us, the Institute of France has been constantly at peace, and in an amicable intercourse with the men of letters, the artists of Europe. We have not despaired of the progress of civilization; but during this time, Sire, aided by your August Allies, by the worthy successor of those two philosophical Emperors, 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 social benevolence, the object of the wishes of all our sages. Never did this benevolence accomplish such miracles, but never did it emanate from more noble hearts. Attempts had been made to persuade 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 monuments are preserved. This benefit, so precious to the Institute, almost vanished before such benefits as no Sovereign ever dispensed to the world. You have saved Paris and France—your liberty we recover the King whom our wishes 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 soul. Letters which have supported him in adversity, will counsel him upon the Throne. We will listen by our cares the remembrance of his past pains, as he will alleviate our too recent misfortunes. We shall respect his power, the heir of St. Louis and Henry IV. will know how to stop at those wide 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. People are easily deceived in respect to greatness; the misfortunes of the world have too often attested this truth; but what heart can be deceived in respect to magnanimity? Henceforward people will

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

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, As the illuminated figure of Peace, descending on the World, displayed from the roof of my house, in Tenterden-street, facing Oxford-street, during the two last nights, has excited much public curiosity, I beg leave to send you the following account of it, which may be interesting to some of your readers.

The figure is upwards of 20 feet high; the Globe, over which she seems to hover, 9 feet diameter, the whole elevated more than 100 feet above the level of the street. The figure was shown 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 inserting these particulars may furnish a hint to others, who may improve upon the original idea.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

GEORGE L. LLOCK.

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

Gold bullion has fallen considerably in value within these few days; an influx of it is daily expected from the Continent; our army in the Peninsula has been entirely paid in gold coin for the last three months.

FRAUD ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Grand Jury assembled yesterday morning, in pursuance of adjournment, for the purpose of receiving a bill of indictment, which they were informed would be preferred against the persons concerned in the late fraud on the Stock Exchange for a conspiracy. At twelve o'clock Mr. Lavie, the solicitor for the prosecution, attended at the Indictment Office, in the Old Bailey, with the indictment, and the witnesses in support of the several allegations it contained. The names of the persons included in the indictment, are Charles Ransom Brerenger, Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Esq. Richard Garthorne Burr, Ralph Sandom, Alexander M'Ra, John Peter Holloway, and Henry Lyte.

The witnesses were forty in number, and among other we observed Admiral Foley, and the by who conveyed to him the intimation of the glorious news fabricated by the ingenious authors of the hoax. The post-boys who drove the mock French Officer to town were also present, and to these were added a great number of male and female witnesses, Jews as well as Christians.

At half past six o'clock the Grand Jury found it a true Bill.

APRIL 29th.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr. Whitbread, with his accustomed solicitude for the cause of humanity, expressed a hope, that in the pending Congress, all the Allies would publish a decisive declaration against that nefarious traffic, the slave 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 purchasing it upon the restoration of peace. Is it possible that men can still be found in England callous enough to encounter the odium of such an undertaking? If so, let us hope their speculations will be repressed; but Ministers have not yet made any declaration upon the subject. Mr. Freemanle adverted to the melancholy events at Toulotte and Bayonne, and made a motion as to the steps taken to communicate to our army in France the earliest intelligence with respect to what took place at Paris, from the 31st of March to the 12th instant. The motion was agreed to, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in a confident tone, that it would be found no steps had been left untried to forward the information alluded to.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer still declining to answer the often repeated question, whether any orders had been issued to our cruisers to prevent any communication with Norway? Mr. C. W. Wynne gave notice of a motion for this day upon that subject.

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

between England and the United States, which has only been disturbed by the effects of the disorderly system adopted by Napoleon. It is known that the Plenipotentiaries of the two powers are to meet at Gottenburgh, perhaps even they may negotiate in London. We have learnt with pleasure, that the Chief of one of the first tribunals in France invited to his house Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Crawford, the Minister of the United States, several 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 diffidence of manner. The toast of Universal Peace was proposed to them, and they cordially replied to it."

MAJOR-GENERAL HAY.

The loss of such a man as Major-Gen. Andrew Hay is truly national. A soldier more zealously devoted to the army; more active in the discharge of his duties, more gallant or more collected in the midst of danger, never existed. His whole life has been spent in the service of his country, and in every situation he entitled himself to the esteem 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 blessed with the happiest effect; for the regiment which he commanded was through his skillful care always in a degree of effective readiness, which gained it the applause of the whole army. This was particularly conspicuous in the memorable expedition to Walcheren, when, through his assiduous precaution in regard to regiment and particularly to the purifying of the avater of the island before it was drunk, his battalion of the Royals escaped, in a very marked degree, the malady which fell so 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 constantly in the hottest of the fire, he came out unhurt, destined 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 inconsolable family? The General leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters his eldest son fell in battle by his side. He was his Aid-du-Camp, a most promising youth, full of ardour and talents; by this double death the amiable Mrs. Hay, and family are deprived of their greatest, we may say, of their only protection, the two remaining Sons are in their very early youth.

Major General Hay raised the Banshire regiment at an expense to himself 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 services, and we have confidence that the relatives of a General Officer, so distinguished, will experience the gratitude of their Prince.

APRIL 21.

ODE TO NAPOLEON.

Lord Byron has written a very beautiful Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte on his fall. The Noble Poet speaks with becoming indignation of the manner in which the tyrant 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 savage gaudium, home.
He dared depart, in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne.
Yet left him such a doom!
His only glory was that hour.
Of self-upheld abandon'd power,
But this—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrong—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weaknets cling;
All evil spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing to men—
And earth hath split her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard 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 foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! nee' may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

ON BONAPARTE, IN IMITATION OF AN ANCIENT EPIGRAM ON A PHYSICIAN.

Reader, lament not as you here pass by:
Were I alive, 't would be your fate to die.

Lord Lauderdale, in his publication on the Corn Laws pays the following well-merited eulogium on the public services of the late Duke of Bedford:—"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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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1814.

(Continued from the last page.)

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 a vain for him even to attempt to express the loss he felt his country has sustained by the premature death of a man, who combined talent, industry, and liberality of sentiment, rarely united in any itation of life. His fortune and rank, such as can appertain but to few."

APRIL 25.

We are informed from authority on which we can rely, that the conduct of Murat since the treaty was concluded with him by the Allies, has by no means been satisfactory to the latter. He had a large body of Austrian placed under his command, after his arrival at Bologna, in addition to his own Neapolitan force, with which he had engaged to advance in order to co-operate with the Austrian army against the French; but neither marriage, intrusion, memorial nor remonstrance had been effectual, to make him advance. But he had most assiduously collected the revenues of Italy to fill his own coffers, and had stated that his great object and duty was in the position in which he was placed, to preserve the kingdom of Italy intact, which he had done. We believe that Lord William Bentinck has sent over strong representations on the subject of his conduct since the signature of the treaty, in which he felt it evidently to be balancing between the two parties.

PARIS, APRIL 19.

The Senate was presented to-day to the Emperor of Austria by the Prince of Benevento, who made a speech expressive of the gratitude due to his Majesty; for all he had done for France.

The Emperor replied, "Senators!—I receive with sensibility the expression of your sentiments."

"The repose and happiness of France, are intimately connected with the happiness and repose of thy people. 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 friendship."

"I have combated for twenty years those principles which have laid waste the world. By the marriage of my daughter I have made, as a sovereign and a father, an immense sacrifice to the desire of putting an end to the misfortunes of Europe. The sacrifice has been in vain; but I shall never regret having done my duty."

"Peace, but lately impossible, is going to become easy and stable, under the ægis of a regular and paternal Government, re-established in France. Let all parties rally round the King; let only one sentiment animate the nation;—my efforts, united with those of my powerful and generous Allies, will be crowned with the first success of which I am ambitious. France will be powerful, tranquil, and happy."

The income of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending the 31st instant, was 5,602,000*l.*, exceeding the corresponding quarter of last year by 266,000*l.* The charge is about 9,120,000*l.*, which is an excess, compared with that of the preceding year, of 578,000*l.* The Property Tax has experienced, in the same quarter, an increase of about 499,000*l.*, while the remainder of the War Taxes have suffered a diminution in the whole of near 390,000*l.* The Stamps have increased about 20,000*l.*, but the Customs and Excise have produced less, by about 44,000*l.* in the same period. The Property Tax produced, during the year ending the 31st instant, upward of 14,400,000*l.*, exceeding the previous year by about 1,500,000*l.*

Mr. Talleyrand gave a grand Ball at Paris last week, when the Emperor Alexander danced with Lady Burghard.

APRIL 27TH.

With our advices received yesterday from Paris we have some particulars of the project of a Treaty of Commerce between France and this country. The Board of Trade at Paris had been directed 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 500 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 cwt.; 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 Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres will entirely concur

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 gentleman in Edinburgh from his brother, high in the Medical Staff in Petersburg, saying, "that their gallant Sovereign, Alexander, had sent orders to his capital, desiring that all unnecessary expenses might be avoided; 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 cruelty of the French."

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

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 Napoleon 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,

J. R.

ADDITIONAL STANZAS TO LORD BYRON'S ODE TO

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Not printed in Mr. Murray's edition.)
Yes! better to have stood the storm,
A Match to the last!
Although that heartless, fiendish form;
Had glimblid in the blast;
Than stoop to drag out life's last years,
By rights of error, days of tears,
For all the splendour past;
Then, after ages would have read,
Thy awful death with more than dread.

A lion in the conquering hour!
In wild defeat, a fiare!
Thy mind; bath vanquish'd with thy power;
For danger brought despair;
The dreams of sceptres now depart,
And leave thy de-foliated heart,
The capital of care!
Dark Corsica! 'Tis strange to thee;
Thy long deceit, and last disgrace!

APRIL, 28th.

The King of France was detained at Calais owing to some arrangement in his carriages. He was to leave Calais at one o'clock on Tuesday, preparations were made for that purpose early in the morning. His Majesty was to sleep that night at Boulogne; sixty horses 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 waited upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House, to report to his Royal Highness the particulars of his last interview with the King of France, at Calais, &c.

An evening paper says, "It has been confidently reported, that the Governor of the Castle of Vincennes has signified his readiness to conform to the new order of affairs in France, but has declared that he will surrender the keys into no hands but those of Louis XVIII. It is added, that he has intimated that he has a State Prisoner in his custody, whose name will astonish all Europe. This latter intimation has given birth to many conjectures as to the person 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, Augereau is the only one who in his Address to his Army has thrown any aspersion on the name of his former Master. His words are—"Soldiers! You are relieved from your oaths, by the nation, in whom the Sovereignty resides.—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 stated, that the opening 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 purchasers of the same introduced by those ports occupied by the allied troops; and at the same time all revenue would be destroyed if du-

ties were not laid of a moderate kind; until the commercial relations with foreign powers shall be settled. The Report therefore recommends a Decree with a Tariff on various kinds of goods.

In consequence of this Report, by a Decree of Monsieur, same date, the duties on merchandise imported are provisionally fixed as follows:—

Coffee, per quintal	60 Fr.
Clayed Sugar, ditto	60
Raw Sugar, ditto	40
Pepper and Pimento, ditto	80
Indigo, per Kilogramme	3
Cocoa, ditto	5
Cochineal, ditto	3
Cinnamon, ditto	4
Cloves, ditto	1-50 C.
Green, and other Tea, ditto	3
Red Bark, ditto	4
Bark of all other species	2
Dying Woods of all descriptions, per quintal	10

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

APRIL 20TH.

CORRUPTION OF BLOOD.

On the motion of Sir SAMUEL ROBERTS the House resolved into a Committee upon the Bill to do away the Corruption of Blood in the punishment of treason and felony.

Mr. YORKE enforced his former objections to the general principle upon which this measure was grounded, involving as it did an alteration in the old established law of the country. As the principle was admitted that we should in no case legislate *ex novo* without necessity, to the strongest grounds of necessity should be added to warrant legislation against an established system; and he saw 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 so strong, although he could not help considering the change as disadvantageous. But to the removal of the Corruption of Blood from the punishment of treason and murder, he strongly objected. It was to be recollected that this punishment was as ancient as the law of England—as any of those laws which established the security of property—so ancient as the law which settles the succession of the father's estate upon the eldest son—is other laws, which no rational man could wish to alter. But independently of the long establishment of this law, which entitled it to respectful consideration, he contended that its policy and expediency were unquestionable, because it provided for the safety of Society by providing for the punishment of the greatest crimes by which Society could be attacked. The value and importance of this part of our law was indeed established by the High authority of Lord Coke, from whom the Right Honourable Gentleman read a long extract, in support of his opinion. The Honourable Member said, 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 feature in it? Had any inconvenience arisen from the practice of the law as it now stood? On the contrary, would it not be a slur on his present Majesty's reign, marked throughout by the mildness with which the laws, particularly those relating to high treason, had been administered, to repeal this statute at the present time, as if any unjust use had been made of it? In the period of this reign the minds of men had been shocked, startled; and, as it were, fed with three dreadful events which had threatened the disorganization of society in general and the destruction of this country in particular; the rebellion of America, the French revolution; and, lastly the rebellion in Ireland. Was it immediately after events like these, and with all their horrors still staring us in the face, that any prudent man would propose to make alterations in the laws relating to high treason, or to diminish the terrors of the punishment? Again, when we recollect the many atrocious and barbarous murders lately committed in the metropolis; and unexampled in any former period, could we consider ourselves as entering upon a new golden age, or as living here in Arcadia? From the many evils which we were threatened from our superabundant population and other fearful causes, we ought to hesitate extremely before we admitted any considerable relaxation in the sanction of the law, or loosened 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 them. The Honourable Gentleman 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 felony, not extending to treason, petty treason, or murder, do lead to corruption of blood."

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, it was with unfeigned regret that he was compelled to dissent from the reasoning of the Honourable Gentleman who had last spoken. It was true; he admitted with him, the antiquity 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 forte and dure; it was not more ancient than the Statute de heretico comburendo; it was not more ancient than the sentence for burning women convicted of petit treason; nor was it more ancient than any other of those disgraceful and oppressive Statutes which formed the whole of the feudal system. It was asked, 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 heretics—the necessity that in a humane and enlightened age and country the laws should not be fulfilled, the ear hardened, and the understanding insulted, with barbarous, and absurd enactments—a necessity, the louder, the more imperious, and the more indispensable of all others; The spirit of mildness and humanity which had characterized the administration of justice in the present 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 catch any part of that spirit, that they were not to embody the same views and principles in any legislative measure, but to leave the code of Eng-

lish jurisprudence branded and rained, as it was with barbarous and obsolete anomalies. On a subject so intricate as that of the laws of confiscating property, and on which so much ability had been displayed in that House, 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 few 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 corruption 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 shortly to the circumstances under which the 6th of Queen Anne had been passed, as they were related by that very correct and honest historian (for such he applied to him), Bishop Burnet. After the law was passed, a proviso was brought in that it was to end on the death of the Pretender. In consequence of this proviso, the opposition which had been made to extending it to Scotland ceased. But it only ceased in consequence of the addition of this clause, which therefore partook of the sacredness of that whole arrangement. We were informed by Bishop Burnet, that when he wished to propose the repeal of the confiscating laws in 1716, he was told that such a repeal would be proper in good time, but that circumstances then rendered them necessary; and by whom was he told? By Lord Somers and Lord Cowper, who were at that time the lights and ornaments of their country. The circumstance 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: so 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 same effect when he restricted 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 circumstances, and was regarded as a rigorous and violent measure, unworthy of "good times." From the year 1709 to the year 1799 he stood on the authority of the greatest lawyers and statesmen that this country had produced, that the Bill was to be considered as a temporary and accidental expedient, and not as a necessary and fundamental part of the law of the land; and that the making it general and unconditional in 1799 was the real innovation, for that is an innovation which alters the existing law. That innovation however had been introduced in times of danger and discord, and civil war; and did not therefore afford any precedent or any apology for its continuance in the present circumstances. It had been asked why his Learned and Honourable Friend had not explained his proposed alteration of the law to forfeiture as well as corruption of blood. Indeed it had been objected to that Learned and Honourable Friend generally, that he was too much a reformer in detail, too minute, and cautious, and fearful. He thought that this objection was in itself a singular one; and besides, with respect to the particular instance, there was this difference between the law of forfeiture and the corruption of blood, that the former was common to us with other countries, but the latter peculiar to ourselves; and was therefore proved by general experience not to be essential to the security and preservation of a State. For himself he held both in equal abhorrence; but with respect to the Corruption of Blood he would say, that if any Antiquarian Philosopher were to sit down to continue a law which was to realize the greatest possible good, but the greatest aggravation of folly and injustice, he could not invent anything more preposterous than the present law on that subject. For it was a law not to inflict a direct and heavy punishment on the offender, and a remorse and contingent one on his posterity, but to inflict very often a tedious and certain punishment on the innocent, and either a very slight one or none at all on the guilty. An instance had been mentioned by an Honourable and eloquent Friend of his (Mr. Plunkett) as having occurred lately in Ireland, in which, by the law as it now stood, the family of a worthy and gallant Officer, who died fighting the battles of his country abroad, had been left destitute in consequence of the attainder of a near relation, who had unfortunately taken part in the late rebellion.

The Honourable Gentleman had alluded to the number and atrocity of the murders lately committed in the metropolis, and which made it resemble rather a den of savages than the capital of the most enlightened country in the world. And (what was singular) the Honourable Member brought this as an argument against repealing the law of Corruption of blood; as it affected this class of offenders. That is, he seemed to suppose that these detestable ruffians, who were not deterred from following their savage passions and supplying their immediate necessities by any regard to their own lives or those of others, would be withheld from the perpetration of this crime by reflecting on the misfortune which would accrue to their posterity 50 or 100 years hence, by the loss of those ample inheritances to which they would have been otherwise entitled [A laugh.]

Sir James Mackintosh concluded an able and argumentative 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 seemed to call for less than ever for measures of extreme, absurd, and useless severity.

The Solicitor General, in supporting the assumption of the last speaker, stated that the Bill for the Corruption of Blood, was an innovation of a kind that it was rather a restoration of a law which had been previously to 1709. Admitting also that it was a restoration, as it regulated the application of the law, as it had been previously to 1709, he followed that the crime of treason, as it had been previously to 1709, was not to be extended

