



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine, in this month are as follows.

IMPORTATION OF 1814. London Particular Rs. 721 3 14 per Pipe. London Market 674 3 99. IMPORTATION OF 1815. London Particular Rs. 648 1 31. London Market 608 3 53.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, Warehouse keeper and C. Accountant.

BOMBAY, W. & C. A. O. 1st June 1816.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Mail for England, by the Country Ship Samarang, Captain JOHN GOVER will be closed on the instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.

T. FLOWER, Post Master General.

Bombay 1st June 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN WISEMAN, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, application hath been, this day, made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to AYOWO Chinaman a specially Creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

Bombay 30th May 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of MANOEL DE SOUZA of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, application hath been, this day, made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods, to be granted to THERESA DE ROZARIA widow of the deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 30th day of May 1816.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of SHAIK MAHOMED Omulker deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, application hath been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of

the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to SHERIFFA BEBEE, Mother of the deceased and HOWABOY, Daughter of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Bombay 14th day of May 1816.

MORGAN, PROCTOR.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned General Sessions of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Rampart Row, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, when appeals against the Assessment will be heard.

J. PELLY, Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY, Office of Clerk of the Peace, June 1st 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a further Sale of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal will take place on Monday next at 12 o'clock in the General Sale Room.

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

R. TORIN,

Warehouse-keeper and Com. Acct.

BOMBAY, Warehouse-keeper & Com. Accts. Office, 30th May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, a Boat or Vessel called Futlay Khare Grab, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay in the Mazagon Dock, and having two Masts, and being of the Burthen of one hundred and twenty five Tons or thereabouts, and being the property of GOOSAWY BHOWANEY GEER and BHUGWANGEEER late of Poonah, now residing in Bombay, has been sold to Mr. IGNACIO RODRIGUES also of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant: All persons concerned therein are hereby, apprized thereof, and no claim will be admitted after 14 days from the date hereof.

Bombay 31st May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next, the 4th of June at the Sheriff's Office; some Europe Ribbon, Satten, Sarsnet &c. &c.

Rombay, 1st June 1816.

જાહેર.ખખર

જાહેર.લીલાંજી.કરીને.વેચશે.તા. ૪ જુનને.દીને.શરીખની.હાજીશ.મધે.મં ગાલવારને.દીને.વેલાતી.શાંમં.રીખી ન.તયા.શાશને.તયા.શા.ની.પરચુરંજી ખીજી.કા.૫૬.તા. ૩૧ મી.મે.એ ૧૮૧૬

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 65th Regiment pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment, to take charge of the Effects and Property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all Persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON, to the end that after payment of Interment, Regimental Debts, and Quarters, the overplus, if any, may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War. And all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same in the hands of the said Lieut. Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer, WILLIAM WARD, Lieut. and Adj. Genl. Regt.

COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th May 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT MEYA CAZEE ASRUFF bin CAZEE GOOLAM HOOSAIN CHILMAYE of Bombay, having agreed with FRAMJEE SORABJEESETT, to mortgage a House situated within the Town Walls in the Court of CAZEE HOOSAIN and in Hummaun Street, formerly belonging to CAZEE MAHOMED SYED bin CAZEE ESMAEL. If any person or persons have demand, mortgage, or inheritable right on the same they must apply to the COURIER OFFICE within 14 days, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

જાહેર.શીરાખજી.શેઠ FRAMJEE SORABJEE,

Bombay 31st May 1816.

જાહેર.ખખર

ખખર.હીખાંથી.આખીએચને

મીખાં.કાજી.અશરખ.ખીન.કાજી.ગો લાંમ.હશેન.શીલાખ.મુખખા.ખનો.રેવા શીકે.એ.ધણીએ.પરંમજી.શીરાખજી. શેઠ.શા.એ.ગોહેર ૧ ગીરવી.મુકે.એ. ગોહેર.કોટ.મધે.કાજી.હશાનની.વારીની ખગી.કુપર.હરમંનની.શરીમે.કે.એ.ગો હેર.આગાલ.કાજી.મહંમદ.શહમદે.ખી ન.કાજી.હશમાએલનુ.હુ.તે.કુપર.કો ઇનુ.લેહલે.તયા.મારતગે.ખ.તા.વારશી ખોચતો.હો.એ.તે.ધણી.દીન ૧૪ ની.મુ દતમોઆખીને.કોરીએર.હાજીશાંમં.જા હેર.કરે.નહીતો.તે.ધણીનો.દાવો. કણ લ.કરશે.નહી *

તા. ૩૧ મી.મે.એ ૧૮૧૬

EDULJEE CURSETJEE begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public at large, that

he has removed his Shop from Hummaun Street to the House lately occupied by Messrs. BAXTER FERRAR and Co. in Medows Street, where he purposes carrying in the Shop keeping, Commission and Auction business, upon the usual terms.

Bombay, 31st May 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, on Monday, the 3d of June next, will Sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in the Medows Street Various Articles of Household Furniture Plated Glass, China, and Queens ware and other effects belonging to the Estate of the late GEORGE LUKLEN Esq.

Also Several Saddles Horses.

Bombay, 31st May 1816.

A CARD,

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and CO. have received a few Copies of SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S HISTORY OF PERSIA, which they have for sale, at their Office, at Rupees 100 per Copy.

Lombay, 1st June 1816.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY, the 10th June,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

IN FORBES'S STREET,

FIFTY Hogsheads of Pale Ale from the House of Tims Brown, imported on the Ship Cumberland, and forming a part of the Investment of Captain T. H. WILKINSON.

N. B. The Beer may be taken any day previous to the sale, by application to Mr. WINSLOW (Purveyor to the Cumberland.)

Baxter & Co.

HAVE for Sale, on Commission, a very Light and small, Madras built Carriage, (with Shafts to be occasionally drawn by a single Horse;) and a pair of well matched Arab Horses, also a Set of Serviceable Harness. The price Rupees 2,500.

Also some Couples of English thorough bred Pointers; particulars of which may be learned upon application.

Bombay; Forbes's Street, } 1st June 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OR

CAPTAIN LOCKNERS HOUSE

IN HUMMUM STREET,

A FEW Bottles and Hhds remaining of fine Pale Ale equal to Hodgsons from Morton and Abbott at 140 Rupees per Hhd and 70 Rupees per Hhd, also some Pale Ale of a very good quality from Hankey & Co. at 100 Rupees per Butt and 50 Rupees per Hhd.—For ready money.

Bombay, 1st June 1816.

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

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

Bombay, 25th May 1816.

Advertisement.

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

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

Bombay 24th May 1816.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

On **MONDAY** next, the 3d Instant,

AT THE **GODOWNS** Under the *Bombay Theatre*, A QUANTITY OF **REJECTED BEER,**

IMPORTED BY THE **CHARLOTTE,**

CAPTAIN BROWN, FROM LONDON.

THE BEER may be tasted, at any time, by an application to **Hornarjee Bomanjee**, and further particulars will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Bombay, 1st June 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D.

AND **PORT D.**

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

RUPEES PIPE Madeira pretty Old from 450 to 550 *Ditto*.
Lisbon ditto, at - - - 300 *Ditto*.
Port, direct from Oporto in

Quarter Casks at - - - 125 each.
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - - - 100 each.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from - 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at - - - 16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - - 17 Do. Do.

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

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

Bombay, 13th April 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th MAY 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, **THE** Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of the Hon'ble Courts letters, dated the 22d December 1815 and 15th January 1816.

Extract of the Hon'ble Courts letter in the Military Department, dated the 22d December 1815.
PARAS. 5th.—We have permitted Captain Thomas Anderson of your Establishment to return to his duty.
6th.—We have permitted Lieutenant James B. Byers, of your Establishments whose embarkation in time to admit of his arrival at Bombay, before the expiration of the prescribed Term of five years has been absolutely prevented by illness, to return with his Rank to your Presidency.

7th.—We have to inform you that our permission for the return of Lieutenant Byers to Bombay, has received the concurrence and approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, agreeably to the Provisions of the Act of the 33d, George 3d, Chap. 52 Sec. 70.

8th.—We have permitted Mr. John Drysdale, Surgeon, and Mr. Andrew Gibson, Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, to remain till the last Ships of this Season.

9th.—We have permitted Doctor Ebenezer Young, to return to his Rank as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

10th.—We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz. Captain Lieutenant John Meale, Captain John Lewis and Lieutenant Alexander Manson.

11th.—We have permitted Mr. John Drysdale, Senior Surgeon on your Establishment to retire from the service on the full pay of Surgeon from the 22d November 1815.

12th.—We have permitted Lieutenant James Lugar, of your Establishment to remain in the Country, until the departure of the first Bombay and China Ships of next Season.

Extract of the Hon'ble Courts letter, in the Military Department, dated the 15th January.

PARA. 4th.—We have permitted Major John P. Dunbar, to return to his Rank on your Establishment.

5th.—We have permitted Mr. William Fraser, to proceed to your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon and we direct that he do succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. The Rank of this Gentleman will be settled at a future period.

The rank of the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets arrived in India being received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, they are promoted to Ensigns and posted to Regiments as follows.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.
Cadet Francis Sharpe, to be Ensign.—Date of Rank 8th November 1815.
Cadet Henry George Christopher Rodgers to be Ensign, do. do. do.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Cadet Maurice Stack, to be Ensign, do. do. do.
Cadet James Ainsley Crosby, to be Ensign, do. do. do.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Cadet George Marshall to be Ensign, do. do. do.
Mr. David Lamb having produced the Counterpart of Indentures admitting him to practice as an Assistant Surgeon, he is admitted on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency until the order of his rank shall be received from the Honorable Court.

The service on which the Force has been employed under Colonel East, having been performed, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the Extra Commissariat, Store, and other Establishments, appointed on the occasion, be forthwith discharged, and that the Staff employed on the late Expeditions be discontinued.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1816.
Assistant Surgeon Sharp having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that he resume charge of the Medical duties in Katywar, to which he was appointed on the 25th of April 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Captain Peter Delamotte to officiate as the President of the standing Committee of Survey, during the time that Captain Goodfellow may continue to conduct the duties of Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 28th May 1816.
Assistant Surgeon Sharp having returned from field Service, the orders of the 12th October 1815 directing Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie to have medical charge of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is cancelled and Assistant Surgeon Sharp is directed to resume his duties as the Medical Officer of that Corps.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Detachments of Troops together with their Baggage and followers of every description marching through the Honorable Company's Territories shall be passed over the rivers that lie in their route of march, when not fordable, at the public Expence.—The commanding officer of the detachment, on approaching a river will forward an application, in sufficient time accompanied with a return of the number of men under his command to the Officer Commanding the District through which he is proceeding and the latter will direct the assistant Commissary General of the Division to supply the required number of Boats.—The Commanding Officer of the detachment after having crossed the ferry will certify as to the number of Boats the Boats have been employed in passing over the men and Baggage which Certificate is to be forwarded to the assistant Commissary General as a voucher for his charge.

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

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

The arrival, at Madras on the 17th instant, of the *Swallow*, Captain Wilson from England the 8th of Feb. (which vessel it seems is a private Trader, and not a sloop of War as had been previously stated,) has enabled us to present to our Readers in to-day's paper, several late articles of European intelligence of considerable interest. The Prince Regent's speech, at the opening of the Session of Parliament, will be found amongst these Extracts under the proper head. It seems to have been drawn up in more general terms than any speech from the Throne, which has been given for years past, and in so guarded a manner as to leave no assailable points for the opposition to attack; the very concise abstract of the debate which followed, as it has been copied by us from the Madras papers, gives hardly a fair specimen of the speeches on the occasion, and throws but little light on the state of Parliamentary feeling at the opening of the Session; It should seem however, from these mere outlines of the speeches, that a considerable degree of commercial distress is felt by the British Merchants, in consequence of the present state of affairs, and that it is intended to call for the assistance of Parliament to remedy and surmount the difficulties which are stated to be generally felt throughout the Country: the continuance of the Income Tax upon a modified scale, is distinctly avowed by the Ministry; and the absolute necessity of making great retrenchments in the public expenditure, is particularly brought to the notice of Parliament by the executive government. Under the present state therefore of the financial circumstances of England, it seems evident, that it will require many years of peace, and much active economy, to restore the country to that state of unincumbered affluence and prosperity, which she enjoyed in so unequalled a degree, at the commencement of the French Revolution.

Our readers will be interested in learning, that, on Friday next, the 7th instant, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will, as we are informed, CONSECRATE THE CHURCH at this Presidency, on which occasion the Sermon will be preached by the Archdeacon;—The Church was built about the year 1718, principally by means of private contributions raised through the zealous exertions of Mr. Cobbe, the Chaplain at that time.

The form of Consecration, and the prayers used on the occasion, may be seen in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law.—On Tuesday the 11th, the Bishop has appointed a Confirmation; and on the 13th his Lordship will hold the visitation of the Clergy, when the Sermon will be preached by the Senior Chaplain; after which his Lordship will deliver his primary public charge as already given to the Clergy of Calcutta and Madras.

ARRIVALS.]—Major Lithgow, E. R. Assistant Surgeon Young.
Lieutenant Ogilvie, 3d Regiment.
Lieut. & Adj. B. Ambrose, 1st B. 8th R.
Capt. Thomas McNeill, 17th Light Drs.
Cornet Backhouse, do. do.
Capt. Brown, A. D. C. to M. G. Brown, 60th Regiment.

Surgeon J. Milne, M. D.
Lieut. Charles Greville, 17th Light Drs.
Captain Gordon, 2d Bat. 6th. Regt.
Major J. A. Wilson, Eur. Regt.
Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rudford, 56th R. Do. Do. D. McGregor, Ditto.
Ensign R. Watts, Ditto.
Captain Strover, D. C. of Stores.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. Harrison, 2d Bat. 6th Regt.
Surgeon West,
Lieut. J. Jervis, Artillery
Lieut. J. W. Aitcheson, Major of Brigade;
Ensign Perrin, 56th Regt.

Assist. Surgeon W. H. Rudford, 56th Regt.
Ditto D. McGregor, Ditto.
Ensign R. Watts 58th Regiment.
Major G. M. Cox, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.
Captain Betts, H. P. B.
Lieutenant George Roe, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.
Ensign Francis Sharpe, 1st Bat. 4th Regt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVED.—Tuesday, 29th, His Majesty's Brig *Philomel*, J. H. Plumridge Esq. Capt. from Point de Galle.
SAILED.—Saturday 25th, Ship *Agamemnon* Free Trader, Captain James Jackson, to Madras & Calcutta.
Ditto, Brig *Minerva*, Capt. John Naerine, to Mauritius.
Ditto 28th, H. M. Ship *Alphius*, George Langford Esq. Capt. to England.
Wednesday, do. H. C. Cruiser *Aurora*, Captain George Barnes, to Bussorah.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.]—On Monday the 27th ultimo, the Lady of James Inverarity Esq. of a Son.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.]—At Surat, on Tuesday the 21st ultimo, at the House of John Romer Esq. where he had arrived on his way to the Presidency, Joseph Hutchins Bellasis Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, and Collector of the District of Baroach. He was the second Son of the late Major General Bellasis, and had nearly completed the thirty fifth year of his age.
The mind is most affected by the loss of one who is near and dear to us; sensations that can alone be described by those, who have felt the pangs of such a parting, and which the Friends and relatives of the late Mr. Bellasis, from the affectionate regard they ever entertained for him, fully experience on this mournful occasion.
"Man considered in himself, is a very helpless Being. He is beset with dangers on all sides; and is liable from numberless casualties to the greatest calamities and misfortunes, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented, had he fore seen them."

Madras Intelligence.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in the Roads, yesterday evening, of the Free Trader *Swallow*, Captain Wilson. She sailed from the Downs on the 8th of February, and has had an extraordinary expedition run to this Port of ninety five days.
We regret to say that she has brought scarcely thirty letters for Madras.

No Passengers have arrived by this opportunity.
We have not been able to ascertain that any political event of importance had occurred, with which we were not before acquainted.

The Royal Marine Force was reduced to the Peace Establishment on the 1st of January. This force amounts now to only 6,500 men.

Part of the British Troops had returned from France.

The detestable despotism of Ferdinand of Spain appears to have increased.
It is said, that Talleyrand was likely to be called again to assist in the King's Councils.

The *Eliza* which sailed from this Port in September last, arrived in the Downs on the 3d of January.

The first Madras and China Ships were not to be despatched until the beginning of March.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.
The public and private accounts from France, which have arrived this week, state that an insurrection recently broke out at Lyons; the insurgents headed by a disbanded Colonel, and other military, paraded the streets, with a bust of Bonaparte's son, exclaiming, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Roi de Rome!" They were with difficulty suppressed after some lives had been lost. In the discussion of the Chamber of Deputies on Viscount de Casteljajar's plan for ameliorating the condition of the Clergy, M. de Cardonne proposed an amendment, the tendency of which is to invite the possessors of such property as may have belonged to the Clergy to restore it voluntarily, taking from the church a full acquittance for all sums hitherto received. This proposition was adopted. In the course of his speech M. de Cardonne used an expression which implied a

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

The Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor having been read from the throne, Sir T. Acland moved the address: in conclusion he complimented ministers for the wisdom they had displayed, and as they had borne the country in safety through its greatest dangers, they ought to confide in them for being able to get it through the lesser ones.

limited to two or three years, and afterwards continued or discontinued as Parliament might think fit. It was his wish that for the present year, the whole of the Sinking Fund should be left in full operation for the reduction of the National Debt.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1816.

This Gazette announces under the head "Dublin Castle, Jan. 22," that the Prince Regent has been pleased, on behalf of His Majesty, to grant the following promotions in the Peerage of Ireland, to the following Noblemen with remainder to their heirs male, viz. to Walter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, the dignity of a Marquis by the title of Marquis of Ormonde, county of Tipperary—to Robert Earl of Londonderry, the title of Marquis of Londonderry, to Henry Burton, Earl of Clanbrassil, the title of Viscount Slane, in the county of Meath; Earl of Mount Charles and Marquis Conyngham, of the county of Donegal—to Charles John Viscount Mountjoy, the title of Earl of Blessington, co. of Wicklow—to Richard Viscount Bantry, the title of Viscount Beehaven and Earl of Bantry, co. of Cork—to Richard Baron Cahill, the title of Viscount Cahill and Earl of Glengall, co. of Tipperary—to John Baker Esq. Baron Sheffield, the title of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland—to Lodge Evans, Baron Frankfort, the title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galway, co. of Kilkenny—to Richard Baron Adare, the title of Viscount Mount Earl, co. of Wexford—to Wm. Baron Lisimore, the title of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, co. of Kerry—to John Procter Esq. Baron Killarney, the title of Viscount Gort of Limerick, with remainder to his nephew the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, and his heirs male.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Palace of the Tuilleries, Dec. 25. Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

On the report of our Keeper of the Seals, and wishing to give to our cousin Prince De Talleyrand, a testimony of our satisfaction, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

"The dignity of a Peer of our kingdom, and the title of Prince, with which our cousin the Prince De Talleyrand is invested, are, in default of male issue of his body, declared hereditary and transmissible, with the rank, honour, and prerogatives thereto attached, unto his brother Count Archaubaud Joseph De Talleyrand Perigord, and his direct legitimate male descendants, in order of primogeniture; to which effect letters patent, signed with our own hand and sealed with our own seal, shall be delivered to the said Prince De Talleyrand. Louis."

Paris, Dec 30.—On the 29th, at one o'clock, Lord Saltoun, Colonels Macdonnell and Mackinnon, and Mr. J. Hamilton, deputed by the Scotch Highland Society, were admitted to present to his Majesty, the homage of the Poems of Ossian in the Celtic tongue.

The New Crusade.—The Knights of the different Orders, and the persons who have subscribed their names to contribute towards the formation of the funds necessary to abolish the trade in white and black slaves in the north of Africa, a trade still carried on contrary to religion, humanity, and the honour of Christianity, are informed that the President of the association will have the honour to make his annual report of the progress made towards the attainment of the end proposed; he will explain to them, at the same time, the state of the funds given in trust to his management for this service by the Sovereigns and other illustrious subscribers, and will submit to them the documents on which the report is founded. The 1st report will be presented at Paris, at a time and place to be specified, when His Most Christian Majesty who has deigned to subscribe as Grand Master of the Ord. r. St. Louis, shall have made known his pleasure on this head.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH, President of the Knights Liberators of the White Slaves in Africa.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19.

There has been some degree of inquietude and agitation in Paris for some days past. The guard of the Tuilleries was doubled on Tuesday evening, and last night it was tripled. Numbers of people were arrested last week, and since three or four days, the arrests have greatly multiplied. There is a report in circulation, but to which I do not attach any credit, that a project has been formed to surround the Tuilleries, and carry off the whole Royal Family.

The Duke of Wellington, and our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, spent the evening of yesterday at the hotel of the Minister of Police, where his Excellency had invited a number of distinguished personages.

It is said, but I very much doubt it, that the Duke of Wellington intends claiming Captain Hutchinson, now detained in prison by the French Government, and trying him by a Court Martial.

Thursday evening, ten o'clock.—Lord Kinnaird has just received an order from the Minister of Police to quit Paris in 24 hours. His Lordship requested the permission to remain here till Monday, but his request was refused.

January 20.—The account I gave you, in my last letter, of the political situation of the country is but too exact—every day, every hour, augments the consternation. The return of M. Blacas does not allay the general feeling. The Ultra Royalist Party cannot conceal their antipathy for him, and perhaps the only persons who would not instantly break out in direct hostility against him are the Moderes and the Constitutional Ministers whom he would replace. In the mean time, though every face is lowering, no one can explain the immediate cause of apprehension "si tene non scute ultra male." While other battalions are erecting at Montmartre, St. Denis and its vicinity are again swarming with foreign troops, and many more are retreating towards the metropolis.

Sir Robert Wilson and his associates are still at La Force. The Marquis of Buckingham has shewn a considerable degree of interest for them; Sir Robert is said to have declared that his resolution not to reply to or sign any interrogation, was because such a document was to be used not in his favour but against him; that for a Magistrate to extort a similar act from a prisoner was the most flagrant injustice; a truth so well recognised in England, that the Judge on the Bench frequently interrupted the accused, ex officio, with the well known humane caution "take care, prisoner, what you are advancing now tends to criminate yourself."

Extract from the French Penal Code:— Art. 240. "If the prisoner or prisoners were accused of crimes punishable with death, or perpetual imprisonment; or if they were condemned to either, the jailor, or persons charged with the care of them, shall be punished by imprisonment, from one to two years, if guilty of neglect, and shall be condemned to hard labour, for a limited time, in case of connivance."

"Those individuals who were not charged with the care of the prisoner or prisoners, and who shall have contrived, or facilitated their escape, shall be condemned to imprisonment for one year at least, and five years at most."

Art. 242. "When those who contrive, or facilitate the escape of a prisoner shall have succeeded by corrupting the jailors, or in concert with them, they shall be condemned to the same punishment as the jailors themselves."

Art. 243. "Those who conceal, or cause to be concealed, persons whom they know to have committed capital crimes shall be condemned to imprisonment from three months to two years."

"Are excepted from this law the ascendants, or descendants, husband, or wife, (even divorced) brothers, or sisters of the criminals concealed, or their relations in the same degree."

The latter part of the Article 248, which excepts relations from the application of the law, as it merely regards those who conceal criminals, cannot apply to Madame Lavalette, who assisted in the escape of her husband.

An able pamphlet has just been published, containing an inquiry into the Right and Duty of compelling Spain to relinquish her Slave Trade in Northern Africa, which brings to view in another instance the ingratitude and depravity of the restored Government of Spain. In return for our aid in the deliverance of the country from the French, the only boon that we requested was, the performance on its part, of a duty which justice as well as humanity rendered imperative. In our negotiations at the Congress of Vienna we were unable to obtain from Spain anything more than a promise of an abolition of the Slave Trade, at a period which is now about seven years distant. Neither has she consented to confine her ravages on the coast of Africa to any other space than the territory between the 10th degree of north latitude and the equator. Now Portugal confines her Slave Trade to the fourth of the Equator, at the request of Great Britain. The proffer of Spain to confine herself to the limits which she has prescribed, was neither desired nor accepted by our Government. "It was, in fact," says the pamphlet before us, "supposed by us to have originated in mistake; and it was confidently hoped that the Court of Madrid would, on a proper explanation of the case, willingly correct it."

Thus it appears that the refusal of Lord Castlereagh's labours at Vienna is, that one of the Peninsular Powers is to ravage the country north of the Equator, and another the fourth, so that no part of the African coast will be free from the baneful influence of the Slave Trade. Senegal, the northern,

most part of the Slave coast, lies near the 16th degree of north latitude; the Gambia near the 13th. Now, as it is known that the Slave Caravans march several hundred miles through the interior, no part of the Slave Country can be left in a state which can give hopes of improvement from the benevolent efforts of the other European nations. Sierra Leone, the seat and centre of British attempts at civilization, is in the 8th degree of north latitude, and our settlement on the Gold Coast, in the 4th and 5th. To borrow the words of the pamphlet—"The claim of our grateful and liberal Ally is, to station her Slave ships both to the fourth and north of all these our African possessions, and even in the river of Sierra Leone itself. In open and wanton contempt of those principles which she knows to be most dear to the hearts of Englishmen, she would erect her human shambles at its very door. On the sea side her ships, on the land side her slave factories, would surround it. She would counteract all our endeavours to enlighten and reclaim the poor ignorant natives, even on our own frontier line!—bidding for the labourer where we tread for his work, selling or buying the merchant on his journey to our markets, and the youth in their way to our schools. She would excite the horrible egria, or slave making wars in all the neighbouring States, and inflame against us the hostility of the barbarous Chiefs, for spoiling the sale of their captives."

The writer by a clear series of reasoning, and by quotations from the most celebrated jurists, proves that the slave trade is contrary to the law of nature; it is an enormous violation of it; all nations have a right, all who safely can are bound in duty to suppress it. The remedy is simple—an order to our ships to seize all vessels under Spanish colours, carrying slaves from any part of the Continent north of the Equator, to liberate the captives, and dismiss the vessels, would soon put an end to the traffic; as to any apprehension of a war from Spain in consequence, the idea is absurd, the world has ever all her American possessions—the has no interest to resist, her conduct is wantonly cruel—the has no settlements north of the Equator, whereas Portugal, who has relinquished that trade, had possessions and a long established slave trade on that coast. On the grade of the profligate court of Spain we can not rely, we must address ourselves to his fear. All nations, except Spain and Portugal, have abolished the slave trade—the only flags which insult humanity on the Slave Coast, were first raised till we raised them. And is it too much for us temporarily to demand the relinquishment of their barbarous commerce on one tract of land, which our efforts to improve would have induced any civilized nation voluntarily to cease to molest?"

A subject, on which we cannot concur with this writer is, the praise which he bestows on Lord Castlereagh. Indeed, for any one to praise this person's negotiations on the subject of the Slave Trade, while he makes known the result of them, is as injudicious as the conduct of The Courier, which praises his oratory, while it prints his speeches. The time will soon come when it will appear clearly, that if his Lordship was not absolutely over-reached in every point for which he negotiated, at least the opinion of his capacity, expressed by Mr. Canning, will be fully justified.

ON ROBERT JACKSON AUTHOR OF "STANZAS IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON &c." WHO DIED RECENTLY IN AMERICA, AGED EIGHTEEN.

What hope of distant climes exploring, Impart'd thee o'er the Atlantic wave; To shores e'er to thy friends deploring, Where rest bedew the stranger's grave? Not fears of martial war or fire, Nor lust of gold thy soul inspir'd, The fate of genius oft lamented, 'Twas not thy destiny to prove; From scenes of social joy retir'd, Alone, whimsical, to rove; By thy generous love inspir'd, O'er thee a happier fortune smil'd. Thy earliest thoughts in numbers flowing, What honours deck'd thy youthful brows? Thy bloom with such rapture glowing, An anxious merit only knew; Thy muse to sing a WELLESLEY'S name, A pip'd—and fought no higher fame. Away from all to thee belonging, The last sad pang you firmly bore; On it were all thy virtues wronging, To tell of what thy friends deplore! Sure Heaven pitying whom thou lov'd, Hath thus thee gradually remov'd. 'T were vain the wish! our grief suppressing, To know the blest—nor more complain; 'T were only sorrow more distilling, To know, alas! that sorrow vain; And friendship's p'less to save, Must mourn the loss, it cannot brave.

ON THE DEATH OF THE HOUGHTON VENUS, AT PARIS.

The Venus of Medicis scarcely has flown, When Paris, alas! your next Venus is gone— And no end to your lutes you find. Well may you in sack cloth and ashes deplore; For the former fair form had no equal before, And the latter no equal behind. A VIRTUOSO.

PARIS, JAN. 8. The discussions on the Amnesty Bill terminated on Saturday in a manner totally unexpected by the greater part of the Chamber of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

Deputies. I have waited till the close to give you the history of this anomaly in French jurisprudence which marks, in a peculiar manner, the character and the cowardice of the present Ministers. The blood of the private-executed Marshal Ney had not dried to flow when the Duke of Richelieu presented to the Chamber of Deputies the Project of an Amnesty Bill, a measure rendered necessary by the universal burst of public indignation which developed itself at that moment. Nothing, however, was farther from the intentions of the prevailing power than a real Amnesty; but to lull the public, such a measure was proposed to the Chamber as a subject of discussion; it was apparent to the meanest observer that such a discussion was foreign to the attributes of the Chamber, being one of the branches of the King's prerogative, but as the King appeared to ask that of the Chamber which it was his exclusive right to decree, the Chamber, ignorant of its functions, did not perceive the trap laid for them. They entered upon the discussion, which has lasted nearly a month, and would have probably continued twelve, but for a circumstance I shall relate. The object of the King's Ministers was to gain time and keep the public spirit down; for this purpose they prolonged the discussions by every means in their power. One article of the Amnesty was, that those should be excepted against whom prosecutions were already commenced or in train for commencement; and as the date of the Amnesty would be fixed at the period only when it passed into a law, the longer that period was deferred the more victims they would strike, and the law of the future. Thus during the last month immense extensions have been made, on all points, to arrest, and consequently have the right of bringing to trial all those who would naturally be included in the Amnesty Bill. This was the design of the party; and they have been only too successful in its execution. In the meantime his Majesty's faithful Commons very gravely discussed the matter, and some of them, in their wisdom, wished the Act to be retrospective for twenty-two years, and specially except all those denominated the Regicides, or in other words, the men who had voted the death of Louis the XVI. Others were included in the exceptions who had held any correspondence with the Independent Sovereign of a neighbouring territory with whom France was at Peace. The wishing him a happy new year was proved, in the case of Lavalette, to be an atrocious crime, nay an act of High Treason, consequently all these were specially excepted. The zealots contended that the King was an ass to make the Amnesty general, and that it was their duty to employ every means they thought proper for his safety. (as the French love hyperbole) that of all Europe. The party, it is said, saw with delight this zeal on the part of those who have no other merit but that of shouting *Vive le Roi!* he saw they limited the Amnesty in a manner to gratify the greediest glutton that ever thirsted for blood. Discontent, bordering on despair, rapidly spread through all ranks. The Plenipotentiaries of the foreign powers witnessed it and dreaded the result; they accordingly framed an official Note on the subject and communicated it to the Duke de Richelieu, in which they plainly stated the probable, if not the infallible, result of the present sanguinary demonstrations; the Duke remonstrated; on this attempt to infringe the King's prerogative, &c. &c. his arguments were happily unavailing, they had the power, they insisted, and it was necessary to obey. It is said that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, took a prominent part in this affair, which is highly to his credit. A Cabinet Council was held on the subject on Thursday, the result submitted to his Majesty; but how was the matter to be done; this was still worse than the King of Bavaria's demand of Lavalette; at length to be done decently, it was resolved to close the discussions by shewing the Deputies that though they had been suffered to debate a month on the subject they were "all in the wrong," *ab initio*, that the King's prerogative was above their discussion. A Member very pertinently asked them, why was it referred to us, we have debated a month for nothing?—To gratify the Chamber, or rather his own views, the King accepted two amendments proposed, to narrow the effects of the bill, and one to put in his pocket twelve

years purchase of the property of all those who, twenty two years since in their public capacity, voted the death of the King.

The Ministry of 1814 precipitated the ruin of the King, so that his Government would not have lasted two months longer, even if Bonaparte had not returned. Whether the present Government is not using every effort to produce a similar crisis a few months will determine.

The preceding is an accurate sketch of the late event which has staggered all those not in the secret. It is said that the Duke of Richelieu was quite outrageous at the Note of the Ambassadors and declared they wanted to make his master a mere puppet. The King, it is said, has recalled the Duke d'Angoulême from the South and quarrelled with the Dukes, who hinted to his Majesty that she was not at a loss what part to take in case of a rupture. "The Duke is beloved in the South, but who is beloved in the North I don't know." The King shed tears.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

A Member who opposed the project of law proposed by Ministers, on the ground that it would compel the Chamber to pronounce on the fate of the 38 individuals comprised in the list of the 24th July, repelled the instances which it was pretended to draw from the history of England, in order to justify this measure.

He said, that, in fact, after the battle of Culloden, a certain number of the defenders of the sacred cause of legitimacy were profcribed by an Act of Parliament, but that it was allowable to the Members of the Chamber to have at the present day a more ferocious conscience than that of the Members of the English Parliament at that epoch; that the English engaged in a first crime (the profcription of the family of their legitimate Sovereign) could only cover it by two other measures equally criminal; that, in the instance cited, the thing itself and the form were equally vicious, the banishment having been illegal, and the more highly unjust, because the defenders of Prince Edward were the only faithful English. On the contrary, the French, proud of a legitimacy of eight ages, could only defend a throne given by God himself to the son of St. Louis, by means worthy of a cause so sacred.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer last February brought forward his first Budget, and declared that he had abandoned all thoughts of reimposing the Income Tax, he stated that the peace establishment of the country would, for a few years, require an expenditure of 19 millions, but afterwards be reduced to 13 or 14 millions, and had the surplus applicable to that purpose; that the supplies applicable to that purpose was 14 millions and that 5 millions of new taxes would be wanted. He afterwards explained that the amount was to cover the liquidation of the arrears, the 3 millions to be given to the King of the Netherlands by instalments, payable in four years, and the expense of keeping up an army according to the Treaty of Chaumont. On the war breaking out, the arrears to the amount of 21 millions were discharged, and new taxes imposed to pay the interest of the loan created for that purpose. France is now to pay the expense of the fortifications in the Netherlands, and the army we keep on the Continent is to be maintained by France. Under what pretext then is any part of the Income Tax to be reimposed? Lord Castlereagh expressly stated, in the debate on the question respecting the war, that if it were successful, our peace establishment would be so much lower, that a great diminution of the burthens imposed on the subject must inevitably take place. Does his Lordship conceive that the war has not been successful?

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,
Your correspondent, "A Lover of Justice," begins his well-written letter by remarking that those persons who have availed themselves of the extended circulation of your paper for the purpose of calling the public attention to the case of Marshal Ney, have not "done any thing like justice to it." This is, undoubtedly, the fact: but your correspondent does not appear to me sufficiently to have kept in mind, that the evident intention of the letters to which he adverts was simply to prevent, if possible, and if not to prevent, at least to mark a breach of honour on the part of England; for

some of those letters appeared before Ney was executed, or as your correspondent more correctly expresses it, before it belonged to the page of history to "assign an honourable and distinguished place to the memory of the heroic and the murdered Ney." It is my sincere hope, that the other individuals who are marked out for vengeance, and whose cases fall within the scope of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Paris, will one and all, boldly and unremittently appeal to that Convention for protection; and that their appeal may be followed by contrived escapes similar to that of Lavalette, if the precipitate execution of Ney should make it no longer practicable to award them justice in any other form: I say not this because those individuals are entitled to compassion or to acquittal. I put their merits or their demerits out of the question. I say it, because I feel for the honour of my country. Your Correspondent trusts, that when Parliament is assembled, there will be found many Members of both Houses impatient to wipe off his foul stain upon the national character. I hope so too; and therefore I venture, through the medium of your Paper, to ask a question, which I am persuaded is one of no small moment, viz. "In what capacity did the Duke of Wellington take upon himself to reject the Appeal of Marshal Ney, when he claimed protection from England, under the twelfth article of the Capitulation of Paris? As a General of the Allied Armies, he possessed no competence whatever to put his own construction upon the articles still left of a capitulation to which he himself was a party. Suppose such a capitulation had been made when the Allies entered Paris in 1814, and that its conditions had been similarly violated; who does not see that Paris would not have been surrendered in 1815 without bloodshed? To the name of Wellington the French armies, which had retired to the capital after the Battle of Waterloo, would have opposed the "black flag," the signal of despair and extermination! Among the many vicissitudes of this eventful period such a conjuncture may yet happen. I need not observe, that the construction of treaties and of capitulations has never been allowed to the victorious party, with the sword in his hand. The appeal lies to those tribunals which by the common consent and law of nations are appointed for the solemn discussion of the point in dispute, upon a fair and impartial hearing of all the parties interested. During the late war the convention of Cintra and the expedition to Walcheren gave rise to similar discussions between the Allies and subjects of Bonaparte on the one part, and the British forces on the other, in regard to captured property; under similar circumstances similar parties conclude a capitulation for the surrender of Paris, and it does not seem well, that all judicial and regular forms should have been adhered to in regard to forms which were here only a little captured property, and that all these forms, those of public faith should be overlooked upon a point of life and death. In any discussion arising out of the capitulation of Paris I do not hesitate to affirm, that the Duke of Wellington ought to have appeared not as a judge but as a witness. So far his opinion, as to the meaning of the twelfth article was available, but no further. How his Grace could venture to place himself between a suffering individual and the honour of England, I cannot conjecture.

Yours, &c.

X

WATERLOO MONUMENT.

Yesterday a meeting of Noblemen, &c. was held at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, to take into consideration further measures to be adopted respecting the monument, or column, to be erected upon the highest point of Blackdown Hill, which forms a part of the Estate purchased by Parliament for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to record the honour of the splendid Victory gained by the illustrious Duke at Waterloo.

On the motion of W. Dickenon, Esq. M. P. seconded by W. A. Sandford, Esq. Lord Somerville was unanimously voted to the Chair. His Lordship commenced the business by advertising to the projection of this liberal and patriotic undertaking, and informed the Gentlemen present that a meeting had been held, early in last autumn, at Wellington, in Somerset-

shire, to consider of the propriety of erecting a column on that part of Blackdown Hill which forms Lord Wellington's estate; a subscription was at that time entered into, which has since been seconded by the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and these distinguished persons named by Parliament as trustees, to carry into effect the marks of special public gratitude conferred on his Grace.

Several Resolutions for carrying the object of the Meeting into effect were moved, and unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be advertised.

The thanks of the Meeting, moved by Mr. W. Dickenon, and seconded by Mr. W. A. Sandford, were voted to Lord Somerville, and the meeting adjourned.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher has requested permission to subscribe to the erection of the Column, in the wish that it may long record the name of his companion in arms—Count Alten also transmitted a subscription by the Hanoverian Minister.—Many Ladies of Fashion are upon the list.

[Courier 20th January.

THE PROTESTANTS OF LANGUEDOC.

Desirous at all times of laying before our readers a candid statement of both sides of any great question which interests the Public, we, this day, re-print from our Paper of the 22d Dec. last, the Catholic statement of the troubles at Nîmes, accompanied by an abstract of the Protestant pamphlet on the same subject, as translated and published by Mr. Cobbett, in a third Edition.

The Protestant statement, divested of declamation, shews even more decisively than the Catholic one, that the troubles have not originated in religious persecution. Before the French Revolution, Louis XVI. had given perfect toleration to the Protestants. The Revolution gave them political power, and they admit themselves to have been zealous revolutionists, warm Brissotines, modern philosophers, in politics, of the first stamp. The Catholic account says, at this time the Protestants at Nîmes massacred 15,000 Catholics to establish the ascendancy of themselves and the Revolution. At this time (Autumn 1792), the Catholic Priests were threatened with universal massacre in France if they did not renounce pointed faith, with them the most sacred. They were obliged to fly "for conscience sake;" it is well recollect-ed what crowds, of those who took refuge on our shores in the most deplorable and deplorable condition. The Protestants then possessed the ascendancy in Languedoc and they hoped for a reign of "wife liberty" as they called it. They were Protestants. But Robespierre, the

