

that such articles so to be imported shall be of the growth or produce of the country to which the ship or vessel importing the same shall belong; provided also, that such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report, and deliver their respective cargoes, and re-load at such ports only where regular custom-houses shall have been established: But it is His Royal Highness's pleasure, nevertheless, and His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to permit the importation of corn, grain, meal, flour, bran, biscuit, pulse, rice, horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, or any other species of live stock and live provisions, into any of the said islands, lands, or territories, in which there shall not be, at the time when such articles shall be brought for importation, the following duties on such articles, being of the growth or produce of the United States of America, viz:

	Current Money of Jamaica.
On wheat flour per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred and ninety-six pounds net weight -	0 6 8
On bread or biscuit of wheat flour, or any other grain, per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred pounds net weight -	0 3 4
On bread, for every hundred pounds made from wheat or any other grain whatever, imported in bags or other packages than barrels, weighing as aforesaid -	0 3 4
On flour or meal, made from rye, pease, beans, Indian corn, or other grain than wheat, per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred and ninety-six pounds -	0 3 4
On pease, beans, rye, Indian corn, callivancies, or other grain, per bushel -	0 0 10
On rice, for every one hundred pounds net weight -	0 3 4
And so in proportion for a less or larger quantity.	
Horses, neat cattle, or other live stock, for every one hundred pounds of the value thereof, at the port or place of importation -	10 0 0

Chetwynd.

Carlton-House, February 24, 1815.

**T**HIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London waited upon His Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the following Address, which was read by Sir John Silvester, Baronet, Recorder:

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble, loyal, and dutiful Address of the

Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present ourselves before your Royal Highness to offer our zealous and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious circumstance of the signature of a Treaty of Peace with the United States of America.

We consider this event as the fortunate and desirable termination of that prolonged series of political calamities which, whatever may have been their causes, or in whatever degree they were unavoidable, have at various periods of their disastrous course filled His Majesty's loyal subjects with anxiety for the welfare of these kingdoms, and with deep affliction for the unavailing slaughters, desolations, and miseries with which they have covered the civilized and Christian world.

We had concluded an arduous struggle against a formidable rival of the power and prosperity of this empire, in a manner creditable to our resources and glorious to His Majesty's arms by sea and land; and as the rupture with the United States of America was but an effect of the mutual hostilities of the pre-existing Belligerents, it was reasonable to hope that peace with America would have been the immediate consequence of the pacification of Europe.

Alive to the honour as well as to the interests of the United Kingdom, we ought not to conceal from your Royal Highness that we should have been far more gratified had the object of the negotiations been sooner accomplished, or had suitable means been employed and promptly exerted for supporting the character, and ensuring the triumphs of the British flag.

Our regrets would, we acknowledge, have been much more poignant, under the circumstances of the great superiority of our means and resources, were it not notorious that our occasional losses in the varied scene of naval hostilities are to be attributed not to any deficiency of decision and energy in the British character, nor to any want of gallantry and perseverance on the part of our naval Commanders and seamen, but to the want of due information as to the force and construction of the American ships of war, and to the inapplicable description of the force employed against them.

We should not have done justice to our feelings had we passed over in silence the topics at which we have thus briefly and reluctantly glanced; but we contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of speedily returning to that state of society which affords free scope to the commercial energies of this great empire, and the approaching renewal of an intercourse with a great, free, and rising people, connected with us by so many ties and sympathies; an intercourse which has been mutually advantageous, and has greatly promoted the power and prosperity of this nation; nor do we view with less pleasure the opportunities which will thus be afforded for diminishing our unexampled expenditure; for the removal of the most galling and debasing of