

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday, the 1st of December 1814,
 AT THE
PREMISES OF
AINSLIE AND ADDISON,
Great River Street,
SUNDRY
EUROPE ARTICLES,
 IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
SPEKE.

LIKEWISE,
The Wearing-apparel and Effects
 OF THE LATE
MR. DUN, Deceased.
 CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED.
 The Sale to commence at Nine o'clock.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday, the 1st of Dec. next.

AT THE
VENDUE OFFICE
 IN BATAVIA,
PRECISELY AT TEN O'CLOCK,
Unless previously disposed of by Private
Contract, of which due notice
will be given.

THAT elegant and comfortable Dwelling House, Out-houses and Lands, at Campong Macassar, most delightfully situated on the road to Baitenzorg, and only 12 paals from Batavia, the property of Lieut.-Colonel Sullivan. The Furniture at present in the house will be offered to the Purchaser at a fair valuation, which if not accepted, will be otherwise disposed of.—The premises may be viewed at any time previous to the day of Sale.

OP DONDERDAG DEN 1ste DECEMBER
 aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de Middag,
ZAL VOOR HET VENDU-KANTOOR
 TE BATAVIA,
PUBLIEK VERKOGT WORDEN,
Ten waare hetzelfde voor die tyd uit de
hand mogt zyn Verkogt, waarvan alsdan
kennis zal gegeven worden.

EEN by uitstek FRAAY en GEMAKKELIJK WOON-HUIS en by gebouwen—met de daaf toe behorende Grond, aller verrukkelykst gelegen te KAMPONG MAKASSAR by de Grote Weg naar Buitenzorg, omstreeks 12 palen van Batavia, en tans het Eigendom van den Lieutenant Kolonel SULLIVAN.—Het zal den Koper in keuze worden gegeven, het Amblement tegens een billyke prys overtenemen, zulende hetzelfde in geval van weigering op een andere wyze van de hand worden gezet.—Het huis kan bezigtigd worden alle dagen voor de Verkoop.

Advertentie.
DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening, maken hier mede bekend dat op Dingsdag den 29ste dezer, in het gebouw van gemelde Bank van Leening door Vendu-meesteren de verkoop zal worden vervolgd van eenige reesterende vervallen Panden, bestaande in Goud, Zilver-werken en Juweelen, waar onder eenige fraaye Brillante Ringen.
 Ter ordonnantie van Directeur en Commissarissen voornoemd.
H. BLOM, Sec.

Advertentie.
Op Saturdag den 3de December 1814:
IS de Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie van meening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, des morgens ten negen uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey Vendutie te houden, van een party extra fraaye Brillanten, Juweelen, Huiscubelen nevens andere goederen meer.
 De Juweelen kunnen des Donderdags voor den verkoop ten Kantore van voornoemden Sequester, van s'morgens tien tot s'middags twee uren, bezigtigd worden.

SHIP MINSTREL.
 Now selling at reduced prices the remainder of the Investment imported in the above ship.
No. 2, Jonkers-street,
Nov. 26, 1814.

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

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

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

Advertisement.
ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Secretary of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, Mr. J. G. van der VEN, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and to pay their Debts forthwith to the undersigned before the 31st proximo.
J. DE BRUYN,
H. A. van den BROECK.
 SOURABAYA,
 Nov. 1, 1814.

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

Advertisement,
ALL Persons having any claims upon, or being indebted to the Estate of the late W. H. ROBERTSON, Esq. formerly a Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, are requested to apply to the Subscribers for the settlement of their respective accounts before the end of the ensuing month.
JESSEN, TRAIL and Co.
 BATAVIA,
 Nov. 25, 1814.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan welschuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen J. Schill, (in leven) Leeraar by de Lutherse Gemeente alhier, gelieve daarvan binnen den tyd van een Maand, (van heden af gerekend) opgave te doen aan J. Schill, in de Koestraat.
 BATAVIA, den 12de November 1814.

Advertentie.
DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan wylen Meisjvrouw Christina Elisabeth Brouwer, gelieven daar van binnen den tyd van een Maand van heden af gerekend, opgave te doen aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeur, E. Hollebeek.

Advertentie.
DE Ondergetekende is voornemens op den 8de December aanstaande des morgens 9 uren ten zyne huize op Molenvliet, aan de meestbiedende by inschrijving te verhuuren de Suiker-kokeryen op de Landen Tagal Waroe en Sumadang en de Bazaar op Tanjong Poera.
 Batavia den 26ste Nov. 1814. } **J. C. ROMSWINCKEL.**

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

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van den alhier abintestato overleedenen Burger Simon Salomons, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen, aan den Ondergetekende Secretaris van Wees en Boedelmeesteren dezer Steede, en dat wel tegens medio December aanstaande.
 Sourabaya den 5de November 1814.
JAN AREND KNIPPING, Sec.

Advertentie.
DIE iets te vorderen heeft, of verschuldigd is aan wylen G. Arlt, gelieven daar van voor medio December 1814, opgave te doen aan deszelfs Weduwe, in de Wagen-verhuurdery buiten de Nieuwpoort-straat.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Hendrik van Ligten, in leven Oud Commissaris over de Wegen en Posteryen van het Departement Sourabaya, worden verzogt, daar van binnen den tyd van drie Maanden van heden af opgave te doen aan de ondergeteekendens Testamentaire Executeuren van dien Boedel.
C. L. VAN LIGTEN,
V. W. OOSTZIE, KSZ.
 GRISSEZ, den 22ste October 1814.

Advertentie.
DEN Chinees Lim Tonghan, bied te koop zyn in eigendom toebehoorende 64 Huizen met dies Erve, staande en gelegen op de Markt buiten de voormalige Diest-poort, doende een en ander van huur 10, 5, 4, en 2 Spaansche Matten s'maands.
 BATAVIA, den 8ste Nov. 1814.

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

Met de grootste aandoening is den Ondergetekende getroffen over in de Gouvernements Gazette van den 19de dezer te hebben ontwaart, de Heeren Executeuren in den Boedel van wylen J. B. Zimer, C. Jung en F. M. Kilian, niet dan met verontwaardiging gelezen hebben, myne gedane bekendmaking, op den 12de dezer in de Gouvernements Gazette.
 Welke eenlyk waar geschikt om goederen, den Boedel gehorende, de geintresseerden en Executeuren C. Jung en F. M. Kilian, weeklyks daar van in gemelde Gazette, de nodige kondschap te geven.
 Is by my, in het geplaatste van uw, in de Gazette van den 19de dezer daar van het tegendeel gebleken;—als uw gevonden Leugens gene verontwaardiging behoeft.

Voor Eerst merkt den Ondergetekende aan, en late zulks het oordeel, van het Publiek beslissen, als gemelde door haare Executeuren voortgebrachte Buffelkarren, zyn toebehorende geweest aan H. Lefeu, hoe dan dezelve, door uw zyn geaccepteerd geworden, en de Heer Lefeu, zyne ingediende Rekening Courant, waar op door ulieden voor de Eerste termyn is betaling geschied (dus den Boedel in zyn geheel toebehorende) zo mede het van my bekend gemaakte, op den 19de dezer, wegens de toegezonden goede en uitgezogte Buffels, aan de Heer Lefeu, welke mede op dien Rekening Courant, door hem Lefeu, zyn opgebracht, en door uw zyn verrekend geworden, met gemelde Lefeu, (dus mede den Boedel Competerende.)

Wyders word het Algemeen door ulieden gewaarschouwd, voor iemand, welke zich van sub en obreptive middelen heeft bedient, om Extracten, dien Boedel betreffende, van het Vendu-kantoor te bekomen.
 (Welk een hoogdravende toon voor iemand in de Latiniteti, niet ervaren) Hier dient in antwoord, zo zulks door hem tekenaar, niet ware geschied, gelyk de Heer C. Jung, bewust is, alwaar dezelve ten zynen huize zyn afgegeven, nog zo hy konde dien zoude requireren, van het Vendu-departement, als hem Ondergetekende, dien aangaande, niets kan worden aangetygd, maar wel, de Klerk van 't Vendu-departement,—welke behoort te weten hy Papieren mag afgeven dan niet.
 Om nu tot uw sub en obreptive middelen overtegaan.—Late zulks, aan het Publiek over, of die geplaatste woorden gene volmaakte betrekking, tot uw C. Jung en F. M. Kilian, als Executeuren in den Boedel van wylen J. B. Zimer, hebben.

Als geen Egte staat des Boedels door u is opengelegd, aan de geintresseerden.
 Ulieden is op den 12de en 19de dezer, aangeschreeven dat Zeven Buffelkarren, en Elf stuks goede uitgezogte Buffels, de meermelde Boedel waaren toebehorende, welke denkelyk by Abuis, door u als Executeuren zoude kunnen vergeten zyn.
 Dog of het een Executeur vry staat, een Paard, zynde een Vos met gryze lange manen, na zyne woning te doen brengen, en dit nog dagelyks te gebruiken, voor een Wagen-paard, zonder het te Vendueren.

Of het de Executeuren, Kilian en Jung, uit eene Boedel, waar voor zy zelve bedegt waren, niet uit konde komen, als is gebleken, dien door haar onder Acte van beraad is aangevaard,—present te geven, een Kist met Timmermans Gereedschappen, en Zilver Horlogie met een Goude Ketting en Kachet.
 Een Retting met een Goude knop, een wit Rypaard, met een Engelsch-zadef, en een lap Rood Lakeu, dienende voor een Schabrak.
 Of den eene Executeur, aan den andere, een gedeelte Draiken, als Madera, Claret en Brandewyn, mag overgeven zonder dezelve gevenduceerd worden.

Of eene Kamer, in de woning, van wylen Zimer, op Crauwang, waar in de kostbaarste, en voornaamste Goederen van dezelve waren berustende, mag worden vergeten dien te Inventariseren; nog eenige Goederen uit dezelve op Inventaris te stellen.
 Mag by Perzonen worden gegaan welke met dien Boedel zyn bekend geweest, om die overtehalen, dat zo hun iets gerechtelyk, aangaande de staat des Boedels mogte afgevraagd,—zeggen moesten van niets afteweten.
 Mag een Slavin werden verkogt door eene der Executeuren, zonder gevenduceerd te worden.

Den Ondergetekende, denkt zich, volstrekt niet in te laten met hoogdravende woorden in de Practyk voorkomende, als Spolieren of Ra-roof.—Eenlyk laat hetzelfde zulks aan het Algemeen, ter beoordeeling over.
 Verders verzogt den tekenaar zo aan hem te rug mag worden geschreven van bekende Heeren Jung en Kilian, hunne Pen op eene andere en betere wyze te doen toestellen, ten einde zich nadruk kelyker te uitten.—En zo de liever wenschen daar toe een Man te verkiezen welke Theorie en Practyk waar bezittende.

Waar toe geen beter en geschikter, door den tekenaar aan ulieden kan worden voorgedragen, dan de Heer C. B. De La Salle, welke den grootsten lofdient te worden toegeswaait, aangaande 't behandelen der zake, in het onlangs door den Hoge Raad van Justitie alhier uitgesproken Proces, tusschen zyn Client J. Adriaansen, q: q:

Contra
 Den Ondergetekende
 NB. het vervolg van opgave, in de aanstaande Week.

PATAROEMAN, aan de Oost-zyde der Rivier TITARUM den 22ste November Anno 1814.
F. A. DAKANAWITZ.

VOORIS werd te Koop geprecenteerd een party Apen insoort, pas alhier aangekomen, waar onder zich bevindt, een Kaapsche Baviaan, van een byzondere grootte, te bevrageen by den Ondergetekenden, woonagtig op de Voorrey.
 Batavia den 22ste } **F. A. DAKANAWITZ.**
 November 1814. }

HEEDEN morgen overleedt ons ge-liefde Zoonje WILLEM JACOB THOMAS RAFFLES COUPERUS, oud twee jaren en vier dagen.
 Batavia den 8ste November } **P. T. COUPERUS,**
 1814. } **C. R. COUPERUS,**
Geb. CRANSSEN.

OP den 19de dezer, overleedt alhier, den Heer Petrus Decker, Secretaris en Pand-bewaarder van de Bank van Leening, na eene ziekte van weinige dagen.—De zulken die gelegenheid gehad hebben, s'mans Character van naby te leeren kennen, degreetteren in hem een stil, werkzaam en nuttig Lid van de Maatschappij, en in het byzonder hebben Directeur en Commissarissen van gemelde Bank daar toe alle reden; al zo men na zyn Overlyden, by het onderzoek zynen werkzaamheden, zo als zulks ook bereids by de vorige Banks verrigtingen gebleeken is, niet anders bevonden heeft, als de doorslaanste blyken van eerlykheid, trouwe, en oplettentheid in den dienst van het Gouvernement, welke opeutlyke betuiging den Ondergetekende niet heeft willen halaten te doen by deezen, als een gering offer aans'mans nagedagtenis, in het vertrouwen, dat de zulken die eenige waarde in zyn Perzoon hebben gesteld, hier in eenige satisfactie zullen vinden.
 Batavia den 23ste Nov. 1814. } **W. H. VAN YSSELDYK.**

HEEDEN werd my myne teder geliefde Echtgenooten na eene ziekte van maar weinige dagen, in den ouderdom van 27 jaren, door den dood ontrukkt.—Myne vrienden en bekenden welke haar deugdzaam en beminne-lyk Karakter gekend hebben, zullen gemakelyk gevoelen, hoe zeer dit verscheiden my moet treffen, te meer daar zy my een Zuigeling nalaat van nog maar 4 maanden oud, die van het teeder voedsel verstoken, de ware Moederlyke zorg voor altoos moet missen. Myne oudste Dochter, nit een en vorige Echt gesproten, derft aan haar alle bezorgheid en moederlyke toezigt, welke zy onvermoed omtrent hare opvoeding aanwendde.
 Zoo sterk als ons deze slag troeft, niet minder gevoelig zal zy wezen aan een Vader, Moeder, Zoon, en een talryke kring van Bloedverwanten en Vrienden, welke de beminne-lyke overledene aan de Kaap de Goede Hoop heeft nagelaten, wanneer zy baren dood zullen vernomen hebben.—Zy zullen haar elk in onderscheidene betrekkingen even als wy, diep betreuren, maar zoo wy hopen, ook zich getroosten en berusten in de wil en beschikking van de alwyze en goede God.
 Mr. J. C. M. WASBERG ERKHOUT.
 BATAVIA, }
 den 23 Nov. 1814. }

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1814.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute be fired at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and at the principal Military Stations on the receipt of these Orders at the Stations respectively, in honor of the accession of His Highness the Sultan HAMANGKUBUANA the 4th to the Throne of Mataram.

2.—Mr. Robertson, Superintending Surgeon, has leave of absence for six months from the date of his embarkation from this Island, and permission to proceed to Bengal on account of his health.

3.—In consideration of the additional Duties performed by Lieutenant Conroy, Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of the head of the Department on the Expedition to Bali and Macassar, that Officer is permitted to draw an Extra Allowance of Sonat Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per mensem, during that period.

4.—Pay and Allowances to the Troops, in arrears for March and April, and in advance for May will be issued on or after the 25th Instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.—Brig Gesina, Scheidus, from Indramayb 20th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. E. Hardy.

Same day.—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, from Indramayo 19th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passengers, Mr. Thalman, Mrs. Juis, and Miss Dobbrick.

Do. 24.—Brig Mary Ann, E. Bradley, from Samarang 16th Nov.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passengers, Lieut. McJochlin, H. M. 59th Regt. and Mr. Assistant Surgeon 4th Bengal Vol. Battalion.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19.—Ship Dispatch, Chas. Fenn, for Indramayo.

Do. 23.—Cutter Arathusa, C. Johnson, for Arrouw.

Do. 25.—Arab brig Boeroon, Said Hussan Segat.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES, MAY 14.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Kean's *Othello* attracted a crowded house on Thursday. This is no novelty to Mr. Kean; for the immense conflux of the people that follows his performance, and finds in it new attraction, night after night, is one of the singularities of his triumphant career. For this conflux it is impossible to account on any other principle than the merit of the performance. Fashion may do much, and the leading circles applaud their idol; popular whim may have its effect; and the grossness of the vulgar mind, flattered by corresponding grossness, may raise up its peculiar object of admiration; but the powers which occupy, and equally occupy the mingled and anomalous tastes of all that diversity of ranks which fill a British theatre, must have in themselves something beyond fashion or flattery. We have, in the instance of Mr. Kean, no display of infant talent, forcing an interest from our surprise that at the green and unripe age any talent could have the courage to exhibit itself. We have not here a female mind, bending us from the soberness of criticism by the influence of a sex in which feebleness is strength, and desertion, a claim on the generous and manly solitudes of society. There now stands before us, a man, unsheltered by any gentler prejudice, thrown naked into the arena to try his arms against practised victors, and to conquer, if he is to conquer, among the vigorous and the skilful, only by more dextrous skill and more nervous and masculine vigour. How far Mr. Kean may eventually triumph, we must not venture to predict; but he must feel that the chaplet is hovering above his brow. His representation of *Othello* was received with plaudits of an order which supersede our judgment. In those principal scenes and solitary pauses where the character is to be laid open,—those great intervals in which the poet reposed from the action of the story to mark the birth of a new series of emotions, and which task all the genius of the actor, he fully rose to the conception. We have now ceased wondering at that power of intellect by which Shakespeare mastered the language of the heart,—that miraculous at-

tribute by which he could give himself a species of mental ubiquity, and in his ignorance and inexperience of the higher modes of life, adopt the phrase and forms of thought of kings and heroes, men of strange countries, and complexions, and spirits, whose wild and irregular heavings had never come before the living eye of an Englishman untravelled and obscure. *Othello's* love, and hot suspicion, and solemn revenge, and deep and groaning agony of soul, must have been to this extraordinary man, "fictions of the brain." The few documents of Moorish passion to be found in the literature of his day; were too feeble to detract from the full merit of his originality. Hatred quickly kindled and quickly allayed, a dark and brief picture of resentment and blood, were all that the novel of Italy or Spain gave; and yet upon such materials were erected the magnificent fabric, whose grandeur fixes the universal eye, after the passing of so many centuries. From the mighty author of other days, we turn to his admirable interpreter in our own. We have on a former occasion touched on Mr. Kean's representation of *Iago*. It is no slight evidence of his qualities that after "looking the very ancient's soul," he should lay such resistless claims to praise in the personation of his master. The two characters hinge on principles totally distinct. *Iago* is a villain from the first conception; a plain and palpable villain, only deviating from his straight-forward course that he may strike more sure; a serpent winding his "oblique path" only to fix his venom with a more mortal wound. *Othello's* mind alters by perceptible degrees, and alters reluctantly: the leading trait of his portraiture is this gradual progression, and the eminent interest arises from this intellectual war, by which a noble and heroic nature is irritated into savageness and ferocity. The secret of the delineation is concentrated here; he has lent a single feebleness; it grows upon him; he resists it by all the generous and spontaneous loftiness of his nature; he gives way, and is undone. The single spot almost viewless and forgotten in the "clear Heaven of that noble soul" swells and spreads, draws up corresponding elements in its progress, till it converts all into its own gloomy material, and then at a moment rushes down in cloud, and lightning, and hurricane.

The first scene in which his jealousy takes a formed shape was admirable. He enters in deep meditation.

Othello.—Ha! false to me!
Iago.—Why, how now General, no more of that.
Othello.—Avaunt, begone! thou'lt set me on the rack.
I.—I swear 'tis better to be much abused Than but to know a little.
Iago.—How, my Lord!
Othello.—What sense had I of her stolen hours of lust? I saw't not, thought it not, it harm'd not me; I slept the next night well, was free, and merry. I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips. He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stol'n! Let him not know't, and he's not robb'd at all.
Iago.—I am sorry to hear this.
Othello.—I had been happy if the general camp, Pioneers and all, had tasted her sweet body, So I had nothing known. Oh now for ever Farewell the tranquil mind!—Farewell content! Farewell the plumed troops and the big war That make ambition virtue! Oh, farewell!

Farewell! *Othello's* occupation's gone!" These quotations are of universal knowledge from their poetic beauty; but to be felt they should have the comment that we witnessed on Thursday. He entered with the abrupt and wandering step of one to whom the grace or dignity of motion were new things, and swallowed up in the fearful bewilderings of a heavy heart. The sound of *Iago's* voice broke his meditation. He suddenly raised his eye, and pronounced the words "avaunt, begone," with the haughty and resentful glance of a man accustomed to authority, and seeing in *Iago* only the immediate instrument of his torture. After gazing till the first burst of passion recoiled upon himself, he dropped his arms, and relaxed insensibly into a gesture finely indicative of utter exhaustion. "What sense had I of her stolen hours," was pursued in a calmer tone, till the train of thought drew on the mention of "Cassio's kisses on her lips." Here the silence of the whole crowded Theatre prepared for some strong display. It was rewarded. The slight mention of his connubial endearments seemed to be stealing a delicious tranquillity over his mind; and he paused and dwelt upon the words, as if he was parting with images that he loved. The sound of *Cassio's* name gliding accidentally even from himself, broke the spell. The whole fierceness of his nature was roused; he sprung from the ground, and cried the passage aloud with wild and grinning desperation. The audience paused like the actor, and in a moment after gave him one general thunder of applause. The scene was thenceforth a species of contest between the actor and his admirers, who should most give and most receive. Our remarks must draw to a close. The, "I had been happy if the general camp," with the subsequent lines, were delivered in a combined spirit that we will not attempt to describe. The fondness with which the beloved object is recalled, and the loathing with which it is recalled, connected with thoughts of degradation—

Oh, now for ever Farewell the tranquil mind. These pathetic words, deepened in their effect like the tears of a man by flowing from sources not lightly used to weep, came from the actor with the air of an alienated mind, conscious of his blasted prospects from even the lingering delight with which he pondered on

arms, but constrained to yield them up to the weighty and unconquerable depression of an injured love. It would be idle to say how much this deserved to be admired, or what the promise of that actor must be, who, at this early period of his efforts, can force such admiration. His *Iago* was announced for tonight with the strongest testimonies of applause.

LONDON, May 18, 1814.

The further consideration of the Report on the Corn Laws, which comes on to day in the House of Commons, is of such vital importance to the welfare of the country, that we should feel it to be a dereliction of our duty, not to call the most serious attention of our readers to the subject. We earnestly deprecate any separation of interests between the growers and consumers of corn. Each party will naturally pursue its own advantage; but it is for the Legislature to hold the balance between them; with a steady hand. Already have the manufacturing districts taken the alarm; on the one hand; and on the other it is certain that a great proportion of the farmers must be ruined, unless their trade meets with some legislative protection. After a war of such unparalleled magnitude and extent, it is no wonder that the regular course of affairs in civil life should be disturbed. Prices are altered, occupations are changed, and contracts reasonable in their formation become most onerous in their execution. All these considerations tend to show the necessity of an attentive and dispassionate examination into all the operative causes of the present state of the Corn Trade, and into all the consequences near or remote of any proposed change. The great and singular evil of this country in modern times is *Pauperism*, and this has no distinct dependence on the price of bread. Prior to the French revolution, the quarter loaf in England was about 6d. or 7d. It is in vain for France, or any other country in Europe, to hope speedily to exonerate itself from the burthens which that fatal revolution has entailed on succeeding generations; but it ought to be a great object of policy, domestic as well as foreign, "to get round to our old station." Gradually, but steadily, we must pursue the object of reducing food and labour to their proper level. An unrestricted importation of corn would no doubt bring down at once the price of bread; but the effect would be momentary. The British farmer would be ruined. The future domestic supply would be cut off. Scarcity or actual famine would soon result from this state of things; and the entire supply being foreign, the price would of course rise higher than ever. It is, therefore, necessary to restrain importation by certain duties; but justice would seem to require that if the farmer be protected by import duties, he should on the other hand be subject to some restriction in point of export; otherwise the abundance of one year would not serve in any degree to compensate the scarcity of another in the home market, and the interest of the consumer would be unjustly sacrificed to that of the grower. It is, perhaps, as little desirable as practicable, in the present state of the world, to render the united kingdom, generally speaking, an export country, with respect to corn. The great object is to make it adequate to its own supply; but it is said this cannot be done without giving the grower a fair living profit; and this is true. On the other hand, however, we must remember, that under the term grower, in this argument, are included three descriptions of persons,—the landlord, the farmer, and the labourer; and each of these is entitled to the protecting care of the Legislature, in his degree and station. There cannot be a more honourable or a more useful character than the old English landholder, who goes hand in hand with his tenant, neither racking nor oppressing him, but affording a fair scope to his industry, and of course entitled to a due share of his profits. The late extraordinary and anomalous events, however, have in some instances altered this character considerably for the worse, and we have known great landholders (aye, and great patriots too) who have turned mere jobbers, and pushed their profits beyond all reason, by taking advantage of the turn for speculation which has so peculiarly distinguished recent times. The Continental System, the License Trade, the American Embargo, the supplies of the army and navy, and other circumstances connected with the war, necessarily raised the prices of corn and cattle to a great height. In consequence it was equitable that leases should experience a considerable rise; but as the French proverb says, *l'appetit vient en mangeant*. Some of the jobbing landlords, to whom we have alluded, hit upon a mode of enriching themselves, ingenious enough, but in our opinion totally beneath the dignity of their rank and station. They advertised their lands to be let by sealed tender. Hence the inexperienced, the sanguine, and the desperate, spurred on by the feelings naturally attendant on secrecy, by bidding against an invisible competitor, and contending with an unknown extent of rivalry, often ventured upon engagements to the last degree rash, and in the event perfectly ruinous. We have heard of large farms in Northumberland, which have been taken in this manner at 4l. per acre. Now, landlords, who have thus availed themselves of the ignorance and temporary delu-

sion of their tenants, ought not to be protected in their rapacity: and, therefore, in determining what is the reasonable profit to which the farmer is entitled, no regard whatever should be paid to rents such as these. The landlord himself must relieve the tenant, or suffer by the bankruptcy of the latter, the merited punishment of his own extortion. The object of the present resolutions seems to be, to keep corn at about 84s. per quarter, and consequently to fix the price of the quarter loaf at about a shilling. This, perhaps, will be thought too high, when it is considered, that for the 30 years before 1793, the average price of wheat per quarter was 44s., and for the 60 years preceding, 33s. Doubtless the subsequent increase of taxes requires a correspondent advance in prices generally, and among the rest in the price of corn; but still a measure which tends to monopoly in the food of the community at large, cannot be too strictly watched. It is the especial duty of those members of the Legislature, who are most conversant with the wants and interests of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, to guard against any unreasonable pretensions on the part of the land-owners or cultivators; but they ought to take up the question with the greatest candour, since the true, and ultimate, and permanent interests of all classes are the same, and rapacity or injustice is alike destructive to all. Whatever resolutions are adopted, we trust they will not be hurried through Parliament without due consideration. It has been justly observed by many members of the greatest respectability, that it is necessary to legislate on such a subject with the utmost caution.

MAY 20, 1814.

The French papers, which have been received to the 17th, mention the arrival of Napoleon at Elba. We are very happy to find, that he has not been landed on any British ground; for, with the just and proper feelings of detestation, which the people of this country entertain toward him, it would have occasioned them the most painful and mortifying reflections, to see him, not only not brought to punishment, but rewarded, and treated as a Prince. Of all the disgusting hypocrisy which this fawning slave has recently exhibited, his pretended love of the English is most odious. It must have required a great effort of patience in a British Officer to listen to such fulsome lies from a wretch, who for years had sought to stir up the whole world to the bitterest hatred of our name and nation. We hope that a minute account of all the pusillanimity and weakness which he exhibited from the moment that his deposition was announced to him, until he found himself safe within the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, will be published and widely circulated in France, in order to eradicate the last remains of that besotted partiality to him, which still exists among those who have been taught to consider him a hero.

On Saturday, Commodore Codrington was a considerable time with Earl Bathurst, at the Colonial Department, and afterwards with the Board of Admiralty. He received his final instructions, and left town for Portsmouth, to embark in the *Newcastle*, of 20 guns. The *Forth* frigate, and *Erebus* sloop of war, with the reinforcements for America, proceed under his orders; and were to sail yesterday.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 24.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 24, 1814.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. —Brevet Major T. McMahon, 53d Foot: Major A. Sharpe, on half-pay, 16th Garriou Battalion; Major S. T. Popham, 24th Foot: Major H. Robert's, 3d Foot: Major C. Grant, 11th Foot: Major T. W. Brotherton, 14th Light Dragoons: Major T. Lightfoot, 45th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain P. R. Hawker, 30th Foot; Captain T. Grills, 3d Foot Guards; Captain B. M'Laine, 57th Foot; Captain R. M. Cairnes, Royal Artillery; Captain H. Loftus, 9th Foot.

To be Lieutenant Colonel on the Continent of Europe only.—Major A. Steiger, Regiment of Roll.

[The Gazette notifies the royal promise for Admiral Fremantle to wear the insignia of a Commander of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa; and for Captains Rowley, Hoste, and Moresby, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the said order.]

LONDON, May 25, 1814.

The latest private accounts which we have received from Paris lead us to believe, that the great work of pacific negotiation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time past been expected. The chief bases, and indeed all the principal points in the Treaty, are understood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the *Moniteur*; but the settling the boundaries of the new States, and weighing out the various indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate. It is now understood that these matters will not be settled at a Congress, but by Commissioners named by the late Belligerents. Our Correspondent writes,

that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the Garonne for Ireland, and a large body for America. We trust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous to terminate the war properly. There is in this country such a contempt for the American Government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort; and thus the reptiles escape, because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered, however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the Hopkinses and Wilkinsons, by a show of respecting their military exertions.

It is to be hoped and believed, that those who wished to take the country by surprise, on the subject of the Corn Laws, will be disappointed; and that the subject will receive what it so imperiously demands, a full and deliberate investigation. Never till now, was it attempted to make so fundamental a change in that branch of the domestic policy of the country which respects its supply of food, on evidence so meagre and scanty, or on a theory so extremely vague and superficial. The scheme of the original projectors, however, appears to have been artful enough; for by the combination of three distinct principles, it tends to create the most absolute monopoly that can well be imagined in favour of the Irish cultivators. First, they are to have an unrestricted exportation from Ireland; secondly, they are to exclude competition in the English market by a high import duty; and thirdly, the rate of that duty is to be fixed by a standard, including the average of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

We have a vulgar proverb. Give a man an inch, and he will take an ell. Now for the exemplification. In 1806, we allowed the Irish cultivator a free intercourse, as it was called, with this country. Being thus let into competition with the English farmer, he feels his own advantage. He has no land tax, no proper tax, no poor's rate, and his labourer's wages are low, because population is abundant, and the lower orders live on potatoes. As long as the war lasts, the field is all his own, his agriculture rapidly increases, and he soon sends into the British market a supply to the value of near three millions sterling. But the peace is likely to create competition, and he persuades the English Agriculturist to join him in *barring out* the Foreigners. Now, as an intelligent Correspondent has observed to us, "so far as the interests of agriculture in England are concerned, it is perfectly immaterial whether importation takes place from Ireland, or from any other country." The real question to the English farmer is, whether he shall continue to cultivate the inferior and recently inclosed lands; and it is quite manifest, that if he cannot do this against a regulated foreign competition, still less can he do it against an Irish competition, which is wholly without restraint. The proposed measures are recommended upon this abstract truism, that under an importing system, corn must be dearer than under an exporting one; because we cannot import unless our prices are higher than they are abroad, nor export unless they are lower. But observe, how this theoretical axiom becomes a practical absurdity. Our prices in fact are higher than those of other countries, and we are desired to keep them up till they become lower, in order that when that happens, we may enjoy the blessings of export. Nor does the ingenuity of the plan rest here. The theory assumes that we are one united Kingdom with one inseparable interest; but the practice creates three distinct interests, among which, that of England is left in the most helpless state possible. For instance, suppose the prices in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively to be 88. 72. and 64s. per quarter, and the average to be 76s; then according to the proposed resolutions, any foreign grower may import into England at a duty of 11s. which perhaps from the rate of his own prices he may very well be able to pay. If it true, he will encounter the Irish grower at a disadvantage; but the English farmer will derive no sort of benefit from this conflict. Besides, it is to be noticed, that the Irishman may export whenever and whithersoever he thinks fit. If he has a year of plenty, he is not bound to provide against our scarcity. The English consumer, therefore, is as little benefited as the English farmer. At all events it seems self-evident that the duties on import should be fixed by the prices of the market into which the importation is to be made; and not by those of a country which is at the very same moment exporting to the same market. The including in one common average, therefore, the English and Irish prices, which has been known to differ as much as 28s. per quarter, is a piece of the most gratuitous oppression on the English grower as well as consumer, that can well be imagined. And all the while that we are thus called on to encourage

and assist the Irish agriculture, it is confessedly advancing with far more rapid strides than that of England, its rents doubling, and its exports augmenting beyond all former calculation. These are points among many others which require examination and evidence. Mr. Killaly and Mr. Callaghan, and the other Irish Gentlemen that were examined last year (for this year it has not been thought worth while to examine evidence at all) are, we have not the least doubt, men of the highest respectability and honour, and perhaps of very extensive experience; but they could not be expected to be very intimately acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of England, and, in fact, they were not examined to any such points. It is this English information which is now wanted. Without this, a legislative measure of the magnitude proposed would be, to say the least of it, rash and hazardous in the extreme. We do not think the petitioners should desire the legislature not to interfere with the existing system. The new state of the world requires new measures and a wise, prospective policy on the part of the Government; but that policy should be taken up with gravity and deliberation, upon enquiries the result of which might be confidently submitted to the good sense of the whole empire, and not upon shallow, flimsy, partial suggestions, which cannot bear an hour's serious meditation. The people require food at a moderate rate. This object is indispensable to the commercial superiority on which our true greatness rests. To the attaining so important an end by the wisest and most prudent means, it is fit that the Legislature should proceed with the utmost caution. It is fit that the people should see that all their distinct interests have been separately investigated and impartially weighed. There is manifestly no cause whatever for precipitation, but the most powerful reasons against being precipitate. We therefore, strongly recommend to all those who think of petitioning either House of Parliament on the subject, to join in one common request for the postponement of any decisive measures, until after the subject has undergone a full and accurate investigation in all its branches.

Lord Hill it said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the United States. It is to be altogether independent of the military Government of Canada.

MAY 19.

We once more, and with peculiar earnestness, call the attention of our readers to the Bills which are passing with such extraordinary haste through the Legislature, for the total alteration of the *Corn Laws*. It was only on the 3d of this month that Mr. Rose moved for a document, without which it would have been impossible to enter fairly into the consideration of the subject. The resolutions were put into the hands of the Members on the 5th in the morning, and that very evening they were debated, carried through the House, and ordered to be printed, with the amendments they had undergone. On the 13th, notwithstanding several petitions from the manufacturing districts, the resolution for an unrestrained exportation of corn was adopted, and a bill thereupon ordered to be brought in. On the 16th that bill was read a first time, and the resolutions respecting import were debated and recommitted. On the 17th a resolution to prohibit importation altogether whilst the price was below 100s. was proposed, but negatived, and the resolutions, as they stood before, were acceded to; and yesterday the Exportation Bill was read a second time, and re-committed for this day. We have heard, it is intended to present a petition from London against a measure so pregnant with danger to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country; and if so, it is evident from the above statement, that no time is to be lost. It has been admitted, that the probable result of the proposed laws, will be to fix the quarter of wheat for several years to come at 80s.; and we believe it may be fairly stated higher. In other words, the *quarter loaf*, which was before the war at 6d. will probably be kept for years to come at a *shilling*. The consequence will be, that manufacturing wages must be nearly double what they were in 1793; or the poor must live so much the worse. Another consequence will be, that the Poor Rates, which the high price of bread during the war has principally contributed to raise from two millions to six, will remain undiminished. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the Bill will do nobody good; for it will certainly enable the great land-owners in Ireland to maintain their present rents, which have been nearly doubled within the last ten years, although the poor people of that country, who grow the corn to pay those exorbitant rents, still live on potatoes, and the price of their labour remains nearly as cheap as it was. With these facts before us, we cannot be blind to the grasping avarice and extortion which would put to hazard the superiority of our manufactures in foreign markets, for the sake of keeping up rents in time of peace, to the unnatural height which they had reached during war. Let the judicious remark of Mr. Horner be borne in mind:—

"At a time when so much competition against our manufactures is to be expected, it would be most injudicious to place ourselves in a disadvantageous situation by any measures unnecessarily tending to increase the price of food." We, however, think it necessary to state explicitly, that a free trade in Corn is not to be desired. The British and Irish farmers must be protected; but not to the extent contemplated, which indeed is not so much a protection to them as a *bonus* to their landlords. The *quarter loaf* certainly cannot be reduced to 6d.; but it may and it ought to be reduced, on the average of the three or four next years, considerably below a shilling. Perhaps the general principle which ought to regulate our policy on the subject cannot be better expressed than it is, by Mr. Rose, in his very valuable pamphlet, "that the grower of corn should be effectually protected to the extent of enabling him to pay a fair rent, and to retain a reasonable profit to himself; but that, when that object is secured, the consumer should then have every possible facility of supply."

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Prince Regent had proposed to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, that a grand performance of sacred music, in commemoration of the late events should take place in Westminster Abbey, in presence of his august guests; but we understand it was given up on account of the expence.

The Exchange of Hamburgh, after being so long closed, was at last re-opened on the 19th, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants. Though the merchants must have suffered excessively from French oppression, and especially from the rapacity of Davoust, yet the restoration of this emporium of foreign commerce must have a very beneficial effect on the trade and manufactures of this country. The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, suppressed during the French regime, has also been revived.

We find, by the Dublin papers received on Saturday, that the Catholic Clergy in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, Dromore, Ossory, Meath, &c. have resolved unanimously against M. QUARANTORTI'S Rescript; and, with professions of all due obedience to the Holy See, have declared their first desire to be that of providing, in the character of British subjects, the most effectual security against undue foreign influence. The security they suggest is that of a domestic nomination of their Bishops, by the ancient mode of election by the Dean and Chapter of the diocese.

COUNT PLATOW—Upon the 14th instant, a party of British, at Paris gave an entertainment to Count Platow, the celebrated Hetman of the Cossacks.

The Count is sixty-five years of age, and does not speak any language but Russian; but he was accompanied by Dr. Wylie and Dr. Creighton, two Gentlemen in the military medical service of Russia, who interpreted for him. He several times in the course of the day addressed the Chairman on the late events and on general subjects, with great intelligence.

The Company drank, with all the honours, in the English manner—'The Hetman of the Don Cossacks, Count Platow, who had so mainly contributed by his exertions and counsels, to the happy results of this glorious campaign.'—The Count said, he had to thank the Gentlemen for the honour done to him, far exceeding his merits. It was his good fortune to be placed where, whoever had been Hetman, must have done as much.

The next toast was "The Don Cossacks." The Count said, he had himself been a simple Don Cossack, and he drank the toast with pleasure; that the Cossacks loved the English; and for his part he liked every thing belonging to the English people, who were great and steady in all they attempted.

When the health of the Prince Regent was drank, he said, this was to drink prosperity and happiness to the British nation; for a Prince could only be well when his people were prosperous and contented. He said, the first duty of those who approached Princes, was to tell them the truth; that he had always done so to the Emperor, and always would, whether it agreed with his stomach or not. He talked of the liberties and rights of men as a sacred trust in the hands of their Sovereigns; and seemed not at all to subscribe to the doctrines of non-resistance. On the whole, his conversation was that of a man who had seen and done much; and who had a mind capable of enabling him to attain eminence in any pursuit. He lamented his own want of education, which he said he was resolved should be supplied in his son.

East India Fleet—Yesterday advice was received at the East India House, of the *Stirling Castle* having arrived at Portsmouth, with the undermentioned ships, off Portland, standing up Channel, viz.:

His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, the Baring, Metcalfe, General Stuart, Fairlie, Ocean, Huddart, Devaynes, Sir Godfrey Webster, David Scott, Sibbald and Charles Mills, Indiana; Albinia, Government transport; Woodbridge, private ship; Eliza, Calpoys, Indispensable, Ceres, Theodosia, whalers; Lord Nelson, private ship from the Isle of

France; which ships left St. Helena on the 26th of March.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Sir Sam uel Hood, in the East Indies, brought by the *Stirling Castle*.

A Requisition, signed by the Inhabitants of Farringdon Without, is about to be presented to Sir Charles Price, to call a public meeting of the Ward, to consider some Resolutions on the Corn Bill.

Sir Henry Wellesley, the British Ambassador at Madrid, it is said, has sent to England in the *Niobe*, a fine collection of paintings, selected and purchased throughout Spain.

The naval commands at Yarmouth, Guernsey, and Jersey, are discontinued, and Admirals Murray and Hargood have struck their flags accordingly.

An American corvette, the *Adam*, captured the *Woodbridge*, near the line, early in March which was afterwards, however, given up to the *Denmark* and *Albicare*. An outward bound fleet of large ships was seen to pass Tristan d'Acunha the beginning of March.

FRENCH PAPER.

PARIS, MAY 19.

[From the Journal des Debats.]

The Peace! The Peace! Will it be good or bad? It would not be difficult to judge; but we have had for these twenty years many erroneous ideas upon the interests of France. Hardly emerged from the whirlwind of expectations and projects, in which we mistake the love of glory for patriotism, there now remains a political agitation which stands in need of being calmed, and we are not quite in that situation of mind which sees things in their proper light. We did not want knowledge or national energy in 1789, yet we found our territory large enough; it sufficed for our prosperity, and all our wishes would have been fulfilled, if the promise which we made at that time not to make conquests had been the basis of a general peace in Europe, and if that peace had been maintained. How happens it that an enlightened nation should entertain with respect to itself and its laws, two judgements entirely opposite, at two periods little remote from each other? It is that it is mistaken in one or the other. Is the error of yesterday or to-day? Let every one ask the question, and examine it with impartiality. There is no organised body whose life and duration do not depend upon an exact proportion in the natural forces which make it exist. It is the same with a nation; her prosperity cannot be established, she cannot preserve it but by a just balance between the tendency to repose and the tendency to motion; by the first she devotes herself to agriculture, the arts and commerce, and enjoys all the blessings of civilization; by the other she avoids becoming effeminate, her independence is dear to her, and she is always ready to defend it. Let us apply the principles.

The Revolution in France had broken this internal balance, and the same agitation which inwardly disturbed us, induced us to carry our arms amongst other people. If this fermentation at first exalted our strength, our success afterwards increased that exaltation. We fought with people wiser than ourselves, and whose love of repose deprived them of a part of their means of defence.

It is thus we arrived at a gigantic height of power. We should, nay, we ought to regret that grandeur. If it had any thing real or solid in it; but our reason would have sufficed to inform us how artificial and chimerical it was. When the balance which held in suspense forces opposed to each other was broken by an extraordinary effort, which could be only momentary, it was in the nature of things that the vanquished forces should react until they have been reestablished. This is what we have experienced in two ways. All the nations of Europe have abandoned in their turn the care of their repose; they have thought only of recovering their independence. On our side, our internal fermentation having ceased, we have judged better of our true interests and glory; and from that moment, even in the midst of war, there has no longer been either success or reverse; there has only been that succession of events which puts things in their place again, and restores to the laws of nature their force. These principles should lead us to judge justly of the nature of the peace. Very good citizens will think the conditions of it very disadvantageous, if they continue to regard as a true and just conquest the grandeur which we have so dearly bought. Others, on the contrary, will remark with more truth, that we lose nothing real by renouncing acquisitions which it was impossible to preserve, and which were not less disproportioned to our force than inconsistent with our repose. The happiness of the people does not consist in illusions and imaginary good.

BATAVIA,

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MOLENYLIET.

PAPERS RESPECTING PENSIONS GRANTED TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS FOR EMINENT SERVICES DURING THE LATE CHARTER.

Printed by order of the General Court, for the information of the Proprietors.

No. 1.

EXTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, THE 4TH MAY, 1814.

"It was then, on a motion, Resolved unanimously, That this Court taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case of Warren Hastings, Esq. formerly Governor-General, and the important services rendered by him to the Company, is of opinion, that an annuity be granted to the said Warren Hastings, for the term of 28½ years, from the 4th June, 1785, of 4,000l. which expired on the 25th December, 1813, be continued to him from that period during the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England.

"On another motion, Resolved, That this Court recommend to the General Court of Proprietors, that the pension of 500l. per annum, granted on the 13th October, 1796, to Sir John Kennaway, for 17½ years from the 29th September preceding, in consideration of the important services rendered by him to the Company, and which pension expired at Lady day last, be continued to him for the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England.

"On a further motion, Resolved, That it be recommended to the General Court of Proprietors, that the annuity of 5,000l., granted on the 13th January, 1801, to Marquis Wellesley, for the term of 20 years, from 1st September, 1798, provided the Company's exclusive trade should so long continue, and the territorial revenues should so long remain in possession of the Company, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him to the East India Company, and of which period 4½ years will remain unexpired at the commencement of the new charter, be continued to his Lordship for the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England."

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, TO THE CHAIRMAN, India Board, January 12, 1814.

SIR—Understanding, from the conversation I had with you and the Deputy Chairman, that the Court of Directors have not yet come to any determination respecting the continuance of the Pensions granted to Lord Wellesley, Lord Melville, and myself, I consider it my duty to state, as distinctly as I can, my sentiments upon the subject.

With reference to the grant to Lord Wellesley, I should ill discharge the functions of the office I have the honour to hold, if I did not convey to you my decided opinion, that no man can read the records of the East India Company, during the period that Lord Wellesley filled the situation of Governor-General of India, without being impressed with the deepest sense of his eminent services; and whatever differences of opinion might have occasionally arisen between him and the Court of Directors upon particular points, the exertions he made, the talents he displayed, and the benefits he rendered, were of a nature to entitle him to a signal and substantial reward, and that the continuance of his pension would not only be an act of liberal and wise policy, but of strict justice on the part of the East India Company.

The pension granted to the executors of the late Lord Melville is connected with circumstances which it may be a little difficult to discuss; but which, in order to make myself clearly understood, I cannot entirely overlook.

Upon an examination into the state of the late Lord Melville's affairs at his death, it was found that his property was inadequate to the payment of his debts by a very large sum, for which the present Lord Melville has made himself responsible.

Into this voluntary engagement he was induced to enter, at great personal inconvenience to himself and family; his property being settled, from a sense of what was due,

particularly to the high stations his father had held in public life, and to avoid the discredit that would attach upon his memory, had his debts remained unsatisfied.

Under an impression that the extension of the grant to the late Lord Melville, to his executors might have been made, amongst other considerations, in the contemplation of his debts, and the inadequate means his property afforded of paying them, I venture to state those circumstances to you, and to submit for your consideration (the sum of 20,000l. being still unprovided for) the propriety of proposing to the Court, that the grant should be continued for a period that would discharge that sum.

If the estimation, in which I hold the late Lord Melville's services to the East India Company, be all founded, the proposition will have little weight with your Court; but if I justly appreciate them, I am confident that the suggestion I have made will not fail to receive that attention to which it appears entitled.

With respect to the pension granted to myself, I should observe, that upon my appointment to the office of President of the Board of Control, I intimated my intention to forego the receipt of the pension during the period of my continuance in that office, and I certainly was determined, at all events, to persevere in that intention.

At the same time, I must candidly acknowledge, that adverting to the terms upon which the Charter was renewed, it did not occur to me that any question was likely to have arisen upon the subject of the existing pensions; as, however, it has arisen, I must request that the business, as far as my pension is concerned, may not be agitated at present.

In the exercise of my official duties, I ought not, in the opinion of any man, to be liable to the imputation of acting under feelings of personal disappointment, or open to the charge of disregarding an obligation conferred.

If the Court should be so disposed, let them take up the subject whenever I leave the office of President of the Board of Control; they will then, as at present, have their own records to refer to, for the grounds upon which the pension was originally granted, and they will enter upon the consideration of it under circumstance wholly free from the objection that has presented itself to my mind and I would add, on that account, far more satisfactory to my own feelings.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient faithful humble Servant, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Robert Thornton, &c. &c. &c.

THE TIMES, May 31, 1814.

Further accounts continue to be published of the new Revolution in Spain, which leave us still in doubt of its real character. On the one hand we find that be people both at Seville and Madrid no sooner heard of the King's opposition to the Cortes, than they at once broke out into the most violent tumults, declaring for the former, and shouting "Down with the Constitution—Up with the Inquisition!" It seems, therefore, obvious, that whatever might be the abstract merit of the Constitution (a sort of merit for which in general we have little respect), it possessed little practical fitness for the nation to which it was offered. We learn, too, from many concurring private accounts, that several individual Members of the Cortes had rendered themselves personally obnoxious to their countrymen in general. However, it is little to be doubted that these heart-burnings were greatly fomented, if not wholly occasioned, by the influence of the Priests, to whom the downfall of the Inquisition was but a presage of more serious attacks on the religious establishments. On the other hand, it is much to be feared, that the result of Ferdinand's triumph (for he has triumphantly entered Madrid) may not be the adoption of that wise and liberal policy to which we had understood him to be pledged. One of his first measures has been to publish a decree against news-

papers; and among the numerous arrests which he had ordered are those of the Editors of the *Redactor* and *Conciso*. Now assuredly both these papers, especially the latter, have with great energy maintained the cause of their country against its atrocious invaders; they have contributed in no small degree to keep alive that spirit to which all Europe gratefully acknowledges its liberation to have been eventually owing, and without which Ferdinand would now be in a prison, and a low vagabond would be sitting on his throne. Yet the men who have rendered their King and country such inestimable services, and whose works were never disgraced by any immorality, or even extravagance of principle, are thrown into a dungeon; whilst, if we are to listen to a French paper, the King is about to recal the traitors who combined with Buonaparte to carry fire and sword throughout Spain; and this most infamous of treasons is described as a *civil war*, the traces of which it would be wise to obliterate. This doctrine is, no doubt, palatable to the new Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of San Carlos; but what are we to think of the sense of national honour in Spain, when we see such a man in such a place; when we see honours and rewards showered on the individual who could subscribe the infamous treaty by which Ferdinand was to receive his crown as a boon at the hands of the monster who had deluged Spain with blood! Another circumstance cannot fail to strike every reflecting mind with painful sensations. If ever one country could be indebted to the generosity of another, Spain was indebted to England, not only for the liberal policy adopted by the British Government, but for the zeal and even the large pecuniary contributions of private individuals, tokens the most indubitable of the national feeling; yet with all this before his eyes, with the trophies of Salamanca and Vittoria written in the entire liberation of Spain, Ferdinand in his Proclamation says not a word of England—does not even mention the name of Wellington. In short, the whole plot of this mysterious drama is so complicated, that we must await much fuller information of the real views of the actors, before we can venture to congratulate the people of Spain on the recent measures, however consonant they may appear to their present wishes.

Letters and papers were yesterday received from America (via Lisbon), but they are not of so late a date as those which had already reached town by more direct means. It appears, however, that Mr. Madison had published a long and angry account in the *Intelligencer* against the opposition of the minority to the Bill authorising a loan of 25,000,000 dollars; from which it is to be inferred that he considers it a species of high treason in the Legislature to exert the only constitutional means of checking the executive in its mad career of war: "According to our apprehension," says the modest writer of the *Intelligencer*, "there are but few grounds on which a bill for authorising a loan can be justifiably opposed, and these grounds limited in their nature to the details of the bill, or the mode it proposes of raising the money." In other words, Congress stands in the same relation to James Madison, that the automatons called a Senate did to Nicholas Buonaparte. It constitutes a plenary Court for the registering his Edicts, with special permission to vary any thing that is not at all material to their substance or effect.

From the British Mercury.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

To the Editor of the BRITISH NEPTUNE. SIR,—I rejoice in perceiving that you have at length shown yourself as much a temperate yet decided friend to religions, as

you have long done to civil liberty. You have set a noble example of strict impartiality in all political questions, have proved that it is possible to publish a weekly record of passing events, without being biased either by party, local prejudice, or "base lucre." It is now, indeed, admitted, that a perfectly independent paper can be produced, but it is equally acknowledged, that it requires much more diversified acquirements, more coolness and profound knowledge of human nature. To inflame or agitate the passions, to draw pictures of enormous vice in persons of rank, to flatter yet cajole the poor, are things perfectly within the power of the meanest scribbler. How many of the weekly scribes have derived all their knowledge from the silliest combination of tales and anecdotes that ever was dignified with the title philosophic, I mean the book *de l'Esprit*? I have seen whole columns purloined from the English translation of this abortion of Helvetius, and it answered the purpose so happily depicted by Hooker, lately cited in your paper.

But leaving, Sir, the venal panders of the baser passions to your castigation, I wish to direct your attention to the question of making Papists legislators. The public happily begin to understand this question as you truly observed; every parish in this great metropolis has furnished enlightened, liberal, & really independent inhabitants, who have signed petitions against making the slaves of Popish superstition law makers. What could possibly be gained by such a project, it is difficult to conceive. Are the laws of Spain, Portugal, or any other papal state, better than those of England? Will Lord Holland affirm this? and if not, why seek Papists to assist in improving them. But if, as the fact is, they are incomparably better than any other laws in existence, and are the genuine work of protestants, why so precipitately and violently seek to "make well better?" Is the attempt any thing else than a mask for political adventurers, a foil to the sword of despotism which many browlers about freedom anxiously wish to raise in our free country? The idea, however, of Papists becoming law makers for Protestants, would be truly ludicrous, were it not preparatory to the expulsion of civil liberty from her last earthly asylum in Britain. "The papists," said Selden, "wherever they live, have another King at Rome; all other religions are subject to the present state, and have no Prince elsewhere." But admitting, what however, is neither certain nor probable, that this foreign potentate would not interfere in the political affairs of Britain, must not all good Papists do every thing in their power to extend and establish the tenets of popery in these islands? They unalterably believe that no persons can be saved but through the medium of the Pope; they must then be hardened and cruel villains did they not wish all men to be of the same faith. Can their advocates deny this wish if they do, they give them a most hideous disposition; if they do not, then they must be utterly incapable of making laws for Protestants.

Again, I would ask, what are to be the advantages of this great change in our Constitution? Are we to be made perfect by a few ignorant Popish Bishops being introduced into the House of Lords? Is their wisdom or virtue absolutely necessary to the salvation of the state? Doubtless these heresymongers must be a great addition to their Lordships. We shall then have a "Priesthood that makes a merchandise of heaven's Priesthood, that sells ev'n to their prayers and blessings." [sing.]

And forces us to pay for our own cozenage. Nay, cheats heav'n too, with entrails and with offals, Gives it the garbage of sacrifice, And keeps the best for private luxury." Such is the faithful character of Popish Priests as drawn even by a votary of that superstition. The character of the priesthood is alone sufficient to make the friends of civil liberty pause before they entrust political power to the slaves of such beings. Have we all forgotten the Smithfield fires of the bloody Queen Mary? But that, I shall be told, was in a dark age, the Catholics are since greatly changed: Do they themselves say so? No such thing, *semper eadem*, always unchangeable, and always perfect and incapable of reform, are their standing

principles. Take another and avowedly philo-
sophical period—the age of Lewis XIV.
Have Englishmen forgotten the revocation
of the edict of Nantz? Have they forgotten
the persecutions of the unfortunate Protes-
tants under that enlightened, and still called
great Monarch?—Can it be concealed that
he was surrounded by men who still hold
the first place as philosophers and statesmen
in the annals of France?

The question of national advantage so
fallaciously held forth may be examined in a
nearer point of view. Are there any great
men, any brilliant votaries of science,
any profound philosophers, metaphysicians,
chemists, mineralogists, botanists, naturalists,
&c. in this country professing or believing
the Romish faith? It is impossible to name
one! Then what would the country benefit
from raising ignorant bigots to the rank of
legislators? Is not every science, every
profession in the kingdom open to persons
of all religious opinions, yet I can find no
distinguished characters of the papal com-
munion. Numerous Methodists, and other
sectarians, have evinced their knowledge
and attainments in the arts and sciences; but
the extinguisher of papal superstition is too
fruitful for human intellect. Protestantism
or Deism is essential to the cultivation and
improvement of man's mind. It is unnece-
sary to dwell on these obvious truths. The
people of the United Kingdom are about
to declare their deliberate opinions. But
who or what are the advocates of such a
radical change in the Constitution? Why
a few *crim. con.* peers, and similar heroes,
desperate political adventurers, and beings,
not merely destitute of every religious or
pious sentiment, but anxious to level all
men to their own depraved standard? The
object of such persons is unquestionably
not to benefit the Catholics, but to degrade
and, if possible, overturn that religion, the
very existence of which is the severest stigma
on their iniquitous characters.* Yet even
infidels may reform and become Christians;
but Papists never! Political fanatics may
call me bigot. I despise both bigotry and
fanaticism, I have charity for all men; I
would do every thing possible to make Pa-
pists comfortable, but I would not exalt
the ignorant and illiberal over the enlightened
and candid; I would reward merit, not
patronize demerit. The foolish must not
be put in the place of the wise. Let the
Papists first prove themselves rational beings,
let them cease to deny the testimony of their
senses in calling a flour cake flesh and blood,
let them lay aside graven images, and other
emblems of Pagan idolatry, and then ask to
become law-givers among enlightened Pro-
testants.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient,
A TRUE CATHOLIC.

Shoreditch, Jan. 31, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR—LETTER 1.

Sir—As you have already inserted an ac-
count of the religious opinions entertained by
the Roman Catholics, permit me to offer some
remarks on the history and proceedings of
the Romish Church. A curious little work
entitled "A new Defence of the Holy Roman
Church against Heretics and Schismatics," by
the author of *Horæ Solitariae*, has recently
fallen into my hands.—The author in a very
brief but satisfactory manner defends the
opinions and dogmas of Holy Mother Church.
Whether in jest or earnest it is immaterial, if
the facts be unquestionable. That there is but
one Catholic Church all parties admit; that
there is a place of purgatory most men think
necessary; and it is well known that our holy
father the Pope, in virtue of being Saint
Peter's successor, hath the power of the keys,
and some have called him the turnkey-general
to both habitations. The ancients, poor
ignorant elves, had no powers like this; their
Charon, Rhadamanthus, &c. had no such
double office. But the superiority of his
Holiness is still more apparent in his granting
indulgences, so absolute, plenary and effica-
cious that for an adequate sum of money, every
crime may be pardoned. One good father
was so taken up with saving souls in this way,
that he often declared he had delivered more
from hell by these holy indulgences, than St.
Peter had converted to Christianity by preach-
ing that their virtue extended to the dead as
well as to the living, and that no sooner was
the money paid, than the soul of the person
designed to be redeemed, flew that instant out

* From this sweeping charge of our correspondent,
we must beg leave to make exceptions, and we
doubt not of his perfect concurrence in mentioning
the learned and pious author of two volumes of
sermons, published by the head-master of Reading
school, as one, most distinguished exception to his
general position.—Editors.

of purgatory to paradise. By virtue of those
indulgences, the holy father Pope John xxii.
though he poisoned his predecessor to gain the
throne, committed numerous violations, adul-
teries, incests, lay with above 300 nuns, and bear
guilty of simony and sacrilege, (for he sold
the precious relic of St. John Baptist's head to
the Florentines for 50,000 ducats), yet he
was undoubtedly saved. The indulgences
which he always carried about him effectually
purified him. This can be no disparagement,
to the use of indulgences; it only proves the
worth and the necessity of them. Can any
thing in the world be more efficacious? The
great Pope Gregory vii. however, established
the law that all Princes, are to kiss the
Pope's foot, that it is lawful for him to depose
Sovereigns, that his judgment no man can
reverse, but he can reverse all other judgments;
that he is to be judged by no man, that the
Romish Church never has erred, nor will she
ever err; and that his Holiness hath full
power to dispose of the temporal good of all
Christians, for spiritual advantage, that is
for the welfare of the Church.

But I shall prove the divinity and power
of the holy Church to demonstration. What-
ever Church is supported by a constant suc-
cession of miracles must be the true Church.
The Church of Rome alone claims these mi-
raculous powers, therefore she is the only
true Church, and all others are heretical and
damnable. That the Church of Rome has
alone, and at the present day, the power of
working miracles, it is sufficient only to read
the miraculous cures of St. Winifred's Well,
in Flintshire, and the pious attestations of the
facts by Bishop Milner, the vicar apostolic of
the midland district. This wonderful well
can make the lame walk, and the blind see.
These are matters of fact that stare every man
in the face, and (one should charitably hope)
stare every heretic out of countenance! Only
read the history of the glorious virgin Winifred's
well. Come, then, ye deluded Schis-
matics from the Holy See, come and behold
her miracles, revere her laws, obey her
decrees; be reconciled to her and live, reject
her and be damned! Yet, to satisfy the timid
and silent gainsayers, I shall relate a few
of the miracles performed by Holy Mother
Church and her apostles. Hence it will ap-
pear, even according to the heretical transla-
tion of the Bible, that greater works than our
Lord, have these done; and so great that
without the faith of the Church no man could
possibly believe them.

In the first place, Cardinal Baronius and
Alford tell us that when St. Clement was ban-
ished by the Emperor Trajan into the Cher-
sonesus, beyond the Euxine Sea, and had
converted by miracles the whole country, the
Emperor was so provoked that he ordered
him to be thrown into the sea with an anchor
tied to his neck. But, behold, on the an-
niversary of his death the sea retired from the
place where he was drowned, although three
miles from the shore, and on its retiring there
appeared a most magnificent temple, all of
the finest marble, and in it a stately monument,
in which lay the the saint's body. The sea
continued thus retiring every year on the same
day, not venturing during seven days to return
to its usual bounds, that the Christians might
there safely and leisurely perform their devo-
tions to the saint. What is more remarkable,
these voracious authors add, that one year a
mother carelessly left her young child in the
temple, on her return next year she found it,
not only alive, but in perfect health. This
was doubtless a great miracle, but I shall show
you still greater.

I remain, Sir, for the present, Yours,
THEOLOGUS ALTER.

Doughty-street, March 1, 1813.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—You will confer a great personal
obligation upon myself, as well as be the
medium I hope of satisfying the curiosity of
thousands, by inserting in your paper the
following query, which will probably be an-
swered by those who alone are competent to
solve it:—

What is the reason that Lieut. General Sir
Thomas Picton has not been created a Peer
of Parliament, as well as those distinguished
officers whose names have appeared in the
Gazette?

I have, Sir, a very extensive acquaintance
in this great town, and am continually stop-
ped by one person or another with the enqui-
ry; "Pray, Colonel, can you tell me the
reason why General Picton has been left out
of the batch of Peers?" As I do not pretend
to know that of which I am really ignorant,
I reply to my friends universally in the ne-
gative; and I content myself with asking

them, what is the current solution of the pro-
blem? I am told; and indeed it is the only
attempt at an answer which I have heard, that
the reason is, because the honours were
thought to be due to those officers only who
had the good fortune to have had, at some
time or another of the Peninsular War, what
they call, *distinct commands*; by which I
presume they mean, *commanding corps* at a
certain distance from the Chief, although
not moving without his orders.

Give me leave here to assure you most
sincerely, that in requesting you to offer this
enigma to the public, and in presuming to
give my reasons for not thinking the general
reason so assigned a sufficient one, it is by no
means my intention to throw any stigma on
the conduct of the Prince Regent's Minis-
ters for the advice which they have thought
proper to give his Royal Highness on the
occasion; still less is it my wish to sow the
seeds of discontent amongst that class of offi-
cers who may, perhaps, conceive themselves
equally entitled to this distinguished honour
—quite the contrary. I do believe that the
Noble Person who is supposed more particu-
larly to direct those counsels, is not only an
honourable and disinterested man, but I have
good reason to think that he entertains a
very high opinion of the abilities of Sir Tho-
mas Picton. It is, therefore, with a view
as much to relieve them from the imputations
to which they are subject, that I solicit your
publication of this letter. Now, Sir, as to
the particular reason before assigned for the
exception of Sir Thomas Picton, I cannot
bring myself to admit its validity; for to
hold good, the reason must be general, as
well as apply fully and completely to all the
officers mentioned in the *Gazette*. This
cannot be disputed. But is this the fact?
Let us examine:—there are Sir Wm. Beres-
ford, Sir Thomas Graham, Sir R. Hill, Sir
John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton. We
shall take it for granted that the first three
may be brought within my exposition of the
words "having had distinct commands;"
—then come Sir John Hope, and Sir Staple-
ton Cotton. (The first was, on Sir T. Gra-
ham's leaving the army in the Peninsula,
considered nominally or *titularly* as some
classes would call it, second in command.
He has been but a few months with the army,
was left a few weeks at Bayonne, to super-
intend the siege, and taken prisoner there.)

Sir Stapleton Cotton has commanded the
cavalry. This is the sum of his good fortune.
Now, Sir, I beg to know, even in the strict-
est military definition that can possibly be
given of this latter situation, whether it can
fairly be considered to come under that class,
behind which, as it is said, his Majesty's
Ministers entrench themselves in the strict
limitation of the rule they appear to have
prescribed to themselves. I contend not. I
assert, that it is no more than the mere com-
mand of a division of the army; that it is
straining too hard for a distinction to endea-
vour to support it by calling it a "*distinct
command*;" and that where the honour and
feelings of an officers of such high rank, of
such distinguished and acknowledge abilities,
and of such a length of brilliant services are
intimately concerned, it is in my humble opin-
ion an unlucky endeavour to find out words
instead of reasons for the exception of Sir T.
Picton. I shall say nothing as to the rank,
fortune, or relative merits of those Officers;
they are all men of ancient families, good
fortunes, and unquestioned characters; but in
the view which I take of the question, those
points are quite immaterial. The question
is, Is the reason assigned for Sir Thomas
Picton's exception a good one? Does it ad-
mit of his feelings being at once reconciled
to it? With a reason that does so, I shall
be perfectly contented; and so I believe will
be the whole army. But if it does not, or
that he has not refused the proffered honour,
—then I assert without fear of contradiction,
that by thus excepting him, a positive injus-
tice and insult have been offered to him.
I am, Sir,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 11.

We, Charles Philip of France, son of
France, Monsieur, Brother of the King, Lieu-
tenant-General of the Kingdom.
Upon the report of the Provisional Coun-
cil of State, order as follows:—
Art. 1: When the Preliminaries of Peace
between France and the Allied Powers shall
have been signed, or a general armistice be-
agreed upon, the number of ships of war or
transports which are actually equipped in the

six maritime districts shall be provisional re-
duced as follows:—

13 Ships of the Line.	15 Advice Boats.
21 Frigates.	13 Flutes.
27 Corvettes.	60 Transports.

- The above number of light vessels and
transports may be temporarily augmented,
circumstances require it, to serve for the speed-
y conveyance of English prisoners of war
who are to be sent home in execution of the
decrees of the 13th inst.
 - The foreign seamen, or those coming
from the departments united to France since
1792, shall be disbanded the first, and sent
home.
 - There shall be provisionally employed
only two Rear Admirals in the command of
the naval force in active service, one at Brest
and the other at Toulon.
 - The vessels which are at Flushing, Ant-
werp, and Genoa, shall remain equipped until
fresh orders.
- Given at Paris 21st April, 1814.
(Signed) CHARLES PHILIPPE.

The Duchy of Parma, with its dependen-
cies, given to the Princess Maria Louisa and
her son, Napoleon Charles Francis, contains
about 380,000 inhabitants. The revenues are
estimated at four millions of francs (166,000
sterling). Agriculture and the internal ad-
ministration are susceptible of considerable im-
provement. This duchy, originally governed
by the Farnese family, belonged to a branch
of the House of Bourbon. Austria had the
reversion. In 1801, the First Consul cau-
sed it to be guaranteed to him by the King of
Spain, who undertook to oblige the Duke to
cede it to the French Republic. The Duke
peremptorily refused. A violent cholera sud-
denly put an end to his life on the 8th of Oc-
tober the same year.

A funeral service for the repose of his Ma-
jesty Louis XVI. will very speedily be so-
lemnized in the Metropolitan Church of Paris.

The four Commissioners of the Allied Pow-
ers who accompanied Buonaparte to the Isle
of Elba are returned to Paris. All that has
been said of his fear and his disguising his
dress is exactly true. He wept the moment
he saw any assemblage of persons; his coun-
tenance changed; he dreaded always being
killed. If the tumult increased, he shed tor-
rents of tears; when he thought the danger
over, he affected great serenity, resumed the
conversation, and spoke much, but his ideas
were not connected. It appears that his head
becomes more deranged every day. He ex-
pressed constantly a desire to go to England,
but not the least regret in quitting France.

The French funds have fallen to 57.
Several corps of the French army that had
come to Paris, to attend the entry of his Ma-
jesty, and to be reviewed by him, have march-
ed back again to Fontainebleau.

ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

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

- The Ministry of General Police, and of
the Prefecture or the Police of Paris, are
consolidated under the title of Direction Ge-
neral of the Police of the Kingdom.
 - Consequently, the Director-General shall
possess the powers and exercise the func-
tions formerly attributed to the Minister of
Police, and to the Prefect to the Police of
Paris.
 - Until orders shall be given to the con-
trary, 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.
 - The Director-General of Police shall
have, in our presence and palaces, the hon-
ours attributed to the Ministers, and shall
take precedence immediately after them.
- Given at the Palace of the Thuilleries,
16th May, 1814.
By the King. (Signed) LOUIS.
DAMBREY, 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 being
previously heard, have decreed, and do de-
cree as follows:—

- The Generals of Brigade shall take the
title of Marshals de Camp; the Generals of
Division shall take that of Lieutenant Ge-
nerals.
 - There is no alteration in the uniform
of the General Officers, and officers of the
Staff of the army.
- Given at Paris, May 16, (Signed) LOUIS.
Gen. Count DUPONC, Minister at War.