



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
 J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
 J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1814.

[NO. 145.]

Advertisement.

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

Additional Condition of Sale.

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

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

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

Byvoegsel tot de Condition der Verkoop.
 De Koffy en andere goederen, welke ingepakt en vervoert ten koste van de Kopers, zullende de Administrateur der Magazynen de nodige Koefies tot dat einde in dienst nemen, en de gedane onkosten afrekenen met de Kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
den 25ste Nov. 1814.

Advertisement.

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

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Deputy Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18.

Advertentie.

DE Prizen getrokken in de Zevende Probolingsche Lottery op den 1ste November jongstleden, zullen betaalbaar wezen in Zilver-geld, in de respectieve Treasuries te Samarang en Sourabaya op of na den 15de December, terwyl voor het gemak der te Batavia woonachtig zijnde houders van Prizen, dezelve ook aldaar zullen betaalbaar zyn in Treasurie Noten.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Batavia den
18de Nov. 1814.

J. DUPUY,

Adj Sec. van het Gouvt.

Additional Regulation for the Salt Department.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the representations that have been made on the frequency of persons purchasing Salt for exportation, for the purpose of reimporting it clandestinely into other parts of the Island, by which considerable loss is sustained by the Government, together with the representations that the price of Salt in many Districts may with advantage and justice bear an increase, has been pleased to resolve, that the following Regulations do take effect from and after the 1st day of January next.

1st.—That the Provisional Regulations for the Salt Department established on the 29th November, 1813, do continue, with the exception of the 7th and 8th Articles, to have full force and effect.

2d.—The 7th and 8th Articles of those Provisional Regulations are hereby rescinded, and in place of them the following arrangements will be carried into execution.

3d.—That the sale of Salt for exportation, at the reduced price (unless by special licence) be confined to the ports of Grisseo and Sumanap, that the price being fixed at 15 Rupees for the coyang of 3750 lb. Dutch, deliverable on board.

4th.—That for consumption on the Island, Salt be sold at each of the following principal Depôts, in quantities not less than a coyang, at the rate of 45 Rupees per coyang:—

- Batam.
- Batavia, deliverable at Pakkies.
- Cheribon.
- Grisseo.
- Sainpong.
- Charly.
- Sumanap.

5th.—That at the following principal Depôts for consumption on the Island, Salt be sold in quantities not less than a coyang, at the rate of 55 Rupees per coyang.

- Tegal.
- Sumanap, deliverable at Wedang and Brabang.
- Rembang, deliverable at Paradissie.

6th.—That each delivery exceeding a coyang, be accompanied by a printed Permit, and no deliveries to be made to Vendors of Salt by retail, but on the return of the former permits.—All persons being found in possession of a quantity of Salt, except for private consumption, greater than he can produce a permit for, to be liable to punishment.

7th.—The wholesale price of Salt for the consumption of the Island, deliverable elsewhere, than at the principal Depôts, will be fixed by adding the charge of transport to the wholesale price at the nearest Depôt.

8th.—The 25 per cent advance of the retail price on the wholesale, will similarly be regulated by reference to the wholesale price at the nearest principal Depôt.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, November 18, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Sale of COFFEE, &c. to be held on account of Government on the 12th proximo, will take place at the Government stores, and not at the Stadt-house, as before notified, and that in addition to the goods already advertised for Sale on that day, a quantity of the undermentioned articles will also be disposed of on the same conditions, and may previously be seen at the same time and in the same manner.—Japan Copper Boxes—Tutenague—Bird's Nests—Pening Kring—Stick Lac—Liquid Indigo—Salt Petre—Cocoanut Oil—Cinnamon—Rattans.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, November 18, 1814.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt, dat de Verkoop van Koffy, enz. voor reekening van het Gouvernement op den 12de der volgende maand, niet zal plaats hebben ten Stadhuize zoo als te voren geadverteerd was, maar in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia—zullende voorts nog op die dag, mede op de voorwaarden by vorige Advertentie publiek gemaakt, aan de meestbiddenden verkocht worden, een hoeveelheid van de onder volgende artikelen, welke als voren te zien zyn voor de dag der Verkoop, als:—Japanische Koper-kistjes—Tutenague—Vogel-nestjes—Pinang kring—Stick lak—Vloeyba-

re Indigo—Salpeter—Klappers-olij—Kaneel en Rottings.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA den 18 November 1814.

Notice

IS hereby given, that on Wednesday the 7th December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Bench of Magistrates will receive Tenders to Contract for the keeping in Repair and Watering of the Roads within the limits of Batavia, during the ensuing year 1815, divided into five Districts, on such conditions as can be seen at the Magistrate's Office and at the Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works, Mr. J. JONGKIND.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

Op Woensdag, den 7de Dec. 1814.

ZAL door de Bank van Magistrature, des morgens ten 9 uren publiek ten Stads-huize aan de minst inschryvende Aanbesteed worden.

Het onderhouden en begieten der Wegen voor den jaare 1815, verdeeld in vyf Districten—op zoodanige Condition als ten Kantore van den Magistraat, en van het Departement der Wegen en Bruggen, in het voormalgig Ambagts Quartier ter viso leggen.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 25 Nov. 1814.

Wanted

IN a Public Office near Batavia, a few good Writers, for a short period—Apply at the Gazette Office.

Benodigd.

VOOR een korte tyd enige goede Klerken, op een der Bureaux by Batavia.—Men getrevo zich te adresseren aan de Gouvernements Drukkery.

Vendu Advertissemerten.

Door Venduimeesters zullen de volgehede Venduties worden gehouden; als,

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 5de en 6de December 1814.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Hommes, staande in de Jonkerstraat, voor reekening van Thomas Havard, Capt: van het Schip *Minstrel*, van diverse Negotie-goederen en Dranken &c.

Op Woensdag den 7de December 1814.

VOOR de Woning van Jacobus Marcus, staande in de Jonkerstraat, voor reekening van Capt: *Raves*, van diverse Negotie-goederen.

Op Donderdag den 8ste December 1814.

VOOR het Pakhuis van *Jessen Trail* en Comp: staande aan de Oostz: van de Grote-rivier, van diverse Goederen volgens Catalogus.

Op Vrydag den 9de December 1814.

VOOR het Sterf-huis van wylen *J. Schill*, staande in de Buiten Nieuw-poort Straat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Wagens en Paarden, Meubilare goederen, Porcelynen, Glaswerken, Javaasche Tryp en andere Lywaten, zo mede eenige Cabinetjes met Hoorens en Schulpen, &c.

Advertentie.

UYT de hand werd te koop gepreenteerd het Huys No: 20 staande en gelegen aan de Zuyd-Oost zyde der Tygers-gragt, te bevragen by den Eygenar tans daar in woonende.
 Batavia den 23ste November 1814.

HEDEN wierdt na eene dagelyksch meerder kracht en hopeloos makende Koorts-ziekte van 23 dagen, door den aiverschrikkenden Dood, uit onze liefde armen voor altoos weggerukt, ons tedergeleefd oudste Dochterje *Maria Adriana Schill*, in haare vroege jeugd van 5 Jaaren en agt Maanden.

De diepe wonden daardoor op nieuw toegebracht aan de noch bloedende harten van Hun, die zoo kort bevooren door het Smartelykst verlies van eenen waarden Echtgenoot en Vader diep getroffen zyn, vermag de tyd alleen, te verzagten.

Batavia den
30 November
1814.

J. SCHILL,
E. A. SCHILL,
Geb: ROSEBOOM.

Vervolg der Gazette van den 26ste November j: l:

Mag door Executeuren eigendunkelyk, na het overlyden van J. B. Simer, aan een Chinees, welke bereids een aanzienlyke Somma geld, aan dien Boedel schuldig waer, werd den afgegeven uit de Boedel; Tien bollen Amphoien en Tachtig cranjangs Tabak.

Kan, wanneer een particuliere Reekening dien Boedel betreffende, aan de Executeuren werd vertoond ten vollen werden uitbetaald, en met de overige Crediteuren een Pouds verdeling aangaan.

Dit late den Ondergetekende, aan 't Algemeen ter beoordeeling over.

Batavia den 30ste } F. A. DAKANAWITZ.
November 1814. }

VOORTS werd te Koop gepresenteerd een party Aapen inzoort, pas alhier aangekomen, waar over zich bevindt, een Kaapsche Bavian, van een byzondere grootte, te bevragen by den Ondergetekenden, woonachtig op de Voorrey.

Batavia den 22ste } F. A. DAKANAWITZ.
November 1814. }

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST from the House of Captain *L. Havard* at Ryswyk, a WRITING-DESK, containing some PAPERS of no value to any one but the owner. Whoever will restore the Papers to the Printing Office shall receive the above reward and no question asked.

Vyftig Sp. Matten Beloning.

ER is vermist uit het Huis van Kapitein *Havard* te Ryswyk, een Schryf-kistje inhoudende eenige Papieren van geen waarde hoegenaamd voor iemand dan de eigenaar. Wie deze Papieren op de Drukkery brengt, zal bovengenoemde vereering genieten, zonder dat hem eenige vragen zullen worden gedaan.

Advertisement.

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

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

SOURABAYA,
Nov. 1, 1814.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben van ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer *Jacob Gerrit van der Ven*, in leven Secretaris by den Raad van Justitie alhier, en Overleden op den 19de September j. l. gelieve daarvan opgave of betaling te doen aan de Ondergetekende gesubstitueerde Executeuren, voor ultimo December aanstaande.
 Sourabaya den 1ste November 1814.

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 7th Inst.

AT THE HOUSE OF
M. MARCUS,

No. 3, JONKER STREET,

SUNDRY Sets of elegant Glass-ware, Queen's-ware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Cotton Hose, Lady's Bonnets, and a few dozen of Champagne, besides many other Articles not mentioned.

Advertisement,

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

JESSEN, TRAIL and Co.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertentie.

DE Ondergeteekende is voornemens op den Ede December aanstaande des morgens 9 uren ten zyne huize op Molen-vliet, aan de meestbiedende by inschrijving te verhuuren de Saiker-kokeryen op de Landen Tagal Waroe en Sumadangan en de Bazaar op Tanjong Poera.

Batavia den 25te Nov. 1814. J. C. ROMSWINCKEL.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of schuldig zyn aan, den Boedel van wylen den Heer **Petrus Decker**, in leeven oud Landdrosst te Bantam, en Secretaris van de Bank van Leening alhier, worden verzogt binnen den tyd van Ses weeken gerekend tot den 7de January 1815 opgave te doen aan den meede Executeur in gemelde Boedel, **Fredrik Pieter Seena**.

Advertentie.

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

Sourabaya den 5de November 1814.

JAN AREND KNIPPING, Sec.

Advertentie.

J. B. DECRER, bied uit de hand te koop, zyn Woon-huis No. 38, op de Tygers-gragt, en ter huur het Huis op Daalsicht.

CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO CREDIT PAPER.

SOURABAYA, 14d NOVEMBER, 1814.
From 75 to 80 Java Rupees for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo Paper.

SAMARANG, 19th NOVEMBER, 1814.
79 Do. for do.

J. DUPUY,
Dept. Secretary to Govt.

BIRTH.

On Monday, the 28th ultimo, at Weltevreden, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, was safely delivered of a Son.

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Reverend Mr Bruckner, at Colonel Adams's House, near Serondole, Lientenant H. G. Jourdon, of the 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, Resident of Passourouang, to Miss Holcombe, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Holcombe, of the Royal Artillery.

DIED.

On Thursday morning the 1st instant, John Augustus Korst, Esq. M. D. formerly Surgeon Major of the Batavian Forces on this Island, and Deputy Superintendent of the General Hospital at Weltevreden.

His superior qualifications as a professional man, and his very liberal attainments as a scholar, are so well known to his numerous friends in this Colony that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the very high estimation in which he was held by the Society of Batavia.—In his friendship and affections he was warm and sincere, and he has left a young widow to deplore his loss, who received from him during her short union of ten months every possible proof of the most fond and devoted affection.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1814.

Died at Buitenzorg, on Saturday the 26th ultimo, **Olivia Mariamne**, the Lady of the Honorable **Thomas Stamford Raffles**, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of this Colony.—The numerous assemblage of persons of both sexes, to assist at the mournful ceremony of paying the last duties and honors to the deceased, and the general and marked expression of unaffected grief which was there evinced, is the best proof of the respect and regard which her benevolence and manners had acquired among all classes of society in Java; and her more immediate friends will justly say that, possessed in life of a heart glowing with the most generous affections, and of a mind guided by the purest principles of friendship and kindness, she lived beloved by all who knew her, and carries to the grave the certainty of being ever remembered by them with a fond, devoted, and faithful attachment.—Her remains were interred at Batavia, by the side of the late Dr. Leyden.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 25—Brig Maria, R. de Vos, from Samarang 17th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee,—Passengers, Messrs. Doornik, Winkelhagen and Rambaldo.—Ship Discovery, G. L. Lindsay, from Samarang 20th Nov.—Passengers, Captain Littler, Mr. de Groot and Children.

Nov. 27—Ship Hector, W. de Groot, from Grissee 28th Oct.—Passengers, Mr. Berkhout and Son.—Brig Baly, F. Marrette, from Samarang 20th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee and Sugar,—Passenger, Mr. Christiani.

Nov. 28—Ship Commerce, W. Dolge, from Indramayo 26th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee and Timber.—H. C. C. Benares, Capt. Eatwell, from Banjarmassin 14th do.—Chinese brig Susanna, Tan Tongking, from Paccalongan 22d do.

Nov. 30—Ship Dispatch, C. Fenn, from Indramayo 27th do.—Cargo, Coffee,—Passenger, Mr. J. Watt.

Dec. 1—Ship James Drummond, P. Gardner, from Indramayo 29th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee,—Passenger, Mr. Davidson.

DEPARTURES.] Nov. 27—Brig Minerva, Thompson,—schooner Tiger, J. Johannes, for Samarang.

Do. 29—Ship Clarendon, T. Lynn, for London,—Cargo, Coffee.—do. Brio de Mar, J. G. Street, for Calcutta,—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. Wallis.

Dec. 1—Ship Maria Louisa, C. Knuppel, for Sourabaya and Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.
H. C. C. Benares,—do. do. Antelope,—do. Gun-boats No. 11 and 13,—ship United Kingdom,—do. Minstrel,—do. Providence,—do. Resource,—do. Commerce,—do. Ruby,—do. Hector,—do. Dispatch,—do. James Drummond,—do. Discovery,—brig Sophia,—do. Margaret,—do. Anna,—do. Batavia,—do. Gesina,—do. Mary Ann,—do. Christina,—do. Baly,—do. Maria,—schooner Anna Maria,—Arab brig Fatahair,—Chinese brig Vreede,—do. do. Habo,—do. do. Gehien,—do. do. Susanna,—Malay brig Expedition.

The performance of the Poor Gentleman upon the evening of the 25th instant, did indeed surpass our most sanguine expectations.—The characters of this Comedy appear to have been cast with admirable judgment and in many instances were supported with more genuine humour than we ever recollect to have witnessed upon the Boards of any Private Theatre whatever.—We sincerely trust we shall be forgiven by those Gentlemen to whom Society are so much indebted for their laudable exertions, if we take the liberty to express the gratification we derived from the truly comic performance of Humphrey Dobbins and his testy old charitable master Sir Robert Bramble.—Their characters were indeed most successfully represented and we do not know which to admire most, the faithful attachment and ludicrous dissents of the one or the benevolent disposition

and argumentative tenacity of the other.—The character of Miss Lucretia MacTab could not possibly be surpassed, and as Mrs. Inchbald expresses herself, Dr. Ollapod was irresistibly comical.—The old Corporal gave us an excellent specimen of patriotism and principle, and the character both of the farmer and his son were excellently well supported.—In short it is impossible for us to rate the general merits of the performance too high or to describe our pleasing astonishment at the spirit with which the female characters were sustained.—Frederic exhibited all the fire of open and generous youth whilst Sir Charles Cropland gave us an excellent specimen of a modern man of fashion. As the scenes of the Poor Gentleman were entirely in the country, we were admitted to a more perfect knowledge of the beauties of the Bachelor's Theatre.—The landscapes and wood scene were justly entitled to the highest admiration.—The latter was particularly remarkable for its beauty and effect.—The depth of the stage rendered the deception most pleasing, and the distant view of mountains seen through the branches of the vista did considerable honour to the fancy of the artist.—We understand that some alterations have been suggested in the materials of which the orchestra is constructed and we shall be rejoiced to learn that any improvements have been adopted that may perfect the "harmony of sweet sounds" and do full justice to the taste and execution of these accomplished amateurs.—There is something in dramatic entertainments so congenial to the taste of European Society that we cannot sufficiently applaud the spirit of the Bachelors who proposed and established so delightful an amusement—we have heard, however, that the infancy of their efforts was most ably supported, and we have reason to be assured that the exclusion of Benedicts was deprecated most warmly by our numerous married friends in Batavia.—The Entertainment, however, was established for the amusement of the Ladies, and it would be treason to every principle of gallantry if a husband was permitted to entertain his own wife.

The Bachelor's Theatre is not only a source of refined pleasure within itself, but it is likewise a most essential promoter of other entertainments—we have heard of various *petits soupers* after the last representation, where the pleasures of the day were prolonged until midnight and where Sir Charles and the Poor Gentleman were most effectually reconciled, tho' we are sorry to understand at the expence of the fatted calf.

Calcutta Morning Post, Aug. 22, 1814.

PATNA, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the British Inhabitants of Patna, and the Subah of Behar, convened at the house of Abraham Welland, Esq. to consider of the propriety of an Address to the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Mr. Welland opened the business of the day, and was followed by Mr. Wyatt, whose motion for the appointment of a Committee, to consist of A. Welland and William Moorcroft, Esqrs. and Captain Roughsedge passed unanimously.

The Committee having withdrawn, returned with the draft of an Address, which being approved *nem. con.* was ordered to be fairly transcribed for Signature, and His Lordship's pleasure as to the period of its reception ascertained; the meeting then voted its thanks to the Committee and separated. His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Moira, Governor General, &c. &c. having been pleased to fix on the 12th instant, (the Birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,) for the reception of the Address, the Subscribers repaired at 12 o'clock at noon, to the house of Duveen Campbell, Esq. and having been admitted into His Lordship's presence, it was read by Mr. Welland.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable General Francis Earl of Moira, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
My Lord,

We, the British Inhabitants of the City of Patna, and Subah of Behar, take the liberty of approaching your Lordship, with the respectful expression of our congratulations on your safe arrival at this Station.

In the discharge of this honorable and gratifying act of duty, we trust we shall obtain your Lordship's pardon for availing ourselves, with joyful eagerness, of the opportunity it affords to mingle with those feelings of pleasure and respect, your Lordship's presence is so highly calculated to inspire, the sentiments of honest exultation, and profound gratitude to the Divine Providence, with which the late auspicious revolution in the state of affairs in Europe has filled our hearts.

our Fleets and Armies, may chiefly be ascribed the arrival of an era, which promises to restore to Sovereigns their legitimate authority, and to Nations the long lost enjoyment of secure and honorable Peace.

We consider ourselves especially fortunate in being enabled to offer this proof of our attachment, on a day no less endeared to your Lordship than to the Nation at large, by the birth of that exalted Personage to whose guardianship Providence has confided the honor and interests of the British Empire.

(SIGNED)

- B. Marley, Major Genl.
- H. Douglas,
- A. Welland,
- J. R. Elphinstone,
- D. Campbell,
- Francis Le Gros,
- J. Miller,
- Hubert Cornish,
- A. Mackenzie,
- W. Moorcroft,
- E. Roughsedge,
- Robert Mifflin,
- J. T. Roberdeau,
- J. Greenstreet,
- G. R. Penny,
- R. W. Baldock,
- J. J. Aldin,
- J. S. Harriott,
- A. Shuldham,
- J. Gilman,
- H. G. Page,
- M. Pickersgill,
- Joseph Carver,
- George Spilsbury,
- Sidney Swiney,
- John Manson,
- Charles Davis,
- J. S. Parker,
- Samuel Evans,

(SIGNED)

- J. McCracken, A. D. C.
- C. T. Sealy,
- W. Moray,
- A. De L'Etang,
- F. Gibbenders,
- A. J. Colvin,
- L. Kennedy,
- James Gibb,
- G. Neville Wyatt,
- W. M. Fleming,
- Richard Willoughby,
- F. Gladwin,
- R. H. Page,
- Colin Mackenzie, Lieut.
- Col. M. Eng.
- R. Robertson,
- F. A. Cobbe,
- John Tyler,
- D. V. Kerin,
- R. W. Rotton,
- W. Toome,
- James McNabb,
- Charles Peach,
- J. Carter,
- F. Balfour,
- T. Wilson,
- P. Monckton,
- Charles Rogers,
- Charles Blagrove,

When the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

With no less participation in your feelings on the triumphs of our Country, than gratitude for the tone which, in expressing them, you have used to me personally, I meet your most acceptable and flattering address.

It is consolatory to think, that in the glorious completion of their object by allies, security is attained against the incessant revival of those conflicts which must have desolated Europe had Peace been made on terms short of the absolute prostration of a mad ambition, the experienced source of so many years of calamity. In that contemplation of the event, it is indeed a proud boast, that nothing less than the high-minded perseverance and generous sacrifices of the British Nation, supported by the immortal Achievements of its heroes by sea and land, could have effected such a relief for suffering humanity.

That I warmly rejoice in the recall of the Bourbon Family to the Throne of France, is an inference on your part most gratifying to me; persuaded as I have reason to be, of every disposition in those illustrious Individuals, to consider Government as a sacred trust, to be administered for the welfare and happiness of the people. I see in the restoration of the Crown to that Family, the surest pledge for the permanence of good understanding between England and France, founded on the opportunities which the Royal Personages and other leading men of the latter, have had to remark the fair and manly wishes of our country towards her antagonist, even amid the exasperation of keen hostility.

I must further exult in the returning prosperity of so many victims of honorable principle, in whose depression and privations I have been accustomed to sympathise. Entrusted with the guidance of those Gentlemen, when it was proposed to effectuate a junction between the Emigrant Nobles and the Royalists in France; I felt as if selected to do the Honors of my Country to the dignified and unfortunate. I asked myself what was the sentiment befitting the British Nation in such circumstances; I endeavoured to make it my own, and sought to display it on the part of my Country; and I was not to cast it off when I had no longer to avail myself of the Services of those to whom it applied.

I hail with fervor the augury presented by the coincidence which you notice, that this occasion for the expression of your joy takes place on the Birthday of the Prince Regent. It would be an impertinent and justly censurable pretension in me, were I to affect any peculiar degree of Devotion to that elevated Personage, when I am bound to give credit to every British Subject for the most earnest Love and Veneration towards His Royal Highness; unless it may be thought that more frequent opportunities of witnessing the exalted qualities of his Heart might justify me in a warmer tenor of attachment. But, at least, I do not yield to any man in Reverential Ardor towards His Royal Highness; and I connect with enthusiasm the Glories of the British Empire with his August Person.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Sir Francis Burdett brought up a petition from a person named Mallinson, who was the inventor of a Life-preserver called the Seaman's Friend. He prayed that his claims might be enquired into.

The Speaker asked whether it should be referred to the Committee already appointed on the subject of Captain Manby's inventions, or, as the matters were rather distinct, it should be considered separately.

Sir F. Burdett moved that the petition should lie on the table.

Mr. Rose said the invention was nothing but a cork-jacket fastened rather differently from the usual way.

Mr. P. Moore thought the jacket might be an useful aide-de-camp to Captain Manby. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Lord A. Hamilton brought up several petitions against the proposed alteration in the 5th of Elizabeth; and also a petition against the intended corn regulations.

Mr. M. A. Taylor brought up a petition, signed by 5,000 persons, from Durham, against any change in the corn laws.

Sir H. Parwell brought up a petition from Kilkenny, in favour of the change.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from Liverpool against any alteration in the Apprentices Law. The petition expressed a hope that if such a radical and fundamental change was to be made in the laws of the country, at any rate those laws might also be repeated which prevented emigration, and that the artisan might be allowed to make the most of his labour.

Sir W. Scott brought up his Clergy bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The house then went into a committee on the Convoy Duty bill.

Mr. Rose stated, that its object was merely to continue the accustomed regulations, and he should reserve himself to answer any objections that might be brought against it.

Mr. Canning said, he rose to make some suggestions rather than objections. He had been informed that a custom had prevailed of sending out single armed ships without convoy, and that upon the whole the convoys were rather diminished than increased. It was said, that some time ago 150 ships, which were ready to sail, were delayed on account of the absence of the convoy and waited till the number was nearly 400; a number exceedingly inconvenient, and which it might be difficult to protect. The remedy which he would suggest was, that where convoys could not be granted, ships properly armed should, after a month or six weeks notice, be allowed to proceed without convoy.

Mr. Rose objected to making any public exception to the Convoy Bill, as it would give the enemy notice where to send their cruizers.

Mr. Croker said, that the thousands of privateers which swarmed in the American seas, made it necessary to give a more than ordinary protection to the ships engaged in the West-India trade. On the very night that the American declaration of war reached this country, all licenses for private ships were abolished, because it was felt that it was impossible for them to proceed in safety. It was true, indeed, that notwithstanding this, Liverpool wished to go on in her old plan of sending a ship whenever it was loaded and ready. The admiralty, however, saw that there was no way of keeping the American privateers in port, except by sending out no traps for them. It was therefore settled, that large convoys should be sent at stated periods, four from Spithead, and four from Cork. Gentlemen connected with the West India trade had thought this an ample provision; nor was it thought necessary to make a larger, because, in every one of these instances, a force was sent equal to the whole American navy. The consequence was, that since this regulation, not one convoy had been disturbed or dispersed, except by the weather. There were five or six King's ships, one of the line, a frigate, and three or four sloops to every convoy; so that the trade to the West Indies constantly employed at least eight sail of the line, as many frigates, besides a large number of sloop. Whereas, before the American war, there was not more than one sloop to a convoy. It was left to the Admiral of the station to accelerate or retard these convoys, according to circumstances, or the wish of the trade; nor had he been informed that any improper delay had taken place. As to suffering armed merchantmen to go alone, it must be considered that this would be merely prompting the Americans to over-arm their vessels for the purposes of capture. No merchantman could conveniently carry more than 20 guns, and 50 men; whereas the American privateers carried 24 guns, and 150 men; so that the merchantmen, being overloaded, would not be able to cope with its enemy nor to run with equal facility, and if exceptions were made so as to permit such armed traders to go only to a particular place, yet the

Americans would be sure to go thither, and to consider that spot as their preserve. The Admiralty could have but one motive in its refusal to issue such licences, as it was its interest to grant them, for by so doing its own responsibility was shifted to others.

Mr. Canning, in reply, said, he had no doubt the Admiralty would make the business as little onerous as possible, and therefore he would not at present further trespass on the time of the house.

Mr. Alderman Atkins was extremely averse from allowing the Admiralty to have the direction of the commerce of the country. Another hardship was that the Admiralty should have power to compel the merchants to give bonds; but with the explanation given, he would not oppose the further progress of the bill.

Several explanations took place between Mr. Croker, Mr. Canning and Mr. Alderman Atkins, relative to licenses.

Mr. Canning was of opinion, that if a clause was introduced to empower the Admiralty to issue a public notice of the licenses to be given, and the places to which the ships were to go, would remove many of the complaints which had been enumerated.

Mr. Croker said he was afraid much danger would arise from such a regulation, as notice would thereby be given to the American cruizers where the ships to be licensed would be bound to. He was sorry to say, that there were persons in this country, and not a few of them, who were so lost, as to all sense of *amor patrie*, and to every principle of honour; and who, as to decency, on every occasion, the speediest and most correct information with respect to the destination of every ship sailing with a license, which they contrived by some means or other to find out. It was not long ago that an American privateer had received such accurate information on this head, that she lay in wait for a particular ship by name in such a latitude as to be almost certain of falling in with her by a certain day. It so happened, however, that she was taken by one of our frigates, the day before, and the very next day our frigate, and the American cruizer, her prize, passed this very ship, which would have been captured by the American had not she been antecedently deprived of the means of doing us this mischief.

Mr. Rose said, he had no doubt but every accommodation would be given by the Admiralty to the mercantile interest.

Mr. Marryat said, licenses had been given by the Admiralty, to several ships to go to Archangel, and the consequences were, that the friends of the American cruizers had so effectually exerted their abilities in giving them information, that he saw no less than 18 of them on Lloyd's books, one morning, as prizes to the American privateers. He therefore thought the licenses could not be kept too secret.

After a few words from General Gascoyne, the house was resumed, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Mr. Knox said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland must certainly know of the proceedings which had lately been taken by the Catholic Board in Dublin, which were viewed by most people there as subversive of all order. He wished therefore to ask the right hon. gentleman, whether it was the intention of the Irish Government to put down these proceedings.

Mr. Peel said, it was a matter which belonged entirely to the executive, and did not feel himself at liberty to give any direct answer to the question.

COPPER COINAGE.

Mr. Grenfell begged leave to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether Government would be prepared with a copper coinage to supply the wants of the public during the present session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that steps were taking to forward this measure as speedily as possible, but he could not at present say at what time exactly it would be effected.

Mr. Grenfell was sensible that great good had accrued to the public from the candid manner in which Government had acted, and that now there was no such thing as an unbase money of that description in circulation.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Mr. Grenfell moved for an account of the several public loans, made from 1793, to 1813, with the terms on which they were made, and the interest they severally bore.—Ordered.

Mr. Bennet moved that the papers presented on the 9th respecting the Civil List, be printed.—Ordered.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house went into a committee of supply; previous to which the navy estimates were ordered to be referred to the said committee.

Mr. W. Dundas said, he should not have occasion to detain the committee for any length of time. The first subject to which he should have to call their attention was the ordinary of the navy, which consisted of two parts,—the full, and half-pay; the next was the wear and tear, and the sums required to fit ships for future ordinary service; the next was the public works which had been advanced, for though it was to be hoped that

we should not soon be again at war such a great country as this must always take care to provide for future contingencies. The army provisions, viz. transporting and finding the troops on their passages to various destinations abroad, amounted to a very large sum, he believed about 1,600,000l. but he thought he should be able at present to reduce it to 800,000l. The estimate published for prisoners of war was 1,200,000l. but he supposed there would be a deduction of 265,000l. The whole, he believed, would be 12,800,000l. but he conceived the deductions would be about 3,000,000l. The house would recollect that the number of seamen which had been employed amounted to no less than 140,000, and that the navy hoisted above 1000 pennants. The country had never before experienced a higher state of glory than she did at the present moment. The officers and seamen of our fleets had for many years been confined to a severe, dull, monotonous, and unproductive service of blockade, which they had performed with a degree of vigilance and perseverance which did them the highest honour, and he was sure a grateful country would hail the return of their brave defenders.

He then moved his first resolution, which was

“That a sum not exceeding 2,000,000l. be granted to his majesty for wear and tear during the year 1813.

61,000l. for superannuated clerks.

460,000l. for half-pay of superannuated officers of the navy and marines.

270,000l. for salaries to the Admiralty, Navy Pay and Victualling officers.

150,000l. for the Transport Office and sick and wounded seamen.

2,980,000l. for the transport service.

225,000l. for sick and wounded seamen at home and abroad.

1,200,000l. for prisoners of war in health at home and abroad.

1,000,000l. for troops and garrisons in foreign stations.

The above resolutions were agreed to; the house resumed, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Croker stated, that under the article of superannuation, and of half-pay, there was an increase above the former estimate of 60,000l.; that under the article of extraordinaries there was a reduction of 790,000l.; that the increased expense of bringing home the troops amounted to 500,000l.; and that upon the article of Transport Service, there had been an excess above the former year of 700,000l. He was happy, however, to state, that after the present year the expense would wholly cease.

In answer to a question from Mr. Lockhart, if the widow's pensions had been increased, Mr. Croker said he was happy to have it in his power to state, that from the fund called Queen Caroline's, over which the house had no control, an addition had been made within the last two months to the pensions of the widows of naval officers.

GRANT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Mr. Brougham brought up the report of the committee upon this subject.

Mr. Ward wished to learn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if any progress had been made in the purchase of an estate for the representative of the brave Lord Nelson. In the case of the Duke of Wellington, he was clearly of opinion that his revenue should proceed from a landed estate; but his opinion as to the adequacy or inadequacy of the grant, would depend much upon the consideration, whether a mansion was to be built for him suitable to his dignity, or could be found already attached to any property which it might be intended to purchase. Blenheim had cost the nation half a million of money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in opinion, with the honourable gentleman, that the dignity of a peer was founded on the possession of landed property. No labour had been spared for the purpose of discovering a suitable mansion and estate for the representative of Lord Nelson, and the difficulties that had occurred in that case had occasioned a different arrangement with respect to the present grant; it being thought, that private enquiry might be more successful, than when carried on by the public. It was to be hoped, that a suitable mansion might be found already built on the estate that might be purchased for the Duke of Wellington. The expence of building Blenheim, as appeared from the memorial of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, had been 100,000l. to the public, and as much more to the family.

Mr. Ward stated, that the expence of Blenheim amounted to 150,000l.

Mr. Rose (as we understood) corroborated the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The report was then agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reports on the grants to Lord Tyndalck, Lord Hill, and Lord Beresford, were recommitted for Monday.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
SARAH WALKER.
This was an action brought by the proprietor of Mr. Moore's Irish Melodies, to

recover damages against another publisher of music for pirating two of the most popular songs in that work, called “Fly not yet,” and “Eveleen's Bower,” the words of which he had not copied *verbatim*, but with alterations so slight as to be merely colourable. Mr. Moore's song commenced—

Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour,
When pleasure like the midnight flow'r,
That scorns the eye of vulgar light
Begins to bloom for songs of night,
And maids who love the moon.

These lines the defendant had thus varied:—

Fly not yet; 'tis just the hour,
When pleasure moves with briskest pow'r,
When fancy, deck'd with plumes bright,
Exerts with sons of mirth her flight,
And lovers court the moon.

The Counsel went through both songs, original and pirated, and shewed that the latter, although entitled “The Words by G. Walker” were varied from the former only enough to impose upon the public, and spoil the poet. This last effect of the piracy would be evident from the following passages in the second song:—

The white snow lay
On the narrow pathway,
When the lord of the castle cross'd over
the moor:

And many a deep print,
On the white snow's tint,
Shew'd the track of his footsteps to Eveleen's door.

No cold snow lay,
On the narrow path-way,
When the knight of the castle cross'd
over the moor,

And many a light print,
On the mossy green's tint,
Shew'd the mark of his footsteps to Eveleen's door.

The plaintiff's counsel then stated the law of copyright, from the stat. 8. Ann. c. 19, as explained by several recent cases, in which a single sheet of music has been held to be a book within the statute; and shewed that the question for a jury in such cases is not how many lines or words have been changed or stolen; but whether the main design be a mere colourable contrivance to invade the copyright of another. The copyright invaded in the present case, was literally a book, containing many other songs; but the two which were pirated in the present case, were complete and entire in themselves, and published singly by the defendant, who had affirmed in his shop to one of the witnesses, who went thither as a purchaser, that the spurious songs which he was selling were taken from the plaintiff's work. The arrangement of the music was also pirated. The learned Counsel enlarged upon the importance of the preservation of copyright, both to booksellers and authors.

Thomas Moore, Esq. proved that he sold the copyright of the words of the 1st and 2d Nos. of the work in question, from which the two songs which the defendant had pirated were extracted, to Mr. Power, of Dublin. The witness had himself altered the original melody of “Fly not yet,” so as to give him a property in that alteration. The defendant's piracy preserved all these alterations, and was quite a transcript of the witness's music.

John Bonison being called to prove the assignment of the copyright from Mr. Power, of Dublin, to his brother, the plaintiff (of the Strand), it was objected by the counsel for the defendant, that such transfer must be in writing. The witness said, that no deed was ever executed; nothing farther than that the property of the one was given for the property of the other. Lists were made out and the plaintiff took possession of the copyright in this country, and his brother of that in Ireland. That agreement was not committed to writing.

The Defendant's counsel then contended, that the interest in the copyright could not be conveyed by *parol*; and that nobody but the author could have the right but by a conveyance in writing duly executed. There would be twenty persons saying, “Mr. Moore gave me leave; and Mr. Moore gave me leave!”

Lord Ellenborough.—I see the words of the Statute are, that the author, his assignee, or assigns, shall have the copy-right.

The Counsel for the defendant, submitted that the thing cannot reside in two persons; it is not a permission to let certain persons sell the thing, but the interest must be entirely out of him. No person can be a good assignee of an author's copyright, unless by an express stipulation in writing.

Lord Ellenborough.—The act vests the property in the author and in his assignee and assigns; and the Legislature in using those words, I conceive, must have contemplated such person in whom the right is vested by an instrument capable of vesting such a right. I apprehend that this *parol* agreement would not amount to such a transfer of right. It might lay a foundation for going into a Court of Equity to compel the party to execute a formal assignment. All we have here is, that the author being possessed of a copyright, one party is to have a right to sell in England, and another a right to sell in Ireland. My opinion is, that such a transfer giving it the most

absolute form, would not do. His Lordship gave the plaintiff leave to move for a new trial; and expressed his hope that this work, being so valuable as it was stated to be would be better secured. From what he had heard and had read of the works of Mr. Moore, he had no doubt he was an author of great talent in lyrical composition; and should therefore wish the copyright of his works to be clothed

TRIAL FOR BIGAMY.

A curious case relative to a Scot's marriage lately took place before Lord Gillies on his Northern circuit. His Lordship opened the Circuit Court of Justiciary, at Aberdeen, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, when John Roger, some time servant to Alexander Collie, farmer at Wantonwallis, in the parish of Insch, was indicted for bigamy, he having on the 18th of August, 1805, married Margaret Innes, daughter of John Innes, crofter, in Sunside, of Old Glanderstown, in the parish of Kinnethmont, with whom he cohabited and corresponded as his wife till the end of the year 1812; but on the 15th day of January, though he well knew the said Margaret Innes was living he married Mary Mitchell, otherwise M. Hardy, daughter of John Mitchell, residing at Drum, of Carron. The prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*, denying the validity of the first marriage, but admitting the last. It appeared that in the year 1805, the prisoner and Margaret Innes were called before Mr. Daun, the Minister of Insch, and other members of the Kirk-session of Insch, for the purpose of being fined as fornicators.—On this occasion Mr. Daun, the minister, addressed Margaret Innes, and said, that he was confident, from her demeanour and general good character, that she would not have surrendered her virtue to the prisoner without a previous promise of marriage from him; to which she answered, that she had not done so, for that he had promised her marriage. Mr. Daun then observed, that perhaps he repented now; and the prisoner said, that he did not repent, and was willing to marry her. Upon which Mr. Daun instantly declared them both married persons, and proceeded to deliver the usual prayer at the dismissing the Session; at which time the prisoner was about to say something, and called out, "Ay, but—," Mr. Daun, however, proceeded with the prayer; and, when he had concluded, the prisoner told him, that he, nor no other man should marry him against his will. Mr. Daun then stated, in explanation, that he had not married the prisoner and Margaret Innes, but that he considered them as being so by the law of Scotland.

His Lordship then addressed Mr. Daun, in terms expressive of his firm belief of his good intentions, in proceeding as he had done; but that he felt it his duty to inform him, that he had acted *rashly* in declaring a marriage, without first having the full, deliberate, and unequivocal consent of both parties.

The parents of Margaret Innes deposed, that they considered their daughter married to the prisoner by Mr. Daun; or they should not have permitted him to reside in their house.

No other witness being examined, the Jury was enclosed, and returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty*.

From the British Mercury.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As the signature of the French Concordat by the Pope, has again revived the subject of prophecy, permit me to call your attention to a very clear and satisfactory explanation of the mysterious No. 666, in the Revelations, which has so often been interpreted as relating to the Papal see. The ingenious and learned Mr. Bellamy, in his curious "History of all Religions," has offered the following explication. The "No. 666, comprehends the interval of time from the destruction of the temple, and the captivity of Nebuchadnezzar, when the Urim and Thummim or divine communication ceased, till the destruction of the second temple by the Romans, with all the sacrificial worship, the overthrow of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the nations, which was 666 years. That this was the meaning of the Evangelist cannot be doubted, if we subtract the year of the Julian period, 4115, at the destruction of the temple, when the divine communication ceased, from the year of the Julian period at the birth of Christ, 4711, the remainder is 596 years; add to this, the seventy years of the Christian era, when the Romans destroyed the temple, and we have the mystical No. 666." This simple and original statement sufficiently shews that the No. 666 cannot relate to popes, kingdoms, or states; but to the spiritual religion of Christ, and to the fall of Jerusalem.

The Concordat is, doubtless, an important acquisition to Buonaparte, it virtually amounts to this, a transfer or resignation of all the Pope's spiritual power over the Gallic church,

to a conclave or court of the cardinals and prelates in the French empire, who are of course obedient to the nod of Napoleon.

I am, Sir, a Constant Reader,
THEOLOGUS.

February 9.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As the British public appear very imperfectly acquainted with the religious tenets of the Roman Catholics, permit me to lay before it the following abstract of their general doctrines. In doing this I shall avail myself of the excellent epitome given by Mr. Bellamy in his "History of all Religions;" this I prefer, because the exposition of the Roman Catholic faith was communicated by dignitaries of that church to the author, and I wish to avoid all misrepresentation.

The Roman Catholics are bound to believe that the church is always one, that with her the scriptures were deposited, and that she in her pastors is the guardian and interpreter of them. They have seven sacraments, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. They believe that at the "mass the real body of Christ is verily and indeed present, that there is his body, blood, soul, and divinity." They administer the sacrament in one kind only in the form of a water or thin cake to the people; but the priest takes both bread and wine. The person that is to receive the sacrament, by command of the church, must be fasting, at least from midnight, that "nothing should enter into the body of a Christian before the body of Christ." Hence, if any one eats after twelve o'clock at night, he must not receive that day. This regulation is often felt by women in Catholic countries, who rise from an adulterous bed to confess and take their sacrament. They believe, that when the priest raises up the bread and wine to the observation of the people, that "the bread is truly and unequivocally changed into the literal flesh of Christ;" and that "the wine is truly and without any figure changed into the literal blood of Christ." Minute directions are also given how this is to be taken into the mouth and swallowed. "I had some doubts," observes Mr. Bellamy, on this extraordinary belief, "whether they did not mean that this change was figuratively to be understood by faith; but their Priests informed me that their belief was perfectly consistent with what was said in their manual, and that they believed when the Priest pronounced the words at the consecration, that the bread was as literally the flesh of Christ as the flesh on my bones was flesh, and that the wine was as literally the blood of Christian as the blood in my veins was blood!" They believe that the angels and saints have a peculiar interest with God to intercede in their favour; but particularly Mary, the wife of Joseph, they invoke almost incessantly, *Ave Maria*. In the "Litany of our Lady of Loretto," they declare, "We fly to thy patronage, O holy mother of God, despise not our petitions in our necessities, but deliver us from all dangers;" &c. She is called mother of about a dozen different things, and among these "mother of our Creator and of divine grace!" She is virgin of seven or eight different things, mystical Rose, tower of ivory, ark of the covenant, gate of heaven, morning star, &c. Queen of angels, prophets, apostles, virgins, &c. The Council of Trent decreed that all "pastors should instruct their flocks, that it is good and profitable to desire the intercession of saints reigning with Christ in heaven." Accordingly they invoke many saints, and among others, Cosmas and Damian, two highwaymen. They believe in the necessity of frequent confession and absolution; the penitent kneeling down and confessing his sins to the Priest, then "the Priest pronounces absolution, saying, *I absolve thee*. This is not conditional or declaratory, but absolute and judicial." Auricular confession was first decreed by Pope Innocent III, 1215.—They do not allow those of their communion ever to go to any other place of worship, which they call "denying their religion." In the examination before absolution it is demanded, "have you by word or deed denied your religion, or gone to the churches or meetings of heretics, so as to join any way with them in their worship? or to give scandal? how often?" It is acknowledged that the celibacy of their clergy is not enjoined by scripture. "As to the Monks, their iniquitous practice of substituting the legends of their saints for the works of Greek and Latin writers, is admirably exposed by Mr Hendy, Oxford Prize Essay, Classical Journal, No. 12, p. 235.

I might add many other particulars relative to the ceremonies of the Romish Church, the extraordinary power of remission of sins claimed by its priests, its infallibility, &c. but the above are sufficient to enable any candid person to judge what advantages the British legislature would likely gain by having the adherents of such opinions among its Members.

I am, Sir, a Constant Reader,
THEOLOGUS.

* No wonder the Catholics are bad chemists! But we remember father Isla, in his admirable work of Fray Gerundin of Campazas, (which we beg leave to recommend to our correspondent) has very explicitly defined how that great preacher's God grew in his father's field.—EDITORS.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

"A measure highly interesting to the future welfare of England, and to the permanence of the present dynasty, is, we understand, determined on. Neither has public rumour been erroneous in its designation of the person who is to possess the high honour of a matrimonial connection with the reigning family of England. The Prince of the House of Orange, already identified with British feeling, by his residence and education among us and a participator in British glory, under the illustrious Wellington, is, it is said, to be united yet more nearly to our interests by leading our amiable Princess, England's best hope, to the altar, some time in the course of next spring."

The above article we have copied from *The Times*—a Paper which, being a strenuous advocate for interminable war, may be supposed to be in the confidence of a portion of the Servants of the Prince Regent. On the important information it conveys, we shall make an observation or two.

An eminent American Physician, some years ago, in a treatise on the disorders which afflict the human frame, endeavoured, in a singular manner, to account for the general lack of brilliancy of talent which at that period was so evident in the Chiefs of the different Royal Families of Europe. He attributed it to their intermarriages; contending, that, as the gout and other bodily maladies are well known to be hereditary in families, it was reasonable to suppose that mental visitations and deficiencies, might be attended by similar results. However preposterous the hypothesis of the American may appear to many, a concise review of the state of the Chiefs of the ancient Royal Families of Europe, affords considerable strength to his arguments. The disorder of our venerable Monarch is well known. The Queen of Portugal has, for many years, laboured under the same affliction. We never heard that the Regent of Portugal could boast of any great strength of intellect. The late Kings of Sweden and Denmark were both mad. Charles the Fourth of Spain is little better, and his relation, the late King of Naples, is scarcely removed from a state of idiotism. Of the late King of France, we wish to speak with respect; but, it must be confessed, like most of his family now with us, he was more famed for goodness of heart than for splendour of talent. We need say but little of the mental acquirements of the last Prince of Orange, as many of our readers have personally had opportunities of appreciating them. For obvious reasons, we shall not enlarge on the capacities of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia; they are both, we have no doubt, very good kind of men; but we never yet heard of their being distinguished by extraordinary strength of mind.

The American contends that such general imbecility should not be attributed entirely to chance, or to the defects of a royal education; but rather to the pernicious custom of royal intermarriages, and he endeavours to establish his hypothesis by examples of the beneficial effects of crossing the breed, drawn both from the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

We shall, however, leave him to fight his own battles; at the same time it must be allowed there is something curious, if not conclusive, in the argument he maintains.

To resume the subject of the proposed marriage between the young Prince of Orange, and our future Queen, we confess, if the ridiculous law of excluding the British Nobility from such high honour, is to remain in force, we can see no other objection to it than what may be derived from the hypothesis of the American Physician. All else is in its favour. There is a similarity of religion, and a similarity of ages between the parties. There are also advantages to be acquired from an intimate connection with Holland which should be taken into consideration. It is certainly to be regretted that no native Englishman is deemed worthy of so noble a prize; but if a foreigner is to have it, we know of no one to whom circumstances seem to point so clearly as the young Prince of Orange.

* It is a general but true circumstance that every Royal Family in Europe, with the exception of those of the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seigneur, can trace their descent up to the unfortunate marriage of the daughter of our James the First with the Elector Palatine.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HOPE.

Prior to the arrival of Sir John Hope, Marshal Soult was the most remarkable figure in the two contending armies in the south of France, being above six feet high, stout in proportion, conspicuously dressed and mounted, brave, and very forward in action when occasion requires. He is generally singled out by the British marksmen when within shot; and has frequently had horses killed under him, and received bullets in his clothes. This was the case in the last battle of the Pyrenees in particular, when it became necessary for every Officer in the French army, and the Commander in Chief himself, to make the greatest personal exertions, and to shew examples of bravery to their men, who had become so intimidated by successive defeats, that it was with extreme difficulty that they could be made to face the British forces, or even the allied troops; the Spaniards alone having, as will

be recollected, repulsed them on some occasions. But since Sir John Hope has joined, Soult has altogether dwindled in comparison with him. Sir J. Hope is probably the tallest man in the British army, being about six feet four inches in height, and stout in proportion. On the 10th of December, when he took an active part in the conflict, placing himself in the front of the advance, he was a perfect butt for the French marksmen. It is confidently stated, that not less than a dozen bullets passed through his hat and clothes, although he miraculously escaped almost unhurt: his hat was quite a riddle. He had, however, four or five scratches and contusions from some bullets that penetrated so far. Among the Officers, some say, that Sir John on this occasion exposing himself unnecessarily, and too much for a person whose life was of such importance;—others again, say, that it was his exposing himself so, that saved his part of the army and gained the victory. The soldiers consider it quite a matter of pride. They say now that there is nothing in which we have not surpassed the French. We have shewn them a taller Gen. than theirs, a stouter one, a braver one, one who exposes himself more, who is more shot at, who escapes as well, and who is always victorious. They think it quite a business of championship, and speak of it accordingly. The Irishmen say, there never was any thing before like Sir John Hope's business on the 10th, excepting the case of Father Murphy (the celebrated church-militant of the rebellion of 1798), who picked the bullets out of his waistcoat pockets, and shewed them to his comrades, to satisfy them that the enemy's fire could not hurt him!!!—(*Pilot of Saturday night.*)

THE CATHOLICS.

DUBLIN, MAY 10.

There was a meeting of the Catholic Board on Saturday last.

Mr. O'Connell alluding to the Rescript of Signore Quarantotti observed, that another indication of the present melancholy period, was the attempt made by the slaves at Rome to instruct the Irish Roman Catholics upon the manner of their emancipation. He would as soon receive his politics from Constantinople as from Rome. For the head of his church he had the highest respect; but in the present case, he put theology (of which he knew nothing, and desired to know nothing) out of his consideration wholly. It was on the ground of its danger to civil liberty that he objected to the late Bill. It would have the effect, if passed into a law, of placing in the hands of the Minister a new and extensive source of patronage; and for that reason, he (Mr. O'C.) would rather the Catholics should remain for ever without emancipation, than that they should receive it on such terms. Mr. O'C. then moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare resolutions for the aggregate meeting, which was agreed to.

A Synod of the Catholic Clergy is convoked for this day, at Bridge-street Chapel. This Ecclesiastical meeting differs in its formation from any similar assembly that has been convoked. The second order of the Clergy, for the first time, will be admitted; the parish priests are summoned to attend.—(*Freeman's Journal.*)

We understand, from the most respectable authority, that Dr. Milner has declared his adhesion to Monsiegnore Quarantotti's principles.—(*Same Paper.*)

The following article from Petersburg gives an account of the numbers of burned, buried, &c. of the enemy on their retreat from Moscow:—

Sr PETERSBURG, April 20.—Our Gazette of this day contains the following:—

"In conformity to the directions issued by Government, for the complete destruction of the dead bodies of men and horses belonging to the enemy, which fell in battle, or perished from the cold, and had not been committed to the earth, the following reports have been transmitted by the Governors of different provinces:—

"In the Government of Minsk up to the end of January, 18,797 dead bodies of men, and 2,746 of horses had been buried; and there still remained to be burned, of the former, 30,106, and of the latter 27,316, the greater part of which were found on the banks of the Beresina. In the Government of Moscow, up to the 13th of February, 40,754 dead bodies of men, and 27,849 of horses, had been burnt, besides a number of others that were buried. In the Government of Smolensk, up to the 2d of March, 71,735 dead bodies of men, and 51,430 of horses, had been committed to the flames. In the Government of Wilna, up to the 5th of March 72,202 dead bodies of men, and 9,407 of horses, had been put under ground. In the Government of Kaluga, up to the 11th of March, 1017 human corpses, and 4384 dead horses, had been burnt. The sum of the whole was 213,516 human corpses, and 95,816 dead horses, exclusive of many others either burned or buried, of which no account was taken. The strictest measures have been taken for destroying, before the approach of spring, the dead bodies that may be found in the rivers or woods."

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenviel.

THE TIMES, MAY 13, 1814.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

NORWAY.

Mr. W. Wynne said, he had most cheerfully given the priority to the motion respecting our gallant soldiers, who had fought so nobly and successfully for the deliverance of Europe. Even now, if he had any reason to believe that the negotiations of the Allies would put every thing in an amicable and tranquil situation, or if it should be hinted, that the blockade should be suspended during the existence of negotiation, he would be ready to give up his present motion. But when he saw that the Allies had declared that no obstacle would be opposed to the fulfilment of the Danish Treaty, that the commissioners sent out were not to compose differences, but to endeavour to reconcile Norway to her circumstances, he could wait no longer. He believed that there was hardly a man in this country who did not feel that if we were bound to keep the stipulations of that treaty, it was one of the hardest necessities ever imposed upon us. But what was the pretence on which we were to be made parties? Would any one affect to say that Denmark had not really and substantially joined the alliance, and had performed the conditions of its compact? The 10th article of the treaty declared that Denmark should cede Norway to Sweden, that she should by proclamation invite the Norwegians to agree to this cession, and that all Danish functionaries should be recalled. All this had been done, Denmark had renounced her sovereignty, and there were no Danish troops or officers now remaining in Norway. It became us, therefore, to be satisfied with this complete renunciation; nor ought we to be called upon to do any thing else. A noble Lord (Castlereagh) had last Session declared that this country had not guaranteed Norway to Sweden, though Russia had done so. The question, therefore, would turn upon the acknowledged law of nations. He did not wish to tire the house with references to the principal writers on this subject, but Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel all agreed, that though a sovereign may by circumstances be compelled to cede a country, yet the country so ceded was not obliged to receive its new master. No King, they observed, had the power to make his subjects surrender themselves to another domination. He relied on this authority, because although it had been trampled upon in those days of undisguised violence, when the French Revolution was predominant, yet it had ever been considered by all rational persons as a just interpretation of national law. But it had been said that though Denmark was absolved from any further completion of her treaty, yet we as third persons were bound to see it entirely fulfilled; and also that though we had made peace with the kingdom of Denmark, we were not at peace with Norway. These were principles which he trusted would not now be insisted upon, any more than those barbarous notions so happily exploded by Christianity, that no quarter should be given to a yielding enemy, or that a captor might sell his captive for a slave.

There were recorded in history, precedents of cessions which ought to operate as a warning! Scotland had been ceded to Edward I., yet that brave people did not conceive that they had forfeited the right of resistance, and they fought against their new Sovereign. In the same reign Llewellyn ceded the territory of Wales; but what said the natives of Snowden? "If our Prince has renounced dominion over us, yet we will not submit ourselves to the control of a nation, whose manners, customs and language, are so different from our own." True it was that an overwhelming force had afterwards subdued the country; yet what was the consequence? Two hundred years of bloodshed contributed not to restrain but to weaken that warlike people. Such would be the case in Norway, if an overwhelming force should conquer it for Sweden. Norway would be weakened, and there would be no accession of strength for Sweden. The people of that region were brave and enterprising, and clung to the beloved gods of their ancestors with enthusiastic fondness. He had been told by persons who had not long ago travelled there,

that there was no tradition which they recollect and repeated with so much pride as the history of that period when they repelled the invasion of Sweden! (*hear! hear!*) He put a supposed case with respect to Portugal, whether, if its Prince Regent had ceded it to Spain, it could be supposed, that the people, though they had fought under the same banners in the same good cause with the Spaniards, would be content to join themselves at once to a different sovereign. Men were not attached to square miles, but to the traditions, the stories, that connected them with the glory of their ancestors, and those they could not consent to give up. Norway had been long allied to Denmark by the marriage of the male heir of one kingdom with the heirs of the other. But some persons talked about the free constitution that is to be given to the Norwegians. Liberty, granted upon compulsion! Surely this was a contradiction in terms. How was it to be done? All the fortresses were to be manned with Swedish troops, and all the Norwegians were to lay down their arms. Yet surely a constitution was not to be looked for in decrees and statute books, but in the power of a nation to carry its laws into execution. What would be the value of our constitution, if our towns were garrisoned with foreign troops—where our freedom of debate, if the doors of the House of Commons were blocked up with foreign soldiers? At Paris, to be sure, a different scene was acting, but it was one wonderful and unparalleled, and not to be reasoned upon as a precedent. It was, indeed, the first time that a foreign power had given aid to support and invigorate the freedom of a conquered country. And much had been said of the fair promises given to the Norwegians; but what country had ever been degraded, without the most specious offers on the part of its oppressor? It was well known how the French had proceeded in their wars; and was it too much to suppose that the Norwegians might suspect a little the soldier who had been bred in that school? As to those who recommended quiet to the Norwegians till every thing could be settled for them, they in fact bade them lie still and be starved. They promised them satisfaction by and bye; but in the mean time they must be content with famine. All this, too, they were told, was for their good: as the messenger who went to kill Don Carlos directed his Royal Highness to be perfectly easy, for it was the best thing in the world for him to be put to death.

If Denmark had been found to have treacherously stirred up the proceedings of Norway, there might be some colour for our conduct; but it was impossible to believe that such was the case now they heard that the treaty with that country had been fully ratified. The Crown Prince of Denmark acting in Norway must be considered either as the representative of the Crown of Denmark, or as the choice of the people of Norway; if the latter, how could he be condemned by this country? Suppose, in the case of James I. of Scotland, his heirs had been called on to maintain the case of the Scotch, he would have had a right to listen to the claims of the people, and to have become the champion of their liberties. He did not think we were called on to perform the treaty in question, which was the ground-work of the present blockade of Norway, because in his opinion the Swedish forces had not been employed in the manner in which they had undertaken to say they should be employed. After the battle of Leipsic, instead of joining the allied forces in their invasion of France, the Crown Prince had turned off his forces towards Holstein, and had employed them towards the conquest of that country; and even after he had settled that business, and Denmark had by treaty ceded Norway to Sweden, he advanced no further than Liege, where he had remained inactive for a considerable length of time, and had never put his troops in motion till the whole business of the war against France had been accomplished; and he himself did not arrive in Paris till that city had been more than a week in possession of the Allies. He thought this was by no means such a co-operation as ought to induce this country to such a decided support of Sweden as was now called for. It was well known that at the time the Empress Catherine made a treaty with France against England, a greater trade

was still carried on between Russia and England than between that power and France. Notwithstanding present appearances, we could not expect to be at peace with France for any great length of time. He would be sorry to anticipate the period of the rupture, but there could be no doubt it would come, and then the friendship of a free, active, and industrious people like those of Norway would prove of the greatest advantage to this country. We had taken up the cause of Portugal and Spain, and had preserved their liberties after a severe and expensive contest of several years; and it was, therefore, most extraordinary, that after having done this, we should now appear to be equally eager to take up arms, and to employ our victorious navy for the purpose of subjugating a free people. He concluded by moving "That an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting that he would interpose his authority to preserve the people of Norway from the alternative of a famine, or the subjugation of a foreign yoke, and that, while the subject was under consideration, we should suspend our blockade."

Mr. Lambton rose to second the motion. He called on ministers to consider whether Denmark had a right to cede Norway; and if it should be found that was not the case, notwithstanding the facts and trammels of treaties, how disgraceful would it be to this country to close the glorious career of the present war by employing our invincible navy in the ignoble task of subjugating by the means of starvation an industrious, religious, active, and free people.

Mr. Steeven expressed his astonishment that the hon. and learned gentleman who brought forward this motion should have rested his argument so much on the authority of the writers on the law of nations, who seemed to him (Mr. S.) to be all against the position he had laid down. The drift of the hon. and learned gentleman's argument was, that you are bound to give Norway to Sweden, if Norway consent; but he would request him to consider, that if any such stipulation had been mentioned at the time of making the treaty, Sweden would not have agreed to it; and the Allies must then have been without the co-operation of Sweden in the very commencement and most difficult part of the contest between Buonaparte and Russia, and it was well known what great benefits had been derived from that co-operation. Our treaty referred to that of Russia; and unless the hon. gentleman could impeach the justice of that treaty, we were bound to fulfil it. A belligerent power had certainly a right to enter into a treaty with a view to dismember the territory of another hostile power; as, consistently with the usages of war mitigated by the mild spirit of Christianity, it was lawful to do all the injury possible to an enemy. Could it be proved that to deprive the enemy of any part of his territories was contrary to the usages of war, then the dispute would be at an end. The honorable and learned gentleman proceeded to quote the authority of Grotius in support of his opinions; and stated, that if the fundamental law of the realm forbade any dismemberment of territory, then the sovereign could not alienate any part of his dominions; but if the law were silent, then the sovereign was to be deemed the interpreter of its will. The king of Denmark being an absolute monarch, was undoubtedly in this case the legitimate interpreter of the law. Norway could not at the same time accept and reject the treaty of peace. If she were a part of Denmark, she must accede to the treaty; if otherwise, she must revert to that state of hostility in which she previously stood. The way to save Norway from the miseries of war and famine, would be for Great Britain to be decided in her conduct, (*hear, hear*) as a mistaken opinion of British support had probably led to the resistance on the part of Norway. It was now too late for this country to retrace its steps, and he should oppose the motion as contrary to the character of the country, and involving an indelible charge of treachery and falsehood. (*hear, hear.*)

Sir James Mackintosh was irresistibly impelled to address the house in consequence of the speech of his learned friend; and his astonishment at that speech was increased

from his knowledge of the character of the speaker. The conduct of Sweden, in consequence of the treaty of 1813, had undoubtedly placed her high in the scale of nations; and he was well aware of the difficulties which the *res duræ et regni novita*, combined with the loss of Finland, had involved her sovereign. He (Sir James Mackintosh) sought not to elude the obligation of the treaty, and he admitted its obligation with respect to the party against whom it was directed (*hear*). The question for the consideration of the house was, if the treaty with Sweden bound this country to carry on war against a people who at the time the treaty was concluded had no political existence. (*Hear, hear*). The object of the address simply went to obtain information as to the state of facts. The present question, from the small number of its elements was so simple, as to answer itself: and one of these elements was the good faith of Denmark; concerning which, if any doubts were entertained, those who felt such doubts were bound to vote for the address of his hon. friend. At the time when the treaty was concluded, the resistance of Norway could not have been in the contemplation of any of the parties, and the contracting powers could not be bound to interfere with respect to an act which had no existence at the time of the contract. The whole of the conditions of the treaty regarded the crown of Denmark alone, and all were made to depend on the acts of its sovereign, who was the only one in the contemplation of the contracting powers. Had the crown of Sweden been acquainted with the writings of Puffendorf, Grotius, and Vattel, they must have noticed the implied limitation of the treaty: as all special contracts implied the general authority of the law of nations, an authority embodied by the voice of Europe. By such authority the Prince could not cede nor sell men, nor carry on a white slave-trade (*hear, hear*), similar in authority to that carried on by the Kings of Congo or of Dahomy, *Res publicæ res est populi*: government was from the nature of it, a fiduciary trust; as much so in the most absolute monarchy, as in our own happy country, and that from the very nature of the trust. However, many instances might be produced of acquiescence in cessions of territory, still a single instance of resistance was of more weight than a thousand of acquiescence. Could Genoa cede Corsica to France? And was the sympathy of England with the Corsicans, a sympathy with rebellion or with legitimate opposition? (*hear, hear*). What could be said of the cession of the Tyrol to France? Did not all Europe sympathise with their resistance, though they were not like Norway an independent kingdom? Was the house prepared to say that Hoffer was guilty of treason and rebellion? High treason was either the greatest of virtues of the blackest of crimes; and he was as ready as any man in that house to admit that cases of the former description were comparatively rare; but the vote of the house on the subject of this motion would go to determine the character of Hoffer. Were the inhabitants of a ceded country in no case justified in making resistance? Even admitting that in no other case resistance was justifiable, still the present would be an exception to the general rule. Though he had great respect for the lesser German States; yet neither they nor Sicily had been for centuries treated as independent nations. Lombardy also, and the Austrian Netherlands, and Sardinia, had been matters of transfer in different important treaties, and considered merely as provinces. But it had not been so with Norway, one of the most ancient kingdoms of Europe, and which still remained free from the marks of foreign bondage. Liberty and independence were sacred things to nations; connected with the fond recollection of past times, the sufferings of defeat, and the glories of victory. The very peasant was bound by such feelings, without which a people were but a bundle of slaves. Brave mountaineers, particularly, inherited patriotic notions; and it would be unwise to destroy, if practicable, their natural jealousy of orderers. His learned friend, he believed, was of Scottish descent, and had better look to the Scottish resistance to Edward the First. Had the Scots not then made that glorious and patriotic resis-

...to England, they might not now have been capable of becoming powerful, energetic, and permanent friends and associates of the great country with which they were united. Had Wallace not possessed the virtue and patriotic valour to incur martyrdom through a despised, apostate, and degenerate Sovereign, Scotland might not, at this day, have brought forth her heroes to conquer; or to suffer, or die in the general cause: her Abercromby, her Moore, or her Graham! (Hear.) National feeling was of the highest value. Ought we now to kill a nation, and throw its lifeless carcass to the spoiler? Was this good for the bonds of allegiance and the good order of Society? The Norwegians, even if vanquished, while defending their ancient rights and institutions, would do more for the sentiment of national independence than all that the success of war or policy might effect. Suppose Norway had feigned submission, and afterwards risen; would the case be much different from her now openly declaring her dislike to the proposed annexation? Denmark abdicated Norway. Was the latter to be supposed to inherit the hostility of Denmark towards us after that abdication: after they ceased to be Danish subjects, were we to treat them as at war with us? They had only hitherto acted under their allegiance, and not as base traitors. They suffered by what was technically called blockade, but which meant famine; but yet remained firm as their native mountains to their allegiance and to their country. He was shocked to hear this called a merciful war. Norway was as independent a kingdom as Scotland or Ireland, and he trusted in God she would maintain her rights. He was filled with pride and enthusiasm at the glories of the British navy; but he was alarmed at seeing it lent to such a subject. Long had it maintained its superiority over the maritime efforts of all other countries; and within these 20 years its character had been gloriously improved; it had surpassed all that ever could be expected in science and in valour; and without weakening its discipline it had risen to such a refinement, that its officers were a body of accomplished gentlemen. It was reserved for the days of the immortal Wellington to make it a question which was the most illustrious, our army or our navy. The British flag had visited every shore. In the Bay of Biscay and the Adriatic it was the symbol of friendship, and the harbinger of liberty. Should it now prostitute and profane the name of mercy towards those who cling to its character, till fatal disappointment tears it from their hearts? Could a Norwegian mother at sight of her infants famished by this mercy, magnificently called a blockade, after having been taught to admire the noble virtues of British sailors, say, "these are the deliverers of mankind?" Mr. Canning passed high encomiums on the talents of the last speaker. But the enthusiasm of his eloquence did not interfere with his (Mr. C's) view of the question. On a former occasion he had objected to the treaty; but it had been sanctioned by Parliament. We were therefore bound to the treaty, according to its proper construction. Our good faith must go against our good feelings. His learned friend drew a glowing picture of famine. He was too good a rhetorician not to know the difference between speaking of the aggregate, and entering into the analysis. It was one thing to speak of the thunder of artillery, and another to lead one to the miseries of the hospital to view those scenes of contusion and dislocation, of expiring heroes and weeping mothers, before which all martial glory fades away; but when the construction of a treaty was the subject, he could not consent to excite feelings which were equally raised by unjust or legitimate war. The contemplation of misery would not assist the judgment. The original treaty was not for the cession of Norway, but for its union and annexation to Sweden. Whatever might have been his opinions of the treaty, such was the fact. Our naval assistance was stipulated. Our lofty ships could not scale the Norwegian mountains; and it must be by blockade only that we could fulfil our part. Eloquently described, it was true that blockade inflicted the miseries of war. We were not to co-operate, until Denmark refused. That did happen. We were likewise to provide for the happiness of Norway, a condition on which he could lay little stress. Denmark had at length acceded by coercion. Sweden was better before than now, as to the simple subject; Russia having engaged for the immediate annexation, which we, in fact, bought off, and made it contingent. The agreement was necessary to Russia, in order to keep her frontiers safe. Sweden, there-

fore, became the cement of the alliance in the North between England and Russia. The engagements were made and sanctioned, whether wisely or not, and the price was to be paid. It was his wish on a former occasion to ascertain the difficulties which might make a war with Norway survive the general war, and to seek the means, if possible, of avoiding those reversary hostilities. But Parliament decided for the treaty. The House of Commons and the British parliament had, after a full consideration, sanctioned the treaty, and were now bound by its engagements. Without entering into minute enquiry, whether Sweden had always her 30,000 men in the field, it was evident from the declarations of Austria and Prussia that it was this treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia, which laid the foundation of that great confederation of nations which the power of France was unable to resist. We contracted those engagements in times of difficulty, and were called upon for their performance at a time of comparative ease. We must recollect the time when those obligations were contracted, and consider what was then the importance of them. Whatever immorality there might be in the stipulations, was before our eyes when we sanctioned them. The treaty of peace with the King of Denmark was to be taken as a whole; and Prince Christian had no right to declare from the 1st article that Great Britain was at peace with Norway, unless he was also prepared to take the 10th article of it, which stipulated that Norway should be ceded to Sweden. He had opposed the original sanction of Parliament to the treaty with Sweden, and would wish to be free from the stipulations of it, but he conceived they were absolute binding on the country in honour and good faith. Mr. Whittbread said, that the price at which we might be free from those engagements was merely to interfere by friendly offices to avert from Norway the horrors of famine; and the still greater horrors of a yoke that they abhorred. It appeared to him that this country was not bound by any treaty to this act of iniquity; and that if we co-operated in it, the wickedness would be gratuitous on our part. At the time of the treaty between Russia and Sweden, the assertion of the latter power, that she apprehended an invasion from Norway was quite sufficient. What was really in the contemplation of the two powers was, that Sweden should get Norway to compensate her for the loss of Finland. He believed, that the postponing of the designs against Norway was stipulated at the treaty of Abo, before the interference of this country (Nor from the treasury bench); Prince Christian was represented as a rebel against Denmark; but it appeared to him that he had acted as every man of his rank was bound to do. If we were to suppose England to be placed in such extremity of distress as to consent to cede Ireland to any foreign power, could it be expected that the Irish nation would submit to be so transferred? And when it was considered how many heroes from that part of the united kingdom had distinguished themselves in the continental war, would it be supposed that they could want leaders to secure their independence? He considered that the Crown Prince of Sweden had not fulfilled his stipulations. He would wish to know what Sir Charles Stewart or Marshal Blücher thought upon this subject. The Spanish throne had also been ceded by formal treaty to Buonaparte; and yet the Spanish nation did not thing proper to acquiesce in this cession, and this country by assisting them in their resistance had laid the foundation of the liberation of Europe. The case of Spain appeared to him precisely similar, and yet who would call the Spaniards rebels, or say that we had encouraged rebellion? He contended that every nation had a right to assert its independence, and not to submit to be transferred at the will of another if they possessed the means of resistance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he should not so much consider what right Prince Christian and the Norwegians had to resist, as what obligations this country was under to oppose that resistance. As to the ratification of the treaty with Denmark, so far from that being a presumption that all the terms of the treaty were complied with; it was not until after the treaty was ratified that we had a right to call upon Denmark for the execution of the terms of it. The declaration which was published by Prince Christian, of the effects produced by it, afforded no criterion of the real sentiments of the Norwegians upon the subject. The Norwegians were not made acquainted with their real circumstances,

and misrepresentation had been employed to make them believe that England was favourable to the plan of declaring them an independent people. As to the conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden, he should only say that the allies, who were the best judges of the services rendered them by his co-operation, were the persons who now called upon us for the fulfilment of our stipulations. There was a difference of opinion among high military authorities, whether, considering the great force of the French retained in garrisons on the Elbe, the Crown Prince of Sweden acted right in marching against Davoust and the Danes. Many high military authorities, thought that it was the most prudent course. At all events, when it was considered that he did not call for the stipulated auxiliary force from Russia (when that country was pressed with difficulties), he might be excused when that danger was over and the main force of France broken, if he thought that a proper time to pursue his original designs. There was a time that it would not be safe for this country to break that treaty which Parliament had sanctioned with Sweden and Russia. If it was now safe to break that treaty, it was on that account more incumbent on our honour and good faith not to break it. Mr. Poussby contended that no engagement to do any thing in itself wicked, and contrary to the law of nations, could be binding on our honour and good faith. He instanced the people of the Tyrol, who resisted their cession to Buonaparte by Austria, and believed there was not a man in England who did not rejoice in their opposition. The people of Corsica long before had met with the same approbation from this country. And now for the attempt on Norway, what was to be the result? No less than this,—that the triumphant navy of England, after having swept all her enemies from every sea and ocean on which they had dared to meet her, should now be employed to fill up the closing scene by the honourable and humane task of starving the people of Norway. They could not send the immortal Nelson on such a splendid plan because he was no more. But would they attempt to supply his place (as they might if they chose) by sending Captain Broke, the gallant commander of the Shannon, who in 15 minutes carried the Chesapeake, and made her his prize? Would they employ this gallant commander to finish his honorable career with greater splendour by starving the unfortunate but brave and independent people of Norway? He hoped for their own honour, and for the honour of the country, they would not attempt such a measure. He insisted that the original treaty with Sweden was unjust and nefarious; and bad as it was, there was no excuse to be given for this flagrant confirmation of it. The motion of his honourable friend only wished, that the Prince Regent would stay proceedings, and he hoped this small boon would be granted; for he could not conceive so foul and wicked a design as that of placing a people in so degraded a state as Norway would be placed in by the conduct intended to be pursued by ministers; and that Buonaparte, in the plenitude of his power, had never done any thing so black, monstrous, wicked, and detestable, than this would be, if carried into effect. Mr. Wilberforce was decidedly of opinion that after the war which had been carried on so inveterately by Denmark and Norway against this country, we had no other fair and honest alternative, but that of adhering faithfully to the treaty, which, in the hour of our necessity, we had solemnly entered into. Lord J. Russel spoke shortly in favour of the union. Mr. Smith replied to the arguments of Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Bathurst urged that Norway had been repeatedly blockaded, and argued against the motion. Sir T. Acland thought that we were unhappily bound by the treaty. He had been a prisoner in Christiania during the siege of Copenhagen, and though the inhabitants were extremely anxious about the fate of their relatives, and had no means of knowing it, from the port being blockaded by British cruisers, not the slightest incivility was shown to any Englishman. The Danish government had forbidden any bills being accepted, and when the English in Christiania applied to the merchants to discount the bills, they were told, we are prohibited by government; but you are Englishmen, we have been friends with you for 100 years, take out money, and we will trust to your honour. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wynne replied, and the house divided. For the motion, 71. Against it 229. Majority 158. The house adjourned at half past two o'clock.

DUTCH MAIL.

CHRISTIANIA, APRIL 24 1814.

The following is the result of the deliberations of the Diet at Edswoid upon our constitution, up to the 19th of this month. "Norway shall be an hereditary limited monarchy, the kingdom free and indivisible: the Regent, King. "The Lutheran is the established religion of the State; but the professors of every other religion preserve their liberty and privileges. "The King has the right of making war and peace, and the right of pardoning. "The People exercise, by their Representatives, the legislative authority, and the rights of levying the taxes. "The Judicial Power is always to remain distinct from the other branches of Government. "Henceforward no hereditary privileges shall be allowed either to persons or corporations. "Industry and civil occupations shall not be subjected to any new restriction. "The press shall be free from all restraints. We soon expect the plan of the whole Constitution drawn up according to these bases. ALTONA, MAY 5. Yesterday forenoon, General Bennigsen had a conference of an hour and a half with Marshal Davoust before the gate of Altona, on the Hamburgerberg. Both were attended by a numerous suite. It is said that in consequence of this, the peasants of Haaburg, Moorburg, &c. are allowed to repair the dykes and drain off the water. Ship timber, pipe staves, and timber in general shall no more be burnt, but the importation of wood for firing and turf shall be allowed. The magazines shall remain in statu quo, and no further contributions be imposed. A large and much frequented market for eatables, is held on the Hamburgerberg: this morning, the gate leading to the Reperbahn was quite open. SPANISH PAPERS. MADRID, APRIL 23. The English Ambassador is on the point of returning to this capital, from his journey to Valencia. His Majesty has forbidden all illuminations at Valencia, to prevent expense. The Concilio is full of political dissensions, which, as they tend to show two parties diametrically opposed to each other, in respect to the degree of power to be allowed to the King, are not without interest. One of the best, of which the following is the substance, is entitled, "What will be the opinion of Madrid?" "In the state of suspense in which the nation is concerning the resolution which Ferdinand will take, the provinces must be anxious to know the opinion of the capital. "Madrid, a model of loyalty to Ferdinand VII. and witness to the abuses which Ministers, unchecked by laws, commit in the name of Kings, can have no other wish than to see Ferdinand seated on the throne as a constitutional king. The father of the Spaniards, and free from all responsibility, he will not be blamed for the faults that may be committed (and such are inevitable); but they will be attributed to the ignorance or incapacity of his ministers. "The wish of the capital can be no other than that of seeing a just king, sensible of the real situation of Spain, of the progress of the human mind, of the state of civilization which Europe has attained, worthy of a nation which has made so many sacrifices for its independence and to preserve its crown for Ferdinand. Those would grossly deceive him who should advise him to object to swearing to the constitution, composed of the ancient laws of Spain, which is the firmest basis of his own throne, and of the future prosperity of the nation,—a constitution revered by all true Spaniards, even those who speak against it, for they also perceive its advantages, but personal interests make them oppose it. The constitution was not made in a hurry, but solemnly sworn to by all the people, with good faith, and a conviction of its advantages both to the people and to the King. "Those would deceive Ferdinand, who attempted to persuade him that the Spaniards will recede from the steps they have taken, or that it is an ill founded maxim which says, "The people are the true support of the throne." "The capital expects from Ferdinand the happiness both of Spain and of the numerous Provinces—Ferdinand the constitutional King of Spain; these words are better than an army to restore peace in the new world. But if Ferdinand should be deceived by flatterers, what can we hope from the Americans?"