



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement. FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 2, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Acts of Parliament which have been received by the Ships lately arrived from England, be published for general information.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of The East India Company.

[17th December 1813.]

33 G. 3. c. 155.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for continuing in The East India Company for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter:" And whereas by the said recited Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, to export, in Ships navigated according to Law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to all Ports and Places within the Limits referred to, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of China, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, which would then or might at any time or times thereafter be legally exported, and also in common with the said Company, to import in Ships, navigated as aforesaid, from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, into the said United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the said Limits, which could or might at any time or times thereafter be legally imported; subject nevertheless to the several Restrictions, Conditions, and Limitations in the said Act contained: And whereas it was also enacted by the said Act, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the making, during the further Term thereby granted to the said Company, such further Provisions by Authority of Parliament, as might from time to time be deemed necessary for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic, directly or circuitously, as well between all Ports and Places situate without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of China) situate within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned Ports and Places, except, as aforesaid; but without Prejudice to any of the Restrictions or Provisions therein contained, as to the resort to and residence of any Persons in the East Indies, and Parts aforesaid: And whereas it is expedient to make Provision for the enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's Subjects, to carry on such circuitous Trade, and also to carry on Trade between all Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, under certain Restrictions and Regulations; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, it shall be lawful for the said Company, and also for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to trade (in Ships navigated according to Law, and proceeding upon any Voyage from the United Kingdom to any Ports or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company) to, and at any intermediate Ports, Places, or Countries between the said United Kingdom and the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, situate in North and South America (other than and except any of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America), and to and at the Island of Madeira, The Canaries and Cape de Verde Islands, the Island of Saint Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope; and for that Purpose to discharge the Whole or any Part of the Cargo of any such Ship or Vessel at any such intermediate Ports, Places, or Countries as aforesaid; & in the Prosecution of any such circuitous Voyage, to take on board any other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which can be legally carried from any of such intermediate Countries, Ports, or Places, to any Ports or Places within the Limits of Charter of the said Company; and in like Manner to trade, in any such Ship or Vessel, in any Voyage from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter as aforesaid, to the United Kingdom, to and at any intermediate Ports, Places, or Countries between such Limits and the said United Kingdom, situate in North or South America (other than and except the Colonies or Plantations of His Majesty in America) and at the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of Saint Helena: And it shall also be lawful for His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic in Ships navigated according to Law, directly and circuitously, between all Ports and Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, except the Dominions of the Emperor of China; any Thing contained in any Charter of the said Company, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize any of His Majesty's Subjects, other than the said Company, or Persons properly licensed by them, to export or import from or to any such Countries, Ports, and Places, within or without such Limits, or to import into the United Kingdom any Tea, or in any Manner to trade or traffic in Tea between any such Ports or Places as aforesaid.

The East India Company, or any of His Majesty's Subjects may carry on Trade with the intermediate and circuitous Ports.

It is not to repeal or affect Provisions of last Act as to size of Ships, Licences, Certificates, Lists, & Restrictions as to Reforts, &c. of Persons to the East Indies.

The Cape of Good Hope, as India Trade,

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or alter, or in any manner to affect the Restrictions, Regulations, and Provisions in the said recited Act contained, as to the Size of Vessels allowed to clear out from, or enter in at any Port of the United Kingdom; or as to any Licences, Certificates or Lists required by the said Act, in the Cases therein specified; or any of the Restrictions or Provisions in the said Act or in any other Act contained, as to the resort to, and residence of any Persons in the East Indies: Provided also, that all Trade with all Ports and Places upon the Continent of Asia, from the River Indus to the Town of Malacca inclusive, or any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or the said Company's Factory at Ben-coolen and its Dependencies, shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions, as shall from time to time be in force in relation to Trade at any such Ports and Places, under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in India.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope shall as to all Trade allowed by this Act to be carried on between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company,

be deemed, construed, and taken to be within such Limits: Provided also, that nothing herein contained, as to the said Settlement being deemed, as to such Trade as aforesaid, to be within such Limits, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or in any manner to limit or affect any other Trade which now may or which may hereafter be allowed to be carried on between the said Settlement and any other Countries, Ports, or places whatever.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

to be deemed within the Company's Limits; but not for other Purposes.

An Act may be altered or repealed.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO, GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act to extend the Period for allowing Importations from and Exportations to the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, in Ships not of British-built, until the first Day of January One Thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

[17th December 1813.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for continuing in The East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter:" And whereas the Provisions of an Act passed in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty for allowing the Importation of Goods from Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company in Ships not of British-built nor registered as such, and of another Act passed in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty in relation to such Ships, were continued by the said recited Act of the last Session of Parliament until the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, unless any Provision was made relating thereto in the present Session of Parliament and His Majesty was by the said recited Act authorized by any Order or Orders in Council to authorize any of His Subjects to import from the East Indies and other Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company into the United Kingdom, and to export from the United Kingdom, into the East Indies or Places within such Limits in such Ships, under such Regulations as His Majesty should think fit: And whereas it is expedient that such Provisions should be extended and continued until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifteen; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Provisions, Regulations, Conditions, and Restrictions, contained in the said Acts or in any Order or Orders of Council now in force, or which may be issued by His Majesty under the said recited Act of the last Session of Parliament in relation to the allowing of the Importation into the United Kingdom from the East Indies, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or the Exportation from the United Kingdom to the East Indies or any Ports or Places within such Limits, of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize by the said Company or by any of His Majesty's Subjects in any such Ships or Vessels as are in the said Acts or Orders in Council described, shall be and the same are hereby extended and continued in full force and effect, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and shall extend and be applied to all Ships and Vessels which shall sail from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company before the said First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

33 G. 3. c. 154.

Regulations as to Importation and Exportation in Ships not of British-built further enactments.

An Act may be altered or repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts which may be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO, GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act to repeal the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into Great Britain from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to The United Company of Merchants of England trading to The East Indies; and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and to establish further Regulations for the better Security of the Revenue on Goods so imported; and to alter the Periods of making up and presenting certain Accounts of the said Company to Parliament; to continue in force until the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

[17th December 1813.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for continuing in The East India Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter:" And whereas it is necessary, in order to carry the said Act in Effect according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, that further Provisions and Regulations should be established, and that the Duties on Goods so imported into Great Britain, whether by the said United Company, or by other Persons under the Authority of the said Act, should be ascertained and equalized; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, all the several Duties of Customs payable to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, upon the Importation into Great Britain of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and also the

33 G. 3. c. 152.

existing Duties repealed.

any Port or Place within the said Limits, shall cease and determine; save and except in all Cases relating to the recovering, allowing, or paying any Arrears thereof respectively, which may on the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, remain unpaid or allowed, or to any Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures relating thereto respectively, which shall have been incurred any Time before the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

New Duties & Drawbacks.

II. And whereas it is necessary that other Duties of Customs should be granted to Your Majesty, in lieu and instead of the Duties repealed by this Act, we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, have therefore given and granted to Your Majesty the several Duties and Customs herein after mentioned, and do humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it therefore enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in lieu and instead of the Duties of Customs hereby made to cease and determine, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported or brought into Great Britain, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in Figures in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.); and that there shall also be paid or allowed the several Drawbacks of the said Duties of Customs, as the same are also respectively inserted, described, and set forth in Figures in the said Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.); any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regulations of former Manifest Act 26 G. 3. c. 40, continued & altered by this Act.

III. And whereas it is necessary, for the Security of the Public Revenue, that additional Regulations should be established with respect to Manifests, directed to be brought by Masters of Ships or Vessels arriving in Great Britain, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, from His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, the Territories, and Dependencies thereof, or from the Island of Saint Helena; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Master or other Person having or taking the Command of every Ship or Vessel, belonging in the Whole or in Part to His Majesty's Subjects, arriving in Great Britain, from any of the Places before mentioned, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests, as described and directed by an Act passed in the twenty sixth Year of His Present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the Production of Manifests, and for the more effectually preventing fraudulent Practices in obtaining Bounties and Drawbacks, and in the clandestine re-landing of Goods; and shall produce and deliver such Manifest or Manifests, in the Manner prescribed by the said recited Act; and that all the Rules, Regulations, Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, required and directed by the said recited Act shall remain in force, and be applied to the Purposes of this present Act, as far as they relate or may be applicable thereto; except where any of the said Rules, Regulations, Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, are repealed, or in anywise altered by this Act.

Description of Manifest to be delivered in Great Britain.

IV. And be it further enacted, That no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned, in any Ship or Vessel whatever, belonging in the Whole or in Part to His Majesty's Subjects, unless the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel respectively, shall have on board a Manifest or Manifests in Writing, signed by such Master, and containing the particulars described and set forth in the said recited Act, passed in the Twenty sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign; and which Manifest or Manifests shall also contain the Name or Names (if the same shall be known) of the Person or Persons to whom any such Goods shall be consigned, the Time when and the Place where any such Goods shall have been taken on board; and distinguishing in every Manifest, the Goods which are stowed in the Hold, from those which are stowed in other Parts of the Ship.

Alterations of Stowage of Goods to be noted in the Log Book and in a Supplementary Manifest.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all Alterations which shall after the completing of any such Manifest, be made in the Stowage of any Ship or Vessel, by the Removal of any Goods from the Hold to any other Part of the Vessel, or from any other Part of the Vessel to the Hold, or from any one Deck of the Vessel to any other Deck, shall be registered, on the Day of such Removal, in the Log Book or Journal kept by the Master of the Vessel, and also in a Supplementary Manifest which shall be kept for the Purpose of registering any such Alterations in the Stowage of Goods by any such Removals as aforesaid; and every such Supplementary Manifest, shall be attached to and kept with the Original Manifest to which it refers.

Manifest of Goods laden, how to be delivered and authenticated.

VI. And be it further enacted, That before any such Ship or Vessel shall clear or depart from the Port or Place wherein the Lading or any Part thereof shall have been taken on board, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of every such Ship or Vessel, shall prepare and deliver a Manifest in Writing, as herein-before required, to the Officer who shall or may be appointed by the Governor, or by the Person or Persons exercising the Powers and Authorities of Government of any such Settlement or Place; and such Master or other Person aforesaid shall verify upon Oath the Truth of the Contents of the said Manifest before the said Person so appointed, (which Oath the said Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer), and also cause a Duplicate thereof to be forthwith made, and to endorse upon the Original Manifest his Name, with the Day and Year on which the same was produced to him; which said Original Manifest shall then be returned to the said Master or other Person aforesaid, on or before the Clearing or Departure of any such Ship or Vessel; and such Officer, so appointed as aforesaid, shall, by the first Opportunity other than by the same Ship or Vessel, transmit the said Duplicate of such Manifest so made as before directed under his Hand and Seal, to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland, as the Case may require.

List of Marks and Numbers of Packages to be delivered on the Shipping of Goods.

VII. Provided always and be it further enacted, That every Person who shall ship any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, on board any such Ship or Vessel, shall, at the Time of such Shipment, deliver to the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, a true and exact List in Writing signed with the Name of the Person so shipping any such Goods, Wares, & Merchandize, describing therein the particular Marks and Numbers of the several Packages; and such Master or other Person as aforesaid shall insert in the Manifest of such Ship or Vessel the Particulars contained in such List, and shall annex such original List to the Duplicate of the Manifest herein-before described and required, to be transmitted to the Commissioners of the Customs.

Manifest of Goods laden at other Places how to be delivered and authenticated.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in case the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, shall after having departed from the Port or Place where the Whole or any Part of the Cargo shall have been first taken on board, proceed in such Ship or Vessel to any other Port or Place herein-before described, and there discharge any Part of the Cargo taken on board, then and in such Case, the Officer so appointed as aforesaid shall endorse upon the Manifest containing the Part of the Cargo so discharged, an accurate Particular, by Numbers, Marks, and Descriptions, of the Part of the Cargo so discharged, and verify the same, and make out and transmit a Duplicate of such Endorsement as required in Cases of Manifests; and in case any such Master or other Person aforesaid shall, at such or any other Port or Place, take on board any other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the said Master shall, before his Clearance or Departure from any such Port or Place, prepare and deliver to the Officer who may be appointed aforesaid to receive the same, an additional Manifest, containing such and the like Particulars of the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, there taken on board, in every respect as is herein-before directed and preferred; and such additional Manifest shall be authenticated, and the Duplicate thereof transmitted in such and the like Manner, in every respect, as herein-before is directed and required.

IX. And be it further enacted, that if any ship or vessel in the course of the homeward voyage shall touch either at His Majesty's settlements of the Cape of Good Hope or at the Island of Saint Helena, the master or other person having or taking the charge or command thereof shall produce and deliver to the Officers who may be appointed as aforesaid, all and every the Original Manifest or Manifests so authenticated as aforesaid, and shall again verify on Oath, before the said Officers, the Truth of the Manifest or Manifests; and the Officer who may be appointed to authenticate such Manifest or Manifests, at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or the said Island of Saint Helena, shall, upon the Clearing of every such Ship or Vessel, immediately transmit a Duplicate of such Manifest or Manifests to the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland, as the Case may require: Provided always, that in every Case wherein Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, shall have been taken on board either at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or at the Island of Saint Helena, a separate Manifest for such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize shall be produced and delivered to and authenticated by the said Officer, and Duplicates by him transmitted in such and the like Manner in every respect as is herein-before directed and required with respect to Manifests.

Manifest of Goods shipped at the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of St. Helena, how or be delivered and authenticated.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Vessel so trading, shall not intend in the Course of the homeward Voyage, to touch either at His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Island of Saint Helena; or in case any such Master or other Person as aforesaid of any such Ship or Vessel which shall touch either at the said Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Island of Saint Helena, shall afterwards on the Voyage to Great Britain touch at any other Port or Place: then and in every such Case, the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any such Ship or Vessel shall, at the Port or Place from whence he shall clear or take his Departure for Great Britain, deliver each and every such Original Manifest or Manifests, duly authenticated, as required by this Act, to the Officer who may be appointed as aforesaid to receive the same; and every such Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of any such Ship or Vessel, and the Officer so appointed as aforesaid at any such Port or Place to receive and authenticate the Manifest or Manifests so to be delivered by the Master or other Person as aforesaid, shall proceed in every respect as in this Act is directed with regard to the Master or Officer so appointed in the case of Ships or Vessels which in the homeward Voyage shall touch at or depart from His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope or the Island of St. Helena.

Original Manifest to be delivered at any Port at which Vessels may first touch.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case the Port or Place where any such Ship or Vessel shall clear or take her Departure for Great Britain shall not be under the British Government, then and in every such Case it shall and may be lawful for the British Consul resident at any such Port or Place to do and perform every Matter, Act, or Thing directed by this Act to be done or performed by the Officer so appointed as aforesaid; and such British Consul is hereby authorized and required to receive from the Master or other Person having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Vessel so arriving, the Manifest or Manifests required by this Act to be delivered by such Master or other Person; and such Consul is also authorized and required to administer the Oath so directed to be taken, and to authenticate such Manifest or Manifests to transmit Duplicates thereof, and to perform every Act, Matter, or Thing respecting Manifests required by this Act to be done or performed by the officer to be appointed for that purpose as aforesaid, or any other port or place.

Consuls at Foreign Ports to perform Duties of Officers.

XII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, if any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any Port or Place within the limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, from His Majesty's Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, its Territories or Dependencies, or from the Island of Saint Helena, or from such other port or place as aforesaid from whence the ship or vessel shall have cleared or departed for Great Britain, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's Subjects, without the manifest or manifests herein before required, or shall not be included or described therein, or shall not agree therewith, all such Goods, Wares, Merchandize, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of His Majesty's Customs, notwithstanding such Goods, Wares or Merchandize may have been included in the report of such ship or vessel; and the master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds for every package which shall be so imported or brought into Great Britain without the manifest hereby required, or which shall not be included or inserted therein, or which shall not agree therewith.

Goods brought into Great Britain without the Manifest required, forfeited, and Master of the Ship liable to the Penalty of 50 l. for each Package.

XIII. And whereas by this Act certain penalties are imposed on Masters of Ships or Vessels in which Goods shall be imported or brought into Great Britain without the manifest or manifests hereby required; be it therefore enacted, That the penalties imposed by the before recited Act, passed in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, on the Master or other person having or taking the command of any Ship or Vessel belonging in the whole or in part to His Majesty's Subjects, in which any Goods shall be imported or brought into Great Britain without the manifest or manifests required by the said before recited Act, or which shall not be included or described therein, or shall not agree therewith, shall, from and after the said tenth day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be repealed, so far as the same relate to Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into Great Britain from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United East India Company, His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, its Territories or Dependencies, or the Island of Saint Helena, or from such other Port or Place from whence the Ship or Vessel shall have cleared or departed for Great Britain as aforesaid.

Former Penalties on Masters of Ships importing Goods without a proper Manifest, repealed.

XIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend; or be construed to extend, to repeal or in any Way alter the Manner according to which Manifests are directed to be delivered and authenticated, in respect to Goods imported into Great Britain by the United East India Company, from any Port or Place within the Dominions of the Emperor of China by an Act passed in the Twenty seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for making further Provisions in regard to such Vessels as are particularly described in an Act made in the Twenty fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for the more effectual Prevention of Smuggling in this Kingdom, and for extending the said Act to other Vessels and Boats not particularly described therein, for taking off the Duties on Flasks in which Wine or Oil is imported, for laying an additional Duty on Foreign Geneva imported, for taking off the Duty on Ebony the Growth of Africa, imported into this Kingdom; and for amending several Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs.

As not to alter the Manner in which Manifests are now authenticated in China.

27 G. 3. c. 32.

XV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the Hatches of all Ships and Vessels arriving from any of the Ports or Places before mentioned, in any of the Ports of Great Britain which shall have been or shall be declared fit and proper for such Importation, shall be secured under the joint Locks of the Master of such Ship or Vessel, and of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs and of the Excise, in Cases where that Revenue is concerned; and no such Hatch or Hatches shall be opened on any Account or Pretence whatever, but in the Presence of such Officers respectively; and if any such Officer shall refuse or neglect to secure any such Hatch or Hatches, after due Notice shall have been given him for that Purpose, every such Officer so offending shall for every such Offence, upon being convicted thereof, forfeit and pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Hatches to be secured.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall & may be lawful for the said United Company to land & lodge, in approved Warehouses, any Goods, Wares, & Merchandize, imported by them into the Port of London, under the Securities, Rules,

East India company may warehouse their

Goods as here-
before.

29. G. 3. c. 50.

Goods import-
ed into the Port
of London by
Private-Traders,
how to be
warehouse'd.

Warehousing
Goods import-
ed into any of
the Ports of
London.

43 G. 3. c. 152.

Nothing con-
tained in
29 G. 3. c. 50.
or 43 G. 3.
c. 152. to ex-
empt Goods
from the Ware-
housing Duties
imposed by this
Act.

East India
Company may
give Bond for
their Duties.

Goods on
which Ware-
housing Duties
are paid, may
be exported
from Ware-
house without
Payment of fur-
ther Duty.

Goods intended
to be used in
Great Britain,
to be taken out
on paying Du-
ties on Home
Consumption.

New duties to
be paid in all
cases.

No Drawback
to be allowed
on Goods not
exported with-
in One Year.

Value how to
be ascertained
on goods enu-
merated in Ta-
ble (A.)

47 G. 3. c. 12.

Regulations, and Restrictions, directed and required by an Act, passed in the Thirty ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for permitting certain Goods imported from the *East Indies* to be warehoused, and for repealing the Duties now payable thereon, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof," on the Duties imposed by this Act, as the same are respectively described and set forth in Figures in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (A.), under the Description of Warehousing Duties, being first paid or secured.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the Port of *London* from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United *East India* Company, by any Person or Persons so trading under the Authority of the said recited Act of the last Session of Parliament and of this present Act, and also any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize so imported, which shall have been brought into the Port of *London* from some other Port in *Great Britain*, by virtue of the Provisions contained in the said recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall be lodged and secured in any Warehouse or Warehouses belonging to the said United Company, or in any other Warehouse or Warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs, or any Three or more of them for the Time being, subject to all the Rules, Regulations, Securities, and Provisions, directed and required by the before-recited Act passed in the Thirty ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament respecting the warehousing such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the said United *East India* Company, into any of those Ports in *Great Britain* (except the Port of *London*) which shall have been or may be declared fit and proper for the purpose of such Importations under the Rules, Regulations, and Provisions of the before-recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, either by the said United Company, or by any Person or Persons so trading under the Authority of the before recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, and of this present Act, shall be lodged and secured in Warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs in *England* or *Scotland* respectively, or any Three or more of them, for the Time being; subject to all the Rules, Regulations, Securities, and Provisions, directed and required by an Act passed in the Forty third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for permitting certain Goods imported into *Great Britain*, to be secured in Warehouses without Payment of Duty; or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament made for amending or explaining the said Act in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted; That nothing contained either in the said recited Act, passed in the Thirty ninth Year, or in the recited Act passed in the Forty third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to exempt any of the Goods, Wares, or Merchandize so warehoused as aforesaid, from the Payment of the Duties of Customs, imposed by this Act on any such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as the same are respectively described and set forth in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (A.) under the Head of Warehousing Duties; which Duties shall and may be paid at any Time previous to the Delivery of any such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, from such Warehouse, either for the purpose of Exportation or Home Consumption.

XX. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said United Company to secure by Bond, in the usual and accustomed Manner, the several Duties of Customs imposed by this Act on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported by the said Company; and such Bonds shall be given under such Penalties and Conditions, and for such Periods, as to the Payment of the said Duties, in like Manner as Bonds were given for the Payment of Duties of Customs by the said United Company before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Proprietor or Proprietors, Purchaser or Purchasers, of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, which, having been imported from some Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company or Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and secured in approved Warehouses, and on which Goods the Duties imposed by this Act, under the Description of Warehousing Duties, as the same are respectively described and set forth in Figures in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (A.) shall have been paid or secured, to export the same directly from any such Warehouse, without Payment of any further Duty of Customs or Excise whatever; subject nevertheless to all and every the rules, regulations, restrictions, and securities, directed and required by any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as far as the same are applicable.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That in case the proprietor or proprietors, purchaser or purchasers of any such goods, wares, or merchandize, imported as aforesaid (not being prohibited to be used or consumed in *Great Britain*), on which the duties imposed by this Act under the description of warehousing duties shall have been paid, shall intend to take the same out of the warehouse wherein the same shall have been lodged as aforesaid, in order to be used or consumed in *Great Britain*, the person or persons so intending to take out any such goods shall, before the same shall be delivered from any such warehouse, make a due entry of such goods, wares, or merchandize, with the proper Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and pay down in ready money to the Collector or other proper Officer or Officers of the Customs, the full duties due and payable on such goods, as the same are respectively described and set forth in figures in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.), under the description of Home Consumption duties, together with such duties of excise and other duties, as may be due and payable on such goods, wares, or merchandize, at the time the same shall be taken out of such warehouse, in order to be used or consumed in *Great Britain*.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandize, whatever, which may have been imported into *Great Britain* by the said United *East India* Company, before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and lodged and secured in warehouses, shall be delivered from any such warehouses either for exportation or home Consumption, until the duties imposed by this Act, and set forth in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.) under the description of warehousing Duties, or Home Consumption Duties (as the case may be), shall be fully paid; notwithstanding such goods, wares, or merchandize may have been imported and sold before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the several drawbacks to be paid or allowed on the exportation from *Great Britain*, of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, as the same are respectively described and set forth in figures in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.) shall not be paid or allowed, unless such goods shall be exported or shipped for the purpose of exportation within twelve Calendar months from the day on which the Home Consumption Duty shall have been paid thereon.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duties of customs imposed by this Act on the goods, wares and merchandize, enumerated and described in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (A.) are charged, not according to the weight, sale, gauge, or measure, but according to the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained, whether such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall have been imported by the said United *East India* Company, or by any other person or persons, according to the declaration of the value thereof, in like manner and form, and under the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions, and such goods, wares, and merchandize, shall be subject and liable to such and the like forfeitures and penalties as are prescribed, directed, and imposed, for ascertaining and collecting duties to be paid according to the value, by an Act passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs and Excise, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said Duties together with others composing the Public Revenue, for permitting the importation of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the *French King* into this Kingdom, and for applying certain unclaimed Monies remaining in the Exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives to the reduction of the national debt;" or by any other subsequent Act or Acts relative thereto, in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the Duties of Customs imposed by this Act on the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize enumerated or described in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.), are charged not according to the Weight, Table, Gauge, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, the Value of such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, which shall be imported into the Port of *London*, either by the said United *East India* Company, or by any other Person or Persons, or which having been imported into any Port of the United Kingdom other than the Port of *London*, shall have been removed to the Port of *London* for the Purpose of Sale for Home Consumption, under the Authority of the before-recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall be ascertained according to the gross Price at which such Goods shall be sold at the Public Sale of the said United *East India* Company, without any Reduction or Abatement whatsoever.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where the Duties of Customs imposed by this Act on the Goods, Wares, or Merchandize enumerated and described in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.), are charged, not according to the Weight, Table, Gauge, or Measure, but according to the Value thereof; the Value of such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize respectively, which shall be imported into any Port of *Great Britain* other than the Port of *London*, except such goods, wares, and merchandize, which by the said recited Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, are required to be removed to the Port of *London* for the purpose of sale for Home Consumption shall be ascertained according to the declaration of the value thereof, in like manner and form, and under the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions; and such goods, wares and merchandize, shall be subject and liable to such and the like forfeitures and penalties as are prescribed, directed, and imposed, for ascertaining and collecting duties to be paid according to the value by the before-recited Act, passed in the Twenty seventh Year of the reign of his present Majesty, or by any other subsequent Act or Acts relative thereto, in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XXVIII. And whereas by this Act, Duties of Customs are payable on certain Articles, according to the true and real Value thereof, to be ascertained by the gross Price at which such Goods shall have been publicly sold at the Sales of the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*; And whereas much inconvenience and delay hath arisen in the Payment of the Duties and delivery of the Articles brought from the *East Indies*; either as Presents or for private use, particularly Specimens of Natural History, Models, Drawings, and other Articles, tending to illustrate or improve the Arts or Sciences, arising from the necessity of such Articles being exposed to public Sale by the *East India* Company, in order to ascertain the Value according to which the Duties payable by Law are to be levied and collected, and such Articles are also thereby exposed to great injury and damage: And whereas it is expedient, in order to remedy such Inconvenience and Delay, that the Duties of Customs payable on such Goods should be ascertained, without the same being in future exposed to public Sale; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons who shall import or bring into *Great Britain*, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, any of the Articles before mentioned, or any Articles whatever, (not being prohibited to be used or consumed in *Great Britain*), on which the Duties of Customs are now chargeable according to the Value thereof, either as Presents or for private Use, and not by way of Merchandize, to enter the same with the proper Officers of His Majesty's Customs, such Goods having been first lodged and housed in Warehouses according to Law; and that the Value of such Goods, according to which the Duties of Customs are due and payable, shall be ascertained according to the Declaration of the Value thereof, to be made by the Owner or Proprietor, or his known Agent, in the like Manner and Form, and under all the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions, and subject and liable to such and the like Forfeitures and Penalties, as are prescribed, directed, and imposed with respect to Goods not imported by the *East India* Company, and on which the Duties of Customs are payable according to the Value thereof.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That any such Goods on which the Duties of Customs have not been paid, may be entered, and the Value ascertained, according to the Directions of this Act, notwithstanding such Goods may have been imported or brought into *Great Britain* on or before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen: Provided always, that no such Goods shall be admitted to Entry under the Authority of this Act, unless Proof shall be made on Oath, before the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs of the Port of *Great Britain* into which such Goods shall have been imported or brought, that such Goods were imported or brought for private Use, and not by Way of Merchandize.

XXX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any Country or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, taken and condemned as Prize, shall be lodged and deposited in the Warehouses of the said United Company, or in Warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs, or any Three or more of them for the Time being, and shall be sold at the Public Sale of the said Company; and such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize shall be subject and liable to such Duties, and entitled to such Drawbacks as the like Sort of Goods are respectively subject and entitled to by this Act, when imported by the said United Company, and shall be subject and liable also to all and every the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions directed by this Act of any other Act or Acts respecting such Goods in force on or before the said Tenth Day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as far as the same are applicable.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That the Duties imposed by this Act upon the Importation of Sugar, as is inserted, described, and set forth in the Table hereunto annexed, marked (B.), shall continue and be in force until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and no longer; and shall be applied and accounted for, according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for continuing to His Majesty certain Duties on Mal, Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff in *Great Britain*, and on Penions, Officers, and Personal Estates in *England*, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and that a separate Account of such Duties shall be kept at the Custom House, distinct and apart from all other Duties of Customs; and the same shall be paid into the Exchequer, pursuant to the Provisions of the said recited Act, as to the Duties by the said Act granted on Sugar.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them for the Time being, to suspend the Payment of a Part of the Temporary or War Duty on Sugar imposed by this Act, in like Manner, and in such Proportion and according to the Average Price of Sugar, as the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury are authorized to do with respect to other Sugar imported into *Great Britain*, by virtue of an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs chargeable in *Great Britain*, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear by Notice in the *London Gazette* in the Manner directed by an Act passed in the Forty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty during the present War, and for Six Months after the Expiration thereof, by the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into and exported from, or brought or carried Coastwise within *Great Britain*, that the Average Price of Brown or *Muscovado* Sugar, taken in the Manner directed by the said recited Act, for Four-Months preceding the Fifth Day of January, the Fifth Day of May, and the fifth Day of September respectively, in every Year, shall exceed Sixty Shilling the Hundred Weight, then and in such Case, One Shilling in the Hundred Weight, Part of the permanent Duty on Sugar imposed by this Act, shall be suspended, until a new Average Price, in the Manner directed by the said recited Act, shall be published; and if such Average Price shall exceed the Sum of Sixty one Shilling the Hundred Weight, then Two Shillings in the Hundred Weight, Part of the said Duty, shall be suspended; and in like Manner, if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-two Shillings the Hundred Weight, then Three Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-three Shillings the Hundred Weight then Four Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty

Value how to
be ascertained
on Goods enu-
merated in Ta-
ble (B.) import-
ed or brought
into the Port of
London.

Value how to
be ascertained
on Goods enu-
merated in Ta-
ble (B.) import-
ed into any
Port in
Great Britain.

Articles for Pri-
vate Use, to be
entered on the
declared
Value.

Goods import-
ed before the
10th
April 1814,
may be entered
on the declared
Value, upon
Oath being
made that such
Goods are for
Private Use.

Prize Goods,
Duties how to
be paid.

Duty on Sugar
continued till
25th *March*
1815.

54 G. 3. c. 2.

Treasury may
suspend Duty
on the Sugar
&c.

Regulations
respecting Sa-
gar Drawbacks
46 G. 3. c. 42

shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-four Shillings the Hundred Weight then Five Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-five Shillings the Hundred Weight then Six Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-six Shillings the Hundred Weight, then Seven Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-seven Shillings the Hundred Weight, then Eight Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-eight Shillings the Hundred Weight, then Nine Shillings in the Hundred Weight of the said Duty shall be suspended; and if such Average Price shall exceed Sixty-nine Shillings the Hundred Weight, then Ten Shillings in the Hundred Weight, Part of the said Duty, shall be suspended.

XXXIV. And whereas certain Bounties are allowed on the Exportation of Refined Sugar produced from Raw Sugar imported from the British Plantations in America: And whereas it is expedient that the like Bounties should be allowed on the Exportation from Great Britain of Refined Sugar produced from Sugar imported by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by Persons authorized to trade within the Limits of the Charter granted to the said United Company: be it therefore enacted, That from and after the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, there shall be paid and allowed on the Exportation from Great Britain of Refined Sugar produced from Sugar imported by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or by any Person or Persons authorized to trade within the Limits of the Charter granted to the said United Company, the like Bounty as is now or hereafter may be allowed by Law on the Exportation from Great Britain of the like Sort or Description of Refined Sugar produced from Raw Sugar imported from the British Plantations in America; subject in every Respect to the Conditions, Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and forfeitures now by Law practised and applied with respect to the Bounty allowed on the Exportation of Refined Sugar.

XXXV. And whereas it is necessary that some further Provision should be made to prevent the illegal Importation of Tea into this Kingdom: be it therefore enacted, That from and after the Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, if any Ship or Vessel coming from foreign Parts, and belonging wholly or in Part to His Majesty's Subjects, or whereof One Half of the Persons on board shall be Subjects of His Majesty, (other than and except such Ships or Vessels as shall belong to or be employed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies), shall be found on the High Seas, or shall be discovered to have been within the said Limits, having on board any Tea exceeding Six Pounds in the Whole, except Tea for the Use of the Persons on board, not exceeding One Pound for each Person, then not only such Tea, together with the Packages containing the same, but also every such Ship or Vessel, together with all the Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel thereof, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Navy or Marines, or of the Customs or Excise.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That all and every the Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and all Ships or Vessels forfeited by this Act, may and shall be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer specially appointed by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Customs; and that every Forfeiture incurred by this Act, and whereof the Recovery is not specially provided for by this Act may and shall respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such Courts, and by such and the like Ways, Means, and Methods, and the Produce thereof respectively disposed of, as any Forfeiture incurred by any Law respecting the Revenue of Customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of, and applied, either in Great Britain, or in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or in any of His Majesty's other Dominions in or out of Europe respectively, as the Case may happen to be.

XXXVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act, or in the before-recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall extend or be construed to extend to alter, vary, or repeal any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for prohibiting the Consumption of Utes of any Foreign Manufacture within Great Britain; but that all and singular the said Acts, and the Provisions, Penalties, and Regulations therein respectively, shall remain and continue of the same Force and effect, to all Intents and Purposes, as if this Act and the said before-recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament had not been made; any Thing contained in the said recited Act, or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXVIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit or allow any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatever, to be imported into or exported from Great Britain, in any Way or Manner contrary to any Act or Acts of Parliament, in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, except in any Case where Provision is expressly made for that Purpose by this Act, or by the before-recited Act passed in the last Session of Parliament.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That the Duties granted and imposed by this Act, and made payable according to the weight, tale, gauge, measure, or value of any goods, wares, or Merchandize, charged with such duties, shall be charged and payable upon any greater or less weight, number, quantity, or value thereof, than the weight, number, quantity or value particularly inserted, described, and set forth in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.) in Proportion to the actual Weight, Number, Quantity, or Value of such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

XL. And whereas it is expedient that goods, wares, and merchandize, legally imported into that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, should be allowed to be imported into Great Britain directly from Ireland; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, any such goods, wares, or merchandize so imported as aforesaid into Ireland, shall and may be imported directly from thence into any of those Ports in Great Britain; which shall have been or may be declared fit and proper for the safe custody of such goods; and all such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize so imported into Great Britain, shall be subject and liable to such and the like Duties on Importation, and entitled to such and the like Drawbacks on exportation, as the like Articles would be subject and liable to, if imported directly into Great Britain from some Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United East India Company; and all such goods, wares, and merchandize shall in every other respect be subject and liable to the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, Limitations, and Conditions, and to the same Penalties and Forfeitures, and shall and may be warehoused under the same Regulation, Securities, and Conditions, such a goods, wares, or merchandize would be subject and liable or entitled to,

if the same had been imported into Great Britain directly from some Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United East India Company; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to alter the manner in which the Duties of Customs payable on the Importation of Tea into Great Britain are now paid or secured, but that the said Duties shall continue to be paid or secured as heretofore.

XLII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to repeal, or alter any of the Provisions contained in Two Acts for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the one made in the Parliament of Great Britain in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of His present Majesty's Reign, and the other made in the Parliament of Ireland in the Fortieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or any other Act or Acts in force on or immediately before the said First of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by which any goods, wares, and merchandize imported from Ireland into Great Britain, or respectively made to remain liable to or are charged with or exempted from any duties of customs, whether countervailing or other, or by which any drawbacks or bounties are allowed or given in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandize.

XLIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or repeal, or in any wise to affect the tonnage duty on ships and vessels entering inwards or outwards in any Port in Great Britain, from or to foreign parts, granted by an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act for repealing the several duties of customs chargeable in Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof."

XLIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or repeal, or in any wise to affect any of the duties on ships or vessels, according to the tonnage thereof, granted by an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act for rendering more commodious, and for better regulating the port of London," or by an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act to authorize the advancement of further sums of money out of the consolidated fund, to be applied in the improvement of the port of London, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled; and to empower the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to purchase the Legal Quays between London-Bridge and the Tower of London."

XLV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to, or in any way affect, alter, vary, or repeal, any of the duties granted by, or any of the provisions contained in an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act for making further provision for the effectual performance of quarantine;" or in an Act passed in the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act for making additional and further provision for the effectual performance of quarantine in Great Britain."

XLVI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or repeal, or in anywise to affect any of the rates or duties granted, and made payable to the East India Dock Company, by any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal, or in anywise alter the duties of package, leakage, barge, or portage, or any other duties payable to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, or to the Lord Mayor of the said City for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate within Great Britain, or any other special privilege or exemption to which any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, is or are now entitled by law; but the same shall be continued as heretofore.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter, vary, or repeal any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by which duties of excise are imposed on any article imported or brought into Great Britain, or by which any duties, rules, regulations, or restrictions are made or provided for the securing any of the duties of excise, but that the same shall remain in full force and effect, as if this Act had not been made.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, that every Act of Parliament in force on or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by which any rules, regulations, conditions, or restrictions were made, established, or directed, for the ascertaining the value of any goods, wares, or merchandize, or for the remitting or allowing of any deduction of any duties on account of damage, or for the better securing the revenue of customs, or for the regular importation into or exportation from Great Britain, or the bringing or carrying coastwise, or from any port to ports within Great Britain, or the entering, landing, or shipping of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, except where any alteration is expressly made by this Act; and all provisions, clauses, matters, and things relating thereto, shall and are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and effect, and shall be applied, to the subject of this Act, and for carrying the same into execution as fully and effectually as if they had been repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

L. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money respectively inserted, and set forth in figures in the said Tables hereunto annexed marked (A.) and (B.) as the duties of customs, and the drawbacks of the duties of customs, upon for, or in respect of the several goods, wares, or merchandize specified therein, may and shall respectively be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, except where any alteration is expressly made by this Act, in such and the like manner, and by the same means, ways, or methods, as former duties of customs and drawbacks of duties of customs upon goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and also by any such special means, ways, or methods respectively as former duties of customs and drawbacks of duties of customs upon goods, wares, or merchandize of the same sorts or kinds, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed; and the goods, wares, or merchandize, whereon duties of customs are by this Act charged, and drawbacks of duties of customs allowed, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.), upon the importation thereof into or exportation thereof from Great Britain, or on any other account whatsoever, shall be and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, seizures, and forfeitures, to which goods, wares, or merchandize in general and also all and every the special conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, seizures, sales, and forfeitures respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize were subject and liable by any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately be-

Bounties, on Refined Sugar.

Forfeiture of Ship, with more than Six lbs. of Tea on board.

Goods and Ships forfeited may be seized by Officers of the Navy.

Not to repeal Acts by which Goods were formerly prohibited to be used.

Goods to be subject to former Laws of Import and Export.

Duty payable on any greater or less quantity.

Regulations as to East India Goods to be imported from Ireland.

Not to alter the Manner in which Duties on Tea are now paid or recovered.

Not to repeal the Act of Union.

Not to affect Tonnage Duty in Great Britain.

49. G. 3. c. 98.

Not to affect the Tonnage Duties of the Port of London.

Not to affect Quarantine Laws.

45. G. 3. c. 10

48. G. 3. c. 98

Not to affect East India Dock Rates.

Not to affect Scavage.

Excise Acts not to be altered.

Further Regulations continued.

Duties to be collected as former Duties.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page of Paper.)

fore the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, respecting the revenue of customs, except where any alteration is expressly made by this Act; and all pains, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, of whatever nature or kind the same may be, as well pains of death as others, for any offence whatever, committed against or in breach of any Act or Acts of Parliament in force, or immediately before the said Tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, made for securing the Revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, provisions, and declarations contained in any such Act or Acts, shall (unless where expressly altered by this Act) and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of Customs or drawbacks of duties of Customs hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said Acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, paid penalties, or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this Act, and made part thereof.

LII. And be it further enacted, that such of the duties of Customs by this Act imposed as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called England shall be under the management of the Commissioners of the Customs in England for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called Scotland shall be under the management of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland for the time being.

LIII. And be it further enacted, that the duties of Customs by this Act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandize, and which are particularly described and set forth in figures in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.), under the title and description of temporary, or War duties, shall continue in force during the war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

LIII. And be it further enacted, that all the monies arising from the duties of Customs imposed by this Act, described and set forth in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.), under the head of permanent duties (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted), shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, and be carried to and made part of the consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and shall be appropriated, issued, and applied in like manner and to the same Services as the permanent duties of Customs hereby repealed would have been appropriated, issued, and applied if this Act had not been passed; and that the monies arising from the duties of Customs, as the same are described and set forth in the Tables hereunto annexed, marked (A.) and (B.), under the head of temporary or war duties (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted), shall from time to time be appropriated, issued, and applied in like manner in every respect as the monies arising from the duties called temporary or war duties, granted by an Act passed in the Forty-ninth Year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for repealing the several duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof, were directed to be appropriated, issued, and applied.

LIV. And be it further enacted, that on the due exportation from Great Britain of any sugar on which the home consumption duty imposed by this Act shall have been paid, the exporter or exporters thereof shall be entitled to such and the like drawbacks as shall be allowed at the Time of such exportation on brown or Muscovado Sugar of the produce of the British Plantations exported from Great Britain; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to impose any duty on such Sugar when taken out of the warehouse for Exportation only.

LV. And whereas, by an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty, intitled "An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, it is among other things enacted, that the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies should, within the first fourteen Days after the Thirtieth Day of March in every Year, lay certain accounts before Parliament; and whereas it is expedient to alter the periods for making up and presenting the said accounts to Parliament, be it therefore enacted, that the several accounts directed by the said recited Act to be presented to Parliament shall, by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, be annually made up to the first Day of May, and be presented to both Houses of Parliament within the first fourteen sitting Days after the said period, in every Year; any thing in the said recited Act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LVI. And be it further enacted, that if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three Calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid in the County or place where the cause of complaint did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or discontinued his, her, or their action or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant had in other case to recover costs by Law.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that this Act, or any of the provisions thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any Act or Acts to be made in this present Session of Parliament.

LVIII. And be it further enacted, that this Act, and every thing herein contained shall continue in force (except where any special continuation is directed by this Act) until the tenth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and no longer.

Duties to be under the Commission of Customs.

Continuation of Temporary Duties.

Appropriation. 49 G. 3. c. 98

49 G. 3. c. 98.

Drawbacks to be allowed on Sugars exported.

32 G. 3. c. 52. Directing the making up and presenting of East India Accounts.

General Issue.

Treble Costs. Act may be altered or repealed.

Continuation of Act.

TABLES to which this Act refers,

TABLE (A.)

A TABLE of DUTIES of CUSTOMS payable on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, therein enumerated or described, imported into Great Britain from some Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, either by the said United Company, or by Persons authorized to trade, on such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being secured in Warehouses.

TABLE (A.) WAREHOUSE DUTY.	Permanent Duty.			Temporary or War Duty.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MUSLINS, plain; plain white Calicoes; Muslins or white Calicoes, flowered or stitched; plain white Dimity; Nanquin Cloth; and all Articles manufactured of Hair or Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain for every £ 100. of the Value	4	0	0	1	0	0
For the manner in which the Value of the before-mentioned Goods shall be ascertained; and for the Rules, Regulations and Conditions, for ascertaining and collecting Duties to be paid according to the Value, and for the Penalties and Forfeitures to which such Goods are liable;—See the 27 Geo. III. Cap. 13.—53 Geo. III. Cap. 158. and the Act to which this Table is annexed.						
Coffee. the cwt.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Indigo. the lb.	0	0	4	0	0	1
Raw Silk;—viz.						
Bengal Raw Silk. the lb.	0	0	4	0	0	1
of any other Sort. the lb.	0	0	6	0	0	1

TABLE (B)

A TABLE of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS on the Goods, Wares, and Merchandize therein enumerated or described, having been imported into Great Britain from some Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, either by the said United Company or by Persons authorized to trade, and secured in Warehouses, payable on the Delivery of such Goods, Wares, and Merchandize respectively, from any such Warehouse, for the Purpose of being used or consumed in Great Britain (not being prohibited to be used or consumed;) exclusive of the Duties paid or payable on warehousing any of the said Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and exclusive also of such Duties of Excise, or other Duties, as shall be due and payable thereon at the Time of such Delivery.

TABLE (B.) HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIES.	PERMANENT Duty.			Temporary or War Duty.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ALMONDS;—viz.						
Bitter. the cwt.	1	5	0	0	6	3
of any other Sort. the cwt.	3	10	0	0	19	0
ALOE;—viz.						
Socotorina. the lb.	0	2	0	0	0	6
of any other Sort. the lb.	0	1	0	0	0	3
ALUM. the cwt.	0	14	0	0	3	6
Roch Alum. the cwt.	0	9	4	0	2	4
AMBER;—viz.						
Beads, or other Manufactures of Amber. the lb.	0	9	6	0	2	4
Rough. the lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
AMBERGRIS. the oz.	0	4	0	0	1	0
AMMONIACUM, Gum. See Gum Ammoniacum.						
Sal. See Sal Ammoniacum.						
ANIMI, Gum. See Gum.						
ANNISEED. See Seed.						
Oil of. See Oil.						
ANNOTTO. the cwt.	1	12	0	0	5	0
AQUA FORTIS. the cwt.	0	11	4	0	2	10
ARABIC GUM. See Gum.						
ARANGEOES or ARANGOE BEADS. for every £ 100. of the Value	25	0	0	6	5	0
ARRACK. See Spirits.						
ARSENIC. the cwt.	0	11	4	0	2	10
ASAFOETIDA. the lb.	0	0	8	0	0	3
AURIPIGMENTUM. See Orpiment						
BALSAM; viz. Artificial or Natural. the lb.	0	4	0	0	1	0
BAMBOO CANES. See Canes.						
BARILLA. the cwt.	0	8	6	0	2	1
BARK;—viz.						
Jesuits' Bark. See Cortex Peruvianus.						
not otherwise enumerated or described, if for Medicinal Use. for every £ 100. of the Value	40	0	0	10	0	0
if not for Medicinal Use. for every £ 100. of the Value	20	0	0	5	0	0
BODILLIUM. the lb.	0	0	8	0	0	3
BEADS; viz.						
Amber Beads. See Amber.						
Arrangoe Beads. See Arrangoes.						
Coral Beads. the lb.	0	12	6	0	3	1
Crystal Beads. the 1000.	1	2	0	9	3	6
not otherwise enumerated or described. for every £ 100. of the Value	50	0	0	12	10	0
BEES WAX. See Wax.						
BENJAMIN. the lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
BEZOAR STONES. the oz.	0	2	0	0	0	6
BOOKS; viz.						
bound. the cwt.	5	4	0	1	6	0
unbound. the cwt.	3	17	6	0	15	3
BORAX; viz.						
refined. the lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4

Borax unrefined, or tinct.	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2
Bottles of green or common Glass, full or empty, not of less content than one Pint, and not being Phials, the Dozen Quarts	..	0 6 0	0 1 6
Branly, <i>See</i> Spirits.			
Bullion and Foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, Duty free.			
Cajuput, Oil of. <i>See</i> Oil.			
Cake Lic. <i>See</i> Lac i Gum.			
Calaminaris Lapis. <i>See</i> Lapis.			
Calices; viz.			
plain white Calices... for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Drawback to be allowed on the Exportation of such of the said Calices, which shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain, for every £ 100. of the Value	..	15 0 0	6 10 0
white, flowered, or Riched.. for every £ 100. of the Value	..	20 0 0	6 10 0
Calve Skins. <i>See</i> Skin.			
Gambogium. <i>See</i> Gamboge.			
Camel Hair. <i>See</i> Hair.			
Camphire; viz.			
refined	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5
unrefined	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Candles, of Wax	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Canes; viz.			
Bamboo	the 1000	1 7 0	0 6 9
Rattans (not ground Rattans)	the 1000	1 7 0	0 6 9
Red Canes	the 1000	1 7 0	0 5 3
Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, inlaid, or otherwise ornamented or manufactured for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Wanghees, Jambou, Ground Rattans, Dragon's Blood, and other Walking Canes or Sticks	the 1000	3 4 0	0 16 0
Cantharides	the lb.	0 2 8	0 0 8
Caps of Cotton for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Cardamoms	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5
Carmenia Wool. <i>See</i> Goat Hair in Hair.			
Carmine	the oz.	0 3 4	0 0 10
Carpets; viz.			
of Persia	the Yard square	2 0 0	0 10 0
of Turkey, under 4 Yards square the carpet	..	1 0 0	0 5 0
4 Yards square, and not exceeding 6 Yards square	the carpet	4 0 0	1 0 6
exceeding 6 Yards square the carpet	..	6 5 0	1 11 3
Cashew Gum. <i>See</i> Gum.			
Cassia Buds	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Fistula	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Liguae	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Oil of } <i>See</i> Oil.			
Castor, Oil of } <i>See</i> Oil.			
Cayenne Pepper. <i>See</i> Pepper.			
Chemical Oil. <i>See</i> Oil.			
China Root	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
China Ware for every £ 100. of the Value	..	100 0 0	25 0 0
Cinnabar. <i>See</i> Vermillion.			
Cinnabaris Natiya	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5
Cinnamon	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Oil of. <i>See</i> Oil.			
Cloves	the lb.	0 4 6	0 1 1 1/2
Oil of. <i>See</i> Oil.			
Cochineal	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Dust	the lb.	0 0 2	0 0 0 1/2
Cocoa Nuts Subject also to a Duty of Excise.	..	0 0 4	0 0 1
Coculus Indicus	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Coffee	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Subject also to a Duty of Excise.			
Coin Foreign, of Gold or Silver. <i>See</i> Bullion.			
Colocynth. <i>See</i> Coloquintida.			
Coloquintida, or Colocynth	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Colours for Painters. <i>See</i> Painters' Colours.			
Columbo Root	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Contrayerva Lapis. <i>See</i> Lapis.			
Radix. <i>See</i> Radix.			
Copal Gum. <i>See</i> Gum.			
Copper; viz.			
Ore	the cwt.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Old, fit only to be re-manufactured	the cwt.	0 7 4	0 1 10
unwrought; viz.			
Copper in Bricks or Pigs, Rose Copper, and all cast	the cwt.	0 7 4	0 1 10
Copper in Plates and Copper Coin,	the cwt.	0 12 0	0 3 0
part wrought; viz.—Bars, Rds, or Ingots, hammered or	the cwt.	1 5 0	0 5 3
raised	the cwt.	1 5 0	0 5 3
Manufactures of Copper, not otherwise enumerated or described, Copper enamelled, and Copper Plates engraved for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Coral; viz.			
Beads. <i>See</i> Beads.			
in fragments	the lb.	0 0 10	0 0 2 1/2
whole polished	the lb.	0 9 4	0 2 4
unpolished	the lb.	0 4 8	0 1 2
Coriander Seed. <i>See</i> Seed.			
Cortex Peruvianus or Jesuits' Bark	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5
Cross	the lb.	0 0 10	0 0 2 1/2
Cotton; viz.			
Articles manufactured of Cotton Wool, or of any Mixture thereof, not particularly enumerated or described, for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Thread. <i>See</i> Thread.			
Wool. <i>See</i> Wool.			
Yarn. <i>See</i> Yarn.			
Cowries	for every £ 100. of the Value	25 0 0	6 5 0
Crystal Beads. <i>See</i> Beads.			
Cubeb,	the lb.	0 0 2	0 0 2
Cumin Seed. <i>See</i> Seed.			
Dyagrydium. <i>See</i> Scammony.			
Diamonds, Duty free.			
Dimity; viz.			
Plain White Dimity, for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Drawback to be allowed on the Exportation of such of the said Dimity, which shall have been printed, painted, or dyed in Great Britain for every £ 100. of the Value	..	45 0 0	10 0 0
Dog Skins. <i>See</i> Skins.			
Drawing, coloured	each	0 3 0	0 0 9
plain	each	0 1 6	0 0 4 1/2
Drugs, on which specific Duties are payable according to the Quantity. <i>See</i> the several Articles in Alphabetical Course.			
unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty for every £ 100. of the value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty for every £ 100. of the Value	..	40 0 0	10 0 0
Earthen ware. <i>See</i> China.			
Ebony. <i>See</i> Wood.			
Elephant's Teth	the cwt.	3 4 0	0 16 0
Elk Skins. <i>See</i> Skins.			
Emeralds, Rubies, and all other precious Stones and Jewels (except Diamonds) for every £ 100. of the Value	..	12 10 0	3 2 6
Feathers; viz.			
Ostrich Feathers, dressed	the lb.	2 4 0	0 11 0
undressed	the lb.	0 13 4	0 3 4
of any other Sort	the lb.	4 0 0	16 0 0
Flax, rough or undressed	the cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Forest Seed. <i>See</i> Seed.			
Fors. <i>See</i> Skins.			
Galanga	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Galbanum	the lb.	3 1 0	0 0 3
Galls	the cwt.	0 9 4	0 2 4
Gamboge	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Garden Seed. <i>See</i> Seed.			
Garner; viz.			
cut	the lb.	1 4 0	0 6 0

Gem Sal. rough	the lb.	0 8 0	0 2 0
Geneva. <i>See</i> Spirits.			
Ginger	the cwt.	0 18 0	0 4 6
preserved	the lb.	0 2 6	0 0 7 1/2
Ginseng	the lb.	0 1 2	0 0 3 1/2
Glass; viz.			
Bottles. <i>See</i> Bottles			
broken, or only to be re-manufactured	the cwt.	0 2 6	0 0 7 1/2
rough Plate Glass, and ground or polished Plate or Crown Glass for every £ 100. of the Value	..	99 9 0	22 10 0
And besides for every Foot superficial Measure for every £ 100. of the Value	..	0 3 1 1/2	22 10 0
Manufactures of not otherwise enumerated or described for every £ 100. of the Value	..	90 0 0	22 10 0
Glass; Paintings on Glass for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Glass is subject also to a Duty of Excise.			
Goat Hair. <i>See</i> Hair.			
Gold Coin. <i>See</i> Bullion.			
Plate. <i>See</i> Plate.			
Granilla	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Gum; viz.			
Ammoniacus	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Animi	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Arabic	the cwt.	0 9 4	0 2 4
Cashew	the cwt.	0 6 0	0 1 6
Copal	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Elemi	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2
Juniper, <i>see</i> Gum Sandrake.			
Lac; viz.			
Cake Lac	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Shellac, or Seed Lac	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2
Stick Lac	the cwt.	0 6 4	0 1 7
Opopanax	the lb.	0 3 0	0 0 9
Sagapenum	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Sandroke or juniper	the cwt.	0 15 0	0 3 9
Sarcocolla	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Senega	the cwt.	0 9 4	0 2 4
Tragacanth	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
not otherwise enumerated or described for every £ 100. of the Value	..	40 0 0	10 0 6
Hair; viz.			
Camel	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Goat, or Carmenia Wool	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1
Human	the lb.	0 4 0	0 1 0
Articles manufactured of Hair, or any Mixture thereof, not particularly enumerated or described for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Hemp, rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of Undressed Hemp, and applicable to the same purposes the Ton, containing 20 cwt.	..	0 6 4	0 1 7
Hides; viz.			
Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox, in the Hairs, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed the Hide	..	0 0 8	0 0 2
tanned, and not otherwise dressed	the lb.	0 0 10	0 0 2 1/2
Horse, Mare, or Gelding, in the Hair, not tanned or in any way dressed the Hide	..	0 0 8	0 0 2
tanned and not otherwise dressed	the lb.	0 0 10	0 0 2 1/2
or Pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty for every £ 100. of the Value	..	25 0 0	6 5 0
Hides or Pieces of Hides, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Horns; viz.			
Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox Horns	the 100	0 4 4	0 1 1
manufactured for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
unmanufactured, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £ 100. of the Value	..	25 0 0	6 5 0
each	each	5 5 0	1 6 3
Horses, Mares, or Geldings			
Human Hair. <i>See</i> Hair.			
Huffle Skins. <i>See</i> Skins.			
Japanned Ware for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Jesuits' Bark. <i>See</i> Cortex Peruvianus.			
Jewels. <i>See</i> Emeralds.			
Indigo	the lb.	0 0 2	0 0 0 1/2
Iris Root. <i>See</i> Onice.			
Juniper Gum. <i>See</i> Gum Sandrake.			
Knobs of Silk. <i>See</i> Silk.			
Lac. <i>See</i> Gum.			
Lacquered Ware for every £ 100. of the Value	..	50 0 0	12 10 0
Lamb's Wool, <i>see</i> Sheep's Wool in Wool.			
Lapis; viz.			
Calaminaris	the cwt.	0 6 8	0 1 8
Contrayerva	the oz.	0 1 8	0 0 5
Lazuli	the lb.	0 2 8	0 0 8
Turize	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2
Lazuli Lapis. <i>see</i> Lapis.			
Lead; viz.			
White Lead	the cwt.	0 8 0	0 2 0
Leopard Skins. <i>see</i> Skins.			
Linfeed, Oil of. <i>see</i> Oil.			
Long Pepper. <i>see</i> Pepper.			
Mace	the lb.	0 7 4	0 1 10
Oil of. <i>see</i> Oil.			
Madder Root	the cwt.	0 4 0	0 1 0
Mangoes	the gallon	0 4 0	0 1 0
Manna	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Maps	the piece	0 1 0	0 0 3
Mar in Skins. <i>see</i> Skins.			
Matich; viz.			
Red	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0
of any other Sort	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0
Molasses	the cwt.	0 6 0	0 1
Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0
Musk	the oz.	0 4 0	0 1
Muslins; viz.			
plain for every £ 100. of the Value	..	26 0	6 10 0
Drawback to be allowed on the Exportation of such of the said Muslins which shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain for every £ 100. of the Value	..	20 0 0	6 10 0
flowered or stitched for every £ 100. of the Value	..	26 0 0	6 10 0
Myrobalanes; viz.			
candied	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
dried	the cwt.	0 9 4	0 2 4
Myrrh	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4
Nanquin Cloth for every £ 100. of the Value	..	26 0 0	6 10 0
Drawback to be allowed on the Exportation of such of the said Nanquin Cloths, which shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain for every £ 100. of the Value	..	20 0 0	6 10 0
Nutmegs	the lb.	0 4 4	0 1 1
Oil of. <i>see</i> Oil.			
Nux Vomica	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Oil; viz.			
of Anniseed	the lb.	0 3 0	0 0 9
of Cajaputa	the oz.	0 2 0	0 0 6
of Cassia	the oz.	0 2 0	0 0 6
of Castor	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Chemical Oil, not otherwise enumerated or described			

Item	Unit	Value	Duty	Total
of Cinnamon	the oz.	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
of Cloves	the oz.	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
of Linseed	the oz.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
of Mace	the oz.	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
of Nutmegs	the oz.	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
of Turpentine	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
not otherwise enumerated or described	for every £ 100. of the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
Oker	the cwt.	0 5 4	0 1 4	0 6 8
Opobanum	the cwt.	1 18 0	0 9 6	2 7 6
Opium	the lb.	0 7 6	0 1 9	0 9 5
Opopanax Gum. See Gum.				
Orange Flower Water	the Gallon	0 2 8	0 0 8	0 3 6
Ore; viz.				
Copper. See Copper.				
Gold or Silver. See Bullion.				
Ornament, or Auripigmentum	the cwt.	1 4 0	0 6 0	2 0 0
Orrice, or Iris Root	the cwt.	1 4 0	0 6 0	2 0 0
Ostrich Feathers. See Feathers				
Painters' Colours, not otherwise enumerated or described	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 1 0
Paintings on Glass. See Glass.				
Paper; viz.				
Brown Paper, made of old Rope or Cordage only, without separately extracting the Pitch or Tar therefrom, and without any Mixture of any other Materials therewith	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 6
Printed, painted, or stained Paper, or Paper Hangings, the Yard square	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 3
Paper of any other Sort, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
Pearls	for every £100. of the Value	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0
Pepper	the lb.	0 1 6	0 0 4 1/2	0 2 0 1/2
Cayenne	the lb.	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
Long Pepper	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 1 0
Pickles of all Sorts, not otherwise enumerated or described	the Gallon	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
Pictures; viz.				
under 2 Feet square	the Picture	2 13 4	0 13 4	4 16 8
of 2 Feet square, and under 4 Feet square	the Picture	5 6 8	1 6 8	7 3 6
of 4 Feet square, or upwards	the Picture	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Plate; viz.				
Battered, fit only to be re-manufactured. See Bullion.				
of Gold	the oz. Troy	3 0 0	0 15 0	3 15 0
of Silver gilt	the oz. Troy	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 6 3
Part gilt	the oz. Troy	0 4 8	0 1 2	0 6 0
ungilt	the oz. Troy	0 3 6	0 0 10 1/2	0 4 6 1/2
Precious Stones. See Emeralds.				
Prints; viz.				
Paper Prints, plain	the Piece	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
coloured	for every £ 100. of the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
PROVISIONS:				
His Majesty is authorized to permit for a limited Time, by Order in Council, the Importation into Great Britain, from any Port or Place whatever, in any British Ship or Vessel, or in any other Ship or Vessel, belonging to Persons of any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majesty, and navigated in any Manner whatever, of any Beans called Kidney or French Beans, Tares, Lentils, Callinances, and all other Sorts of Pulse, and also Bulls, Cows, Oxen, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, and Swine, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and Lamb, whether killed or otherwise; Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Rice, Sago, Sago Powder, Tapioca, Vermicelli, Millet Seed, Poultry, Fowls, Eggs, Game, and Scur Crout, Duty free, provided due Entry be made. His Majesty is likewise authorized in like Manner to recieve such Permission, either in Part or in the Whole, if Circumstances shall seem so to require;—See 39 Geo. III. Cap. 87. continued by subsequent Acts; and by 51 Geo. III. Cap. 14. further continued until Six Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace.				
Quickfilver	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
R-dix Contrayerva	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
Raisins. See Canes.				
Raspans. See Canes.				
Red Wood. See Wood.				
Reed Canes. See Canes.				
Rhubarb	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
Rice	the cwt.	0 6 0	0 1 6	0 7 6
[See the Note under the Head of Provisions.]				
Roch Alum. See Alum.				
Rose Wood. See Wood.				
Rubies. See Emeralds.				
Rum. See Spirit.				
Safflower	the cwt.	0 7 0	0 1 9	0 8 9
Saffron	the lb.	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sagapenum Gum. See Gum.				
Sago, or Sago Powder	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
[See the Note under the Head of Provisions.]				
Sago Powder. See Sago.				
[See the Note under the Head of Provisions.]				
Salt; viz.				
Ammoniacus	the lb.	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 5
Gem	the cwt.	0 6 0	0 1 6	0 7 6
Salep or Salep	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
Saltpetre	the cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 5
Sandrak Gum. See Gum.				
Sanguis Draconis	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
Saunders; viz.				
Red	the cwt.	0 3 4	0 0 10	0 4 4
White or Yellow	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 1 0
Scammony	the lb.	0 5 4	0 1 4	0 6 8
Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morfe Teeth	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 1 8
Seal Skins. See Skins.				
Seed; viz.				
Aniseed	the cwt.	1 16 0	0 0 0	1 16 0
Coriander Seed	the cwt.	0 7 6	0 1 10 1/2	0 8 6 1/2
Cumin Seed	the cwt.	0 12 8	0 3 1 1/2	0 16 0
Fennel Seed	for every £ 100. of the Value	25 0 0	6 5 0	31 5 0
Golden Seed, not particularly enumerated or described	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 9 1/2
Worm Seed	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with Duty	for every £ 100. of the Value	25 0 0	6 5 0	31 5 0
Seed Lac. See Lac in Gum				
Sena	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
Senega Gum. See Gum				
Shawls manufactured of Hair or Cotton Wool, or any Mixture thereof	for every £ 100. of the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
Sheeps Wool. See Wool.				
Shellac. See Lac in Gum.				
Silk; viz.				
Knubs or Huffs of Silk	the lb.	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 3 9
Raw Silk; viz.				
Bengal Raw Silk	the lb.	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 3 9
of any other Sort	the lb.	0 4 6	0 1 1 1/2	0 5 7 1/2
West Silk	the lb.	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 3 9
Silver Coin Foreign. See Bullion.				
Plate. See Plate.				
Skins; viz.				
Clave Skins in the Hair, not tanned; tawed, or in any way dressed	the Dozen Skins	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
Dog Skins in the Hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	the Dozen Skins	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 1 0
Elk Skins in the Hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	the Skin	0 0 10	0 0 2 1/2	0 0 12 1/2
Husser Skins undressed	the Skin	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 5
Leopard Skins undressed	the Skin	0 8 0	0 2 0	1 0 0
Martin Skins undressed	the Skin	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
Seal Skins in the Hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	the Skin	0 0 2	0 0 0 1/2	0 0 2 1/2
Squirrel Skins undressed	the 100 Skins	0 9 4	0 2 4	1 1 8
Tyger Skins undressed	the Skins	0 8 0	0 2 0	1 0 0
Skins and Furs, or pieces of Skins and Furs raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described or otherwise charged with Duty	for every £ 100. of the Value	25 0 0	6 5 0	31 5 0
Skins and Furs, or pieces of Skins and Furs, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise				

Item	Unit	Value	Duty	Total
charged with Duty				
Snuff	the lb.	0 1 4	0 0 0	0 1 4
Subject also to a Duty of Excise.				
Socotorina Aloes. See Aloes.				
Spikenard	the lb.	0 2 4	0 0 7	0 3 1
Spirits; viz.				
Arrack	the gallon	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
Brandy	the gallon	0 1 6	0 0 4 1/2	0 2 0 1/2
Gravy	the gallon	0 1 6	0 0 4	0 2 0
Rum	the gallon	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
the Produce of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, its Territories or Dependencies	the gallon	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
Spirits are subject also to a Duty of Excise.				
Squills	the cwt.	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
Squintanum	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2	0 1 0
Squirrel Skins. See Skins.				
Stick Lac. See Lac in Gum.				
Stocks of Cotton	for every £ 100. for the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
Storax; viz.				
Calamina or Liquida	the lb.	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 1 3
in the Tear or Gum	the lb.	0 6 8	0 1 8	0 8 6
Succades	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 2 7
Sugar	the cwt.	1 10 6	0 9 6 1/2	2 10 2 1/2
For the Condition under which a Portion of the Duties on Sugar may be suspended according to the Average Price of Sugar as published in the London Gazette, when such Price shall exceed the sum of 60s. the cwt.;—See the Act to which this Schedule is annexed.				
For the Rules, Regulations, and Conditions under which the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are authorized to suspend, according to the Average Price of Sugar as published in the London Gazette, either 1s. in the cwt. 2s. in the cwt. or 3s. in the cwt. being Part of the Temporary or War Duty on Sugar. See 49 Geo. III. cap. 98. and the Act to which this Table is annexed.				
The Duties on Sugar imported into Great Britain are to be continued in force until the 25th March 1815. See the Act to which this Table is annexed.				
Sugar Candy; viz.				
Brown	the cwt.	4 10 0	1 2 6	5 12 6
White	the cwt.	7 4 0	1 16 0	8 10 0
Tale	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
Tamarinds	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
Tea, imported by the United East India Company for every £ 100. of the Value	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	
Which Value shall be ascertained according to the gross Price at which such Tea shall have been sold at the Public Sales of the said Company, without any Deduction or Abatement whatever.				
Tea is also subject to a Duty of Excise.				
Teak Wood. See Wood.				
Terra Japonica	the lb.	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 2
Thread; viz. Cotton Thread	for every £ 100. of the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
Tinuel. See Borax unrefined.				
Tobacco	the lb.	0 0 8	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 9 1/2
Having been delivered out of the Warehouse for Home Trade, Consumption or Manufacture in Great Britain, and afterwards manufactured according to Law, into Short Cut Tobacco, Shag Tobacco, Roll Tobacco, or Carrot Tobacco, and exported	the lb.	—	0 0 6	0 0 6
And besides, for every lb. of such Carrot Tobacco Tobacco is also, subject to a Duty of Excise.	—	0 0 1	—	0 0 1
Tortoise Shell; viz.				
Manufactures of	for every £ 100. of the Value	50 0 0	12 10 0	62 10 0
tough, and unmanufactured	the lb.	0 3 2	0 0 9 1/2	0 4 1 1/2
Tragacont Gum. See Gum.				
Turbin	the lb.	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 2 6
Turmeric	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
Turpentine, Oil of. See Oil.				
Tuzia Lapis. See Lapis.				
Tyger Skin. See Skins.				
Vermicelli	the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 7 1/2
[See the Note under the Head of Provisions.]				
Vermillion or Cinabar	the lb.	0 1 8	0 0 5	0 2 3
Walking Canes.				
Walking Sticks. } See Canes.				
Wanguee Canes. }				
Wax; viz.				
Bees Wax, unmanufactured	the cwt.	2 12 0	0 13 0	2 25 0
White or manufactured	the cwt.	4 18 0	1 4 6	5 12 6
Candles. See Candles.				
WIRES; viz.				
French Wine imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	65 13 6	—	65 13 6
not imported in a British built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	70 0 0	—	70 0 0
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America, to any British Settlement in the East Indies, to China, to Brazil, or to any other of the Territories or Possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	59 17 0	59 17 0
exported to any other Place	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	54 12 0	54 12 0
German Wine. See Rhenish Wine.				
Hungary Wine. See Rhenish Wine.				
Madeira Wine imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	44 3 0	—	44 3 0
Madeira Wine not imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	47 6 6	—	47 6 6
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; to Brazil, or any other of the Territories or Possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	19 18 0	19 18 0
exported to any other Place	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	36 15 0	36 15 0
Rhenish, German, and Hungary Wine imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	65 13 6	—	65 13 6
not imported in a British-built Ship, the Tun containing 252 Gallons	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	70 0 0	—	70 0 0
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; to Brazil, or any other of the Territories or Possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America, or to any of the Territories of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	59 6 6	59 6 6
exported to any other Place	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	54 1 6	54 1 6
the Produce of His Majesty's Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the Territories or Dependencies thereof, imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	14 7 0	—	14 7 0
not imported in a British-built Ship the Tun containing 252 Gallons	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	15 8 8	—	15 8 8
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America; to Brazil, or any other of the Territories or Possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	13 6 0	13 6 0
exported to any other Place	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	12 5 0	12 5 0
Portugal, Spanish, and all Wine not otherwise enumerated or described, imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	43 1 0	—	43 1 0
not imported in a British-built Ship	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	46 6 0	—	46 6 0
exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America, to Brazil, or any other of the Territories or Possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the Territories of the United States of America	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	39 18 0	39 18 0
exported to any other Place	the Tun containing 252 Gallons	—	36 15 0	36 15 0
Wine is subject also to a Duty of Excise.				
Wood; viz.				
Ebony	the ton, containing 20 cwt.	6 10 0	1 12 6	7 12 6
Red Wood	the ton, containing 20 cwt.	1 10 0	0 7 6	1 17 6

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS leave to inform the public; that he has just received by a Dow from Bussorah; a few promising young Arab Horses.

Bombay 12th October 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. J. W. TASKER, has for sale Two Pipes of London Market MADEIRA WINE imported per Alexander in 1809, at Rupees Twelve Hundred each.

Bombay, 13th October 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIS DAY,

BY AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture,—A Quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Long Cloths, Mullins, Doreas, Mullinets, Table Cloths, Towels, &c.—a neat Assortment of Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th October 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th Oct. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following promotions and appointments are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Captain W. Swayne, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and Major of Brigade to the Officer Commanding the Guikwar Subsidiary Force.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieut. T. S. Stewart, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Stephen Whitehill to be Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign Thomas Durr, to be Lieut. vice Swayne deceased,—date of rank, 27th September 1814.

Captain G. Grant, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Officer Commanding the Guikwar Subsidiary Force, vice Swayne deceased,—date of appointment 27th September 1814.

Assistant Surgeon John Armstrong, is appointed to the charge of the Native General Hospital, at the Presidency, in the room of Assistant Surgeon W. Dunbar, proceeding to Europe on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit the Reverend Robert Baynes, to proceed on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, subject to the existing Regulations.

Robert Hawkins, Conductor of Ordnance is permitted to proceed to England on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. Kennerly, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Acting Assistant Adjutant General, vice Barr.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1814.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in the 2d Regiment N. I. Second Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Taylor, to be Lieut. vice Cory deceased,—Date of Rank, 28th September 1814.

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

J. FARISH,
Secy. to Govt.

Having been favored with the perusal of English papers brought by the Vestal of as late date as the 22d of May, we have made various interesting Extracts from them for this day's paper.

The Treaty of Peace which we had the satisfaction of presenting to our Readers in an Extra paper on Thursday, will no doubt be read with attention by every one who is anxious for the welfare of his Country. The Arrondissement of the French Territory has been made with a great deal of skill, and evidently with a desire to be as favorable to France as possible. It is remarkable that the Island of Bourbon is not named in the Treaty, and as all the other dependencies of the Isle of France are so particularly mentioned, it does imply, that this Island is to belong to France, but still we think it hardly probable that such an arrangement can have taken place.

It is highly gratifying to perceive that an express clause has been introduced to put an end to that odious traffic, the Slave Trade; the continuance of which has so long disgraced the annals of civilized Europe.

The whole tenor of the Treaty is expressive of that cordiality and esteem towards Great Britain, which at the same time that it reflects the highest honor on its national struggles; is also the greatest compliment, which the Belligerents could pay to the justice and wisdom of those Counsels which have so nobly obtained the deliverance of Europe.

It is with great concern that we observe in the

proper moment for the perpetration of the horrible act, and literally severed his head from his body. One of the prisoner's pleaded guilty, and the case having been clearly substantiated against the other, the Jury found him guilty. They were both sentenced to death and executed yesterday morning pursuant to their sentence. We do not understand that there are any other cases in the Calendar of sufficient interest to be published.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

FOR SEPTEMBER 1814.

Days	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Inches of Rain.
	In the Shade.	In the Sun.	Max.	Min.	
1	83.5	79.	29.89	29.85	.125
2	83.	80.	29.92	29.86	.094
3	83.	79.5	29.89	29.87	.243
4	84.5	75.5	29.96	29.88	.015
5	85.	76.	30.	29.90	.831
6	83.	77.	30.06	30.02	.401
7	83.	78.	30.03	29.99	.072
8	83.	76.5	29.97	29.94	1.413
9	83.5	76.	29.97	29.92	
10	80.	75.5	29.97	29.94	.445
11	84.5	77.5	30.01	29.96	.016
12	84.	78.	29.96	29.92	.056
13	84.5	78.5	29.94	29.90	.160
14	85.	80.	29.95	29.88	
15	86.	80.5	29.99	29.93	
16	86.	77.5	29.94	29.88	.263
17	86.5	78.	29.91	29.87	
18	88.	78.5	29.95	29.86	.157
19	88.	79.	29.93	29.85	.225
20	88.	80.5	29.94	29.87	.022
21	87.5	78.5	29.90	29.82	.859
22	85.	79.5	29.89	29.83	.481
23	85.5	78.5	29.87	29.81	
24	85.	78.	29.92	29.83	1.667
25	85.	81.5	29.86	29.78	.326
26	85.5	82.	29.84	29.79	
27	86.	82.5	29.85	29.79	
28	86.	79.5	29.85	29.79	2.675
29	86.	79.	29.81	29.80	
30	86.	82.	29.87	29.81	

RESULTS.

Barometer.
Highest observation 30.06 Inches.
Mean do. 29.902
Lowest do. 29.78

Thermometer.
In the Shade
Highest observation 83°
Mean do. 82°
Lowest do. 75.5

Greatest observed height of the Thermometer in the Sun, 122°

Rain in Inches.

June, 9.635
July, 29.833
August, 32.196
September, 10.546

Total, 82.210

Colabah, 7th October, 1814.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon John Willis, Grenadier Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Correllis, Grenadier Batt.
Capt. W. Moor, 13th M. N. I.
Lieut. Laurie, Artillery.
Lieut. Pike B. E. R.
Lieut. Barton, Artillery.
Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Dunsterville, 1st Batt. 6th Regt.

BOMBAY

Deaths.—On Tuesday last the 11th Infant, the Lady of Captain James Lighton of the Artillery, of a Son.

On the same day the Lady of Ariston Apoor Esq. Bombay a Merchant, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 29th of July last near the City of Mosul, Lieut. William Chavasse, of the 6th Madras Native Regiment. The public Service has sustained a severe loss in the death of this amiable and accomplished young man, who to great natural and cultivated talents, added an interprising mind. He was the Inventor of several useful and ingenious instruments for the promotion of Science, and in particular of one (The Marine Transit, described in the Philosophical Magazine for 1812) for the discovering of the Longitude.—He expired in his 27th year of fatigue and deprivation in an attempt to trace the celebrated retreat of the ten thousand from Constantinople to the vicinity of Babylon.

At Kaira on the 18th October in the 20th year of his age, Lieutenant James Rankin Watson, of the Battalion of Artillery.

Few have lived so short a life more deservedly esteemed, or have died more sincerely regretted by their Brother Officers and friends than this excellent young man; with amiable disposition and honorable principles gained him the affection and regard of all who knew him.

At Cochin on the 22d ultimo in the 42d year of her Age, Maria Petronella VanDell wife of J. L. VanDell Esq. late Governor of that place.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—7th, H. Company's Cruiser Mercury, Lieut. Thos. Blast, from Mocha. Ditto 11th, the H. Company's Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. Phillips from Bussorah.

SAILED.—October 7th, Ship Sultana, Capt. John Camp to Madras.

Ditto 9th, The H. Company's Timber Ship Ernaud Lieut. Henry Hardy to Calicut

PARIS—MAY 11TH.

By an ordinance of the King, dated on the 5th of May, His Majesty says, "We have had presented to us, in a Council of State, the conventions between France and the Allied Powers on the 23d of April last, and ratified on the 25th by our dear brother, Monsieur, Son of France, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in our absence, and we have seen with the greatest satisfaction, that it was the intention of the high powers, as they are clearly expressed to give to France, as soon as possible the enjoyments of the blessings of peace, even before all the provisions had been stipulated.—We have fixed our particular attention on the 8th Article of the convention, in which the Allied Powers, in consequence of their friendship for France, express their wish to put an end to military requisitions from the moment these provinces should be delivered over to the legitimate power.—It is not therefore without astonishment that we have learnt that, though the Royal Authority be now the only one recognised in France, and subsequent to the delay necessary for the ratification of the convention of the 23d of April, the Commanders or Intendants of the Armies of the Allied Powers, have continued to require war contributions, or to exercise very extensive requisitions; that even in some provinces they have proceeded to anticipate a liquidation of wood and sales of moveables belonging to the State.—We have the happy assurances that such measures are contrary to the intentions of the Sovereigns assembled in our Capital and that they wish to terminate with generosity a war undertaken not against France, but for the safety of Europe. We have thought therefore, that we owe it to the Allied Powers themselves to maintain by our authority the execution of the conventions of the 23d of April, and to prevent any of our subjects from taking part in measures which would be violations of the conventions.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—JULY 2d 1814.

I presume that you in India as well as we in Constantinople and every human being in different parts of the world, are rejoicing in the glorious events of the present day; the Courier, who now carries these dispatches will convey the agreeable but not unexpected conclusion of the treaty of Peace between France and the Allied powers. And thus has Boney done for himself. He wanted only to go to England and asked frequently whether he would be received. On his Journey he took no notice of the other Commissioners and was only attentive to Colonel Campbell. He confessed that Lord Wellington was the first General of the age and that he had acted a noble part: this only proves that he has sufficient mind to admire his most determined and implacable foe. He had humbled the other Allies so often before, he could not shew much respect for those over whom he had so greatly triumphed. Poor Boney—he is now safe at Elba—intends to build palaces—make roads and meditates vast improvements for his own magnificence and the comfort of the inhabitants—he has invited his Ex-Empress to come and see him when he has made preparations for her reception. The account of his escapes and his disguises, I suppose you will

see in the papers before this arrives: he felt what he had to dread from a French Mob and took every opportunity of avoiding any concourse of people. The Ex-Empress is at Vienna living retired—most Melancholy and dejected—her Imp of a son acts in the true Napoleon Style—Kicks Shins and swaggers like an Emperor. According to the Articles of the Peace we keep the Isle of France and its dependencies. This will be good news for the Indians; Tobago, and St. Lucie in the West Indies also remain in our possession. With respect to the Dutch settlements nothing is known as our Treaty with them is not finally determined. I suppose we shall get something by them. France receives a considerable addition of Territory to form a more exact arrondissement: Germany is to be parcelled out at a general congress to be held at Vienna: and then also the Emperor of Russia will put in his claims. They say he is to have the whole of Poland. I fear he will act the the Lion at the partie de Chasse. The Emperor of Austria was to arrive at Vienna about the 16th ultimo; immense preparations were making to celebrate his triumphal return. The other crowned heads were to meet him there the end of this Month—after their excursion to England—No doubt they will be well feasted in London—what a pity it is we are not on the spot to witness this second edition of universal rejoicings. The good people of London seemed mad enough on the restoration of Louis—I have numerous anecdotes about him—too long to repeat and which might also have the advantage of coming second hand. He appeared perfectly satisfied his own subjects could do no more for him—and from all accounts they were far from doing too much. The accompanying papers may perhaps come in time to be new to you—I have none later—I have a letter of 23d May—nothing very particular stirring. Foster who was in America is to go to Denmark. Stratford Canning to Switzerland. Mounier to Norway, Lord Gambier, Goulburn, and Adams to treat with the Americans at Ghent. Sir Charles Stewart to Petersburg. Sydenham to Portugal. Another Sir C. Stewart to Holland—Duke of Wellington to Paris. Who ever thought the Commandant of Seringapatam would be the object of such universal admiration—he seems to have merited all they can do for him and may now repose on his well earned Laurels as the first man of the age. Lord William Bentinck you will perceive has taken Genoa by way of a finale—I rejoice in it, they say he has returned to Palermo. The most abominable circumstance is—Murat being permitted to retain possession of Naples. The previous government was to be sure odious enough, but I should prefer seeing every one in his proper place on such a general restoration. The King of Spain has entered Madrid and has completely subverted the Government under which Spain has flourished and expelled her invaders. He has imprisoned many of the Cortez and is going to make up a Constitution of his own. In the mean time I fear some troubles are likely to ensue ere that Country can be tranquilized.

THE LONDON GAZETTE. SATURDAY MAY 14.

This Gazette notices that Monsieur Poëffel Envoy from the King of Bavaria, and the Count de Beroldengen, Envoy from the King of Wirtemberg, had on Friday, their first private audiences of the Prince Regent.

This Gazette announces that the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom has been granted to Admiral Lord Keith, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Keith, and also that the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom has been conferred on Vice Admiral Sir E. Pellew, by the name, style, and title of Baron Exmouth of Comontaign, in the County of Devon, with remainder to their respective heirs male.

Also that Admiral Cornwallis has been created Vice Admiral in the room of Viscount Bridport, deceased, and Admiral Young Rear Admiral.

It also notices that the honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Lieut. Colonel Archibald Campbell; R. Richards Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, on J. Shepherd, Esq. Solicitor General, on W. Adams, Esq. Oculist extraordinary to the Prince Regent, on H. Bridges, Esq. late High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, and on William Gell, Esq. on his return from the Ionian Mission. It also notices the approval of the Prince Regent of the following persons, to be Consuls for the Prince of Orange Nassaw, Sovereign of the Netherlands, viz. Mr. W. May to be Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. J. Banfield to be Consul at Falmouth, Mr. J. Hawker to be Consul at Plymouth; Mr. T. W. Cobb to be Consul at Margate, Mr. E. S. Curling to be Consul at Ramsgate and Deal; Mr. G. Aitchison to be Consul at Leith.

FRENCH PAPERS.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

We Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, have decreed and do decree as follows:—

1st. The Ministry of General Police, and of the prefecture of the Police of Paris, are consolidated under the title of General Director of the Police of the kingdom.

2d. Consequently, the Director General shall possess the powers and exercise the functions formerly attributed to the minister of Police, and to the prefect of the Police of Paris.

3d. Until orders shall be given to the contrary, the prefects and sub-prefects shall discharge the duties of Directors of Police, and shall be in this respect only under the control of the Director General of the Police of the Kingdom.

4th. The Director General of the Police shall have, in our presence and palaces, the honours attributed to the minister and shall take precedence immediately after them.

Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the 16th of May 1814.

By the King.
(Signed) LOUIS.

Dambray, Chancellor of France.

We Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, on the report of our Minister of war the Council of State having previously examined.—

Have decreed, and decree as follows:—
1. The Generals of Brigade shall take the title of Camp Marshals; the Generals of division shall take that of Lieutenant Generals—2. There is no alteration in the uniform of the general Officers, and of the officers of the Staff of the Army—3. Our Minister Secretary of State for the war Department, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given at Paris, May 16.

(Signed) LOUIS.

General Count Dupont, Minister of War.

The word Peace has something in it so mild, so attractive, and so new to us, that we cannot avoid mentioning the reports which have been in circulation for some days past, though we cannot under take to warrant their authenticity. If we may believe our politicians, we shall soon see our former relations restored with St. Domingo Martinique, our possessions in the Antilles, and on the Coast of Malabar and Coromandel.

Our territory, taking France as she was the 1st of June 1792 will obtain increase of population when the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed.

There will be no contribution for the expenses of the prisoners of war.

The French army will consist of 230,000 men including the household of the King, which will not exceed 30,000 Several other arrangements will soon it is said be known, unless the High Contracting parties determine that they shall not be made public till after the signing of the definitive treaty which will be concluded at London. At any rate what is already known of the terms of this treaty has produced a great sensation among all classes and had a remarkable influence on the public funds, Journal de Paris, May 18.

PARIS, May 18.—General Carnot has returned to Paris, and has had the honour of being presented to the King.

Admiral Verhuel is also arrived at Paris.

We are assured that Buonaparte, on his arrival in the isle of Elba, appointed General Bertrand Minister of the Interior. The name of his other Ministers have not yet been made known.

Last Sunday, after mass, the new Ministers of state, and Ministers Secretaries of state, took the prescribed Oaths before the King, after which they took their seats at the Council Board, at which his Majesty presided.

Cardinal Maury was obliged to evacuate the Archbishop's palace this day. His Eminence, after making all the necessary preparations for the Journey, and putting on his travelling attire, in effect, quitted the palace at half past two o'clock and at half past three returned to it. It appears that his final departure is put off till tomorrow and that the Abbe Maury, brother of his Eminence, and Count Maury, his nephew, will remain in the palace after the departure of the Cardinal.

It is reported that the splendid residence of the Archbishop is to be occupied for a time by an August Princess, (Duchess of Orleans) whom our political convulsions have exiled into Spain, and whose virtues the French have not forgotten, nor those of her Father; but we do not pledge ourselves for the accuracy of this report.—Gazette de France, May 18.

On Sunday the King of Prussia and Prince Eugene passed part of the day at Malmaison.

The effects arising from the restoration of a paternal and righteous Government, are conspicuous in the attention which is bestowed to ascertain the Causes, which under the tyranny of Buonaparte led to the imprisonment of a number of persons who were committed

without being charged with any crime. The deputies of the Attorney General of the Royal Court, visits the prisons, examines the prisoners inspects the Jailers registers and orders the production which authorized the commitments, it is not to be conceived the number and extent of the abuses of this kind, in Bicetre alone, they have discovered a vast number of individuals, against whom there is no legal cause of imprisonment, and who are detained by virtue of arbitrary orders, delivered for the most part without any signature. As soon as sufficient information can be procured and the injustice of the commitments clearly established, these victims of tyranny will be restored to liberty.

PARIS, May 18.—The fete given on Monday by Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg was uncommonly brilliant. The Emperor Alexander, the Grand Dukes of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Princes of Prussia, the Duke of Berri, and a great number of Generals and Field Officers of the Allied Armies and French were present on the occasion. It was embellished by the Ladies of the Court and of the Capital, and by all the foreign Ladies who are sojourning in Paris; among this elegant assemblage we observed, in particular, many English Ladies. The Palace of St. Cloud was illuminated in a superb style of taste and elegance. The spectacle commenced at eight o'clock. The piece called "Le Legs, La suite a un bal masque," were performed by the French Comedians in a theatre erected for the occasion at the extremity of the grand gallery. The performers acquitted themselves throughout the piece in a way which did infinite credit to themselves and delighted the assembly, who expressed their satisfaction by frequent and loud applause.

After the performance, the ball was opened in the saloon of state. The Polish, English, and French Country dances and waltzes followed in rapid succession. The dancing was at length interrupted, and the Company decended to a spacious hall, where the tables were set out in a magnificent style. This hall, which communicated with the conservatory, was decorated with a profusion of shrubs and flowers, the sight of which brought to the remembrance of the Emperor of Russia the beautiful dancing saloon at the Palace of the Czars.

Nothing can exceed the sentiments of joy and happiness which Mr. Ducis, the poet, experienced when he came out from his audience of the King. "Boleau and Racine (he exclaimed) had the honour of reciting their verses before Louis XIV. but I have heard mine recited by the King himself.

The Duke of Orleans is expected in Paris.

General Count Dumuy, commanding at Marseilles, has written a spirited letter to the Minister at war, stating that the dead body of Gen. Kleber who was assassinated in Egypt by Buonaparte's orders, still remains unburied in the Castle and suggesting that an honourable funeral should be ordered, as a well merited trophy to the memory of a brave but unfortunate and much injured man.

VIENNA May 18.—His majesty the Emperor of Austria has sent orders to discontinue the recruiting and to disband the regiments of the landwehr that are not actually in the field.

BERLIN, May 3.—General Townzein, who commands the force that formed the blockade of Magdeburg, has orders to proceed to Poland with his corps, immediately upon the surrender of that fortress.

BAMBERG, May 10.—The French garrison of Glogau, consisting of 2480 men arrived here this day, and departs the 12th on its way to France.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—Several Military men and Civil agents in the service of France, have passed through here on their return from Saxony and Russia to their own Country.

According to advices from Altona, the Bank of Hamburg has been altogether drained. The merchants of that unfortunate city are searching for the means of partially reestablishing this institution, heretofore so much respected, and on which, as it is well known all the commerce of Hamburg, turned.

TURIN, May 10.—The Austrian Lieut. General Court Bubna is arrived here: His Excellency occupies the palace of Carignan. This day and yesterday a number of Austrian troops, both Cavalry and Infantry entered here.

general Bubna has published a declaration in the name of the Allied Powers, dated Paris 25th April, and addressed to the subjects of the continental states of the King Sardinia beyond the Alps, and those of the county of Nice, informing them, that they are about to

return under the dominion of that august family, which for so many ages had constituted their glory and their happiness; and that in virtue of a convention concluded with France, the Austrian troops are about to take possession of the country in the name of the lawful sovereign, Victor Emanuel. Till the arrival of his Sardinian Majesty, his states will be administered by a Military Governor charged with their defence, and by a Civil Governor, assisted by a Council of Regency. By the same declaration the Count de Bubna is named Military Governor, and the Count de St. Marron, civil Governor. The council of Regency is composed of six members.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—The affairs of Norway take a new turn, and the storms which were apprehended there will be appeased. The King is resolved to execute the treaty of cession that he had signed. Our Cabinet has reestablished the most intimate ties with England, by the intervention of Lord Castlereagh. The Court of London has promised our Court to procure an indemnity proportionate to the loss of Norway. Three commissioners are ordered to that kingdom by his Majesty, with orders to make serious remonstrances to prince Christian, to bring him back hither, and at the same time to give possession of Norway to Sweden. A proclamation addressed to the Vendean by the King's Extraordinary Commissioner for their department, M. Gilbert De Voisins, has the following impressive paragraph:—"Your King reenters France with the olive branch of peace in his hand. His first words are words of clemency. He wishes not to remember the injuries received from any one. No revenge, no plunder, no retaliation of any kind; behold his royal and magnanimous will Vendean! you will follow the example of your King you will forget the past, you will not preserve any angry recollections; no desire of revenge, when the King pardons. Let all hearts be united in sentiments of gratitude towards providence, and love for our good King."

THE BUONAPARTES.

PARMA, May 2.—This day, at half past twelve, Madame Letitia, mother of Buonaparte, arrived in this town, with her brother the Cardinal Fesch. They alighted at the house of Cardinal Carelli Bishop of Parma; After resting an hour and a half they continued their journey for Rome.

GENOA, May 7.—We are assured that the English frigate which conveyed Buonaparte to Elba remained four or five days off the coast of Genoa, and that the Commander of a frigate which arrived on Tuesday last, went on board that in which Buonaparte was, and dined with him. According to the report of this office, Buonaparte did not appear at all humbled, during the request he did not cease to speak of the misfortunes of Europe—*quarum pars magna fuit*.—(Genoa Gazette)

BRUSSELS, May 13th.—The English troops arrived yesterday to form the garrison of our town are composed of Hussars, light Artillery, light Infantry, and a Regiment of Scotch Highlanders. These troops have a fine military appearance. The Scotchmen have in a particular manner fixed the curiosity of the public. Their dress at the same time singular and elegant, and the fineness of the men, give to this corps features which distinguish it from all other European Troops. The foreign Journals alledge that Buonaparte's pension in Elba is two Millions; and that the Allied Powers have guaranteed a pension of 500,000 francs to each of his brothers and sisters.

THE OBSERVER.

SUNDAY MAY 22.

We received yesterday Moniteurs and other Paris Journals of the 18th instant, the private letters by which they were accompanied, mention that some unexpected obstacles had arisen in the negotiation, which could not be removed, without especial reference to the British ministers, for which purpose Mr. Robinson was dispatched. If our information be correct, the subject of difference relates merely to the arrangement of the commercial treaty. It is said to be the determination of the French negotiator Mr. Talleyrand, not to admit the introduction of British manufactures either on the condition of the Tarif published, or of the Treaty of 1786, The alledged excuse of his refusal is, that it would occasion apopular commotion; we hear that the Complaints of the people had induced the Government to set a side the Tarif published by the duke of Angouleme at Bourdeaux in favour of British manufactures; and that several ships in the Garonne laden with those Commodities had taken their departure for Passages, to await their orders from the proprietors, the Supercargoes not having been permitted to land the merchandise at Bourdeaux. Mr. Robinson has since his return had frequent conferences with ministers, and we hear that there is every probability of the obstacles being removed in the pending negotiations, the American question is said to have been introduced. We learn that in consequence Mr. Bayard is to set off this day for

Paris, accompanied by the Austrian, ex-consul for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Crawford.

It was stated in some of the Papers last night that in consequence of the King of France having advanced pretensions for which the Allied sovereigns were not prepared, the most cordial understanding did not exist between them; our wishes could lead us to hope that this representation was unfounded but circumstances have transpired which do not render it very improbable, it should be remembered that the situation of Louis XVIII. is one of peculiar difficulty; if he submits to concessions which the nation may deem humiliating he puts to hazard the allegiance recently sworn to him, and if he refuses, he risks the loss of that friendship which has been auxiliary to his restoration and of which he may hereafter stand in the utmost need; to avoid this dilemma nothing should be required of him inconsistent with the national honour. At present the attention of his majesty and of his ministers, is much occupied in devising measures to overcome the disaffected. It was said to have been once resolved to retain in France for some months, 180,000 of the Allied troops, but we should think this intention has been abandoned; it would have been a fruitful source of jealousy and quarrel. It is certain that the public authorities in the interior could neither enforce the collection of the taxes and supplies with promptitude nor vigour nor are the people disposed spontaneously to offer them. The Allied Troops have in consequence lived on requisition, the payments of which being opposed, have occasioned several sanguinary affairs, no accounts of these tumults however appear in the journals even the whole impression of one (Gazette de France) which noticed the quarrels between the Military in Paris was suppressed.

On the whole we collect from the private accounts that the people feel and express unalloyed pleasure at the restoration of their lawful sovereign, but their joy is not unmingled with apprehension: it is observed every where that the Country swarms with Military who accustomed to habits of violence and Plunder regard with despair the approaching pacification. The restless spirit of these men are dreaded: nor are their fears totally unfounded. It was computed that there were in France, on the 12th instant not fewer than 55,000 principal Officers: if such be the amount of this higher class, how greatly will the whole be swelled by lists of the subalterns and privates with the Corps and prisoners hourly arriving from all parts of Germany, Russia and England.

The high pretensions attributed to Ministers in the approaching negotiation with the American Commissioners, we believe have no foundation whatever: out we are informed, that among the restrictions to be imposed on the Republicans, with regard to Canada, it has been determined to require of them that on lakes of the country no ships shall be employed by them, either armed or above the admeasurement of 50 tons. The citizens of the United States are further to be obstructed in the fisheries. A computation has been delivered in by the persons interested in this trade for the inspection of Govt. by which it appears that above half the fisheries have devolved to the Americans from the advantages they possessed of proximity and from other circumstances intended to prevent this extensive encroachment, they are no longer to be permitted to prepare their fish either on the shores of Newfoundland or of Labrador the produce of this commerce supplied from the mines of the Ocean at the present prices of the markets is estimated at nearly 4,000,000 Sterling.

The Cause of the rise in the public funds has been erroneously attributed to the postponement of the loan; it was in fact because the redemption of annuities, from the constant supply of money was effected without any devaluation or embarrassment.

Ministers attached so much importance to Mr. Bankes's motion for a Committee of enquiry on the subject of the corn laws, that circulars were issued from the Treasury and addressed to those who usually voted with them, enjoining their attendance on Friday night.

Yesterday letters were received from Salonica of the 29th ultimo, stating that the plague which had raged so violently at Odessa during last autumn had totally subsided. At Smyrna it had been very destructive.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston, December 11.

The packet by which this goes has been detained a week beyond her time, in order that the proceedings of the House of Assembly, who have just closed their Session, may be forwarded to Government. A considerable degree of sensation, and not of the most pleasant kind, has been excited in consequence of a bill having passed the Assembly, extending the privileges of Free Persons of Colour by which they are placed nearly upon a footing with the

White population. The preamble of this bill however, precludes them for ever from holding any civil or military rank, or in any shape to interfere with the legislation of the island: but it is supposed, that having so easily obtained an extension of their rights, they will attempt to put themselves upon an equality in every respect with the Whites. This Bill has been carried through the Assembly in a very hasty manner, and is considered as the forerunner of the most ruinous consequences to the island. The measure has resulted from a Petition presented to the House of Assembly, and signed by three thousand persons of that class, and of this paper nothing was known or heard till within about a fortnight of the meeting of the House, and which gave it a very alarming feature, as it evinced a degree of secrecy and unanimity that might render them extremely formidable, in the event of any rupture with them, and which I am but too apprehensive will sooner or later take place. Our Legislative Body have been considered extremely premature in so immediately according to this Petition, as they might have fought it off for another Session, upon the plea of taking the opinion of their constituents upon so important a measure. Their excuse, however, is, that it had been previously decided upon by the Cabinet of the Mother Country, and, therefore, that it was more prudent to appear to grant with a good grace, what might otherwise be forced from them. This measure has created a great degree of ferment among the white inhabitants of this city, of whom a meeting was called immediately that the Bill was known to be before the House, and a petition was in consequence drawn up and presented to the Assembly requesting they would throw out the Bill: but this had no effect, and it accordingly passed the House. A second meeting, however, took place, and some very violent, and I think imprudent Resolutions were agreed to, the avowed object of which was to call up in the Privy Council of the island (whose sanction is necessary to the Bill to pass it into a law) to protect them from the measures of their Representatives by refusing their assent to it. This petition had little effect as the first and the most important was finally carried. Till this bill passed, persons of colour were incapacitated from giving testimony against a white person, either in civil or criminal matters, and though occasionally undue advantage has been taken of such incapacity, the instances have been few. This Bill has, however, swept away all distinction. I shall not attempt to enter upon the justice and policy or otherwise of this measure, as so much may be said for and against it, but taking it as an admitted thing, that the West India Colonies cannot be carried on without slavery, the distinction of the classes should be invariably maintained, or else confusion and anarchy must ensue.

It being next to impossible to draw a line between the various shades of colour, from the free black to the Mulatto (who are considered but as one body, under the denomination of free persons of colour,) the whites are exposed to considerable danger, from the indiscriminate evidence that may now be brought against them and as revenge and interest operate most powerfully on the weak and unenlightened their testimony is ever liable to be influenced by their passions; as the African character is peculiarly marked for its proneness to revenge, the obligation of an oath will oppose but a feeble barrier to the gratification of their favourite passion. As the law now stands, the slave who purchases his freedom, may, in twelve months after, be evidence against his former master. What a field for vengeance does it not open to the enfranchised Negro, still bearing in recollection the lash under which he has groaned.

Extract from the Courier of the 17th May. FRENCH PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

"Sir—The Article inserted in your Paper of this day, announcing the arrival of Buonaparte in the Isle of Elba, may be true, but it is not in conformity with an account I am about to give you, and which I derive from a very good source.—When Buonaparte embarked, he had to choose as you know, between an English Frigate and a French Corvette.—He preferred the English Frigate, which however did not prevent the Corvette from accompanying her, they sailed together.—The Corvette was commanded by Capt. Montebrier who was therefore an eye witness of all that passed. He returned to Paris three days ago, and left yesterday; and the following is the manner in which such of his friends, as he visited most during his stay here relate the facts, of which you have spoken.—Buonaparte availed himself of the last moments of his authority before his abdication and knowing that the Isle of Elba was to be assigned him as his place of retirement, had secretly given orders for sending thither 2,400 men as a Garrison on account of the distance and isolated situation of the Isle of Elba, with the means they had of rendering the communications, perhaps also by intrigue and connivance, this number of Troops was sent from Lisy to Porto Ferrajo. The fact is they thought themselves under the Government of Buonaparte, were ignorant of his abdication, and had not been released from their oath of fidelity. When Buonaparte landed on the Isle of Elba, which he did not know to be there, and he caused an explanation to be given him, which rendered him doubtful what conduct he ought to adopt.—Being unwilling to take any thing upon himself, he requested Captain Montebrier to proceed to Paris, to inform the Government, of a circumstance which he presumed them to be ignorant of, and receive fresh instructions.—In the mean time he continued cruising in the Mediterranean, with Buonaparte on board. M. de Montebrier, after having full filled his Mission, set off yesterday for the Mediterranean where he expects to find the English Frigate. His friends do not know what instructions he has, but they consider as exact and certain what I have just told you.—B.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE—PARIS, MAY 14.

"At the last parade on the Carrousel there were 25,000 national guards and 600 Troops of the line.—The dragons of the ancient guard of Buonaparte put their caps upon the points of their sabres when they passed before His Majesty and cried out Vive le Roi with a good deal of enthusiasm.

But in the evening there were serious quarrels between the Officers of the guards and the foreign Troops.—The disorder was so threatening that, Monsieur, had ordered horses to be saddled for him and his Suite to go and put an end to it in person. Quarrels multiply extremely and in order to render them less frequent almost all the old guards have been sent to Fontainebleau. Buonaparte has embarked, as you know but we are not certain whether he remains on the Isle of Elba.

He said to Col. Campbell at Frejus, "I love your nation; I have always loved it; it is the only one where true liberty is known. I have done every thing to create among the French a public spirit similar to yours but I could not succeed, and it is that which obliged me to become a despot. I am an Englishman at heart; I wish to become an Englishman." In general he affected a calmness, which however abandoned him when he saw the perils that attended part of his journey.

The state of Paris is not what could be wished. The Tyranny has given something of a ferocious character to one party, and a sad and gloomy one to another. The women are overwhelmed with immense hats, furnished with fillets of the longest size. Their gowns are extremely short, and in general not of a very elegant make or quality.—I know not whether it be their dress, or whether their graces have diminished under the gloomy despotism of Buonaparte, but I own I find their tournure less attractive than formerly.

Paris fame date.—The Austrian Commissary who accompanied Buonaparte to the Isle of Elba, has returned to Paris.—Buonaparte who embarked on the 18 April arrived on the 4th May. He landed at Porto Ferrajo, and caused immediately to be hoisted on the walls and towers of the City, a white flag with a red border and bearing three bears on a blue ground.—It is not known how he has been received by the inhabitants of the island.—Buonaparte we are assured, has given a commission to purchase for him at Paris books to the amount of a hundred thousand crowns; he proposes to devote himself to study, and promises to become in a few years, the most learned man in Europe.

It is said that the first effect produced in America by the intelligence of Buonaparte's disasters was to lower the tone of the War Party immediately. A Bill was brought into the House of Representatives to repeal the non-Importation act and the Embargo, and carried by 145 to 37.

A solemn funeral service was celebrated last Saturday at Notre Dame, for Louis 16th and 17th the late Queen and Madame Elizabeth, Monsieur, the Duke D'Orléans, and the Princes of the blood, were the Chief Mourners. The King and the Duchess of Angouleme occupied an elevated Tribune, to assist to be seen by all the people present.

Paris, May the 13th.—The King has appointed M. d'Ambray, Chancellor of France (M. Barentin will retain the honors of the office).—All the Members of the provisional state Council, as well as the Chancellor and M. Ferrand, Ministers of State. M. the Prince D'Benvenuto (Talleyrand) Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

M. the Abbe de Montesquieu, Minister and Secretary of State for the Interior.

M. the General Count Dupont, Minister and Secretary of State for the War Department.

M. the Baron Lewis, Minister and Secretary of State for the Finance.

M. the Baron Malouin, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine.

M. the Count Beaugot, Director General of the Police.—M. Ferrand, Director General of the Posts.

M. Berenger, Director General of the Indirect Taxes.

DECKERS.

Louis, by the Grace of G. d. King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, health.

Wishing to give a striking proof of our particular satisfaction to the national Guards of our Kingdom and especially those of our good city of Paris, and having an entire confidence in their zeal and fidelity for our person; We have ordered and do order the following Articles.—Article 1st.—Our well beloved brother, Monsieur, Count d'Artois, is appointed Colonel—General of all the National Guards.

Our Commissioners for the Departments of the Interior and for the War, are charged with the promulgation of these presents.

(Signed) LOUIS,

By order of the King, BARON DE VILLOLES,

Provisional Secretary of State.

The late Empress of France has been created Grand Duchess of Parma and the young King of Rome, Duke of Parma.

Josephine died at Paris in June last.

COURIER—WEDNESDAY MAY 18th.

We received this morning more Paris Papers, those of the 15th, but they convey little intelligence of the real state of affairs they are all in the tone, and give us little information of what passes at Paris, than our readers will find in the London Papers of the frequent quarrels at Paris between the French and Foreign Troops, of late recent assemblages before the Thuilleries, which we have given an account of from a sure source they have not mentioned one word.

The Papers of the 15th, contain an account of the funeral service for the late Kings Louis 16th & 17th the late Queen and Madame Elizabeth.—They would make us believe that it excited the greatest interest, and was received with peculiar approbation.—A private letter denies this, asserting that it was blamed by very many who thought it announced a very early determination not to forget the past to be forgotten.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia remain at Paris, and nothing is said of the day of their departure. Preparations are making for the return of the foreign Troops, to their own country, but we cannot find that any large numbers have yet left the neighbourhood of Paris.

The appointments of the new Ministry are in general approved.—M. d'Ambray the Chancellor is a man of profound knowledge and of true principles.—He is the nephew of M. Barentin, who is to retain the honours of the Office of M. Talleyrand, and of those talents which fit him for the direction of the foreign department, we need say nothing.—Whether he is to be the Prime Minister, or as is supposed the Count de Blaisers, we know not.—There is no comparison however between the two men in point of abilities. Perhaps the three most difficult places under the present circumstances, are those of the Police Interior, and the Finance.

Several persons have been taken up at Copenhagen for corresponding with Prince Christian in Norway.

The Bremen Paper of the 10th gives an account of a conversation between the Prince and the Swedish officer sent to Christian to execute the treaty between Sweden and Denmark.—The Prince expressed his firm determination to perish in his design; but the Paris papers inform us that his party becomes weaker, that it is divided into two factions one of which would have him renounce his rights to the Crown of Denmark. Another Party, which gains partisans daily, favours the union of Norway to Sweden, demands a constitutional Charter, which the King, of Sweden is willing to give. A Fourth party would republicanise the Country. Bergen and Christiania are hostile to the Prince.

Some American Papers have been received to the effect. The repeal of the Embargo and non-Importation Laws was recommended by the President himself—he who but a few months before had asserted them to be a violation of the safety of the United States! what has occurred since to make them otherwise? A great deal indeed—his friend and ally Buonaparte has been beaten and destroyed—and hence the tone, temper and measures of his Ally must be charged instantly.—A more direct confession of the subservience of the American Government cannot be desired.

The Negotiators, too, are not to insist on the American doctrine of imprisonment. Upon this subject our readers will do well to read a most able Pamphlet just published, under the title of "The right and practice of Imprisonment, as concerning Great Britain and America considered."—It removes all doubt on the subject and we perfectly agree with the author (whom we mean to quote more at length) that not a syllable of discussion should be entered between the British and American Commissioners until the latter distinctly renounce their new tangled, public law and admit the national law as it is at present received in Europe.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, the Lords of the Treasury have issued Orders to the officers of the Customs at all the ports of the Eastern and Southern parts of the Kingdom (the positive part of their landing not being yet ascertained) to render their assistance in unshipping and conveying to the metropolis all the packages of their sovereigns and their respective families, without molestation or charge of duty.—But this deviation from the regular mode of this department in respect to these august Personages, is not to be considered as a precedent in future.

PARIS MAY 14th.—The state of affairs here is of necessity very complicated and what you hear receives the color of the party, through which it comes. Most of the English are disappointed, but they are too impatient to be impartial and so full of forebodings.

The French are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they have gained.—This has produced quarrels and bloodshed.—Last Sunday upwards of sixty people were killed fighting their battles over again.

To day there was a grand expiatory Mass for Louis the 16, which people are displeased with, because it is not forgetting the past as was promised, but reviving it, and bringing parties into odium, who ought to be conciliated. The emigrants are not an fait to the great change in morals, manners, principles, and prejudices since their emigration. I hear that Louis the 18 and the Allies are not perfectly agreed upon the terms of Peace Louis would keep Brabant, and Marshal Ney is said to have told His Majesty, that he would answer for conquering it in six months, even if it was given up.

Russia is reported to be for ceding this point.

Mobs, supposed to be excited by the Jacobins have been collected round the Thuilleries, demanding bread and work. They were with difficulty appeased and disbanded.

In one of the churches I visited yesterday, those of Buonapartes Generals Bessieres, Duroc, and another were lying in state till they could be buried. They are surrounded by Military trophies, and great crowds of the old troops came daily to visit them.

I hear nothing of a Commercial Treaty and at present I do not think it would be necessary or prudent. There will be mutual admissions.

We copy the following from a respectable morning Paper. "The main conduct of the King refused obedience to that faction, whose only aim was to insure themselves the possession of their ill gotten honors and riches, and who are now strongly suspected to have recourse to means of terror to frighten the King into terms; at least what happened two or three days ago, corroborates that report. Upwards of four or five hundred workmen of all kinds, assembled before the Thuilleries, under the windows of His Majesty, and commenced a revolutionary how for bread and work intermixed with cries of long live the Emperor, who used to give them both. The Duches d'Angouleme, it is said in her alarm, expressed her regret at having quitted England, as this was the way the first revolution came on Monsieur came out and was received with cries of Vive l'Empereur. He told the multitude he was not surprised they should still remember the Emperor but that the period was come for crying "Vive le Roi. That every thing should be done to relieve their wants, but that the time since the arrival of His Majesty had been too short to allow much to be done. That enquiry should immediately be made into their circumstances, and that bread should be given to those most in want. This movement amongst the workmen lasted two days, and the third a body of women attempted something of a similar nature but they were speedily dispersed by the national Guards. What renders these collections of People more suspicious is, that several of the workmen have been arrested and their habitations searched, they were found to contain abundance of bread and provisions.

Washington April 5th. is now more than probable that Congress will adjourn before the latter end of the month, perhaps not before the first of May.

The Committee of Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported two bills for carrying into effect the immediate object of the President's Message on Thursday. The Prolongation of the double duties is not included in the report. After a long preamble in which a view is taken of American commerce with the European nations, the bill brought in by Mr. Claiborn enacts, first the repeal of the Embargo act of the 18th of December, 1813, providing for the recovery of all Penalties and forfeitures; secondly, that so much of an Act or Acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares, or Merchandize, of the growth produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof or of any place or Country in the actual possession of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed! There is a similar reservation in this clause respecting penalties, &c. Thirdly, it is enacted, that the crews of foreign Vessels clearing out from America shall consist entirely of the subjects of the State to which the vessel belongs. This important bill was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the whole House by a large majority. A Bill to prevent the Exportation of Bullion went through, similar stages.

"The troops of the Palace," Says the New York Evening Post of the 7th are not calculated to bear up under the present pressure of Events; they are infirm and nerveless. Since the news of the "Reveries," of their friends in France; every breeze that blows whippers to their disordered imagination political death and destruction. "It is perhaps owing to these awful forebodings, that the President has recommended the repeal of the restrictive Systems.

"The leaders of the House are thrown into the utmost confusion; they are endeavoring to steer the Ship without a helm."

"We have pledged ourselves (says The Philadelphia True American) that Messrs. Clay and Russell are not instructed to insist, at all events, upon the American doctrine on the subject of impressment.

We deliberately persist in that pledge. By the event we are willing to stand or fall.

"The self destructive system is about to be abandoned for ever.

"We shall soon have the return of the golden days of Peace and Commerce."

Yesterday morning, about half past ten o'clock the Duke of Clarence waited upon His Royal Brother, the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, to take leave previous to his departure, to convey the Foreign Sovereigns to England. His Royal Highness left Carlton House at half past eleven o'clock in his carriage and four, for that purpose.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS MAY THE 15TH.

The Solemn Funeral Service for the late Kings, Louis 16th and 17th the late Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth de France took place yesterday in the Metropolitan Church. The King repaired thither without cortege, His Majesty assisted incognito at the ceremony, in a tribune prepared for him. The Dukes of Angouleme was in another, incognito also, by the side of His Majesty.

Monsieur, the Duke de Berri, and the Prince of Conde, who were the chief mourners repaired without cortege to the Cathedral, and were conducted by the grand master of the Ceremonies to the place defined for them in the Chair Deputations from the Senate the Legislative body, &c. the Marshals of France, old Officers of the King's Household, Generals, &c. filled the Chair and the nave. A tribune was reserved for the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and for the King of Prussia: several other tribunes for foreigners of distinction. This said and touching ceremony which did not dazzle by the splendour of the preparations, had attracted a greater Crowd than the most brilliant solemnities. The pews established at the different doors of the Church were often obliged to yield to the eagerness of the Crowd, all animated by the same sentiments, all wished to discharge the same duties. The able Duval delivered a Sermon which moved the whole audience. This funeral display this impingement of the most august personage, the voice of the Christian orator, heard in the midst of an immense crowd; which preserved the profoundest silence, every thing gave to the ceremony the most noble aspect and will leave the most lasting recollections. We may repeat with the eloquent preacher.

"The eternal has heard our prayers, has seen our tears flow, has withdrawn his wrath, our miseries are finished and happier days dawn upon our country."

(MONITEUR.)

COPENHAGEN,—MAY 10th

The Chief of customs at Copenhagen, Baron Moloche, has been arrested for corresponding with the prince in Norway. His secretary Mr. Buk is sentenced to pass the remainder of his life in the Blue Tower—several others are arrested also? it is supposed they will share the same fate nothing new from Norway.

BLANKENESE,—MAY 13th

Davoust has been dismissed; General Gerard has taken the command of the army, and promised that the money stolen from the bank shall be repaid by Louis 18—Hamburg is expected to be completely evacuated by the end of this month.

COURIER,—MAY 19th

The Right Honourable F. Robinson, secretary to Lord Castlereagh on his foreign mission, arrived yesterday morning with dispatches from His Lordship. There was a report that they announced the actual signature of the treaty of peace, a report without foundation, though we find it mentioned in one of the Paris papers, of the 16th which we received this morning.

A proclamation has been addressed by the ministers of War and of the Interior, to the national Guards: the occasion of Monsieur being appointed their Col. General "What agitators," says this proclamation "if such exist, can expect to disturb public order in the presence of numerous phalanxes of citizens, essentially devoted to the Sovereign authority. What influence must not the laws have under the eyes of many brave men, armed for the interests of families and property? "The time no longer exists in which a cruel and perfidious Government excited citizens to form battalions apparently destined for the service of the interior, and afterwards removed them to encase those masses of soldiers expelled far from our frontiers to every kind of disaster. This barbarous policy has fallen with the fatal genius which could alone have contrived it. The national guards therefore will be no longer diverted from their real institution, but will be the ornament of the Kingdom, and the pledge of public security."

Extract from Official news from Italy.

Barcelona, May 2d The King was still at Valencia on the 24th ult. but he was preparing to set off for the Capital. The Cortes preserve a menacing attitude and wish to impose upon the sovereign conditions, which the dignity of the Throne cannot admit. The new Constitution is really republican. The executive power is so limited and checked that it is impossible the machine can support itself. The Duke d' Infantado has joined the small army under General Carpes. He enjoys a high personal consideration, and deserves the full confidence of the sovereign. The example of defection which he has given will be followed by the several other Grandees. The Spanish nation is exposed to the danger of losing the advantages of a social and well understood compact between the sovereign and his people, by the obstinacy of some men who have got possession of the Cortes.

They will be astonished at Paris to see the list of those who compose this assembly. The people have difficulty in finding two or three names of any consideration amongst those who represent the nation. In terminating a war from which the aid of our allies has enabled us to retire with honor, after an unexpected deliverance, it would be unfortunate if our civil discords should hinder us from enjoying the fruits of so many sacrifices.

Mantua, Peschiera, and other Fortresses, have been given up to the Austrians. The Milanese and the rest of the kingdom of Italy have been occupied by the Austrians in the name of the allied Powers: after the peace is signed with France, there will be a congress to arrange the final settlement of Italy, and parts of Germany. Switzerland demands a large extension of territory, to enable her to preserve her neutrality.

Eugene Beauharnois has been created a marshal of France and the King is said to have assured him that he hoped for peace, but that if occasion required he would employ him with great confidence.

It is said that no more than three regiments of cavalry will be disbanded, and two of them are at present in the East Indies.

We understand that one reason (which we deprecate) given for the slow progress of military reductions, alleges that Ireland is not in a state at present to be intrusted to a peace establishment.—morning chronicle.

I have not time to copy at length a letter from an officer on board of H. M. Frigate the Stag which had been in search of a wreck supposed to be the William Pitt East India man. But from other further accounts she has been lost off Algoa Bay; none of the lives saved.

An expedition is gone to America consisting of 14 Dragoons 2 4 5 9 39 58 89, and several other regiments comprising the elite of the army at present under the Duke of Wellington supposed to be intrusted to Lord Hill: Sir Henry Clinton, Major Generals Barnes, Robinson, Kempf, and several other are included in the arrangement.

FRENCH PAPERS

PARIS, MAY 15

An observation full of kindness is related of the Prince of Conde. On taking possession of his palace, he called for all his former domestics, who had been with him before his departure, and who were still at Paris. A great number has been replaced in his service; but one of those designated on the list of the Prince, did not appear.

His royal Highness asked the cause of it; he was answered that the man was 71 years old, and that he was blind. "That does not signify," replied his Royal Highness, "I wish him to appear before me, his age and infirmities ought not to deprive me of the pleasure of seeing him."

Maria Luisa the Grand Duchess of Parma and the Duke arrived at Vienna the latter end of May. They were received by the Family without state at the palace where they have taken up their abode. The preparations making for the reception of the Emperor are most magnificent. He made his entrance in the Capital on the 13th June.

After the news of peace was authenticated 6000 applications were made at the Secretarys Office in London for Passports to Paris in two days.

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