



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. J. DAVIDSON, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bependingen, 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, MARCH 21, 1812. [NO. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having taken into consideration the necessity of making a general arrangement over the Island of Java respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, and resolved that in future, the whole of the Arrack distilled in Java, shall in the first instance be delivered to Government, and the exclusive privilege for the retail vend, confined to licensed individuals. The following Conditions for the distillery and sale of Arrack are published for general information.

CONDITIONS on which the sale of Arrack for the consumption of the island of Java shall be farmed out.

Art. 1.—All the Arrack, manufactured at different Arrack Distilleries, shall be delivered in the first instance, exclusively to Government, at the following prices.

1st Sort,	Spanish Dollars 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d Ditto,	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d Ditto,	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

For each Leuger containing three hundred and eighty-eight cans.

Art. 2.—Payment shall be made at the end of each month, for the Arrack so delivered, the casks or leaguers, to be furnished by Government.

Art. 3. All inhabitants, Europeans as well as Chinese, who may be in possession at present of any quantity of Arrack, or may have entered into any contracts with the Arrack Distillers for obtaining the same, are required within fourteen days after the publication hereof, to give in a report of the same to Government, on pain of all such Arrack being confiscated, and the contracts entered into annulled, but for those who deliver in the required statements, within the limited period, the liberty of transferring the same to Government, shall be granted at the rate specified in the first article, or else, to lodge it in the Government Store-houses, to be sold to the best advantage for their account for exportation only, but not for use on the Island.

Art. 4.—The preceding article shall have effect in the Batavia districts fourteen days after its publication at Batavia, and at Samarang, Sourabaya, and the other Eastern districts, fourteen days after it shall be published at those places respectively.

Art. 5.—The whole of the Arrack having thus in the first instance been delivered to Government, the same shall for the consumption of Batavia, Cheribon and Bantam, as well as the Eastern districts, be disposed of in one general farm, the former obtaining the privilege of retailing the Arrack at such places, as shall be authorized by Government, while at the same time, a right is left to him of farming out the same privilege to others, for the extent of certain districts, and in this case, to sell it in larger quantities.

Art. 6.—The Farmer shall, on application, as often as he chooses, obtain from Government the quantity of Arrack, requisite for the consumption of the Island.

Art. 7.—He will receive the Arrack at the same price which Government allows the Distillers, and on producing the necessary securities a credit of three months will be allowed to him.

Art. 8.—The Farmer is authorized to demand any price he may think proper for Arrack sold in retail, but restricted from selling that Liquor either directly or indirectly at a lower rate than ten times the price paid by him to Government.

Art. 9.—All the Arrack which the Farmer or other retailers may sell below the price abovementioned shall be liable to confiscation, and such vender be fined fifty Spanish dollars for any quantity less than a Picol, which he might have disposed of in such a manner.

Art. 10.—No Arrack whatsoever shall be sold to any European, Amboinese or Native in the Military service, under the Rank of Second Lieutenant, on pain of forfeiting the Arrack if detected, and further being fined the sum of twenty Spanish dollars for each offence, the same to be paid into the Government treasury.

Art. 11.—All Arrack which might have been obtained in a clandestine manner from the Distilleries and not from the Farmer, shall, on detection, be confiscated; and the person so obtaining or selling it to be further fined the sum of five hundred Spanish dollars; the

same to be appropriated and paid to the Farmer: and should the offender or offenders, be incapable to pay this penalty, he or they shall be liable to such corporal punishment as the circumstances of the case may require.

Art. 12.—No Store, Tavern, Tap-house or Stall, for the sale of Arrack, shall be allowed to be kept or opened within two miles, of any such Military Station or Garrison, nor at any other place where it shall not be permitted by Government.

Art. 13.—Arrack shall not be sold but at such places as shall be approved and duly pointed out by the Magistrates, under a penalty to Government of fifty Spanish dollars for every offence thus committed.

In conformity with the above conditions, the sale of the Farm therein directed will take place at the Stad-House, at Batavia, on the 27th April next, and the Farm take effect from the first of May following.

This Advertisement is directed to be published in English and Dutch in the Government Gazette, and translated into the native languages, and to be affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Published by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, Acting Sec. to Govt. Batavia, 19th March, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

By den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in aanmerking genomen zynde, de noodzakelykheid tot het maken of daar stellen, van eenen Verkoop van den verkoop van sterke dranken, heeft besloten, dat voor den vervolge, al de ten deze Eilande gedistilleerd wordende arak, aan het Gouvernement zal moeten worden geleverd, en het uitslyten of verkoopen van ged: arak in het klein zal worden verpakt of verkocht aan gequalificeerde personen, strekkende de volgende Condition omtrent de distilleering en den verkoop van arak, tot een ieders informatie en narigt.

CONDITIEN waar na de Verkoop der Arak voorde Consumtie van het Eiland Java zal worden Verpacht.

Art. 1. Alle de door de bestaande araks branderyen gestookt wordende arak, zal in de eerste-plaats exclusivelyk moeten worden geleverd aan het Gouvernement, tegen betaling; De eerste Soort. Sp. Mt. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$. De tweede — — 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. De derde — — 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. De legger van 388. Kan.

Art. 2. De voorsz: betaling zal na de gedaue leverantie by het einde van elke maand kunnen worden gevorderd, en zal het Fust tot berging der arak, bovendien van Gouvernements wege worden geleverd.

Art. 3. Alle Ingezetenene zoe Europezen als Chinezen, welke op dit oogenblik eenige aanzienlyke hoeveelheden arak in hunne bezitting mogten hebben, dan wel Contracten tot de leverantie daar van met de araks branders mogten hebben aangegaan, zullen verplicht zyn van het een en ander binnen den tyd van veertien dagen, na publicatie dezey, opgave te doen aan het Gouvernement, op poene, dat by gebreke van dien de onder hunne berusting bevondene wordende arak voor confiscabel, en de door hun aangegane Contracten voor geannuleerd zullen worden gehouden, doch met vryheid voor die geenen, welke binnen het voormelde termijn de gevorderde aangave zullen hebben gedaan, om of de door hun bezetene of ingekochte arak tegen de inkoops waarde aan het Gouvernement te kunnen overlaten, of dezelve voor eigen rekening te blyven aanhouden, mits in het laatste geval, dezelve seponerende in een van 's Gouvernements Pakhuizen, het welk daar toe zal worden aangewezen, en daar over niet anders disponerende dan tot vervoer en Consumtie buiten het Eiland Java.

Art. 4. Het voorsz: art. zal in zelve voege als te Batavia, ook worden geobserveerd, te Samarang en te Sourabaya en in de overige districten van het Eiland, veertien dagen na dat daar van Publicatie zal wezen gedaan.

Art. 5. Alle de arak oorspronkelyk geleverd zynde aan het Gouvernement, zoo zal het verder debiet daar van voor de Consumtie van het Eiland Java, daar onder begrepen, zoe wel de oestelyke districten van Samarang

en Sourabaya, als Cheribon, Batavia en Bantam, Verpacht werden in een generale Verpachting, met privilegie aan den Pachter, om het voorsz: debiet zoe wel voor eigen rekening te doen, of te laten doen, by de kleine mate en zoodanige plaatsen, als daar toe door het Gouvernement zullen zyn of worden bepaald, als ook om het gemelde privilegie gedeelyk en voor zekere districten wederom afstaan aan anderen, en om in dat geval het debiet der arak in grootere quantiteiten te laten gevolg nemen.

Art. 6. De voorschreven Pachter zal telkens en zoe dikwerf by zulks verkiest, by het Gouvernement kunnen obtineren de hoeveelheden arak, welke by tot Consumtie van het Eiland benodigt heeft.

Art. 7. Hy zal de arak ontvangen, tegen dezelfde pryzen, welke daar voor van wege het Gouvernement aan de araks branders worden gevalideert; en mits stelloode behoorlyke borgtocht, in de betaling, een Credit genieten voor den tyd van drie maanden.

Art. 8. Hy Pachter daar en tegen zal het regt hebben om de pryzen der arak by verkoop in het klein zoe hoog te stellen, als hy maar immer zal verkiezen, en zorge dragen, dat nimmer door hem zelve nochte door iemand anders, welke de arak oorspronkelyk van hem Pachter zal hebben verkregen eenige verkoop van dit artikel werde gedaan, beneden de tien dubbelde prys welke daar voor aan het Gouvernement zal zyn betaald.

Art. 9. Alle arak welke door den Pachter, zyne medestanders, onderhoorigen, of regt verkrygenden beneden, de voorsz: prys zal zyn verkocht, zal zyn Confiscabel, en zal de verkooper bovendien vervallen in een boete van Vyftig Spaansche Daalders, voor elke quantiteit beneden Een Pikol arak die op voorsz: wyze is verkocht.

Art. 10. Geene arak zal op eenigerly wyze mogen worden verkocht aan Europeesche, Ambonesche of andere Inlandsche Militairen, tot de rang van Tweede Luitenant uitgesloten en daar beneden, op poene van Confiscatie der verkochte arak, en een boete daar en boven van vyf en twintig Spaansche matten telken reize, te verbeuren by den verkooper, en te appliceren ten voordeele van 's Gouvernements Kas.

Art. 11. Alle arak welke zonder oorspronkelyk van den Pachter te zyn verkregen, op een clandestine wyze uit de araks branderyen, dan wel van elders mogt zyn geobtinereerd, en gedebiteerd, zal achterhaald wordende, Confiscabel zyn ten behoeve van den Pachter, en de verkooper daar en boven verwezen worden in een boete van vyf honderd Spaansche matten ten behoeve als voorsz, of by overtuogen om dezelve te voldoen, naar exigentie van zaken, en des noods aan den lye kunnen worden gestraft.

Art. 12. Er zullen geen bergplaatsen, kroegen, of tapperyen van arak mogen opgerigt of geopend worden, binnen een afstand van twee palen van eenige plaats waar zich een Hoofd guarnisoen of Cantonnement bevindt, of welke door het Gouvernement expresselyk daar onder moet worden begrepen.

Art. 13. Er zal in het algemeen geene arak elders mogen worden Verkocht, dan op plaatsen door het Gouvernement, de plaatselyke autoriteiten, of de respectieve magistraten goedgekeurd en aangewezen, op poene van een boete van vyftig Spaansche Matten, ten behoeve van het Gouvernement.

Overeenkomstig het voorkomende by bovengem: Condition, zal de daar by vermeldte verkoop der Pachtplaats vinden voor het Stadshuis te Batavia, den 27 April aanstaande, zullende de Pacht ingaan van den 1 Mei daar aan volgende.

En zal dit advertisement geplaatst worden in de Gouvernements Courant in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen, en vervolgens worden overgebracht in de inlandsche talen, ten einde te worden gepubliceert en geaffigeert ter plaatze gewoonlyk, zoe te Batavia, Samarang, als Sourabaya.

Gepubliceerd ter ordonnantie van den Hoog Edel Gestrengen Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

Batavia (getekend) J. DAVIDSON. den 19 Maart 1812. Gouv. Sec.

ADVERTENTIE.

Alle de genen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan de Boedels van wylen de Heeren Andries Hartsinck, Mr. George Fredrik Holmberg de Beckfeld, Jacob Willem Bouwens, Frits van Motman, Hendrik Thierens, Paulus van der Stengh, Jan Hendrik Brasch, Abraham Christiaan Frobus, Louis Francois de Rebours, en C. A. Fischer, gelieven daar van, binnen den tyd van zes weken, gerekend van den 14 Maart dezey Jaars, opgave te doen ten kantore van den Curator CAPPELHOFF, op de Groote-rivier No. 54.

WANTED

An Assistant in the Pay Office, Salary 150 Rupees per month.—For particulars inquire at the Pay Office, Weltevreden.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, March 17, 1812.

1.—The Pay and Allowances due to the Troops, for the Month of February, will be issued by the Deputy Pay-master General.

2.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to authorise Lieutenant Howard, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, to draw the allowances of Adjutant, established by the Bengal Regulations, during the period he acted in that situation with the Detachment under the orders of Captain Ralph.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council, is further pleased to authorise Lient. Hunter, of the Bengal Native Infantry, to draw the allowances of Quarter-master, agreeable to the Bengal Regulations, during the time of his performing the duties of that situation, with Captain Ralph's Detachment.

3.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, authorises Lieut. Weatheral, of His Majesty's 1st or Royal Regiment, to draw the sum of four hundred Rupees, per mensem, from the date of his appointment as Assistant Quarter-master General, by Sir S. Auchmuty, until the 30th October, 1811.

4.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson, of the Honorable Company's Service, Madras Establishment, will proceed in Medical charge of a Detachment of European Invalids, to be embarked on Board the Country Ship Claudine, for Europe.

Captain Ramsay, of H. M. 89th Regiment, will proceed in command of this Detachment.

The usual advance of passage-money and allowances will be made to those Officers agreeably to the Bengal Regulations.

5.—The Deputy Pay-master General is directed to advance Major Thorn, Deputy Quarter-master General, one thousand Spanish dollars, on account of Telegraphs erecting under his Superintendance.

6.—The appointment of Serjeant Anderson, of H. M. 14th Regiment, to be Cantonment Serjeant Major at Weltevreden, with an allowance of Sbaat Rupees 20 per mensem, from the 1st November, 1811, is confirmed.

7.—Lieutenant Bayley, of the Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to Superintend the works intended to be erected at Tjeman-gees, according to the plans and estimates given in to Government by the Commander of the Forces, upon a salary of 300 rupees.

Tenders will be received at the Chief Secretary's Office, and the work will be performed by contract.

8.—Ensign Bunbury, is appointed to the charge of the Telegraphs, upon a salary of 250 sonant rupees per mensem.

9.—Mr. Schupp, the Surgeon in the Dutch Service, is authorized to draw an allowance of Sonant Rupees Two Hundred per mensem, from the date of his appointment to the Medical charge of Captain Ralph's Detachment.

10.—The Deputy Pay-master General is directed to make an advance of Spanish Dollars One Thousand to Lieut. Dudley, on account of clothing for the Hussars.

12.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment for the Arsenal at Sourabaya, being entertained:

RETURN of Persons employed in the Arsenal of SOURABAYA, under the regulations of the late Government.

No.	Situation or Trade	Pay per Diem.	
		Rds. Dols.	Stivers.
1	Writer or Book-keeper,	5	0
1	Assistant ditto,	2	0
1	Ditto ditto,	1	20
1	Store-house Keeper,	2	0
1	Head Overseer,	3	16
1	Ditto ditto Smiths,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto ditto,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Armourer, ..	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Wheeler,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Carpenter, ..	2	24
1	Overseer in the Arsenal, ..	1	24
1	Ditto ditto,	1	24
1	Ditto Gun Smith,	1	24
1	Ditto Lock Smith,	1	24
1	Ditto Ram-rod Maker, ..	1	24
1	Ditto Copper Smith,	1	24
1	Ditto Carpenter,	1	24
1	Ditto Wheeler,	1	16
1	Ditto Collar-maker,	1	24
544	Black Smiths,	From 8, 10, to 12 Stivers per man.	
87	Gun Smiths,	Ditto ditto ditto,	
15	Lock-Smiths,	Ditto ditto ditto,	
43	Smiths, construction of locks and keys, ..	Ditto ditto ditto,	
10	Copper Smiths,	Ditto ditto ditto,	
24	Ditto Melters,	15 Stivers per man,	
2	Collar-makers,	40 ditto ditto,	
2	Painters,	40 ditto ditto,	
16	Rammer-makers,	12 ditto ditto,	
282	Carpenters, ..	8, 10, 15, and 20 Stivers per man,	
36	Wheelers, ..	15 to 20 ditto ditto,	
6	Twiners,	10 Stivers per man,	
2	Brick-layers, ..	8 to 10 do. per man,	
3	Tindals,	30 Stivers per man.	
1	Head Servant and Engraver,	R.D. St	For the
1	Engraver,	1	8 minist, but
1	Ditto,	1	0 employed in
1094		0	32 the Arsenal.

To this Return must be added the number of men necessary for keeping up the Pits, &c. at 1 Stiver per man per diem.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS, Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, March 19, 1812.

1.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Colonel Gibbs, of H. M. 50th Regiment, to resign his command on this Island, and to proceed to Europe, on account of ill health.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, cannot omit the public expression of his regret that the distressing state of health under which Colonel Gibbs labours, and which renders an immediate change of climate necessary should deprive this Colony of the services of that highly meritorious Officer.

To the share which Colonel Gibbs bore in the achievement which rendered the British power paramount in Java, it is unnecessary that the Lieutenant Governor should bear testimony; those gallant deeds are already before the world from higher authority. But the Lieutenant Governor would be wanting in a just sense of the merit and services of Colonel Gibbs, did he not embrace this opportunity of offering his grateful acknowledgements for the uniform assistance and zealous co-operation which he has received from that Officer, during the period in which he has held and executed with so much ability, judgement and discretion, the Chief Civil and Military authority in the Eastern Division of the Island.

The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to direct the next senior officer in the Sourabaya division to assume that command until further orders.

2.—In consequence of the good conduct of the Amboinese Corps while employed on service with the Detachment under the Command of Capt. Ralph; and at the particular recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Detachment of Amboinese now proceeding on foreign service, shall be placed on the

11.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction the division orders by Colonel Adams, dated Samarang, 17th February, authorizing the following establishment for the duties of the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Department, viz.

- 10 Magazine Lascars,
- 1 Carpenters,
- 2 Armourers,
- 1 Gun Stocker,
- 2 Black-Smiths,
- 1 Sewer or Sail-maker.

The Assistant Commissary will endeavour to procure the above on the most moderate terms possible.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following Establishment for the Arsenal at Sourabaya, being entertained:

RETURN of Persons employed in the Arsenal of SOURABAYA, under the regulations of the late Government.

No.	Situation or Trade	Pay per Diem.	
		Rds. Dols.	Stivers.
1	Writer or Book-keeper,	5	0
1	Assistant ditto,	2	0
1	Ditto ditto,	1	20
1	Store-house Keeper,	2	0
1	Head Overseer,	3	16
1	Ditto ditto Smiths,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto ditto,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Armourer, ..	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Wheeler,	2	24
1	Ditto ditto Carpenter, ..	2	24
1	Overseer in the Arsenal, ..	1	24
1	Ditto ditto,	1	24
1	Ditto Gun Smith,	1	24
1	Ditto Lock Smith,	1	24
1	Ditto Ram-rod Maker, ..	1	24
1	Ditto Copper Smith,	1	24
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THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS, Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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The Commander of the Forces will be pleased to direct the next senior officer in the Sourabaya division to assume that command until further orders.

2.—In consequence of the good conduct of the Amboinese Corps while employed on service with the Detachment under the Command of Capt. Ralph; and at the particular recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Detachment of Amboinese now proceeding on foreign service, shall be placed on the

at the General Hospital, and draw on that account, a salary of 100 Rupees per mensem, together with the following establishment :

- 1 Apothecary, per mensem Sp. Dols. 30
- 2 Compounders, at 4, 8

Spanish Dollars 38
From this depot, the troops of the Eastern division will be supplied with Medicines at all times, and those of the centre division during the prevalence of the S. E. Monsoon. The Surgeon in charge will every six months, (viz. on the 1st of March and 1st of September), transmit to the Superintending Surgeon at Batavia, his indent for medicines required, accompanied with the following papers:

(1) A statement of the medicine at present remaining, of those expended in the last six months and estimate of the quantity required for the following six. The estimate transmitted in March will include supplies for the centre and eastern divisions of the army, that in September for the eastern division only.

(2) All the indents which have been supplied to different Corps during the last six months, with receipts for the same from the Surgeons of those Corps.

As these duties will fully occupy the time of the Garrison Surgeon at Sourabaya, the staff of the station, including the civil servants of Government, will continue to be attended, as heretofore, by the senior surgeon of a native Regiment at the station, with the established allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem.

At Samarang, this duty will be performed by the Garrison Surgeon, who will draw the established allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem.

4. That a vaccinator be appointed at each of the principal stations, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, with Salaries of one hundred Spanish Dollars each, and the following establishment:

- 2 Native vaccinators at Sp. Dols. 13, .. 30
- 1 Peon 6
- 1 Cart 13

Sp. Dols. 51

For the performance of those duties the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments: Garrison Surgeon at Sourabaya, Mr. S. M. Stephenson.

Do. do. at Samarang, Mr. W. S. Welsh.

Vaccinator for the district of Batavia, Mr. G. O. Jacob.

Do. do. Sourabaya, Mr. P. Mathew.

Do. do. Samarang, Mr. W. S. Welsh.

Surgeon to the 3d. Vol. Batt. (vize Welsh) Mr. C. Ramsay.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the appointments which have been made of Medical Officers from the former establishment of the island, and to the places where others may be required, is pleased to fix the following establishment and to declare that all others, not specified here (excepting such as may be occasionally ordered for particular temporary service) be from this date considered null and of no effect.

Batavia. Salary per mensem.
Ambaynese Corps and Staff of the Station. } Mr. Kerat, St. Rs. 225.

Guards and Servants of Government in the Town. } Mr. Reasing \$ D. 100.

Court of Justice and Police. } Mr. Jugler, 100, Mr. Liezart, ... 100,

Samarang. To attend the jails and public institutions as well as the Dutch servants of Government. } Mr. Meiners ... 100.

Sourabaya, for the same duties Mr. van Meverden, } 100

Souryacarta, Anthonisse .. 60

Jogyacarta, Sensnius, 60

Bantam, Zeldenryk, .. 60

Banyoowangee, Waasberger, .. 60

Sumanap, Meurs, 60

Fort Lodowick, Layfedt, 60

Rambang, Kortz, 60

Joana & Japara, Meyer, 60

Pasurwang Reisner, 60

Grissee, Pynakker, .. 60

Pacalongau, Vogel, 60

Cheribon, Willig, 60

Tagal, Severing, ... 60

As many of the Surgeons, especially those of the former establishment, who are in charge of Detachments, may not be acquainted with the mode provided by the regulations, for defraying the Medical charges of the same; and whereas, in consequence of such ignorance, bills of a nature wholly inadmissible have been presented, The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to republish the article which provides for such cases, and to direct, that it have application to all detachments, whether in charge of English Surgeons, or those of the former establishment.

draw from the Deputy Pay-master General the Medical allowance of such Detachments; and should it appear that in any instance such Medical allowance has already been drawn by the Regimental Surgeon, the amount of the same shall be deducted from his next bills.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

We have the satisfaction to state, that by the vigour and activity of Mr. WALTER, the Landrost of Cheribon, the banditti in that country, who, since the chastisement which they received from the late expedition, had collected again, and were ready for fresh depredations, have been totally destroyed. Upwards of 800 prisoners have been taken, and the remainder so completely dispersed, that there is no probability of their again disturbing the public tranquillity.

On the 15th Inst. accounts were received of the arrival at Sourabaya, of H. M.'s ship *Modeste* from Madras, and many letters by that conveyance were delivered from the Post Office. We do not learn that she brings any very importance intelligence. It appears only, that an expedition had proceeded from Bombay, towards the gulph of Cutchi, under the command of Colonel Smith, who, our Readers will recollect, so completely extirpated, about two years ago, the pirates who infested the Persian Gulph.

On the evening of that day, the sons of *Hibernia* assembled at *Goewang-saharee*, to celebrate the anniversary of their tutelary saint; COLONEL GILLESPIE in the Chair. Mr. MONTAGUE, Mr. CRANSEN, several Officers of rank, Civil and Military, together with some of the principal inhabitants of the city, were guests on the occasion. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor was prevented by the intelligence of a severe domestic calamity, from partaking of this festive scene. The virtue of hospitality, which distinguished the sons of *Hibernia*, was fully displayed. After the health of our beloved Sovereign, and the memory of the saint, to whose honors the day is consecrated, many loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk in rapid succession; the living virtues of many heroes who maintain the interests of their country, and stand forward as defenders of the liberties of Europe, and the departed worth of those who nobly fell in the same glorious cause, were commemorated in flowing bumpers, and hailed with loud acclaim by three times three. The genuine spirit of benevolence and good fellowship glowed in the heart, and beamed in the countenance of every guest; and the party dispersed at a late hour, filled with sentiments of good will to all the world.

This week has been distinguished by scenes of gay festivity. On Thursday night a *Pic-nic* assembly was held at the same place, which was graced by the presence of all the beauty and fashion of this Metropolis of East-insular India. The Company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and the sprightly votaries of Terpsichore tript it on the light fantastic toe, with great spirit and vivacity, till mid-night, when they retired to a collation in which every delicacy was abundantly supplied, and arranged with all the regularity of Troops on a parade, and with a taste that does honour to the managers. After supper, the lively dance was renewed with fresh activity, and the morning hours were well advanced before the partakers in this animating exercise, thought of retiring to seek repose.

List of Arrivals and Departures at and from the Roads of Samarang.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 2d.—Ship Lady Barlow, J. Bean, from Batavia.—Passengers: Lady Ryan and two Children, Mrs. McLeod and Child, Mrs. McQueen, Captain McLeod, Lieut. Dillon, Lieut. Cameron, and Mr. Abbot.
Brig Mary Ann, Ramsay, from ditto.—Passengers: Captain Hunter, and Mr. Adams.
Ditto 4th.—Brig Lady Rollis, Sinclair, from Calcutta.—No Passengers.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 6.—Ship Lady Barlow, J. Bean, for Sourabaya.
Brig Tweed, N. F. Reano, for ditto.

DEATHS.

At Samarang, on the 12th instant, Billington Loftie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon for the Eastern Districts of Java.
At Weltevreden, on the 18th instant, Mr. Charles Graham.

GUINEAS AND BANK-NOTES.

Earl STANHOPE moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of his Bill, for preventing Guineas, &c. from being received for more than 21s. &c. respectively; and for preventing Bank-notes from being received for less than the sums expressed in them as payable to bearer on demand. His Lordship then observed, that he would begin by stating what the Bill was not. It had been mis-stated by some persons to have for its object to make Bank-notes a legal tender. This was certainly not its object, nor would it operate to make Bank-notes a legal tender. The objection to do so was this, that any person might fairly object to receiving any individual note when tendered, on the ground that he had no means of ascertaining whether it was forged or not. It was this uncertainty as to whether any individual note might or might not be forged, that formed a decided objection to making Bank-notes a legal tender. A similar objection would not lie against book-entries, upon the principle which he had stated in his letter to the Noble and Learned Lord on the Wool-sack. By having branches of the Bank of England in different parts of the country, persons having sums entered to their account, might transfer those sums, or any part of them, to others, without the possibility of forgery; and these transfers might be safely made a legal tender. A circulating medium might be thus obtained, unalterable in its value, and without expence. He had had the good fortune of being acquainted with many eminent individuals, amongst whom none were more eminent, either for the qualities of his head or of his heart, than the late Sir George Savile. He recollected perfectly, that eminent man, observing respecting gold as a circulating medium, that gold was only the measure of other things; that 10l. in gold was the measure, for instance, of so many quartern loaves; of so many tickets for the opera; or of so many miles that you travelled in a hackney coach. He concurred entirely in this opinion, that gold was only the measure of other things, and was not in itself of value as a circulating medium. It was desirable to have as a circulating medium something unalterable in value. Gold and silver, it was well known, fluctuated in their value as materials or commodities, and if the exchange was against us they would rise in value and be exported. If he wanted to measure a piece of cloth, he should have in his mind some definite measure with which to ascertain the length; either, for instance, a yard of three feet or of thirty-six inches; but if he had a yard which was elastic, and which was sometimes 36 inches and sometimes 40 inches in length how was he to ascertain, with any certainty, the length of the cloth. So it was with gold as a circulating medium; but if book-entries were resorted to, the value in Banco would always remain the same, in the same manner as the Hamburg Mark Banco, which was of a similar description, always remained of the same value. In laying down his principles upon this subject, he proceeded upon the presumption, that the Bank of England were solvent; and also upon the data, that the pound sterling and a pound value expressed in the Bank of England note, were of the same value. His definition of the pound sterling consisted in this, that if he took to a Banker's 21l. in bank notes, and 20 guineas in gold, desiring that they might be separately entered to his account, the amount entered in each case would be the same, namely, 21l. In endeavouring to find a remedy for the existing state of things, he was not to be accused if it was mis-shapen, in the same manner if he was a tailor, and had to make a coat for a hump-backed man, he ought not to be accused for having made an ill shaped coat to fit the hump-back. When he heard, soon after stating to the House his ideas relative to a circulating medium, of the notice given by his Noble Friend near him (Lord King) to his tenants, he lost no time in proposing a remedy for what he considered would operate, if adopted by others, as a most grievous oppression upon the community. He was convinced, however, that his Noble Friend was actuated by no other motives than those of justice, and a desire to do justice. The Noble Secretary of State (Earl of Liverpool) had, on the former evening, objected to the Bill as unnecessary, conceiving that the example of his Noble Friend near him would not be followed. He (Earl Stanhope) had since received several letters, proving that the example was likely to be followed, and stating instances. His Lordship then read some letters, amongst which was one, stating an instance where a person had purchased an estate in Hampshire, for 400l. and had paid 100l. deposit. The purchaser had built a house on the estate, at a considerable expence; but when the deeds were to be executed, and the purchase money paid, the Vendor insisted upon having the 400l. in gold. The purchaser was unable to procure gold, and stated that circumstance to the vendor. The latter, however, still insisted on being paid in gold, or of taking back the property. The purchaser went on to state, that the vendor had been unable to obtain any other terms from the vendor, with the exception that the latter had hinted that he knew where guineas

might be purchased at 27s. each. His Lordship then argued upon the injustice of this conduct upon the part of the vendor, and upon the injustice which was sanctioned by the law as it stood, and under which the vendor might depart from his bargain, although the purchaser could not. Supposing the purchase-money agreed for had been 100,000l. how was the purchaser to procure gold to satisfy the demand of the vendor? Another instance mentioned in one of the letters was that of a lady, the proprietor of a house, who had been tendered a quarter's rent due at Lady-day, in Bank notes, but had refused them, insisting upon having gold, and threatening to distrain for the rent if it was not paid in gold. Another case stated was that of a person whose landlord had hinted to him, that if Lord King succeeded, he, the landlord, would adopt the same course, and also insist upon having his rents in gold. The other letters related chiefly to the sale of guineas at different rates. His Lordship argued from these cases that the example of his Noble Friend, it appeared, was likely to be followed, and that it was incumbent upon the Legislature to provide a remedy against the grievous injustice which would be inflicted upon the community if these demands for gold in payment became general. It might not, in that case, be in the power of Parliament, in the next Session to apply a remedy, and he trusted that Ministers would not imitate the conduct of lazy firemen, who suffered whole streets to be burnt down, and then brought up the engines to put out the fire. Lord KING began by observing, that he stood there in defence of his property against the further depreciation of Bank paper, and he would tell their Lordships why he did so (*Hear, hear!*)—From the debates on this subject in the other House, he saw no hopes held out of any alteration for the better:—He found that no change in the system was intended to be carried into effect during the continuance of a war, the end of which no one could distinctly foresee or even guess at, with any probability of being correct; and having perceived for 14 years that the paper was progressively depreciating, no other alternative occurred to him, but either to give up his property to have such a value put upon it as the Bank in its discretion might think proper, or at this time, to use the means for its preservation which the law still left him: and he would shew that the law left the means, if any one chose to employ them. Another consideration likewise induced him to demand that, to which he was equitably entitled at the present moment. It had been triumphantly asked, whether any one would refuse Bank paper in payment of a lawful debt? He (Lord King) said that he had done so under the circumstances which he would now explain. He had given notice that he would not receive Bank notes at their nominal value in cases of old contracts, and in such cases only: he begged of their Lordships to observe that distinction. It would hardly be necessary for him to prove that he had a legal right to make this demand—but he maintained, that it was not more legal than just and equitable. The plain principle was this, that he expected to be paid in the currency of the country, according to the value which it bore at the time of granting each respective lease; he requested this might be kept in view, that his object was to be paid according to the exact value of the circulating medium at the time each respective lease was made. Could there be a more plain and equitable principle? He would read the notice to their Lordships, premising that he had endeavoured to calculate the value of Bank notes in bullion at the time when each lease was made, and for that purpose had referred to the price of gold as returned to the House of Commons—(his Lordship here read the notice to his tenants, which has been already published) He had taken care in every instance to ascertain and state the exact amount of the depreciation since the commencement of each lease, that he might obtain such an addition in nominal value as would make up the real value to which he was justly entitled. Now he would ask, where was the hardship and oppression, in demanding that which the parties had contracted to pay, and of which he ought not upon principles of justice or equity, to be deprived? Their Lordships very well knew that corn, that cattle, that in short all commodities had risen in price in proportion to the depreciation of paper, as the circulating medium had depreciated, every thing which formed the subject of human industry had risen; and why should the landlords and one of the parties in all old contracts, be subjected to the heavy loss which such a state of things would produce, unless they were paid in the value originally contracted for? the contracts provided that payments should be made in lawful money of Great Britain, and what was that? metal of a certain weight and fineness—and paper-money that would not purchase the weight and fineness of precious metal which it purported to represent, was not a payment in reality, but in name only—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would put an extreme case to their Lordships;—suppose the Bank note which professed to represent 20s. was really worth only 1s. every commodity would in this case rise to 20 times its former price, and one of the parties in old contracts would lose 19 parts out of 20. To prevent all misrepresentation, he must observe that he was far from making bargains with regard to land this year, or since the depreciation, and then insisting upon being paid in gold instead of pa-

per. He had done no such thing. He had abstained from demanding any thing but Bank-paper upon bargains made within two or three years back, and should always do so until there was a sensible and manifest depreciation; and further, if the currency should be happily restored to its old legitimate value, he was prepared to receive a proportionable abatement (*Hear! hear!*). His Lordship then stated that the rent might be taken at 1-4th of the produce of the land, and it was important that this should be fixed according to the average price of commodities for some years; and was it to be said that the tenant should have the advantage of the great advance in price, and pay the landlord in the depreciated currency? The rise of price from an increased demand was totally different from that which was the effect of depreciation: the latter was never in the contemplation of the parties, and indeed it was hardly possible that any thing approaching to a correct estimation could be formed respecting it. No one he presumed would say, after the examples which Europe had lately furnished, that money was not liable to depreciate—and it would be a bold thing to affirm, that the symptoms of that depreciation had not appeared in this country. If there was a depreciation, the only way in which justice could be done between the parties to old contracts, was to fix the payments at the real value stipulated for at the time when each was made respectively. The scale which he had chosen was rather favourable to the tenant than otherwise; there was no hardship whatever. In order to shew that there was a depreciation, he would take the average prices of wheat and of bullion for some years, before and after the restriction, from which it would appear, that bullion, instead of having risen, was cheaper now than formerly. From 1786 to 1797 the average price of wheat was 52s. per quarter; 18 quarters at this rate would purchase 44½ guineas, or a pound of gold. From 1800 to 1806 the average price of wheat was 70s. a quarter; gold had advanced to 48s. 2d. per ounce, or 49l. 4s. per pound; and at this rate, 14 quarters and half a bushel would purchase the pound of gold. In 1811 wheat was at 85s. the quarter, the gold 4l. 14s. per ounce, and 12 quarters 6 bushels would purchase the pound of gold. Where then, he would ask, was the hardship of now calling upon the tenant of an old lease to pay in the lawful coin of the realm, when he had enjoyed such great and palpable advantage over the landlord for so long a time? His Lordship further stated, that in the north of Ireland the expedient which he had adopted had been resorted to by those who knew how to secure to themselves the value of their property; and even in this metropolis, he knew that measures were taken, in contracts for time, to guard against the injustice that might result from the progressive depreciation. He knew that a Gentleman of the House of Commons, whose name he would not then mention, but one certainly who could not be suspected of party motives, had lately occasion to lend a friend 5000l. and that the payment was to be in this way: a calculation was made what weight of bullion this would produce at the present time, and it was contracted that the loan should be repaid in the same weight of bullion (*hear! hear!*). In cases of long leases too it was contracted, that a calculation should be made every five years, and that the rent should be fixed upon the average price of corn for the five years preceding. What could more clearly shew the conviction that the currency was progressively depreciating? Notwithstanding the outcry that was attempted to be raised against him, he would persevere in the course which he had adopted, firmly, but temperately and equitably. He assured them that he would not be driven from his purpose by any such means. They might indeed legislate so as to force people to take the notes at their nominal value, but they were little aware of the consequences that would result from such a proceeding. In the worst times of France the Government of that country had made its paper a legal tender, and an outcry was raised against those who refused to receive them at their nominal value. The Secretary of State, he understood, had fallen into this French mode of thinking and reasoning. That Noble Secretary appeared to consider it a moral and political duty to accept the bank paper (*hear, hear!*); and such had been the tone of the French Government with regard to their assignats. If the bank paper was really of the value which it purported to represent, the noble Secretary need be under no apprehensions as to what he (Lord King) either said or did; but if it had materially fallen, then the example might possibly have weight with some, and it was proper that it should. But upon any other supposition, than a depreciation of paper, the attempt to decay bank notes in comparison with gold, would be perfectly futile. Having thus made out a case, which would certainly clear him in a Court of Equity, he hoped the Noble and Learned Lord who presided in the Equity Court, and who was the guardian of justice in matters of contract, would stand up in his cause at this moment, and as to the other Noble Lords who chose to animadvert upon his conduct, he trusted they would adhere to facts, and not deal in general declamation about black malignity of motive (*Loud cries of hear, hear! from Lord Grenville and others.*) His Lordship next adverted to the general

subject, said that a bank-note was at its proper value when it would purchase that amount of standard coin which it purported to represent. The Legislature never contemplated that bank-notes should be taken upon any other terms. At the time of the Bank Restriction a great many merchants and others had assembled and agreed to take the bank-notes; he, however, had never entered into any such agreement; and if he had, circumstances were very much altered since that period. At that time the bank-notes were really at the value which they represented. But now when these notes were taken at twenty shillings, a sum double the amount of the Income Tax—the heaviest tax ever imposed in this country—was paid not to the State—but for the advantage of the Bank of England!—Was it to be endured that the property of such a large portion of the community should be thus taken from them, not in aid of the State, but for the benefit of a company of merchants?—He should almost be happy, instead of the extraordinary profits which they had so long received, to pay them on the part of the public 700,000l. annually for the sake of having the ancient currency restored. This he was convinced would be a provident measure. Government raised 90 millions, only equal to 74 millions in real money—and by this depreciation 16 millions were expended more than would otherwise be required.—The pay of the Army and Navy could not go on at this rate—it must be augmented, and difficulties would crowd upon difficulties. And of what advantage was the Bank to the public in return? The Company held a number of Exchequer Bills, and paid the public creditor in their depreciated notes! This was the advantage to be weighed against the enormous injustice to which the system gave rise! He had heard it said that notes had not fallen, but that gold had risen. If indeed gold was to be paid for in bad bank paper, it had risen; but if paid for in corn, in labour, in timber, or in any good commodity, it certainly had not risen. When commodities in France and all over the Continent and the world had advanced in price, what was this but that gold had become cheaper? The proposition was as clear as any thing could be. They had advanced in France one-fifth since the Revolution, and this meant no more than that gold had become cheaper to that extent. As a proof that bullion had become cheaper, he also stated that silver had returned from China. It had been said that the gold was clandestinely carried to France to pay for corn—and he believed it did go there—not merely because the channel of circulation here was filled with paper, though that was one reason, but owing to another circumstance. Gold was formerly sent from the mines of South America to Old Spain, and from thence distributed through France and other nations, by way of tribute, or in the course of commercial speculation. But the metals could find their way no longer through this channel—and what then became of them? Did they remain in America? No—they found their way to the rest of Europe through this country, which now became the more direct channel of communication. Gold therefore must be dearer in France than in England, because it must pay the expence of insurance and transport; and however high the price of gold was in England, it must be higher in France. With regard to this new project of making bank-notes a legal tender, it would completely overthrow all standard of value—it would subvert all contracts for time. The paper would no longer depend upon credit and confidence; it would no longer be a voluntary but a forced currency. The notes would indeed become Assignats, differing not in kind but in degree. The fraud, which was now confined to the public creditor, would then be extended to the whole country. Would this be a proper state of things? He appealed to the justice of the House.—He appealed to the Noble and Learned Lord, who was the guardian of equity in contracts—he appealed not for himself only, but for all friendless annuitants; for all those who had a concern in old contracts; for those who had retired some years ago with a competent and comfortable income, derived from their care and industry, but now reduced by the depreciation. He appealed, likewise, in behalf of a numerous class of labourers. The able labourer might always find a market. His work would rise in price according to the demand and the depreciation of money; but it was not so with that numerous class which was employed more from charity than any thing else. How could they struggle against such a state of things? Against this proposal they had the authority of Mr. Pitt, and the Judges in Westminster Hall. [Here his Lordship quoted the words of Mr. Justice Heath in the case of *v. Oates*, reported in Bosanquet and Puller. It was an action in the Common Pleas subsequent to the Restriction, where the Plaintiff refused Bank-notes, and insisted upon coin. Mr. Justice Heath on that occasion said, that the legislature had done wisely in not making Bank-notes a legal tender, considering what had happened in France.] The view of the Judges in Westminster-hall did not apply alone to the case then before them, but to all similar cases. They had therefore the opinions of Mr. Pitt and the Judges of Westminster-hall against the principle of a legal tender. But in addition to this, they had the example of France to shew. No

terrors, no means were left untried by the sanguinary persons at the head of the Government of France during the time of the Revolution, to uphold the value of the Assignats. But did that terror uphold the finances, or preserve the paper currency of France from depreciation? He would allude to a still more recent instance, that of Austria. Has the forced paper currency of Austria supported the finances or the paper currency of that country? It might be instructive to inquire into the effects of the depreciated currency in France after the frenzy of the Revolution was over. It was found that infinite confusion had been produced in all contracts, from the progressive depreciation in that country; and they were obliged to have recourse to a remedy which was founded in justice, and most sensible, and judicious. The exact value of the Assignats was ascertained at every period during the circulation of the paper money. At one time, for instance, the Louis, equal to 24 livres, was worth 1200 livres in Assignats—and at another time it was worth 600 livres. At the first of these times the Assignat was 30 times depreciated below its nominal value, and 25 times at the other. A scale of depreciation was drawn up by orders of the French Legislature, and all transactions during the period of the depreciation were referred to this scale, so that nothing more was necessary than a simple rule of three operation, to ascertain the precise value of Assignats at any one period. He really believed, if this state of things should continue in this country, that we should be at last driven to a similar course of proceedings to those which took place in France. What was the consequence of the legislative enactments in France?—No leases were granted. The same thing would take place in this country, and an end would soon be put to all leases. In France, rents were stipulated at last to be payable in either corn or wine. The same thing also would take place in this; and a great inconvenience would no doubt follow from it; for no man could be sure of his exact income, which would fluctuate according to the scarcity or abundance of the harvest; but still, with all its defects, this was better than suffering from the injustice occasioned by a depreciation. The further they proceeded in this ruinous course, the more disastrous it would be found. By every new step, retreat became more and more difficult. By having recourse to measures like the present, they were making a rapid approach to that destructive system which prevailed in France to the ruin of millions. It was in vain to think, that by any legislative interference, Parliament could suspend the course of the depreciation; for that legislative interference had been already tried in France, and had been found ineffectual. They could not make the currency pass for more than its intrinsic value; and it was of no use to attempt to make it pass for more. It would only lead to the extent to which the evil reached in France. They could not stop short. If they continued one moment longer, they must run the whole race. About 1804, when the renewal of the Restriction Act was proposed, he had advised their Lordships to resist that measure; and he foretold at that time the mischief which would result from proceeding in such a course. He was sorry to say that his predictions had been but too exactly verified. Of all persons, therefore, he was the least to be blamed for endeavouring to secure himself against the inconveniences which he then foresaw and foretold. With regard to the scheme of the Noble Earl (Stanhope) it appeared to him something like a Bank Deposit, without having the merits of a Bank Deposit.—He could have wished that the Noble Earl had inserted, that for every credit to be obtained, a certain quantity of Bullion should be deposited; for as to guineas, it was impossible that they could be got. The scheme of the Noble Earl appeared to him to resemble that of the famous Land Bank, which was set on foot by visionary persons, who thought it possible to convert the whole landed property of the country into a circulating medium. He really could see no difference between the plan of his Lordship and that of the Land Bank.

Lord Bathurst said, notwithstanding the very able manner in which the Noble Lord who had just sat down had defended his conduct, he would still maintain, that the measure which he was now about to adopt would be mischievous to the country, and an act of injustice towards his own tenants. He was exacting from the tenants a sum which they were not aware of at the time when they received their leases, and which, if they had

been aware of, would perhaps have had the effect of preventing their acceding to the leases. In all the leases which he had granted subsequent to 1797, the tenant had a right to conceive he was to pay in paper, and not in gold; and therefore he ought to have told the tenant he would insist on having his rent paid in gold. The Noble Lord had stated that in those cases where the leases had been granted within the last two years, he had made no alteration; and that all that he asked for was an indemnification for the alterations which had taken place in the value of the currency since the Restriction Act. What sort of a principle was that, he would ask, which was not the same at all times? But the truth was, he did receive an indemnification by the increase of rent at the grant of every new lease. If a long lease were granted, a greater rent was required than for a short one. The sum required for a lease of 7 years, was greater than that for a lease of 4; the sum for a 14 years lease was greater than for one of 7; and for 21 years greater than for 14. On what other principle but the probability of a progressive depreciation, was this advance of prices asked? The Noble Lord, according to his own principles, must have been more aware than any other person, of the depreciation, and having been aware, would exact, at granting his leases, a proportionate advance; yet now he was requiring to be paid 2d time for that rise. (Hear!) Upon the principle of the Noble Lord, for all the leases granted by him in 1801 and 1802, he ought to have allowed a deduction of rent in 1804 and 1805; for the price of gold was higher in 1801 and 1802, than it was in 1804 and 1805. If he did not make any allowance to his tenants then, he was not entitled to ask them for any addition at present. He would put it to the Noble Lord, if he had made any such allowance? (Hear!)—He must have been more aware of the increasing depreciation than any man living, from his known talents, and the attention which he had paid to the subject; but his tenants would not be aware of the intention of the Noble Lord, that he was going to set up a principle, that the rent was not to be a fixed sum, but should fluctuate according to the price of gold. The Noble Lord had stated, that he had adopted this line of conduct for the purpose of calling the attention of Government to the subject, in consequence of certain Resolutions which had been adopted by the House of Commons. But why did he not adopt this course earlier in the Session?—He seemed to have put it off to the last period, that he might elude the vigilance of Parliament. As to the question of depreciation, it was attended with great difficulties. He would, however, proceed to make one or two observations on what fell from the Noble Lord on this subject. He had said, that the advance in the price of gold must be attributed to an excessive issue of paper. Then in proportion as that issue diminished, the price of gold must fall. But if they looked to the papers which had been laid before another House, they would be found not to confirm this doctrine; for the price of gold has risen when there was a decrease in the issue of notes, and fallen when the issue was increased. He had also stated, that a depreciation was attended by a general rise in the price of all other commodities.—No doubt, if a depreciation of the currency should take place, it would be attended with a general advance of the price of all other commodities; but he would venture to say that a general rise might take place in the price of commodities without any depreciation of the currency. This might take place from an increasing trade, and various other causes. But he would ask—was the fact so as had been stated by the Noble Lord? Was there a general advance in the price of commodities? Let the Noble Lord compare the current prices at present with those in 1808, and he would find that a large proportion of commodities, and those by no means inconsiderable commodities, had fallen in price. He would find that iron and wood, unfortunately for the Noble Lord, advanced as instances of a rise in price; tallow, cotton, and a great number of other commodities, had experienced a great fall in them.—When there was a depreciation in the currency, there would be a general advance in the price of commodities; but if there was a general advance it did not follow that there was depreciation. He had another observation to make; the measure of 1797 had been adopted by all succeeding Administrations, and in particular by the administration to whose measures the Noble Lord acceded, and which he had supported. But the session of Parliament, during which his friends were in administration,

passed away, without either repeal or limitation of the Restriction Act being introduced. He believed there was not even a scrap of paper to shew that that Administration had ever turned their thoughts to the subject. No doubt they acted wisely, and it would have been an unwise course to have acted otherwise; and the present administration had acted also properly in continuing the system. He concurred with the principle of the Bill of the Noble Earl, but, at the present period of the session, he thought it advisable to avoid making any legislative enactment on the subject. He hoped there would be a general disinclination in the country to follow the conduct of the Noble Lord; but if the evil should ever become general, it would be unfit for the house to suffer it to continue. It would be proper for them then to inquire into the instances of oppression which might take place. The Noble Earl who spoke first had mentioned several cases. Under these circumstances he thought it would be advisable to avoid making any alterations in the existing laws on the subject at present, and that this alteration might be effected with more propriety on some further day.

Lord King, in explanation, we believe, stated, that all his subsisting leases in 1804 and 1805, were granted previous to 1797.

Lord Holland said, unaccustomed as he was to deliver his sentiments on questions so difficult as the present, he should not have thought proper to come forward at that time, had it not been for the manner in which the question had been treated, and for the species of arguments which had been used by those who had taken a part in the debate. The consequence of this mode of arguing was to stir up a clamour against the landholders of the country, and he would proceed to deliver his sentiments, in order that he might come in for his share of that clamour. The present was one of a series of Bills for the purpose of doing that which no Government had a right, and which no Government had the power to effect. He would shortly proceed to state his feelings on the question; but before doing so he would take some notice of some of the arguments which had been used by the Noble Lord who spoke last. He had said that the conduct of his Noble Friend (Lord King) was mischievous to the country and injurious to his tenants. If his Noble Friend acted according to what he conceived to be the interests of his family and himself, if he acted according to the laws of his country, and if his measures were injurious to the views of Government, this of itself was a proof that the Government was in the wrong, but it was no proof that his Noble Friend had not acted right. The conduct of Government should be such, that individuals, acting fairly by other individuals, could not be necessarily acting against the interests of the community. But if it should happen that a man so acting should be opposing the views of Government, it was a sufficient proof that the Government had embraced a false system, and that they ought to retrace their steps. But what mischief, he would ask, would happen to the country from the conduct of his Noble Friend; Bank notes are either worth, or they are not worth, the value which they bear to have. If they are bona fide worth that value, then, worthy and excellent as the character of his Noble Friend was, and however extensive his knowledge might be, and the authority which his name possessed in the country, he would venture to say that no man's authority was sufficient to take away the value of a Bank note, if that value was what was represented on the face of it. If there was no depreciation, his conduct would therefore be productive of no harm; and if there was a depreciation, he would be acting no doubt, according to his own interest, but he would be also giving a warning to the country, that some of the consequences, though not all the consequences of the depreciation, might be avoided. The present Bill was not the only measure which must be adopted, and there would be a necessity of going still farther, and to make Bank notes a legal tender. If less is given for these notes than formerly, there is an evident depreciation; and we must have recourse to violence to give them currency at their nominal value. We must follow the example of the Republic of France—the consequence is natural and necessary. Let them take the present step, and he would defy the Parliament to stand still. They must either resolve to compel the Bank to fulfil the promises which are expressed in their notes, or all the consequences of the other system must follow. There was no medium. They must be prepared to tread all those steps, or they must

retrace their course. The Noble Lord, while he praised his Noble Friend, thought proper to enlarge on the unfairness of his conduct to his tenants. As to the conduct of his Noble Friend, he would say but little, as it made no part of their discussion. He had said that his Noble Friend, at the granting of a new lease, had indemnified himself in the rise of rent. He had, no doubt, at the granting of such lease indemnified himself to the extent of the then depreciation; and that was a point which was not disputed, as it was completely clear. But the Noble Lord had said, that the reason for taking a larger sum, was from a calculation of the further advance of the rise in the price of gold. What was the meaning then of the stipulation for the rent to be paid in good and lawful money of the kingdom? The increase of rent must be understood as an equivalent for the increased produce of the land from the adoption of better and more improved processes, and not in consideration of any advance in the price of gold. The best writers were all agreed, that the circulating medium of a country should, as nearly as possible, represent its intrinsic value. His second attack of the Noble Lord was, that his Noble Friend had chosen an unfortime for the discussion; but his Noble Friend no doubt best knew when the interests of his own family, and an attention to his own rights made it necessary for him to adopt this measure. The Noble Lord also observed, that the last Administration had never taken any step to repeal the Restriction Act while they were in power. With respect to that Administration, he would leave to his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville, we believe) to state what its views were on that subject; but, supposing that they had taken no measures, he would observe that the year in which they were in power was not favourable to any such measures, that they were then engaged in a negotiation, at the termination of which they might probably be adopted with greater advantage, and that they held their situations only four or five months after that negotiation. If peace had been concluded, the effect would have been to convert the notes into cash. With respect to the present Bill, however much he admired the ingenuity of the arguments of his Noble Friend by whom it was introduced, he would say it would involve this country in great difficulties. In describing the evil his Noble Friend (Earl Stanhope) had only described a part of it. In one thing he agreed with him, the exposition of the inconsistency of the conduct of the Administration. It appeared impossible to him to conceive how, with their views of the subject, they could either agree to reject the Bill, or not to take the very first opportunity for a remedy. The Noble Secretary was the way first doubted if the evil existed to the extent alleged; if it should be found to exist, then it would be proper to introduce a remedy. He, for one, believed the evil existed to the full, and was even greater than what had been stated; but he believed that this was not the proper remedy. It had been said, that if an estate were sold for a hundred thousand pounds, or guineas, it would be impossible to procure them. He believed if an estate had been sold for a large amount previous to the restriction, it would have been difficult for the purchaser to have paid in guineas, if they were asked; but this would have occasioned, then, no difficulty, because the Bank paper was at Par, because, to use the words of Mr. Burke, the bank notes were then powerful upon the Exchange. This confidence was now shaken. He would not accuse the Bank Directors—they had done what was almost inevitable in their situation; but when it came that all the gold had disappeared from the country, and when they were told that gold had increased in price, that is, the old circulating medium of the country had increased in price, the difference between the guinea and the pound note was to be understood as the amount of the depreciation. When it was said, I do not force you to take the pound note, but only if you do take it that you must not take it for less than a pound, it was neither more nor less than a Hobson's choice. They had driven all the gold out of the country, so that we were reduced to the dilemma, either to take paper or nothing. This reminded him of a story of a Gentleman who boasted of the freedom which was enjoyed by the guests at his table—they were forced to drink neither more nor less than they pleased, and might go away whenever they thought proper; but when any showed an inclination to withdraw, it was hinted to him by the landlord that he had a savage dog, which was uniformly let loose (See Supplement.)

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

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said Paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

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Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van in teekening en het plaatsen van Advertisementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhaalen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1812.

that time of day, and was allowed to run about all the passages to the room (*Laugh*). So, in like manner, he said he could not get gold. The necessary consequence would be the preventing of commodities coming to market. His Noble Friend (Earl Stanhope) had said, he had not made the Bank-note a legal tender, and the reason he gave was this, that it would be unjust, because it was possible that the Bank-note offered might be a counterfeited note; therefore he concluded that any of the objections against a legal tender could not be urged against his Bill. But on this, his Noble Friend had argued rather unfairly; for almost all the objections to the legal tender applied to his Bill, which was only a legal tender in another shape. In fact, or in law, it led to the very same conclusion.

The earliest book that had been written upon this question, or that he had remembered to have seen, was one by a Jesuit, who contended that it did not properly belong to the Legislature to interfere in changing the value of the currency. Mr. Burke had said, the words he could not remember, but the substance was, in his argument against the assignats; "You (the French) may place your Government where you please, but if you make paper equivalent to the legal coin, you thereby virtually make the manufacturers of that paper the real Government." Applying this to existing circumstances, he (Lord H.) thought that the Government of this country, according to this principle, would be no longer in King, Lords, and Commons, but in the Directors of the Bank of England. He concluded by exhorting their Lordships to a consideration of the present question, suitable to its importance. They would do well to keep in mind the history of the short and dreadful reign of assignats in France, and the tide of indignation and of horror in which it was finally overwhelmed. He declared it as his fixed opinion that the Bank of England ought, without delay, to proceed to make their payments in specie. He might be alone in that opinion, and he should not therefore then press it upon their Lordships. He might be in error in thinking so, but it was still his sincere opinion.

The Earl of Ross said, that all the arguments of the Noble Baron who had just sat down, and of the Noble Earl who had preceded him on the same side, rested upon this foundation, and this foundation alone, namely, the depreciation of the present paper currency. If, therefore, the paper currency was not depreciated, all the arguments their Lordships had heard that night went for nothing. Now, then, was the fact of depreciation to be made out? He knew but of two criterions—the one cause of depreciation was a want of public confidence in the quarter from whence the issues were made, and the other was an excessive issue of that paper. With respect to the first, he believed that there was no man who would say that there was any want of confidence in the Bank, as a body unable to make good its engagements; and with respect to the second cause—the excessive issue of the paper on the part of the Bank, this he thought remained to be proved. If the quantity of the issue at the present moment was actually less than it had been at certain periods, between that and 1797, he did not see how it could be called excessive—it was a misnomer. He did not include the country Bank-notes in this calculation, because they would necessarily correct themselves. Mr. Pitt, however, general opinion might be divided as to his abilities as a War Minister, was certainly one of the ablest Finance Ministers this Country had ever witnessed; and yet of all the plans entertained by him, he (Lord Ross) thought the Restriction Act one of the wisest measures that the wisdom of that great man ever suggested to his comprehensive mind. What would be the state of the Country without a circulating medium? What was experienced in Ireland at the time of the American War? He remembered when the state of things in that country was such, in consequence of that want, that it was with great difficulty Gentlemen could raise sufficient money to come up to Dublin to attend their duty in Parliament. Suppose this country had been without a circulating medium, how could we have carried on the war at all, much less with the vigour that we have done. He next adverted to what appeared to him to be the great hardship of exacting rent in specie from the tenantry in the north of Ireland; and begged leave to ask those Noble Lords who justified the doing so, or had actually done so, whether they had discharged all their pecuniary contracts in the same way (*Hear! hear!*); had they paid their debts in bank notes according to the depreciation standard at which alone they consented to take their rent from their tenantry (*Hear! hear!*); and if they had not done so, he asked, with what modesty, with what justice, could they exact such a payment from their tenantry (*Hear! hear!*)? If the landlords in the north of Ireland could do so, why not those in the south and in the west? He deprecated the proposed change at the present late period of the Sessions? and it

been at the commencement of the Sessions he should have required time to pause before he could inconsiderately consent to the adoption of any new measure upon a subject of such importance.

Lord LAUDERDALE thought the time of the Sessions a matter of no importance as affecting the present question. The Government would, in his mind, be criminal, if, in such a crisis, they dismissed the Parliament before they had taken the sense of it upon this question. The Noble Earl who had just sat down had truly stated, the two efficient causes of depreciation to be either distrust of the issuers, or excessive issue. Now, with respect to the first, he admitted, that there certainly could be no ground of distrust on this principle, at least, that the body in question had accumulated wealth to the misfortunes of the country. But, with respect to the second, he was totally at issue with the Noble Earl, and contended that the issue had been excessive. He would not measure that excess as the Noble Lord had done, by excluding the country banks altogether, because he thought, that in deciding a point of that kind, they were bound to take in the whole mass of the existing circulation as it actually was. The number of Bankers at the time of the Restriction did not amount to more than three hundred and sixty—they were now more than 720. Would it be pretended that this in itself would have no effect upon the increase of paper issue? The Noble Earl had censured the proceeding taken by his Noble Friend (Lord King) with respect to his tenantry, as unjust and harsh. He (Lord L.) thought, on the other hand, that in the offer made by his Noble Friend, he had offered a boon to his tenantry; but what he found particularly difficult to account for was the conduct of Ministers upon this occasion. What did they intend doing? They seem to admit the evil—they did not seem actually to renounce the remedy. What then did they mean to do?—or was the acknowledged evil to remain unremedied? He knew that the motion was not very grateful to Ministers—it was one likely to provoke an unpleasant discussion (*hear! hear!*), because it could not fail, notwithstanding the silence of Ministers, to shew to the public what the real state of the country was (*hear! hear!*) His Noble Friend had been accused of hardship, for offering to take the Bank-note at the depreciated value, leaving his tenantry the specie. The demand of any commodity depended upon the value of it, and that value upon the use. As for himself, his opinions (if, indeed, he had any at all upon the subject) were so decisive as to the effects of restricting the excessive issue of paper, that he was free to say, let him but have leave to limit the paper issue of the Bank of England, and he was willing to suffer the heaviest calamities that could be visited upon man, if he did not restore the Bank payments to par. As to the case put by the Noble Earl, of the misfortunes to be apprehended as arising out of the want of a circulating medium, this, he contended, was the effect, not the cause of national calamity; the prosperity of a country must at all times command a circulating medium. He remembered the time when there was not to be seen throughout France one piece of silver or gold coin; in less than four years after he revisited that country, there had been no new coinage in the interim, but the paper issue had been put a stop to, and the gold soon re-appeared and became as plentiful as ever. The day on which that paper system had been destroyed was considered throughout France as a blessing to the country—a louis was looked upon as worth twelve hundred of those bits of paper that but a short time before some men were weak enough to dream could be forced into a circulation in substitution of the former. This question had certainly to contend with great prejudices—the prejudices of those who were and had been accumulating fortunes under the system it tended ultimately to subvert. He believed the statement was far from being exaggerated when he said that more than twenty millions had been made by the Proprietors of Bank Stock since the year 1797. With respect to the existence of the evil there seemed to be no doubt on the part of the Ministers. What then was the state of the country in the hands of men who had let it come into such a situation, and after it had fallen into it, professed themselves unable to take any measures to reinstate the country?—The example of his Noble Friend (Lord Grenville), when last in office for about a year, had been industriously, but ineffectually, alluded to. Had his Noble Friend remained at the head of the Government, it was impossible the country could have sunk into such a situation without some effort at least being made by his Noble Friend to prevent it.

The Noble Lord then proceeded to state, that little as was the knowledge and understanding displayed by Ministers, he did believe that they will know this Bill contained no efficient means of remedying the evil.—No

man of any character or any information would suffer them to be impeached by asserting it could arrest the progress of the depreciation. His Noble Friend who had been accused of oppression, so far from acting in that manner, took a rent, which however paid, must still be inferior to what he might have obtained had he not granted the leases. In the case of two farms being let, the one at a money rent and the other at a rent partly payable in money and partly in grain, he begged leave to ask, would it be considered an injustice to take this grain at the market price? If this was done, the real rent of the one would prove considerably higher than that of the other—(*Hear, hear!*)—He felt indeed ashamed that in an assembly which boasted of the equal protection of the laws, any attempt should be countenanced for raising by law the value of property or the denomination of the coin.

Lord REDESDALE conceived that the example now set by a Noble Lord might be followed by other landowners, and that some remedy was therefore necessary. In his opinion, the Legislature had given, by the Restriction Bill, all the properties of coin to Bank-notes, and was therefore bound to protect the public. He believed the Noble Earl's Bill was not fully adequate to the remedy required; but as he wished to see what effects would result from it, he hoped it would be suffered to pass into a law.

Lord GRENVILLE spoke to the following effect—"My Lords, in addressing you on this occasion, it is painful to me to observe, that I cannot remember in the course of my life to have ever seen the Ministers of this country placed in so disgraceful a situation as that in which they appear this night. Whatever may be the variety of opinions entertained upon this subject by different persons, there is no man in the community who does not feel that this is by far the most important question in the whole circle of the political interests of the empire. I know that the House of Commons has already, by coming to certain Resolutions, expressed their belief that by so resolving, they had set this question entirely at rest. If the dangers, indeed, which being set before the view of that House, were intended to be counteracted by these Resolutions, had been purely visionary, the object had been perhaps accomplished. But if, on the contrary, we have now a practical test of the reality of the danger—if the predictions of those who pointed it out have been since completely verified—if in every day, and every succeeding hour, the evil is increasing and aggravated—we have a manifestation of the futility of the supposition that the vote of the House of Commons would put a final period to the discussion. I did not feel suspicion, my Lords, for it was what I expected, though I confess it was with a sentiment of indignation that I found only one of his Majesty's Ministers rise on this occasion; and that he declining all inquiry, all examination into the state of the alleged depreciation of the currency, should confine his whole answer to an attack on the private conduct of my Noble Friend. Provided men signed not against the laws—provided they made the laws the rule of their conduct—it was an ancient maxim of wholesome government to permit them to act, under all circumstances, by their own discretion, and not to interfere in any manner, by regulations of any kind, or authority of any description, to debar them from the right of exercising their free and unbiassed judgment. It was left to the period of the French Revolution, it was left for Robespierre, for the Jacobin Club, and for the present Ministers, to pronounce upon the private actions of individuals, and to determine whether they deserved the character of civism or incivism [*Hear! Hear!*] If men are to be governed by rules, those rules ought to be clearly expressed and generally understood, not left to the interpretation of political parties. In alluding to my Noble Friend and Relation (Lord King), I am sure that the censures applied to his conduct were most unmerited. I know and love the character of that Noble Lord; I know his public spirit, his extensive information, his acquaintance equalled by few with the subject now before us. My Lords, I also know the private virtues that adorn him, the kindness of his temper, and the benevolence of his heart; and if I were called on to name the last man in the country likely to commit an act of injustice and oppression, it would be my Noble Friend [*Hear! Hear!*] If the time is arrived for the introduction of new principles of Government, and if my Noble Friend is to be required to explain the reasons which govern his private proceedings, in this assembly, will your Lordships tell me when these principles are to stop? Are the merchants likewise to be called to your bar, to be interrogated as to their mode of managing their business, or to be instructed by Government in the means of conducting their commercial transactions, so as to produce the greatest share of advantages to the country? Is that maxim of political science which influ-

enced the policy of the Government till it was subverted by the rash measures of the Board of Trade, to be at length utterly relinquished? That maxim which has been sanctioned by the most eminent Statesmen and Writers, and in the justice of which I most heartily concur, that the best way of promoting the public, was to give unrestrained freedom to the prosecution of individual interests, the aggregate of which constitutes the mass of national prosperity. It is not my intention, my Lords, to trespass on your attention, by following my Noble Friend through all the detail of his lucid and manly speech. In answer to all the observations upon it, made by the Noble Lord (Bathurst) I content myself with appealing to the law, the plain understood law of the country. It is by that law that the members of the community must regulate their conduct, and not by party doctrines in Parliamentary debates. I do not wonder at the wrath of Ministers being directed against my Noble Friend; I do not wonder at the cowardly attempt to raise a public clamour against him, because he has been the immediate means of proving the fallacy of their belief, that they had set this question finally at rest. If, however, they had been animated by one spark of justice, or ordinary candour, they would not have held him out as a solitary example, but have fairly admitted what has been stated to you by a Noble Lord, this night (Lord Rosse) that he had only imitated what has been the common practice in the North of Ireland, as well as the conduct of numerous individuals in this part of the empire. But this would not have suited their designs, this would have been to admit the existence of the mischief that is coming upon us, and the only way of accomplishing this purpose was, if possible, to deter him by clamour and invective, from persisting in pursuing the dictates of his judgment. The question, however, is now said to assume a public character, and in this light I perfectly agree with those Noble Lords who have dwelt on the urgent necessity of applying an early remedy. The King's Ministers, indeed, from whom it was natural to hear something on such a subject, do not favour us with the slightest observation. I believe, my Lords, and I have before expressed this opinion, that the moment is at length arrived when, if the evil be not arrested, it must advance with an accelerated progress, till it produces a state of calamity, not only unequalled by any thing that has, hitherto, ever affected this nation, but which it is almost impossible for the imagination to conceive. We are, however, in that miserable style of argument by which the measures of Administration are generally defended, desired even now to shut our eyes to this alarming and extensive danger, and are told still to confide in our shield and buckler, as a certain armour against all the perils that surround us. A Noble and Learned Lord has informed us that when Mr. Pitt first adopted the measure of the Restriction, he contemplated at the same time its indefinite duration. Really I am at a loss to know where the Noble Lord acquired this knowledge, but I do feel it to be my duty to declare, and it is a declaration which the part I took in the public councils at that period warrants me in making, that the most painful day both to Mr. Pitt and myself, of his and my political life, was that on which the circumstances of the country were deemed such as to impose on us the necessity of coming to Parliament with that proposition as a temporary measure. By what considerations we were afterwards induced to extend it for successive short periods, it is unnecessary to explain; suffice it to say, that they are considerations which I shall ever deeply regret had any influence upon my opinions. I do assure my Noble Friend that I have long since fully concurred in the arguments which he has urged against the original policy of that restriction. It must be in the memory of some who hear me, that I did oppose in my place in this House, the Bill for extending the restriction to the end of the war, and even then considered the propriety of the virtual resumption of cash payments. Does the Noble Earl think then that blame is rather due to me than to those Ministers who now sit in silent apathy, and see the evil approaching to its maturity with the most perfect insensibility? With regard to my conduct when last I held an office in his Majesty's Government, I beg leave to remark that I was from the month of February to November following, engaged with many of my Noble Friends near me, in endeavours to preserve what we considered to be the greatest boon that could be obtained for the people of this country, a safe and honourable peace. Had that event been happily accomplished, the Bank restriction would have been consequently at an end. If called on to account for the subsequent four months which I passed in office, I am called on to perform a task of which I am not ashamed. From the moment when I found that a safe and honourable peace was not to be obtained, I bent the

whole force of my mind to prepare and mature a permanent system, which by wise precaution and provident arrangement, might so economize and husband our resources, as to enable us to continue the contest, not merely for a few years, but to the most distant period. Without any of those extraordinary exertions which have since been made, and in my opinion for the most impolitic purposes, this system would have operated in the most beneficial manner. I did not forget that the Restriction was a permanent evil, but I conceived that the most effectual mode of dispensing with it, was to place the Government in such a situation as to deprive the Bank of the plea of its necessities to continue their own profits. [Hear, hear!] I know that it is not as it was said to be declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the want of gold in which the necessity of the continuance of the Restriction originates. It is in the exigencies of the Government, and in profuse and wasteful expenditure. [Hear! hear!] To supply those exigencies, and to support that expenditure, you permit the Bank to make unlimited issues and spread through the country a depreciated currency. It is for this purpose that his Majesty's subjects are compelled in amount to pay their Income Tax, once to the revenue, and twice to those who profit by the restriction. This state of things is now openly avowed and defended, as necessary to the support of Government. Necessary it may be, while the annual expenditure is 90,000,000l. sterling, but that is an expenditure which it is absurd in the highest degree to imagine you can maintain. However grateful to your wishes or flattering to your pride, you must at length renounce this vain idea. With all my respect for the logical acuteness of the Noble Lord near me, I do not think he has acted up to his own sense of the utility of definition in his explanation of paper at par, and paper under a depreciation. Neither do I agree with him, that bankers are exclusively the true judges of its real value. I consider a paper currency to be depreciated when in the transaction between man and man, less gold is given for the paper than that paper promises to pay, and that in proportion to the difference between the sum promised and the sum thus paid, is the extent of that depreciation—(Hear, hear!) The Noble and Learned Lord had put an extreme case, equally applicable to all periods, and had said, that if gold was required to the fulfilment of all contracts, it could not possibly be procured. There never, however, was a time, and he was ready to establish it, when there was more or even so much gold in the country as at the present period—(Hear, hear!) No difficulty is experienced in obtaining any quantity, as stated in the evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, if the price is only offered. We were formerly accustomed to draw our supplies from foreign countries, not always well disposed to us, and sometimes in open hostility. The demand for gold, as will ever be the case, was still, notwithstanding the hazard and difficulty, more or less supplied. You have now free access to the countries which produce gold, you are the masters of the seas, you pursue the trade without the slightest interruption from any state, and the consequence is, that you both import and export in larger quantities than at any antecedent period. It is to a destructive policy alone that the evil must be attributed. It has advanced slowly, progressively increasing, like the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, and, like them, if not checked, it must end in the most extensive ruin and calamity. My Lords, it has often fallen to my lot to point out the inevitable results of the issue of the assignats in France. How little did I then imagine, that, in the description I then gave, I was but anticipating what, in the course of twenty years would be the faithful picture of my own country! How little did I then apprehend that the established credit of Great Britain, that her flourishing finances and proud resources, would perish by the same hideous monster, appearing in all his pristine deformity!

The Noble Lord then adverted to Lord Stanhope's Bill, which by itself was completely nugatory, and must necessarily be the precursor of another to enforce the legal tender. Whenever this was done, in his opinion the whole frame of society would be disorganized, and the foundations of its security subverted. The Noble Earl took but a narrow view when he supposed a liability to be forged was the only inconvenience which a paper currency not convertible could create. Strongly too as he reprobated the principle of confiding to the Directors of the Bank, whose sole duty was to promote the interests of their own Corporation, the power of augmenting at their pleasure to any amount the circulation of the country; he still more decidedly condemned the assumption of the sovereignty

of the coin in altering its denomination (an act in itself a flagrant breach of faith with the public). That sovereignty was a prerogative of the King, controuled by law, and regulated in its exercise by Parliament.

His Lordship proceeded to allude to the depreciated state of the paper currency, and decrease in the value of the circulating coin of this country. The Bank had now taken place of the Government, and instead of the Crown now acting with the concurrence of the King's Councillors, it acted by the advice of the Bank alone. In consequence, the Coin of the Country was reduced to a most debased and degraded level. Pieces of coin were issued for 3s. which were in reality worth only 2s. 4d. and so on in proportion. If this was fit to be done, he asked why it was not done by the Government of the Country; there the advantage, though a very inadequate consideration, would have been derived by the public; here it went to the Bank of England exclusively.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL thought it proper to confine his attention to that part of the system of the Noble Lord embraced in the Bill now on the table. When he stated, the other night, that the Bill would not be necessary, he only meant that the example of the Noble Lord then alluded to (Lord King) was not likely to be generally followed. He said so on looking to the general principles on which such a measure must be supposed to be built, which plainly told to every man that the interests of landlords and tenants could not be separated, and that when a landlord originally did an injury to his tenant, he must lay his account with ultimately injuring himself also. If, in the present state of matters, things were allowed to remain without some such Bill as that now proposed, he thought it might be productive of much mischief. If ever there was a question which had been fully discussed in a country, this was the question. The suspension of payments in cash was originally a temporary measure, but since the year 1797, it had not been considered in this light; and if ever this suspension was proper to be continued, it must be so regarded at the present moment. He did not state that it was not desirable to return to the old state of things. It was certainly desirable to do so; but was it possible? A merchant of great eminence, Mr. Baring, had been heard to declare, that if called on to make a payment of ten thousand pounds in gold, he would feel considerable difficulty in doing so. If the Bank were to get guineas into their coffers, and to resume payment of them, they would soon get out of their hands again. He was satisfied it was impossible to keep up our great armies in the peninsula, in the Mediterranean, and in our colonies abroad, without continuing this system. He agreed it was proper the Bank should resume its payments the moment it was practicable to do so without danger; but, even if it were practicable, to do so at present would be ruinous, and was a measure to which he should never consent to be a party. To reject this Bill, under the present circumstances, he thought, would be injurious to the country, and to the public creditor.

Lord LAUDERDALE explained, shewing, from reference to the evidence, that there was no deficiency in the quantity of gold, but that the short supply arose from the price.

Earl STANHOPE, previous to his replying, wished that an expression of a Noble Earl, as to his (Lord Stanhope's) having views of his own in this Bill, should be explained.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE declared that he had not the most distant idea of attributing any thing improper to his Noble Friend.

Earl STANHOPE was perfectly satisfied. He proceeded to declare that he esteemed himself or any other person who by the accident of birth became the possessor of a large estate, as nothing more than a trustee for the public, to whom he was bound in point of utility to render it to the utmost of his power. The public had already received in this way thousands on thousands from him. He had discovered a plan which he did not now mean to enter into, by which millions of Bank notes might be printed, all of which should be proofs, and by which forgery would be completely avoided. A Noble Lord had said "As long as there is Gold in Venice, you must pay me in money." Be it so. This was in itself a proof that money was now gone in this country. He had now only to thank his friends for their opposition to this Bill, by which they had done more than he could have expected by all he could say in support of it. — They had rendered Ministers favourable to the measure.

The House then divided.

For the 2d reading, 36—Against it 12—Majority in favour of the Bill, 24.

To be committed on Thursday.—Adjourned.