



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) J. DAVIDSON, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lientenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1812.

[NO. 7.]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Monday and Tuesday next, the 13th and 14th April, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. KELDERSMAN'S Ware House, Tygersgragt, No. 6, a quantity of

CHINA GOODS,

on account of those who are concerned in the part of the cargo saved from the

American Ship Pekin,

Consisting of the undermentioned goods, viz.

- CHINA WARE,
- SILKS,
- TEAS,
- NANKKEENS,
- CRAPES,
- RIBBONS,
- TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
- &c. &c. &c.

The same may be seen any time previous to the sale, on application to Mr. KELDERSMAN.

APRIL 10, 1812.

PUBLIQUE VERKOOPING.

OP aanstaande Maandag en Dingsdag den 13 en 14 April, om des vórnogrens om negen uren voor het Negotie Huis van de Heer KELDERSMAN op de Tygersgragt No. 6, verkooping worden geleverd, van

CHINEESCHE GOEDEREN,

voor reketing van die goederen, welke geconcerneerd zyn in het deel van de geborgen goederen uit het

Americaans Schip Pekin,

Bestaande in de navolgende goederen Als

- PORCELEIN.
- ZYDE STOFFEN.
- THEE.
- NANKYNS LINNEN.
- KRIPPEN.
- LINNEN.
- SCHIEPES-BLADEN EN KAMMEN. &c. &c. &c.

De goederen kunnen desbegeerd worden de voor de verkooping gezien worden ten huize van de Heer KELDERSMAN.

APRIL 10, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

IN het Negotie huis No. 33, in de binnen Nieuwpoort-Straat zyn te bekomen de ondervolgende goederen als.

- Ratjrees.
- Doorn met goude Klingrant. bloemen.
- voor Kooybehangsels.
- Camerick witte.
- Demittjes, en Iseries witte.
- Guinees blauw.
- Zakdoeken.
- Witte Zakdoeken met randjes.
- Lakenen.
- Casimieren.
- Rood Leer.
- Spyker Yzer.
- Kante garen.
- Nay.
- Zeyl.
- Junctouw wayers.
- Japansch koper draad.
- Essentia Amara.
- Drak papier.
- Post papier.
- met vergulde randen.
- Klein formaat papier.
- Glasse stopen.
- Verre kyker.
- Deensch belegen Bier in bottels.
- Rynsche wyn.
- Wyn azyn in bottels.
- Halve cabaal pypen.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- Mr. C. Blagrave, to officiate as Secretary to Government, until further orders.
- Mr. Alexander Hare, to be Resident at Banjermassing.
- Mr. Vander Wahl, to be an Assistant to the Resident at ditto.
- Mr. J. De Bruin, appointed 2d Member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, in the room of Mr. Bergman, deceased.
- Mr. J. F. Tauney, 1st Member of the Orphan Chamber of Batavia, in the room of Count Ranzow.
- Mr. S. E. Cadensky, to be Member of the Orphan Chamber.
- Mr. F. M. Kellan, to be President of the Native Orphan Chamber at Batavia.
- F. C. de Blot, to be Store-keeper at Buitenzorg.
- J. J. Slutz de Wilde, to be ditto at Chikauw.
- C. Swalne, to be ditto at Karang Sambong.
- J. Meyer, to be ditto at Indramayoe.
- A. de Wilde, to be Overseer of the Coffee Culture of the 1st class at Bandong.
- Vilbunze, to be ditto at Chanjor.
- M. Glausbeck, to be ditto at Pracamontjong.
- J. R. Ermatinger, to be ditto at Sumadong.
- J. F. Sasse, to be ditto at Lembang.
- G. Bois, to be ditto at Cheribon.
- G. Vriese, to be Overseer of the Coffee Culture of the 2d class at Chanjor.
- Brandenburg, to be ditto at Bandong.
- Bamischl, to be ditto at Galoe.
- P. Steenbrugge, to be ditto at Sockapeera.
- P. M. Kuyper, to be ditto at Tagal.
- T. van Holland, to be ditto at Pamalang.

Extract Proceedings of Government.

On the appointment of Mr. Vander Wahl to an Office under the British Government, the Board deem it necessary to advert to the situation in which that Gentleman is placed in consequence of a sentence passed by the Military Board of the late Government, and it appearing from a reference to their proceedings on the subject, that the accusation against Mr. Vander Wahl originated solely in a disrespectful conduct towards Marshall Daendels, they are of opinion, that the nature of the offence does not leave any stain on his personal character, and that on general principles, a sentence of that Court cannot affect an individual acting under the British Government, unless the nature of the case may induce that Government to confirm the same. Resolved that it be declared that the sentence passed on Mr. Vander Wahl by the Military Board under the Government of Marshall Daendels, be considered of no effect or avail with regard to the person or character of Mr. Vander Wahl under the existing Government of this Colony, and that in consequence, he be considered and respected accordingly by all persons, under pain of incurring the displeasure of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DAVIDSON, Act. Sec. to Govt.
BATAVIA, April 10, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, April 6, 1812.

1.—Lieutenant Douglas of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, is appointed to command the Djoyang Sekars in the division of Sourabaya—this appointment to take effect from the 5th of March last.

2.—The Pay and Allowances in arrears for March, and advance for April, are directed to be issued to the Troops by the Deputy Paymaster General.

3.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction the immediate construction of the Barracks at Salatiga, agreeable to the plans and estimates furnished by M. Cornelis; and the Civil Commissioner will, in concert with the Officer Commanding the Samarang Division, take the necessary measures accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

H. G. JOURDAN,
Act. Assist. Sec. Mil. Dept.

By the return of H. M. ship Hesper, we have accounts from Timor, which place was duly taken possession of in the name of His Britannic Majesty.

An English Whaler furnished Captain Thurston of the Hesper, with English Newspapers, for September, October and November, and we hope to lay the contents of the same before the public, at an early date.

The most material points of information in these papers, are the following.

His Majesty's health was not materially altered, and the Regency continued as by the last accounts.

Affairs in Spain and Portugal continued nearly the same as by the last accounts. The French it is stated, had received a reinforcement of 20,000 men from France, and still expected more.

The reports lately in circulation of a negotiation for a peace, and of a great Naval action in Rosas Bay, proves to be entirely unfounded.

Sir Samuel Hood and Lady left England the 20th October last, for Madras, in the Owen Glendower Frigate; Sir Samuel having been appointed the Commander in Chief of H. M. ships in India. The Owen Glendower was spoke on the 17th February, in about 40 degrees E. long. by the Clio English ship.

By His Majesty's ship Hesper, accounts have been received of the ship Abercrombie, of 1200 tons, bound from Bombay to China. She was totally dismantled in the straits of Al-lar, and was with difficulty saved from foundering, with the loss of a considerable part of her cargo. She was taken under convoy by H. M. ship Hesper, and is expected to put into Sourabaya, in order to be new masted.

By a private letter from Bencoolen we hear that Marshall Ney was taken Prisoner with 8000 men by the English.

Our allies in Spain continued successful. We trust that we shall shortly have a confirmation of the above from either Madras or Bengal.

The following letter from Captain Cromey, of the Wellington Schooner, which we are permitted to publish, will afford a proof of the strength of the daring Pirates, who have lately infested these Coasts. The measures which have since been taken by Government, will no doubt drive them away for the rest of the season; but we apprehend that, at the change of the Monsoon, the period of which the Pirates always take advantage for their operations, they will re-appear, and nothing short of the destruction of the various piratical states in the Eastern Islands will check this alarming evil.

While Banea, Lingen, Rho and Sambac continue nests of Pirates, and these adventurers, many of them of the highest families, and connected with the Chiefs of the Country, are allowed to shelter themselves there in safety, and to dispose of the vessels and property they capture, little can be expected. It is understood to be in the contemplation of Government to adopt immediate measures with those States.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Cromey, Commanding Wellington Schooner.

To HUGH HOPE, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, that I sailed from the roads of Samarang at 1 A. M. on the morning of the 21st inst. in company with two Gun-boats, and six armed Prows. These vessels keeping close in shore, the Wellington in the offing, at six discovered the whole in chase of a large Pirate Prow; made all sail in chase—at 8, finding escape impossible, and the Wellington keeping up a very smart fire on her, which she likewise returned, she determined to board us, and very gallantly came along side, where she remained upwards of 10 minutes, and a very sharp conflict ensued with those of my people, whom I could keep to their quarters, who were the few Europeans I have on board, and Bougnese. The chief of her was blown away from the mouth of our 6-pounders. At last, by cutting away all our ropes, she dropped astern and pulled to windward; we made sail, and had three different actions with her after-

wards, but it falling quite calm, she escaped. Her loss must have been very great, from the number of persons we saw fall, and were thrown over-board. One of the armed Prows, under the command of Den Marolla, behaved at first exceedingly well, but having four of his men wounded, was obliged to drop astern. We have taken one Prisoner, who reports her having one large gun and eight swivels, and previous to his being taken, numbers were killed on board of her, and all her-quarter shot away. We observed them throw every thing possible over-board, to assist her escape. I am sorry to say, we have five persons wounded in the Wellington, two badly, and in the above Prow, two likewise, badly. The wounded I have sent in, owing to my having no medical assistance on board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
WM. CROMEY.

(Signed)

March 24, 1812.

Mr. Beaumont, wounded slightly.
Captain of Bougnese in three places.

We have much satisfaction in being able to lay before our Readers the following report of an address spoken by Mr. Couperus, late acting Landrost of the Batavian Regencies, on the Regents of those Districts being introduced to the Lieutenant Governor, and taking the oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and the East India Company.

Honorable Sir,

Happy I consider myself at the present moment, to be the interpreter of those sentiments, which the Regents out of this Landrostship, are desirous to transmit to your Excellency.

An unhappy time has elapsed in which they all wished an alteration of Government. The dangers and distresses with which they have since suffered, are too well known to dwell on here. This unhappy time is passed; valour and intrepidity have decided over the fate of Java, and it is now with sentiments of submission and obedience, they present themselves to your Excellency, as the representative of their lawful and benevolent Sovereign.

May the British Government protect and command them—May the country which the Regents are to administrate be happy and flourish—May they enjoy those blessings for which they are praying, and may they by their exertions, merit the protection of Government, which they implore at this present moment.

Two Officers of His Majesty's Bourbon Regiment, lately arrived from the French Islands for the purpose of procuring Recruits.

Amidst the various benefits to Great Britain from the acquisition of the Island of Java, it is an additional cause of exultation to reflect, that the resources of the Colony not only enable Government so amply to provide for our own security, but are sufficiently ample to contribute to the general defence of the British Empire.

The settlement of Coupun, on the Island of Timor, recently taken possession of as a dependency of Java, is valuable on account of its collection from the neighbouring Islands, which enables it to export a considerable quantity of Bees-wax, Sandal-wood, Edible Bird's-nests, and Sea-slug.

It is somewhat remarkable, that an old and opulent Widow of a former Dutch Resident, has, for a long time monopolised all the influence and authority of that place. Perhaps, however, we may be mistaken in terming her old, as she may still possess the charms and allurements of a Calypso.

From the circumstance of the distress under which the ship Abercrombie recently put into Timor, it is not impossible she may have captivated another Telemachus.

Qualification for a Surgeon.

The Ootsoan or Ambassador from Banjar Massing, is requesting that a Surgeon might be sent with the establishment now proceeding.

thither, made a particular stipulation that he might be a person qualified to mend ears.—In explanation of this stipulation it may be necessary to state that the Dyac people who inhabit the interior and neighbourhood of Banjar Massing, are in the habit of opening and extending the lobe of the ear by means of a large ring, so as sometimes to admit in a delicate female the possibility of the arm being thrust through. This practice is very naturally deemed barbarous and offensive by the people at Banjar Massing, and as they receive most of their women from that Country, they are anxious to do away all appearance of so preposterous a custom, and to reduce the ear to its natural state.

The outrageous custom above alluded to will be thought little of in comparison with that which prevails throughout the whole interior of Borneo, that no lover can make his proposals without presenting a head recently cut by him from the body of a stranger, and that a man is reputed gallant and honorable in the proportion of the number of human heads he thus possesses, which are usually exhibited with a piece of fresh meat in the mouth over the door of the Hut.

Approaching Nuptials.

The intended union of an English Gentleman and Dutch young Lady, of great beauty and accomplishments, being the first marriage of an English Gentleman with a Lady of this Colony, occupies the attention of the gay world in Batavia, and we hope by its example, will realize the expectation of the "closest possible union between the English and Dutch, throughout the settlement."

Intelligence has been received by Government from Captain Sayer, the senior Naval Officer on the Station, of the surrender of the enemy's possessions on Timour.

His Majesty's Ship *Hesper*, being driven far to leeward and having suffered much damage, found it impracticable to recover her station during the strength of the monsoon, and it having become necessary for the safety of the ship to secure shelter and anchorage among the Islands to the eastward, Captain Thurston accordingly bore up and ran into the straits formed by the Islands of Semann and Timour. On the 10th January, on his arrival in the bay of Capang, Captain T. found the Dutch flag still flying on Fort Concordia. As soon as a communication was opened with the shore, the Fort and Town were summoned, and after a little demur surrendered to His Majesty's Ship.

The Military and principal inhabitants then cordially swore allegiance to the British flag with the usual ceremonies, and a provisional Government settled the droost as well as the other public servants being continued in Office until the receipt of further orders from Bombay.

A male Royal Tyger, of very large size, was killed during the present week, within a pal and a half of Buitenzorg. After committing considerable depredations among the poultry and cattle of the neighbourhood, he attacked a Javanese peasant, leading two horses to water, seizing him by the shoulder. The Javanese, however, with uncommon presence of mind, drew his kris, and dexterously aiming it, plunged it into the head of the ferocious animal. Some armed passengers travelling on the road at the time, came to the succour of the peasant, and soon dispatched the Tyger. Under the skilful attendance of the Medical Gentleman at Buitenzorg, hopes are confidently entertained of the unfortunate man's recovery, altho' his arm is almost severed from his body.

Some idea of the high estimation in which the Arab and Indian Horses brought to this Island, with the Expedition, are held by the Native inhabitants, may be ascertained from a late offer made by Prince Prang Wedono, for a horse belonging to Captain Clode, Aid de Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, of two thousand Spanish Dollars.

We understand it to be the intention of Government to present the Prince with an Arab Horse on his return to Souracarta; but we conceive the importation of Brood Mares from India, which might be distributed through the country, would be the best mode of improving the present, and establishing a new breed of Horses in the Island. From the drain which the country has sustained during the last four years, we apprehend the importation of Horses will become necessary for the ordinary duties and demands.

Remains of Hinduism in Java.

Among the many remains of Hinduism in this Island, it may not be undeserving of notice to record the indoubted fact, that neither at Souracarta or Djocjocarta, or by any Javanese of cast, is beef or veal admitted on any account to their table, but religiously avoided by all.

"Floreat Malacca."

We understand that in consequence of the acquisition of Java, the duties at Malacca, which of late years have been made subservient to the immediate interests of Penang, are likely to undergo a general revision; and on the enlarged policy, which the possession of the whole Eastern Empire now admits, to be placed on a footing which will no longer deprive that once flourishing settlement of the advantages of commerce, and of the universal

prosperity felt by the Eastern settlements under the British Dominion.

The Honorable Company's Gun Brig now fitting out at Batavia, has been very appropriately named the *Cornetis*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 15.

(Concluded from our last.)

GOLD COIN BILL.

A tenant of a house, for example, who was at the same time a public creditor, would be entitled to pay one of the 300£. which he had received from Government as the dividend on his stock, to his landlord for his stipulated rent; but what would be the consequence when the lease was out?—A very pathetic case had been made out, and their feelings had been attempted to be roused in behalf of a man who had been long toiling for his bread, and who in his declining years had been receiving from the public only three hundred pounds, of which a hard hearted landlord would go at once to deprive him—and so forth.—But he would waive the consideration of an existing lease, he would suppose a new lease, or he would suppose him engaged in the transactions of buying or selling.—Would he in this case be one iota the better for this efficacious remedy? Would he not be obliged to pay an increased rent for his new lease, and an increased price for every new purchase? Would not the butcher and baker on the very morrow after the passing of such a Bill, at once raise their prices? Nay, would the landlord look to Parliament? All would give him but one answer—No—no. You are now protected by this Act of Parliament; we must now demand more from you than when it was in our power to have the sum demanded by us paid in gold; we will not take so little now as we would have done formerly; by that Act the case is completely changed; the laws have been altered in your favour; and in consequence of that Act of Parliament we must receive an additional sum to make up for our loss. It is absolutely nugatory therefore to talk of benefiting the public creditor by any such Legislative enactment. It would be merely sufficient towards all sums already owing, to all existing contracts—it would apply only to the case of the widow and the orphan, and those persons who were incapable of protecting themselves, but who had always hitherto been protected and favourably considered by the laws. All of them must now be obliged to receive their annuities in a depreciated currency—and while new prices would be asked for every article, they should want, they would be entitled to ask no more than the Bank currency. Such a Bill could have no effect in preventing the effect of depreciation in future engagements—the butcher and baker would not be satisfied without an additional portion of the depreciated currency; and if this pretended relief should be given, the House might lay their account with a still farther depreciation. It could only by possibility affect past contracts. It was possible however, to add a clause by which all future contracts should be void if an increased sum was taken in notes, compared with what would be taken in gold; and for this clause they had some precedents; they had precedents in the Usury Law of this country; and they had another precedent in one of the revolutionary laws of France, which perhaps they would not think fit to resort to. But even this measure would be found as inefficacious in the end as the others. It would, indeed, enable them to get rid of the condition, but they would also get rid of the contract itself.—It would prevent the landlord from introducing such a clause in his lease, but then the landlord would make no lease whatever. Here they would have the House of Commons destroying at once all tenancy by lease. So they must go a step still farther, and that would be the last step; but it was so like the former, that he could wish to see it manfully avowed at once—and that was the establishment of a Maximum, by which they would attain their object at once (*hear! hear!*)—He would ask whether there was any Minister of this country bold enough or blind enough to flatter himself that he could do more than what others had in similar circumstances, in other countries; though when he considered who were at the head of the affairs of this country, he did not know what was too bold or too foolish not to be adopted by them—but would any Minister be bold enough or blind enough to plunge the country headlong into all the horrors of famine and internal confusion? (*Hear!*) For against these all their scattered armies and navies would be unable to protect them. On this subject he should be able to speak with some certainty, when he should come to hear some of the defenders of the conduct of Ministers in the future discussion of this Bill. When once they adopt the rest, they must legitimate this also, to the eventual ruin of its author, and the ruin of the land. It was now twenty-two years since the commencement of an event which had eventually proved so fatal to the liberties of mankind, the French Revolution, which, beginning as in this case, with insidious pretences of protection to the tenant, and to the peasant, ended in the subversion of all law and order. (*Hear, hear!*) The maxim in the mouths of the men of that day was war

to the palace and peace to the cottage. War was, indeed, declared to the palace, and it was destroyed, or filled with alien inhabitants; but instead of peace to the cottage being the result, it had ended in a most merciless conscription. (*Hear, hear!*) If by any way, more appropriately than another, it was possible to keep the anniversary of this Revolution, it was by this insidious cry which they were raising against Lord King in the country; it was possible, by any other measures, to recall those recollections in a more forcible manner to their minds; but here he would wish the House to call to mind if there was any thing so detestable—so revolting to English feelings, in the whole progress of that Revolution, as the interference with private property—as the interference with private contracts—as the forced loans which were imposed—and, what was worst of all, the forced paper currency, and the denunciation of vengeance on the heads of all those who were not disposed to receive it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was this conduct which principally, and first, excited the horror against the French Revolution in all good minds; and it was this which, in this commercial country, we were called on in a particular manner not to imitate, that we may avoid falling into similar embarrassment. When he said commercial country, he did not mean to say that if the country were not commercial, such a line of conduct would be the less dangerous. If such was the view entertained of such measures in a country like France, where commerce was comparatively of so little moment, what must be their effect in this great mercantile, manufacturing, and trading country, where so great a part of our resources consisted in our trade, and in the good faith between man and man, which were not only useful, but essential? He knew well that the common answer to all these arguments was, the question of what remedy would you propose? This was not a sufficient answer; for if a measure were proposed to him, he was bound as a Member of Parliament to exercise his judgment on it; and if he should see that the measure would prove fatal, was it necessary for him to hold his peace till he could substitute some other measure in its place? Must he not prevent a measure which he considered deleterious, because he had no measure of his own to put in its place? (*Hear!*) Had he only stated, therefore, his own arguments against the Bill, he would have done, he conceived, all which it was necessary for him to do, and he was not called on to do more; but he would proceed to state what he conceived would be a proper substitute to this Bill, and that was, neither more nor less than to allow that state of things to take place which the present Bill was intended to prevent, the establishment of double prices in the country. When these double prices should be universally known to exist, legalized as they had been by the decisions in the cases of De Yonge and Wright, an establishment of prices would take place, not one fixed by law, but establishing itself, and suitable to the state of our paper currency, and equally applicable to the past or future state of that currency. People would take care to see themselves fairly paid, and they would be obliged to pay others in the same ratio. The advantages of such a state of things were incalculable. He should be told that this was the very consequence which was so much dreaded in 1797, because the evil had not then taken place, and it would then no doubt be looked on in the light of a disease, because, before the depreciation of paper, compared with gold, had taken place, the ego on one of them had not also taken place. But since the evil had taken place, and since the Restriction Act had been followed by depreciation, this was the only remedy to the disease. In the first place there would be no difficulty of finding gold, as had been argued on the other side. Here he did not wish to disturb the bullion question, that was now completely at repose (*hear!*); only he was bound to advert to what had been stated that night by an Honourable Member (Mr. Calcraft) as to the impossibility of finding gold. To this he would answer, that as often as guineas were wanted they would be had, when those who wanted them would pay the value in notes for them. It would not be necessary that a man should go about with one pocket filled with notes and the other filled with gold. There was a number of occasions when paper would answer the purpose wanted equally with gold; but if it should be necessary to have gold on any one occasion, it would easily be had. It would be as easy for others to have it as it was for De Yonge, Wright, and all those who trafficked in gold, either by evading or by acting under the law, to have it by selling the one commodity for the other. How did it happen that we were able to procure a much more bulky commodity from abroad, the wines of France (*Hear, hear!*) Could not the barrel which brought claret to this country, bring as easily an equal quantity of gold—(*Hear, hear!*)—Here he was sorry to interrupt the agreeable feelings of the Right Honourable Gentleman over the way (the Chancellor of the Exchequer); but notwithstanding the smile which he saw playing upon his countenance, as if he had detected some absurdity, he would not yet give up his point. He did not mean to say that they would be able to get gold for nothing—not even for Bank-notes. (*Laugh.*) Was

it not as easy as to send to Bordeaux money or money's worth? And could they not send over in like manner for gold? This he saw would form another part of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech. He would be told by the Right Honourable Gentleman that gold might be sent over for claret, but how were they to send over gold for gold? He was sorry to spoil what would no doubt be a fine epigrammatic turn in his speech, by insinuating to him, that for this claret we must either send over gold, or bills of exchange, and that, otherwise, we could not only not have any gold, but also not any claret;—(*laugh*)—with this difference, that the one was a much smaller commodity than the other, and might be much more easily concealed from the Custom-house Officers. It would not be necessary to send to Bordeaux for gold: for had we not all the mines of South America open to us. This way of reasoning of the Gentlemen opposite was really treating those on the other side as if they had neither sense to understand the general question nor the particular question before them. There was another view which might be taken of this remedy, and that was, that it would be a constant test of the depreciation of the paper currency; that it would hold up to the country, to the Bank Directors and to Parliament, a test to discover the state of the depreciation; that it would be a pulse by which the state of the circulation of the body might be determined; that it would exhibit the actual price of paper for the day, and the rate at which it was convertible into gold; that this paper would be seen by it at one time at 15s. 10d. and at another time still further down, perhaps to 14s. and so forth. When the depreciation had once got so far, he would take it upon him to say that there was very little danger of the depreciation going farther. The Bank would soon draw in their issues. In a short time the Bank-note would gradually get up to 19s. and from thence to par—and when it had once reached 19s. not only the Bank but Parliament, may even the most timid theorist on the opposite benches would then see the necessity for the Parliament to repeal the Act of the 37th of the King. He had no doubt that the very first step then would be the repeal of the Restriction Act, and that the Bank would pay in specie if they were allowed—because the Bank had stated the violence which was done to their gentle natures and to their credit and dealings by this measure. (*Laugh.*) When Parliament should have once repealed this Act, and the Bank should not have refused to issue money at par, the country would then be restored to the state of things which existed before this ill-advised measure of Mr. Pitt's Administration. This would be the natural remedy to the present state of things, and he would venture to say, that the present Bill would not prevent the necessity of that remedy. But there was still another mode of proceeding, though he should not wish that his former arguments should hinge on this proposition; for whatever should be decided with respect to it, the former part of his arguments on this question would not in one iota be affected. This remedy would, he had no doubt, be a happy circumstance for the Bank themselves. The object of it was to secure all the surplus of their profits above their present dividends, and to prevent them going on in their present system of bonuses, by which their stock had risen from 230 to 280, and even to 290. But while he stated this, he did not wish to interfere in any way with these unfair gains of the Bank, for so they must be called—he wished rather that these gains should be at their own disposal, or at the disposal of a Parliamentary Committee. All that he wished for was, that these gains should not be increased in the mean time by bonuses; but so soon as the specie should have returned to the country, this property would be open, as well as the rest of their property, to the Bank. None of these profits would, at the restoration of a right order of things, be grudged them.

The theory of the Gentlemen on the opposite side was, that the rise of prices was the consequence of the taxes and the loans, and the national debt. Whether this was a correct view of the case, he would not stop to inquire, though he believed it had no earthly foundation, but was one of the wildest fancies that had ever entered human imagination. But if they themselves were really persuaded that they were in the right, he would point out to them a speedy and easy way of relief. Take 200 millions from the national debt at once, reduce the dividends in proportion, and take off, as you might do from 12 to 13 millions of taxes. Suppose the dividend of a public creditor 100£. and that by the proposed operation it was reduced to 50£. If there was any truth in the theory of these Gentlemen, prices would then tumble down, and the creditor would be able with his 50£. to command nearly as ample a portion of commodities as he could before with his 100£. while he, at the same time, retains his taxes in his pocket. Here, then, was a plan of relief worthy of this sagacious theory? If there was any truth in it, the creditor receiving 50£. under these circumstances, would be in a condition as good as if continued to receive his 100£. without the advantage of this scheme—while all the rest of the community would be benefited by the amount of their share of the taxes, and the diminution of prices. Could there be a better, or a more easy way of getting rid of

embarrassments, if there was any thing in the arguments of the Gentlemen opposite (*Hear! hear!*)? But though they pressed the argument into their service, they would not perhaps accept the result; but why would they not? Unless they shewed him a good reason why, he had a right to demand of them, on their own doctrine, to have recourse to this obvious remedy. If they refused to do this, then he had a right to say, that themselves were convinced that their theory was unsound, or that they were mere speculators—the wildest of wild metaphysicians, laying down vague and idle doctrines, which they themselves were afraid to carry to any practical conclusion. He did not think, however, that any such measure would be resorted to, at least during the present Session. With all the boldness of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Perceval) in meeting the dangers of other men—with all his boldness in resisting other men's distresses, yet even he would hardly have the boldness and the blindness to do that which the arrogant mind of his predecessor never contemplated. (*Hear! hear! hear! from the Ministerial Benches.*) He meant Mr. Pitt. But this Bill, he contended, was really as great an encroachment on the rights of the creditor, as the measure which he had laid before them.

It was not in France only that the example of thus defrauding creditors was to be found. The history of the coinage of foreign countries, the situation of Frederick the Second of Prussia was the most similar to our own. Like us he found himself assailed by a host of enemies, and after the partition of Poland—a measure hardly matched even by our Danish expedition—he thought it expedient to have recourse to some not very honourable means of discharging his obligations to the public creditor. Having no Bank to apply to he adopted the Jewish scheme of debasing the standard of the coin. This plan, more effectual for its object than even the present Bill, answered his purpose. He discharged his obligation to his creditors, and gave all private debtors the same advantage. The coin assumed a variety of colours, from the purest gold, till the base copper at length began to appear, and then he made his debased coin a legal tender. In all future contracts, prices, of course, rose to an extraordinary height. This scheme of the King of Prussia, he had said, was more efficacious than this Bill. He had no difficulty in getting rid of the government debts, and creditors public and private, were effectually defrauded. So far it was as good as the Bill, and it was better, for its purpose, because in that case the trick was not discovered for a year or two. There was all the difference, therefore, that existed between open and secret fraud or violence. In this manner were the most prodigal principles and practices transplanted in this country. He spoke without the usual exaggeration of debate, God knew, when he talked of the shameless prodigality of this measure—when he declared that he felt for the character of the country—for the character of British law, the name and title of which this Bill was about to assume. He trusted, however, that the Honourable Gentlemen would receive a warning from another quarter, not to go beyond this brink of distraction; but if he should be one of those blind and foolish people, whom experience alone could teach, he should augur ill of this country, and of the reign under which such proceedings were endured.

Mr. M^r observed, that the Honourable Gentleman had gone into so much general matter, and filled his speech with so many reproaches against Ministers, with so many alleged charges against Judges, together with a plan for winding up the national debt at one stroke, that it would be wandering from the question to pretend to follow him. Before the decision of the Judges in the cases of De Yonge and Wright, it had been imagined that the traffic in guineas was illegal, in the manner it had been carried on by those persons. But as the Judges had decided that such a traffic was not illegal, he presumed the object of the present Bill was to supply the defect. He approved of it, as it shewed that the Government was resolved to try all milder measures; before they resorted to the compulsory one of making Bank-notes a legal tender. While they received these notes in payment of taxes, they were resolved not to allow any individuals to take them at a depreciated rate. And as to the high price of bullion, that was the consequence, not of depreciation, but of the embarrassed state of the country. If they did not at once resort to the legal tender, it was only because they imagined the evil would stop here. If the example of the Noble Lord who had demanded his rents in gold were followed, the legal tender must be adopted. When suspicion was abroad; when the tenantry and yeomanry were imprisoned—in that convulsed state of things, this measure must be resorted to.

The Bill he thought highly useful, even in its present shape, but still it might, in some respects, be altered and modified with advantage. There were two cases upon which it was intended to operate; first, upon bargains and sales, which were completed at once; and next upon standing contracts. He understood that a case had happened, where a man bought some land from another for 400l. and paid down 100l. of the price. When the purchaser had built upon the premises, and otherwise improved them, the vendor demanded the other 300l. in cash. This was most unjust, and such frauds ought to be prevented. He

should propose, therefore, that there should be a provision in the Bill, requiring that those who intended to demand guineas in payment, in any bargain, should give public notice beforehand of their intention. As to the case of a subsisting lease, there might be more difficulty in finding a remedy against undue demands; but he had two remarks to make on that part of the subject—first, that whatever rule the Noble Lord (King) adopted, with regard to others, he ought not to object to its being applied to himself; and 2d, that the state was as entire and perfect as the persons of whom it was composed. It followed that the payments of the Noble Lord to the State ought to be made in the same way as he himself exacted payments from others. Upon the Noble Lord's own scheme, he in nine taxes out of ten, did not contribute fairly to the public. He was aware that the Bank-notes had been made a legal tender to the tax-gatherer, but it had never been in the contemplation of Mr. Pitt, or of the Legislature, that the revenue should be deteriorated. As the property Tax was imposed *ad valorem*, the contribution there would be fair enough; but in Assessed Taxes, in Excise and Customs, the Noble Lord upon his own plan did not contribute fairly. How did he pay for his servants, his horses and carriages? How did he pay the duties upon the chief articles of consumption, his salt, his coals, and candles? How did he pay his wine and malt duties? In a depreciated currency. And upon what ground could he claim an advantage which he refused to others? None of these taxes were paid according to a fair proportion upon the Noble Lord's own scheme. Where then would be the injustice with regard to the Noble Lord, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to calculate the depreciation of the taxes, and compel his Lordship to contribute according to the real value? He should like, therefore, to see an enactment compelling every landlord who demanded his rent in guineas, to pay his taxes in guineas. Taxes amounting at present to 40 millions might by this means be raised to 50 millions; and he would ask those who were loudest in praise of the Noble Lord's conduct, whether, if this expedient were adopted, there would not speedily be an end to the cry of depreciation? He should be glad then, that every landlord demanding guineas should be obliged to pay to the state in guineas. The Noble Lord himself could not object to this plan, and it would be as easy in practice as just in principle. It would be safe and satisfactory, however, at first to try it upon a small scale. Suppose it were enacted in the first place, that assessed taxes should be paid in gold. He really wished to have some enactment of this kind, for every thing was to be tried before the bank notes were made a legal tender; and this plan was highly equitable, and easy of execution. This, he apprehended, would prevent persons joining in any great numbers in this act of suicide. Why was it that the wealth of the Noble Lord gave him more consideration in society, than equal wealth would do in Poland, and many other countries? The greater security of property in this country? (*hear, hear!*). The landed property here was not only free from spoliation, to which it was subjected in other countries, but had been peculiarly favoured in comparison with other kinds of property, even in this country. The landholder had a great advantage over the annuitant—the West India proprietor—the merchant and manufacturer, upon whose exertions the value of land itself, in a considerable degree, depended. He was grateful for the advantage he had enjoyed, and thought that a land-owner ought to be the last to sit down and make a cold calculation about depreciation. He did not mean to insinuate that the Noble Lord had been actuated by any improper motive; he understood that his heart was as excellent as his attainments were high; but he had been the means of stirring up a most mischievous question; and from his high character it was to be feared that his example would have the greater effect. Did the Noble Lord think that he was acting for his own interest? If he did, he was mistaken: for the interests of every description of persons of property in this country were so intimately connected, that no one could injure one species of property to any great extent without injuring the rest. The Noble Lord was like the flying philosopher in Johnson's *Rasselas*, who, after spending his whole life in studying the laws of motion, and the wings of birds, at length made wings for himself, and, attempting to fly, was in one instant precipitated to the bottom. The observation of an older philosopher, one of the wise men of Greece, that an injury to one of the lowest members of the community was an injury to the state, deserved the attention of the Noble Lord and others. Injustice to the tenantry of the country would be an injury to the public interests; and the House could not in equity and sound policy refuse to protect—and therefore, the Bill had his complete approbation.

Sir T. Turton stated that he had objected to the resolutions of the Bullion Committee—1st, because he was averse to the specification of any particular time for the redemption of cash payments by the Bank, and next, because he did not believe that Bank-notes were depreciated. Upon the same ground he opposed this bill, for if it passed, the public would immediately think that there was no doubt but that the notes were actually depreciated. He was convinced the motives

of the Noble Lord who had been the cause of this measure, were good—but the effect of his example if imitated, would be dangerous. The notice was the most extraordinary he had ever seen; it assumed the fact that a depreciation had taken place. But the Noble Lord had no right to take that for granted. What was depreciation;—Depreciation, he apprehended, existed wherever the real value of the circulating medium was less in common estimation than its nominal value. If in the common transactions of life, a Bank-note was reckoned less valuable than 20s. he should allow that there was a depreciation. But as to the high price of bullion, he thought that no proof whatever. Gold, like other commodities, would be high or low in price according as it was in greater or less abundance. Suppose wheat were at 80s. a quarter, and barley at 40s. two quarters of barley would at this rate purchase one of wheat. But suppose that from a scarcity of wheat the article rose in price, two quarters of barley would no longer purchase one of wheat; not because the barley had depreciated, but because the wheat had risen in price. The idea of Ministers at first was, that this project of the Noble Lord would not be imitated; but when they found his conduct was defended by other persons of the highest consideration, they thought it necessary to pass this Bill. But had any of those persons actually imitated the example? In his opinion the Ministers should have done nothing. The Noble Lord would distrain; but what would he get from the Sheriff?—Why Bank-notes, for gold was not to be had. Some said there was no difficulty in procuring bullion, which might easily be converted to guineas. This would be rather a difficult operation for farmers living the distance of 150 miles from London; but then it was said they might refuse to sell their commodities for any thing else than gold—then they could not sell them at all. When they saw 14 millions in specie going out of the country for corn and for our army in Portugal; could there be a doubt of the scarcity of gold? Gold, it was said might be had from France as easily as claret; but how was the claret paid for? With guineas.—And how must the gold be paid for? With guineas.—He saw no great advantage in an operation of that kind. He knew too well the liberality of mind which belonged to the Noble Lord, to think that he would proceed to extremities; but if he did, his example would not be so seductive as to be generally followed. The tenant would be protected by public opinion—and there the matter ought to have been left; but if the Ministers did any thing at all, they ought to make the Bank-notes a legal tender at once, for the present Bill did not afford them protection.

The effect of the present measure would be, to make people see danger where they were not conscious that any danger formerly existed; and also to establish two prices. With the view he had of the measure, he should have been, of the same opinion, had he been in the House in the year 1797. Till an inconvenience arose, he saw no occasion to provide a remedy for it. The present measure, to his conception of it, would produce consequences as injurious as could well be imagined. He was sorry Ministers had not allowed matters to take their course, and suffered the Noble Lord to have tried the plan he proposed, a plan which he (Sir T. Turton) was persuaded he would not have persevered in, but which, if he had attempted to go on with it, it would have been found impracticable. The Bank of England, in his opinion, was perfectly solvent; and the only effect of the present measure would be to bring them into jeopardy, if not to involve them in ruin. If Bank Notes were once made a legal tender, then they would be like the French Assignats, and might be increased to 100 millions, or more.

Mr. Rose said, in every other respect, except in believing that the example of the Noble Lord (King) would not be followed, the speech of the Hon. Baronet who spoke last was in favour of the Bill. The statements, however, which had of late appeared on this subject, in many of the publications of the day, shewed that this idea was not correct. He (Mr. Rose) respected the character of that Noble Lord, as a man; for his talents, every person who read his publication, must respect him; but still it was quite possible to have that opinion of the Noble Lord, and to be persuaded that his letter, which had given rise to the present measure, was highly mischievous in its nature. The Learned Gentleman on the other side (Mr. Brougham) had expressed a belief that the first fruits of this Bill would be destructive. He (Mr. Rose), on the contrary, was of opinion, that the first fruits of it would be, to protect the tenantry of the country from any ill-advised and oppressive steps which might be taken against them by their landlords. The intention of the Noble Lord, he had no doubt, only was to illustrate his own doctrine: others, however, he was afraid, not possessed of the same honourable feelings with the Noble Lord, would take advantage of the example thus afforded them, and would not exercise the forbearance to be expected from the Noble Lord. The Learned Gentleman (Brougham), in language not often heard in that House, called the tenants who did not pay their rents in cash, fraudulent

debtors. The Learned Gentleman seemed to forget, that to take from a tenant twenty per cent more than the stipulated rent, was a grievous oppression on him. The Learned Gentleman talked of the courage of Ministers. He hoped they would always have the courage to repress every attempt made by the enemy to distress and ruin this country. Finding that he could not beat this country by arms, the enemy now directed his great efforts against the finances of this country. He ordered our goods to be burned, and he prevented the debts due to our merchants from being paid. Not only was our commerce stopped, but the debts due to us for merchandize already sold were withheld by his orders. He (Mr. Rose) spoke in the presence of some who knew the fact, that bills were returned upon this country unpaid, even where the persons on whom they were drawn were solvent and willing to pay, merely because they dared not pay them. The Learned Gentleman had said that we could not get wine from France; why then could we get gold? His answer was, that to get gold we must have something to give for it. The Learned Gentleman did not expect us, surely, to commit an act of piracy to procure it. Even in Spanish America we were not to expect gold for nothing. We had property to the amount of millions there, without being able to find a market for a single bale of goods. We could not, therefore, get gold, having nothing that would be taken in exchange for it. But even if we had money to whatever extent, we could not have it long. Gold was at present 20s. above the mint price, and if a great quantity were coined to-day, it would be melted to-morrow, and not a guinea would be to be seen. The Learned Gentleman said, why did we not diminish the amount of Bank Notes in circulation? Would the Hon. and Learned Gentleman have no circulation? The circulating medium was positively less now, than it was nine years ago. It never was questioned, that in the year 1798, the gold in circulation was forty millions, and the Bank Paper ten millions. At present, there can be no doubt as to the gold in circulation, that it did not amount to five millions, and the Bank Notes to about 24 millions, making about thirty millions. Whatever was the amount of Country Bank Notes, it was certain that they were confined solely to country circulation, and that all the taxes, &c. were paid in Bank of England Paper alone. Under these circumstances, how the Bank was to revert to payment in gold, he defied the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to shew. He did not see in what way gold was to be got at present, or that if got, it could avail even for a single day. Till there was a change in the state of things, and gold was brought into the country, which could only be effected by a change in the Continental system, it was necessary for the House to keep the Bank Restriction where it was. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, give the Bank an option to pay in gold or not, as they please. This was exactly to take off the Restriction, and to throw on the Bank the odium resulting from not paying in gold. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman talked of taking off two thirds of the sum due to the public creditors. That was so extraordinary a measure, that he could not suppose the Hon. and Learned Gentleman serious in it; and supposed he must have mistaken him. The present measure was one rendered of necessity, least the example of the Noble Lord alluded to should be followed. The Bank of England Paper, he contended, was not depreciated, and it was only for foreign purposes that it was of less value than gold. From a perusal of Mr. Davis Giddy's book it would be seen that the price of gold had kept pace in France, in Italy, and throughout the whole of the Continent.

Mr. Brougham explained, that he referred to the striking off two-thirds of the debt due to the public creditor, not as a proposition of his own, but as the grossest, most fatal, and most unjust of all expedients, but yet, as one likely to result from the measures, the perseverance in which was recommended on the other side.

Lord Folkestone, though he disagreed from great part of the speech of an Honourable Gentleman opposite (Milnes), must still accede to some of his observations. He agreed that it was dangerous to interfere in the Bank Restriction, and of course, was surprised to find the present measure supported by Gentlemen who agreed with him in that opinion. He should not now state any thing as to the new project for the ways and means proposed by that Honourable Member, as he presumed it would, on some future occasion, come in a more regular manner before the House. His Lordship was at a loss how to judge of the present measure, as among the variety of persons who approved of it, there were not two who did so on the same grounds; on the contrary, every second person who supported it, did so on grounds exactly opposite to the person who preceded him in defending the measure. All of them agreed, however, in the abuse of Lord King. It became the duty, therefore, of those who differed from them on this head, though it was by no means a fit subject of debate, to stand up and vindicate the Noble Lord. Gentlemen had talked of Jews and Pedlars; of oppressed tenants; and even of dishonest landlords. Before Gentlemen had talked in this stile, however, they should first

themselves masters of the subject. The Noble Lord did not require gold, but such an amount of paper as should be sufficient to purchase that which he had stipulated to receive. In his leases, the Noble Lord stipulated that his rents should be paid in good and lawful money of the realm, which Bank paper could not be in the eye of the law, till the Right Honourable Gentleman (Perceval) came forward with the second measure which he had given the House reason to expect—namely, till he had made Bank notes become a legal tender. Was it not known that every person made any thing he had to sell dearer and dearer, in proportion to the depreciation of paper. Neither in law nor in justice, therefore, was the Noble Lord entitled to be loaded with this abuse. In one part of the country there had been a practice of taking payment of rents in gold, and he saw nothing unbecoming in the Noble Lord's here demanding it in gold, at least in something which should not be depreciated. The Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Milnes), however, would represent that the Noble Lord had not only acted in an unbecoming manner to his tenant, but that he had even cheated Government. It was proper, however, that that Gentleman should know, that by the very Bank Restriction Act, Bank notes are made a good tender for taxes. His Lordship should not proceed to examine the budget of the Honourable Gentleman farther than this, that it was inapplicable in point of law. With respect to the law itself, it seemed totally ineffectual. It was intended to remedy any idea of harsh treatment by a landlord towards his tenants; but was it calculated to attain the object? It only took from the landlord one remedy; namely, the proceeding by distress, a clause to which he (Lord Folkestone) did not object; but still the landlord might proceed to judgment, and make the tenant ultimately pay in good and lawful money of Great Britain. Lord Alvanley had been decidedly of this opinion; and having heard it doubted, he hoped they should hear some of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe on this point. The present measure was objectionable, in as far as it was an extension of the act of the 6th of Edw. VI. which, after grievous vexation practised on a poor Jew, who was supposed to have violated the enactments of the act, had been decided by an unanimous opinion of the 12 Judges not to be binding, and to be inapplicable to the case. The Noble Lord proceeded to take a view of the state of things at the time of the passing of the act of Edward VI. and now. Then the gold and silver coin of the country were greatly deteriorated, so much so, that no persons would bring their commodities to market. Proclamations were accordingly issued, fixing the rates and prices of every commodity, and also prohibiting the exchanges of gold and silver for more or less than the rate at which they were made current. This he stated from Lord Liverpool's Letter on Coins; and he warned the House to pause before they did any thing which might render it necessary for them to fix a maximum of prices. He begged them to consider that they were laying the foundation stone of a system which might involve the country in ruin. He entreated them to open their eyes in time to the mischiefs of this proposition, and not to entail on the country calamities similar to those which ensued in the time of Edward VI. It had been roundly asserted by Gentlemen on the other side, that there was no depreciation of Bank Paper. The high rate of exchange against this country; the high price of bullion; and even the very circumstance of Lord King's having demanded his rents in good and lawful money, were circumstances that proved depreciation. But if paper was not depreciated, and if this was only a device of the Noble Lord's to prove that his ideas on the subject of political economy were correct, why fear that his example should be followed? Or why pass this law? First, the Bill now nursed and fostered by Ministers, was objected to and the letter of that Noble Lord was represented as foolish, and even odious; the Noble Lord himself was conceived as merely theoretical, and it was declared that nobody would follow his example. If Ministers were still of this mind, why pass the present Bill? If, on the other hand, they now admitted that others were likely to follow the example of Lord King, then did they equally admit that Bank Paper was depreciated. The Noble Lord proceeded to show that there were two kinds of depreciation of paper currency; the one arising from excessive issue; the other from want of confidence; which, if suffered to go on, would run a race against each other, till the country was brought to ruin, unless the system was changed. The best remedy which could be used was the fixing of two prices, a paper price and a money price. By this he confessed the public cre-

ditor would be in part a sufferer; but he confessed he did not regard the public creditor so much as some Gentlemen did. The public creditor took the larger premium, and of course, was entitled to the lesser security. The interests of the landlord were those most connected with the interests of the country, and therefore the most to be regarded. On the existence of two prices there was no doubt but gold would make its appearance. In every country there always was as much currency as was necessary. He objected to the present measure too, because it was not a complete measure, but only a part of the system which the proposer of the measure had in view. He recollected a period when the Noble Earl was as anxious about guineas as he now was about notes. He had then discovered a nostrum to prevent guineas from being clipped, melted, &c., and having prevailed on Mr. Pitt to allow him to have a guinea prepared at the Mint agreeably to his own plan, when the guinea was rounded off and finished, the Officer of the Mint desired his Lordship to look at the guinea and see if it was exactly as he wished it. His Lordship, on examining it, declared, yes! that was every thing that could be desired, and there was a guinea which he defied any one to melt or sweat, or in any measure to deteriorate. The officer, who understood the nature of the composition, so contrived it, at the moment, that this all-perfect guinea should drop upon a stone, when, lo! it broke in two! He (Lord Folkestone) had no doubt the secure mode which the Noble Earl had in contemplation for making Bank notes a legal tender would be found equally perfect and equally valuable. The measure now proposed, was an *ex post facto* law, and like all such was unjust and injurious. It should, therefore, have his decided opposition. Mr. Milne rose to explain. Lord Castlereagh observed, that open as the discussion was to the admission of all that general reasoning and speculative argument that arose on the consideration of the Bullion Report, yet the advanced state of the Session, and the peculiar objects of the present Bill, certainly proved sufficient inducements to him to confine his observations to the specific question before the House. He thought the Honourable and Learned Gentlemen (Mr. Brougham) who had spoken so eloquently in the course of the debate, had most justly deemed it proper to suggest what in a practical view was the best remedy to meet the evil which he contended to exist. It appeared to him to be of the utmost importance to consider whether the law, as it at present stood, could enable the Sheriff, either with or without adverting his intention, to refuse a tender of Bank notes, in carrying into execution, a distress for rent. If he could exercise this power, he would say that this Bill was necessary, in order to prevent the total destruction of property throughout the kingdom (*Hear!*) By the Act of 1799 the paper of the Bank was made, in fact, a legal tender between the Sovereign and the subject; and he did think that it would be the extreme of injustice to deny that security to the individual in his private transactions which was retained by the state itself. To enable one man to demand that of another in satisfaction of a debt which he could not demand legally of Government appeared to him to be the direct way of declaring a public bankruptcy. It remained to him yet to be convinced that any depreciation had taken place in the paper of the Bank of England. If compared with gold, it had fallen in value, but compared with any other commodities whatever, it was still equivalent. He was not willing to arraign the Noble Lord (Lord King) for the conduct which he had thought proper to pursue, but after a system springing out of an Act which he verily believed had saved the country, had been acted on for fourteen years, this conduct had certainly imposed on the Legislature the painful duty of taking steps to guard against the public mischief that might possibly ensue. (*Hear!*) He could not help expressing his strong disapprobation of the comparison of any system to that adopted by the different Powers of the Continent, all which Powers have issued a currency adapted to the extent of their expenditure, and bottomed upon no real security. Much misconception had prevailed on the subject of Ireland, where two prices had prevailed only in one province of the North, and had, in fact, prevailed there from a cause quite unconnected with the restriction, to which they were antecedent, as well as posterior. This cause was nothing less than the want of Banking establishments in that quarter, and the unusual use of a currency exclusively metallic. From the change of circumstances, however, which had recently taken place in Ireland, some law similar to the present might, in the course of the next Session, become expedient in that

Island. He was perfectly ready to acknowledge that the present measure would place the Bank in a novel situation, and that if a just criterion of the requisite amount of circulation could be ascertained, it would be highly proper to provide certain limitations of their issues. But conceiving this to be impossible, and that the only effect of such a provision would be to compel the Bank to come to Parliament every Session with a petition for an alteration of the law, and not wishing to see Parliament itself placed in so unusual and new a situation, he could not consent to any clause professing such an object.—For these various reasons he felt himself called on to support the present measure. Mr. HENRY THORNTON agreed with some parts of the speech of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), though in other parts he could not agree with him. In particular, he did not think that it would be possible, by any limitation of issues, to persevere in the present system of the paper circulation of this country. The only sure way of preserving this circulation sound was for the Bank to look to the state of exchange, and to regulate their conduct accordingly. While he said this, he could not agree with those who compared the present issues of Bank Paper with Assignats; for in his opinion, however excessive, they had no tendency to approach the state of the assignats. He thought also that it was very improbable that any Minister of this country would recur to a maximum in support of the present measures at any future period; and he thought that a legal tender was by no means, as had been supposed, the inevitable consequence of these measures. By a proper diminution of the issues, regulated according to the state of exchange, the price of Bank notes would soon rise to par. In the mean time, however, some measure might be necessary to protect those who, by the present state of things, might be exposed to hardships from their landlords or creditors; and on these principles he would give his support to the present Bill. The Honourable Gentleman went at some length into the necessity of raising the value of Bank paper by a limitation of the issues, repeating some of the doctrines already held by him on this subject. Lord CASTLEREAGH explained. Mr. MARRIOTT contended, at some length, that the inevitable effect of making Bank notes a legal tender, was, as instanced in our own history in the year 1702, in North America, to accelerate the depreciation of the paper. Mr. J. SMITH supported the Bill, as essential to the preservation of the interests of the Country Bankers, whose ruin must inevitably follow if the example of the Noble Lord (King) was generally followed. Mr. BANKES reprobated the conduct of Lord King, and thought that it was not becoming the dignity of the House to legislate upon the ground of a solitary example. The exception with respect to Ireland, evidently left the door open to the trade in guineas as before, and he therefore considered the Bill to be altogether nugatory, and more likely to produce mischief than the existing state of things. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he and his Honourable Friend did not differ in point of principle, though they did in the application of it.—He admitted if the conduct of Lord King had been commented upon in the same manner in which his Honourable Friend had spoken of it, it had met with the reprobation that he thought it deserved, then he should agree with his Honourable Friend in thinking that there was no necessity for any Legislative proceeding; but when it had been held up as laudable and patriotic by certain great landed proprietors, he thought that there was just and reasonable ground for apprehension. Did the Honourable Gentlemen who so highly applauded intend to follow this example? If they did not, what made the difference? Or if there was a difference, was it of that kind to justify them in holding up to the country as an example, what however they did not themselves think sufficiently exemplary to follow? The Right Honourable Gentleman then adverted to that part of the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) where he expressed it as his firm belief, that this measure had been in the contemplation of him (Mr. Perceval) since the beginning of the Session—this he ridiculed by arguing, that had this been his original plan, he must have been the luckiest of all Ministers in so many unforeseen circumstances turning up to favour the plan; either this must be the case, or he must have been in conspiracy with Lord King—(*A laugh*) or what was not less likely, with my Lord Stanhope—(*A laugh*) and then he was to have still

more good luck in the cordial co-operation of Lords Grey and Grenville—but it was well known that until the act of Lord King had met with the encouragement it had in another place, he, for one, was determined to have given his decided negative to Lord Stanhope's Bill. He then entered into the question of depreciation, and contended, that the fact of depreciation had been assumed throughout and not proved. He denied that there had been an actual depreciation, and contended that the object of the present Bill was to prevent the prosecution of those measures which might lead to an artificial depreciation. He would not be understood as saying, that the measure of making Bank Notes a legal tender must be a consequence of the present Bill. He rather hoped that it would have the effect of rendering a recurrence to such a measure unnecessary; as to the case of paying money into a Court of Equity, if payment in gold should be disputed, the Court would order the money to be paid into the Bank, and the Bank could not pay it in gold. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Edey, and Mr. Henry Thornton explained. Mr. THORNTON said, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had been extremely comical upon one of the most serious subjects that ever came before the House. He had joked upon his conspiracy with Lord King, and he had joked also upon his secret intrigues with Lord Stanhope, and he had then joked upon his secret consultations with Lords Grey and Grenville; but here the joke was against the Right Hon. Gentleman; because it could not be forgotten, that if Lords Grey and Grenville were but willing, the Right Hon. Gent. would have been very glad to have entered into consultation with them (*hear*). In alluding to what had been done in another place, he said, that from the very familiar allusions which had been already made to that place, he might say that he had heard, that in one end of a certain room, while certain persons were speaking of the other, a sort of Cabinet Council was held, and the question was, whether they should support or oppose the Bill then before them; so that, before they came to their final decision, their colleague, who might be at that time on his legs waiting for the next moment to bring him a dispatch, whether he was to support or oppose the Bill (*A laugh!*) In alluding to Lord King, he paid him every tribute of praise; but had he been in Lord King's place he confessed he should not have taken the step that Noble Lord had done. (*Hear!*) He wished to be perfectly understood, in saying this, as not meaning the most distant censure on Lord King, whom he believed incapable of an unworthy act. He contended that this measure was, to all intents and purposes, making Bank notes a legal tender. What says the Bill? You shall not take a guinea for more than twenty-one shillings, and you shall not take a Bank note for less than twenty-one shillings; therefore you must take Notes, and yet this was not making them a legal tender. The passing of this Bill declares to the world the Bank of England cannot go on without support. (*Hear!*) After passing of this Bill, Bank notes will not be the notes of the Bank of England but of Parliament. (*Hear!*) The Bank had been spoken of as a body of independent merchant trading on their own capital, but it was not well known and generally understood, that the Bank of England was, to a certain extent, a mere instrument in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He should not trouble the House no further, but conclude with avowing it as his solemn opinion, that the present measure appeared to him as one pregnant with the most mischievous consequences to the country. Mr. CREEVEY said he should postpone his Resolution to another stage of the Bill, pressing it at that time might be productive of inconvenience (*hear!*) The House then divided— For the Second Reading - 133 Against it - - - - 35 Majority for the Bill - 98 On the motion for committing the Bill this day (Tuesday.) Lord FOLKESTONE, after some observations on the necessity which would be imposed on Parliament before the prorogation, to add some measures for the relief of the suffering manufactures in various parts of the Kingdom, particularly at Nottingham, moved, an amendment, that the Bill be committed this day se'nnight. The amendment was negatived without division, and the original motion was put and carried. Adjourned at three o'clock this morning.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

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GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van inlegging en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zijn—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornocmd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

POSTSCRIPT.

BATAVIA, APRIL 11, 1812.

Arrived last night, we have infinite satisfaction in stating, the Ship Volunteer from Bengal the 14th of February, with Company's freight for Amboyna.—She spoke with the Hope and Java, who may be immediately expected.—Came by this opportunity several Passengers, viz.

For Batavia.

Mrs. Stubenval.

For Samarang.

Mrs. Scott and three Miss Scotts,
Mrs. DeCamp and Mr. R. Scott.

For Amboyna.

Mrs. Blankenhagen and three Miss Blankenhagens.

We have not yet been able to obtain the public news papers, but learn generally that there has not been any news of importance from Europe.

General Eden is on the Staff in Bengal.

Major Fagan Adjutant General.

