

dity of the Commanders and armies of the Allied Powers, it is to the just and noble pledge given by the Allies to the people of France, we are, under the blessings of Divine Providence, principally indebted for those glorious results which armed legions, when unaccompanied by such a pledge, and unsupported by such principles, in vain attempted to accomplish.

In thus recording our approbation of the motives and principles which have guided the Allied Powers, and in congratulating your Royal Highness on the glorious effects produced by the downfall of an individual, who had concentrated in his own person power hitherto unparalleled in the annals of history, we are most forcibly impressed with this additional proof of the instability of power, however great and extended, when the Monarch ceases to regard that immutable truth—that the happiness and security of the Crown depends upon the preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and we cannot but again recur with increased veneration to the dignified and constitutional declaration of your Royal Highness—"that the Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the People."

The general prospects which these happy events have afforded us, are no less a subject for congratulation; and we sincerely trust, a period having now been put to that odious and revolting system of military despotism and attempt at universal sway, so incompatible with the rights and interests of nations, and destructive of the happiness of mankind; that with it a period is also put to the ravages of war, and that we may henceforth participate in the advantages of a general, friendly, and uninterrupted intercourse with the nations of the world, and that, no longer distracted by external danger, the national energies may be directed to the improvement of our internal resources, the cultivation of the arts, the extension of commerce, the diminution of our burthens, and the correction and prevention of any faults and abuses which may impair our excellent Constitution, whereby we may transmit the inestimable blessing pure and unsullied to posterity; and may your Royal Highness long live in the hearts and affections of a free and grateful people.

Signed, by order of the Court,

*Henry Woodthorpe.*

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for your congratulations on the splendid and signal victories which have so eminently distinguished the arms of His Majesty, and those of his magnanimous Allies."

"I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the hand of a gracious Providence, not only in these unexampled events, but in the important consequences to which they have led; and under these impressions it is an inexpressible gratification to me to reflect, that, after having suffered in succession all the calamities of anarchy and of military despotism, the People of France are at length restored to the paternal authority of their hereditary Sovereign, in the person of His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth; and that the fairest prospect is thus afforded of happiness and prosperity to themselves, and of security and repose to the other nations of Europe."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing the hand of His Royal Highness.

*Carlton-House, April 28, 1814.*

This day Count St. Martin D'Aglié, Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Sardinia, had a private audience of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by the Earl of Liverpool, and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

ERRATUM in the Gazette Extraordinary of Wednesday April 27th, page 900.

52d Foot—For Lieutenant *George Moore*, read Lieutenant *William George Moore*, Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Hope, severely wounded.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the forty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intitled "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the importer, proprietor, or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandize, enumerated or described in the table therunto annexed marked (C), which shall be legally imported or brought into the port of London, to land the same without payment, at the time of the first entry of such goods, wares, and merchandises, of the duties of Customs due on the importation thereof, and that the same may be lodged and secured at or in such places, and under such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Customs in England, or any four or more of them, shall approve and direct, upon bond being entered into as therein mentioned; and whereas it is further provided by the said Act, that if the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any three of them, shall deem it expedient, that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to any goods, wares, and merchandize, not enumerated or described in either of the tables to the said Act annexed, and shall cause a list of such goods, wares, and merchandize, to be published in the London Gazette, then and from thenceforth all and every the provisions, regulations, and restrictions of the said Act shall extend, and be construed to extend, to such goods, wares, and merchandize, in every respect in as full and ample a manner as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said tables respectively at the time of passing the said Act:

We the undersigned Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby give notice, that we have deemed it expedient, and do hereby direct, that the article of iron, slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered, under three-fourths of an inch square, shall be added to the several articles enumerated in table (C) of the said recited Act, and shall be deemed and taken to be part of