BOMBAY



VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 3, 1816.

NUMBER 1249

Thas been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bonnay Courter, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pe cified to any Servani of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, (not bearing Interest) on Account of the Estates of Military and Marine Persons deceased, to the 31st July 1816, also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last Register, was published.

DATES WHEN DEPOSITED.	By whom Deposited,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT:			REMARKS	
806 Dec. 6th	R. Doolan, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding of Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry,	J. Robinson, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	800				
15th	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt.	James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an ac- count delivered by Captain Dufty, -	89	3	10		
20th	John Robinson, Town Adjutant	J. Gibson Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	175	3	22		
ne 20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Ma-	The Property of the Company	47		95		
ay 3d	J. McClintock, Captain 6th Regiment N. I.	Thomas Brown, Enfign of the same Corps, - G. Walter, Lieut. of the same Corps,	240		93		
ug. 28th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.	Veatch, Lieutenant of the same Corps.	90				
pril 10th	J. A. Wilson Major Comg. the Eu. Regt.	Thomas. Harrifor, Lieut of the fame Corps. John McKenna Lieut, Ditto.	150 53		40	Unclaimed.	
ly 30th	Thomas Corfellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry -	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the fame Corps.	128				
	Wm Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids.	Burnet, Lieut of the same Corps,	116	3	90		
g. 10th	William Cowper, Commissary General,	Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor on this Establishment,	166	3	32		
20th	Richard Torin, Marine Paymaster,	W. Taylor, late of the Marine Establishment, dec. Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	325 168	./.	84		
ch 18th	Wm. Mealy Major Commanding the Bat.	William Stacey, Lieut. of the same Corps.	23	2			
ril 27th	F. Warden, Town Major,	William Forrest, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 2d-	145		90	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
y 10th	Messrs. Forbes and Co.	W. Carter, Corporal of H. M. 84th Regiment.	12	1	43	Transferred on the 2d of July 1816 the head of Supplies between Inc	
ne 20th	W. East, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1st 2d N. I.	W. F. Robertson, Lieut. of the said Corps	172		07	and London for Bills to be grant on the Hon'ble the Court of Dire ors payable to the legal represen tive of the deceased as per Gove ment Order of the 28th June prece	
c. 30th	F. Warden, Town Major.	John Willis, Assistant Surg. of the Grenadier Bat.	218	3	45	ing.	
n. 12th y 16th	H. Meriton Esq. Superintendant of Marine, J. Grant, Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Regt. 1st.	J. Armstrong Young Lieut. of the H. C's. Marine,	154	1	15		
pt 1st	or Grenadier Battalion, F. Warden, Town Major,	Willis Doctor, of the said Corps, Grant, Lieut. Bengal Artillery,	82 448	1	50	>Unclaimed.	
v. 8th	J. Griffith, Lieut. Col. Comdg. the Bat. of	Land D. Watson, Tient, of the fame Corns	429	1	36	PROTECTION AND THE	
27th	Robert Barclay, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1st 8th Native Infantry,	James R. Watson, Lieut. of the same Corps, Edward Jones, Captain of the same Corps,	1,744	2	01	Paid Wooler & Co. Admin	
6 gth	William Cowper, Lieut. Col. Commissary		-,,		5	trators on the loth of N 1816.	
. 20th	General, A. Anderson, Adjutant 2d 9th N. 1.	William Williams Conductor,	82	3	20	Unclaimed.	

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 31st July 1816.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 5th of this month, will be sold by public Auction, at I o'clock in the General Sale Room in the Bunder, a further quantity of the Honorable Com-pany's COCHINEAL.

The terms will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

> By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, Warehouse Keeper & Coml, Act.

BOMBAY W. & C. A. OFFICE. 1st August 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given.

HAT, Wednesday next the 7th Instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (Shravan Narole or Cocoanut day) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,

Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, 3d. August 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

BEGS to acquaint the Public that, on Monday next, he will fell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Meadow's Street the undermentioned Articles.

A Remainder Affortment of Books, and various articles of Household Furniture, and also the Effects of a Person Deceased, and likewife a few Rounds of Bengal Prime Beef: and at the same time will be sold, Some New Fashioned Camp Tureens, Officers, Domestics and Soldiers Canteens, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a Handfome Charriot with Harness, both in good condition together with a Pair of Horses. Bombay, 3d August 1816. A D VERTISEMENT.

Pestonjee Bhicajee & Sons

Beg Leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have received by the H. C. Ship Marquis of Ely, Cap. tain Dalrymple, Some Books of New Publications and have exposed for them Sale.

Bombay, 3d August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.
TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

AT THE

OLD MARINE GATE,
On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant

UNDRY Old MARINE STORES (among which is a quantity of Old COPPER; and WATER CASKS belonging to the Hon'ble Company, condemned in Survey.

The Articles to be cleared away and paid for immediately or refold at the rifk and loss of the first purchasers.

Lift of the particulars may be feen at my Office.

(Signed) JAS. JEAKES, Marine Store-keep

BOMBAY Marine Store-keeper's Office, 1st August 1816.

By Order of the Marine Board R. MORGAN,

ते विश्वेष्टी भाग्यांश्वेष्ट्री ने अर्थायांश्वेष्ट्री

ક્રીનાનીએ અપોરનાં પ્રલાપ્ત ૧૧ નાં પર યુર્ટે જુનો અરીનનો જાં માં ન રદ બી ધે બો જે અદ્યે જુનો નાં આંનો જેથો નાથા ર તથા અરિશ ક્રિયર — જે અરદેશર પાણીનાં પીપો જે તે *

એ - માલના નાં ાં નારત આપીને હુશા ની લક્ષ્ય એ ન ફીતો એ માલ પાછે -ને યશે - અને આ દે પરશ્ંમ • ખરીદારની • પાશેથી • લેશે *

येनी बीजत वार शर्व भरी न छश्री र प्रीपरनी छारीश भिन्न न भरे परशे *

ऋी *

भाषण्डेमचळे स्रेचिष न्याप मणतर्पुन्यपी स्रेचतीव छे छे छ तीप्रक्रम के में छहा सपाछी प बेत समर्थ छ

मगिधसीर्प्तीळनयाचे घभी जातंथिन ज्योक्तिनयां जासम चीपाध्यीतांगीर १ यंगप्रजन १८१६

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Ho. norable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, made in a cause wherin "FRANCIS WARDEN & HENRY SHANK ESQUIRES, are Complainants, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of ARDESIER DADY Parsee, late of Bombay deceased, and CURSETJEE ARDESIER and others are Desentdants." The Creditors of the aid ARDASIER DADY, (who died on

or about the 29th day of June 1810) residing within the limits of the East India Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts befor ED-WARD WILLIAM HUNT Esquire the Master of the said Court at his chambers, situate in Forbes-street within the Town Walls of Bombay, on or before the 1st day of January next, and such of the Creditora, of the said ARDSIER DADY, as are residing in parts without the said limits of the said Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts before the said Master at the place aforeasaid on or before the 1st day of July in the year of Christ 1818, in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

> HUNGERFORD, Solicitor for Complats.

Bombay, 22d July 1816.

००१९०० अध्यद

श्री स्मामक नी नां भहार श्रार ऽर कीर ટેન્ડી જરીન્ જરીન્યાપી છેન્તેન્ મેલન્ પ્રાંશીશ वारडीनं छश्रिभेर नथा छनरी श्रेष ध्राक्षीय्मेर • येप • शाकिना • भीतानी • तरप्र થી•તથા•ખીજા•લેક્ષ્યાં•વાલાટમાની•તર ५थी • ५री साही • श्री • ५ ती • भरनार • शेंठ र नथा • जीका न्यां • द्वपर _ के • व्यरहेशर • हाही •ता वर भी • ज्यन •शंने १८१० य गरेक्नां वर्शमां ग्या री गीया ने એ લાગાનાં લેક્ષાં વાલાવો નાં મદાર . પ્ર भपनीनी शर्रह भने रे रे के ते वहा । મોતાનુ ને ફિલ્ક જ ડવરડ જ લીએમ છેટ . धराक्षाच्यर के केरटनी आशातरक ने नी-६।४११०४।रअश-अश्टरीट- मध्के ते.ध्रानी.पाशे. ~ धने. भाउ. ५२ . तारी भ १ कानीयारी गापती श्रदी जीन ચ્મેજે જે . લે છે હાં . વાલા નાં મદાર . પ્રેમપની નાં • વેપારોની • જગાની • શર ૬ દ • મધે • નફી रेड़ितो डियो के ते ब्रिटी जी पातांतु सेड्स જડવરડ હલીએમ ફ્ટ જરાયાએરની पाशे कार् ने अ3 - ४२ नारी भ व ज्रासा ४ • शंने १८१८ भंगरेण • श्रुदी _ भगर જો • દ્રો છ • શખશ • એ • યુદત • હૃ પર • પોતંનુ सिर्ह्मि•भ३•नडी•४री•शभशो•यने•४४ २०४२शेतो • ते • धर्म • डी ५री नं । • नरा થી • ખારેજ • અને • ખાતેલ • થાશે • તા • રર भी • न्युसाध • शंने १८१५ भंगरे * कान • इं गर रीरड

ADVERTISEMENT.

4 રી આ દી • પ્રરનારાવોનો • વ ક્રીલ

Notice is hereby Given.

bout a year and Eight Months ago subsisting between PURSHOTUM CANJEE and FRAMJEE HIRJEE, carriying on business under the firm of Purshotum Canjee & Co. was on the 25th of June 1816, dissolved bymutual consent.

Purshotum Canjee begs leave most respectfully to folicit the attention of Gentlemen or other pursons endebted to the above concern to favor Ramjee Chattoor with the amount of their respective debts. And Persons who have claims on the said firm are requested to call on him for their respective demands within 14 days from this date after which period no claims will be admitted.

PURSHOTUM CANJEE,
Bombay 3d August 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર ખબર•દીઓથી•વ્યાપીએચજે ૪૪૨•પરશાતમ•૪ાનજી•ત્રથા•પારશી

પરામજ નીરજ એ લો પ્રોમે બીશ મની નાં ભૂપર કું પ્રાંભ પૈતી આલામાં બારે જૂં ન્ તુ ને ને કું પ્રાંત પરશાત મન્ પ્રાંતજની હું મુખ ણીને નાં મે ચાલતુ ન્ તુ એ લો પ્રો એ પો તાની રાજ રજાવ હી એ તા રૂપ મી જુ ન શંતે ૧૮૧૬ એ હી નથી નાગ જું દો ન પાડે આ કે

પરશાતમાં જાંનજી શરવે નો જોને તથા જાટલી ને મેનો ત્રી ના શે મ્યરજ જ જરીને માં કો ચજે જે જે છે જે એ કુ જાંન આતાનુ ને દેવું હશે ને બારી આ રાંમજ ચતુરને આપે અને જે જો છ નો જો નુ ને હિલ્ હો એ ને લ લી ન્સાંમજ ચતુરને ની વર્ષ મો જા હેર પ્રશે ને આર પદ્ધી જો છ માં કાનારને જ છ લ જરશે નહી *

ธ หर•นรัยโกษ•ห์เ⊣อ

ता 3 स्पार्शित वर्वद

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, by Subscription,

THE DESATÎR,

VITH THE

ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLA-TION & COMMENTARY,

AND

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS,

MUDIA FIRUZ BIN MULLA KAUS,
To which will be added

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION. THE Desatir is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in trumber, from the time of Mahabad to the time of the fifth Sassan, of whom Zerdusht, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sassan the last. This Sassan lived in the time Khusrow Parvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the antient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in-a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the assistance of the antient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi and the Deri, the most celebrated of the Dialects of antient Persia. The old Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Safsan who has added a commentary in which fome difficulties of the original

text are expounded. This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the prefent edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan about forty four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsîs of India regarding the antient Persian Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad, the author of the Shîrîstâny-charcheman, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehangir. Indeed Behram Ferhâd, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâtîr. It is often cited by Hassan Burhan Tebrizi, the author of the Barhanekataa, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desatir as his au-

Mir Zulfekar Ali, who feems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistân, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtîr as his guide in the account which he gives of the antient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtîr, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourfe, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of antient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the present work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eminence and rank in India. He may in particular, mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have published, and in which he had made considerable progrefs when his death interrupted the undertaking; and of General Sir John Malcolm, who, in a letter lately received by the Editor, encourages him to proceed with the propoled publication, and who in his History of Persia, mentions the Defatir, as a work of singular curiosity,

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the stile of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the language of Persia their study.

Whatever may be the refult of the E-ditor's labours, he feels a consciousness that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work.

The work will be published in two Volumes, 8vo. and it is expected that the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35.)

	Comes
By the Government of Bombay, The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepeau,	100
the Right Hon ble Sir Evan Nepean,	Batt 3
one Lord Bishop of Calcula,	3
ieur. Gen. Sir Miles Nighringall, K.	C. B 2
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Ionorable Mr. Elphinstone, (Poor	18) 5
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ap an Harvey,	1,4,4,654.1
ohn Sewart,	5
ohn Wedderburn,	1
Mr. Henderfon,	1
Maheined Allly Khawn	2
Revd. N. Wade,	L

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of this Paper or by Mulfa Firuz, in Agari Street.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH JULY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE following appointment is ordered to take

Gun Carriage Department.
Sub Conductor John Chambers, to be Conductor vice Wilson, transferred to the Department of Commissary of Stores,—Date of appointment, 22d Mark 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon the Governor in Counc J. FARIS

Digitized with financial assistance from the



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1816.

Since Our last publication, we have received from Madras, intelligence from Europe, a few days later than that already in our possession, and have now given, under the Madras head, the addition articles of news which the papers of that Presidency have put into our pos-

A very long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on the 28th of March, on the distressed state of the agricultural distresses so widely and heavily felt by the Country at large, of which we have commenced the publication. The result of this debate does not appear to have been communicated by the arrival of the Larkins, as the House, in a Committee at a late hour, adjourned till the following night (the 29th of March) but it seems highly probable that extensive and permanent measures will be adopted by Parliament, with as little delay as possible, to meet the difficulties and distresses of the Country in this most essential branch • ber prosperity, and to endeavour to avert those evils, which must otherwise necessarily follow, from the present situation of the agricultural interests.

We have carefully perused the series of English papers extending to the 18th of March inclusive which we mentioned to have received in our last paper; but we conceive that the extracts which we have taken from the Madras papers, afford intelligence much more interesting, than any thing which we could collect from these English Journals.

On Monday last, the Recorder's Court was occupied in the Trial of another Bill of Indictment found by the Grand Jury at the last Sessions, against Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Harris, Commissary General to the Poonah Subsidiary Force, for uttering a forged receipt for money; completed; the Jury, without retiring, stated that they did not require Colonel Harris's Counsel to go into a defence, as they had determined on a Verdict of not guilty: the Defendant was therefore im-

On Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta visited the Boys School belonging to the Society for promoting the Education of the poor, of which his Lordship is Patron; when he was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with the progress of the Scholars under that important and excellent institution.

mediately acquitted.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY. ARRIVAIS.]—Ship Sophia, Captain W. L. Jenkins; from Sea returned back.
Ditto, Portuguese Brig, Ulysses, Commander Jose Rapose, from Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVAL.] - Assistant Surgeon John Eston, H. M. 47th Begiment. DEPARTURE.]-Major W. J. Eldridge, European

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On the 28th ultimo Mrs. King of a Son.
DEATH.]—On the 22d ultimo at Aurungabad, Ebenezer Young M. D. of the Bombay Medical Establishment: he had not returned to India above two months when he fell a sacrifice to the clmate. - Hisactive and conscientious discharge of his professional duties, and his mild and modest manners, had endeared him to the limited circle in which he was known.

Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society for the month of July 1816.

TF	ER	мом	ETER	100	BAROM	ETER.
1816.		10 A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	10 A. M.	P. M.
July	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inca dec.	Inch dec.
Monday	1	821	813	82	1 29-73	29-72
CAR!	2	83	84	83	29-74	29-72
Mary Mary Mary	3	821	801	81	29-71	1 29-79
17-115	3 4 5 6 7	78	79	79	29-65	29-64
5 3 3 4 9	1 5	801	813	811	29-66	29-65
	6	80	804	803	29-67	99-66
Sunday	1 7	0.		1	00 00	00 00
3 1	8	814	821	82	29-83	29-82
	9	1 79	81	81	29-82	29-81
100	110	79	803	1 81.	29-81	29-81
ALC: ALL PA	1 12	793	81	1 813	29-77	29-76
	13	773	791	78	29-75	29-75
Sunday	114	1 "	784	10	1 25-15	1 20 , 13
Juliay	15	794	793	80	29-83	29-84
	16	80	803	803	29-85	99-84
8000	1 17	80	81	81	29-86	1 29-84
35-3	1 18	791	1 80%	803	29-85	29-89
	119	793	79	78%	29-81	29-81
	20	1 77	773	785	29-83	29-81
Sunday	21		1	1		1
9.10.0	22	78	783	79	29-84	29-83
To had	23	. 80	801	80	29-82	29-82
	1 24	78	79	1 80	29-83	29-82
THE POPULATION IN	1 25	1. 79	793	781	29-86	29-85
1137	26	79	807	80	29-87	29-85
	27	80	80	81	29-81	92-33
Sunday	28		1	1 000	1 00 00	29-81
	29	80	803	803	29-83	29-86
	30	783	78.	79	29-89	1 29-77
1000	1 31	1 79	1 81	82	1 23-69	2311

Java Intelligence.

JUNE 15TH.

The arrival of His Majesty's Ship Lyra, and the Honorable Company's Ship General Hewitt, at Anjier on Friday the 7th Instant, brought intelligence that His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, might be hourly expected in the Alceste frigate on his way to China. His Lordship and Suite arrived on Sunday, and preparations having been made for facilitating the journey, they immediately landed and arrived at Batavia on Thursday afternoon, where His Lordship was received by Major-General Sir William Grant Kier, at the Government- ouse, under the usual honors due to his rank.

Yesterday morning, His Lordship received and returned the visits of their Excellencies the Commissioners from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and we are happy to understand that instead of returning to Anjier be will await the arrival of His Majesty's Ship Alceste, in Batavia-roads.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Athing, Commander in Chief of His Netherland Majesty's Army in India, after the Case having been ably stated to the a very disagreeable voyage from Bencoo-Jury by the Advocate General, and the len. His Excellency and family left the evidence for the prosecution having been | small vessel in which they came from thence at Anjier, and came overland to Batavia, where they arrived in good health on Monday last.

JAVA APPOINTMENTS.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. having arrived and assumed the Command of the Forces on Java and its Dependencies, Lieutenant Colonel N. Burslem, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, will re-assume the Command of the Eastern Division without delay.

Mr. R. Terrenéau, to be English Fiscal.

Mr. R. Harris, to be De uty Master Attendant.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fallowfield, is appointed to
the Medical Attendance on the different Public Establishments at Buftenzorg, vice Sevenae proceeded to

Europe.

Lieutenant A. A. Homer of the 6th Bengal Volunteers, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Roger Keys is appointed Staff Surgeon at Weltevreden and Head Quarters from the 1st instant.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Purnell is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Troops stationed at Souracarta.

Madras Intelligence. 17th JULY.

We have the pleasure to announce the air rival in the Roads of the Honour ble Company's Ship Larkins, Captain Dumbleton. She is one of the Ships composing the Third Fleet of the Seafon, and failed from Deal on the is of April, in company with the Lord Keith They touched at Madeira, whence they again failed rogether on the 231 of that month, but parted company the day after.

The following is a list of the Passengers of the Larkins.

Miss Daly-Mr. R. H. Clive and Mr. Robert Wilson, Writers-Mr. D. Leslie, Assistant Surgeon-Mr. H. W. Daly-and Mr. John Hall.

F r B:ngal-Mifs M. A. Ochterlony-Mifs L. Templeron-Miss Charlotte Wilson-Miss F. Fletcher-Miss L. Buller-Mr. J. Hunter | For some days it has been known that a letter | Great Military preparations are making is

Statement of the Observations on the | and Mr. H. Manning, Writers-Mr. Cutler, | had been addressed by the Duke of Welling. Free Mariner-and F. Tomlin. Leather Ma. nufacturer.

She has brought a fmall quantity of letters, which have been landed and fent to the Post Office.

The Second Fleet consisting of the Asia, Warren Hastings and Marchionefs of Ely, and the China Fleet direct, failed from Deal four days before the Larkins. She had feen nothing of the Wexford and Elphinstone. Our own Papers have not yet been delivered from the Post Office, but the kindness of a friend has supplied us with London Papers from the 21st to the 29th of March, both inclusive.

We f-lect the following heads of intelligen-

ce from them, after a hasty perufal. Paris Papers to the 26th of March had been received in London. The principal occurrence contained in them is that General Debelle, whom our readers will recollect, had been put upon his trial, had been found guilty. When the fentence condemning the General was read to him, he heard it without the least emotion, and faid " My countenance does not change, because my conscience is pure; and if the King's clemency ih ald be exercised towards a fubject who has only been misled, all my life will be employed in repairing my fault, but if it can only be expiated by my death, I am ready to di-! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi! Vive le Roi ! "

The trial of Sir R. Wilson had not commenced. The act of accusation has not been

A report was prevalent that the Austrian Army had entered France, it is not faid with

The King of France has been very ill. He was, however, recovering at the date of the last accoun".

General Drouet was about to be put upon

A M frage from the King of France to both Chambers, announcing the intended Marriage of the Duke de Berri to the grand daughter of the King of the two Sicilies had been announced by the Duc de Richeliau. This mesfage was received with loud acclamations. They decided upon granting them a million of

France annually. General Boyer, had been pardoned by the King. The Execution did not take place, as

was stated in a former paper.

The Papers are so completely occupied with reports of the interesting Debates which took place the whole of the month of March, upon the state of the Finances and Agriculture of the Country, that but little is to be found in them, concerning Continental Affairs; that little, however, may be faid to be upon the whole rather favorable than otherwise.

In confequence of the lengthened indispositi. on of the Prince Regent! His Royal Highness was pnable to return to Carlton Houfe, until the 28th of March. Pall Mall was crowded the whole of the day. Numerous visitors were admitted.

There was a report in Lindon that Napoleon had been thot at by a fentinel on duty for

having advanced beyond his limits. The Admiral for this station had not failed from Plym uch.

His Majesty's Ship Th-ban, arrived at Sr. Helena on the 19th of March,

The Property Tax Bill was lost by a Majurity of 37.

The Tax on Male has alfo been abolifhed! The Tax on Farming Harfes is also to be reduced! This looks wel! The defici ney occasioned in the Ways and Means by the fe and other ab dirions, will amount to about eight millione, which will be raifed by loans. The funde have fallen in conf quence.

No perfon had been app inted to fucceed the

late Lord Buckinghamshire. The Excise and Custom War duties are to continue for five years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not intend to propose new Tax-s, to replace the Property and Mali

German papers announce the death of the veteran Bulow.

A war was expected to take place between the United States and Spain-the Spanish Am. befrador had fuddenly left Washington it was

believed in extreme difeleafure. The Provinces to the East of the River Plate or as much of them as can be reconquered, by the Government of the Brazile, is feid to have been ceded to that Government by Spain, upon occasion of the union that is to take place between Ferdinand 7th, and the Infant Don Carlos, with the 2d and 3d Daughters of the Prince of the Brazili.

[Hurkaru.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, MARCH 24, 1816.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Letters from Paris are extremely interesting.

ton to the King of France. One of our Cor. respondents has sent, us some extracts from it. Another of our Correspondents doubts the reports in Paris which attribute such expres. sions to his Grace. It is remarked, however, that the language of the Ministers, towards the Chambers of Deputies, has assumed a firmer tone-and they have declared that the King will consider any further resistance to the law passed in September 1814, disposing of the royal forests, as a direct attack on his royal authority. If the Chamber do not retract, it is supposed it will be disolved. The diffulation either of the Chamber or of the Ministry is faid to be inevitable.

" Paris. March 20 .- His Majesty has been pleased to commute the sentence of death pron unced against Colonel Boyer, into that of confinement during 20 years in a state prifon.

" The Lyons Journal had not arrived for fome time and the Quidnunes who make the most of the slightest circumstances, deduced ferious confequences from this. In vain were they reminded that the fame brought abundance of letters, which is a fuffi. cient proof that the communication was not interrupted. At length the Lyons Journal appeared, and announced a change of Editors, occasioned probably by a certain article in the

words, qui potest capere, capiar. "Yesterday a preliminary inquest com menced at the Castle of Vincennes, for the

month of March, which concluded with the

exhumation of the Duke d'Eughien, which is to take place on Wednesday or Thursday next. " The King of Prussia does not think fit. under prefent circumstances, to afsemble the States of the Country. Prulsia will therefore continue to be governed by its ancient laws until calmer times arrive.

"The Archdoke Antony is appointed Viceroy of the new Lombardo-Venetian

Kingdom:

Paris, March 18 .- M. Bellart, the Attor ney. General made his report on the case of our countrymen to the Chamber of Accusation on Friday week, the 8th instant. This report was to the same purport with that of the Juge d'Instruction. The Chamber of Accusation, however, after several meetings on the subject, held an extraordinary sitting on Saturday last, in which, after two hours deliberation, they decided that there were not fufficient grounds for the charge made against Sir Robert Wilson, Melers: Bruce and Hutchinson of a conspiracy against the French Government, with a view of exciting the French people to rebel against the legitimate authority. The Chamber, therefore, annul the Ordonnance of the Chamber of Council to that effect ; but they, at the same time, determine that there exists connexite between the case of these English Gentlemen and that of Eberle and other accomplices in the escape of Lavalette; and, in consequence, send them before the Court of Afrizes for trial. Chamber also determines, that there is not sufficient ground of accufation against Madame Lavalette, and orders her to be set at liberry definitively which had hitherto only been done provisionally. Eberle was the keeper specially appointed to take care of Lavalette. He stands charged with having acdepred bribes from the latter; if guilty, he is liable to a punishment of some years hard

General Travet, who lately commanded, under General Lamark, the national or rebel army, as it is styled, against the Vendeans, and who compelled the latter to a cessation of arms, will fhortly be brought to trial at Ronnes. This General had fome time since been provided by the Minister of War with a safe conduct, that he might retire into Britanny, his native country; bur, on his passing through Ronnes, he was arrested by the or ders of the Count de Viomeuil, who holds the military command in that quarter. He has now been lying for nearly two months in a dungeon, from which he will be drawn to take his trial before a Court martial, com. posed of that same M. de Viomeuil, General Canu-1, and M. d'Antichamp, the two latter of whom are notorious Vendean Chiefs, That the profecution may be carried on with still more certain success, Government have called up from Bordeaux the reporter upon the fam. ous case of the twin brothers, Generals Faucher, at that place, and have committed to him the management of the proceedings.

This General is not on the 'proscribed fist, and would properly be include in the Amaesty Bill, if amnesty were wanting: But it is objected to him that having been arrested two days before the promulgation of that Bill, he_ stands in the predicament of those against whom proceedings have already commenced. He is kept in such close confinement, that he has not yet been permitted to communicate with his wife or any part of his Family. .

La Vendee and in the South, in order to fecure I writer of one of the accounts we have feen is a | addressed by Muller to the King of Prussia. a retreat and a defence for the R yal Family, in case of a convulsion, which might compel them to quit the capital, and to abandon those parts of France in which they are so decided. ly unpopular:

The funds have experienced, for some days, a slight fluctuation, and even a decline. The causes are probably owing to the discussion of the Budget, and to stock jobbing.

It is said that Marshal Soult is gone from

Hamburgh to England.

The Abbe Maury, to whom the Pope left the choice of his own punishment for his disobedience, it is said, has requested to end his days in a Convent.

General Becker, who conducted Bonaparte to Rochene, and General Sinnar, have receiv. ed orde-s to quit Clermont (Puy-de Dome) The former is sent to Poictiers, the latter to Marsielles.

All the inquiries which were to be instituted against several Generals and Officers of the Staff in the Eastern Departments of France have been suspended, until it is decided by the Ministry whether the Law of Amnesty applies to them or not.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris March 17 .- The departure of an English Genileman from this metropolins for London to day, induces me to hope that but a fhore time will elapfe b-fore you receive the following interesting details.

The letter of the Duke of Wellington to his Majesty, and the fublequent visit of M. Jules de Polignac, who was deputed to his Grace, have given a torally new afpect to public affairs. I have been able to procure from a most unquestionable fource the following extracts of that memorable document which promifes fuch falu ary refults :--

" Your Majesty nas permitted me to addrefs vou in circumstances which I might conceive worthy of fixing your attention-never were there more momentous ones than those in which we are now placed. Europe abides in peace by my word, and on my responsibility. yet but one word would be requisite to roufe it from its maction. That word will be uttered, if more stability and prudence are not introduced into the Government."

"The tranquillity of this country depend. entirely on the pr-fence of the Allied Troops, their removal would be a signal of a new and inevitable convolution. The Ultra-Royalist mojority of the Chamber foments difiensions and distruet. The last pheafe of the letter is literally as follows - Et Votre Majaste peut regarder commecertain, que le plus grand mai prend sa sow ce dans son propre Palius.'-And your Minjesty may rest afsured that the greatest evil has its fource in your own Palace."

The following accounts of an Earthquake, fel last week in the North of England, are extracted from the Country Papers received

On Sunday last, about half past twelve o' clock, a violent concussion of the earth was fensibly felt at this place, and at Bawtry, Blyth, Carlton, Worksop, Sheffield Chesterfi eld, Mansfi ld, Notringham, Lincoln, Cainsbro' &c. lu fome of thefe places it caufed great con' sternation and alarm among the inhabitants by the fa king of buildings, pictures, and other articles hanging on the walls, but we do not hear of any damage being done .- (Doncaster Paper.)

On Sauerday last fmart fhock of an earthquak was perceptibly felt in Lincoln, at about ten minutes before one o'clock in the day. The undulation appeared to be from West to East, and lasted from about a minute and a half to two minutes: The wird was at the time South East, cold, and with every appearance of rain. Pictures and other articles hanging on the walls were fer in a fwinging motion. Many persons were fo off ched by it as to think they were taken with a fudden illnefs. A person who was dressing at the Spread Eagle Inn, at the upper part of the house, was tomuch alarmed as to run down stairs. At Newark, alfo, and the neighbouring villages, the fh ck was distinctly felt ,20 well as at Leicester and Loughborough At Gain-borough it occasioned great conster; nation (Stamford Paper.

Letters reached town yesterday from Nans. field, Woodhouse, and the neighbourhood, which communicate the intelligence of a shock of an earthquake, which was felt for feveral miles round that country on Sunday last. The

female, who states, that it was about one o'clock in the day when the shock took place ; divine service was nearly over. The noise she heard at the time was a kind of loud rumbling and, as the supposed, was accompanied by a storm of hail; but this turned out to be the falling of quantities of pieces of stone and mortar from the steeple of the church. Thefe who were in their houses fancied that they rocked. The shock is also said to have been felt at Chesterfield and Nottingham.

THE GERMAN PROPHET,

Frankfort, March 12 -A Small work, which has lately been published here, contains very curious details respecting the prophet, whose sombre predictions at present occupy the attention of Germany. He is his own historian, and fays .-

" My name is John Adam Muller; I was born at Mackefheim, am aged 46, and a Prorestant .- I am married, and have five childrent I was brought up in the fear of God, and at the age of 13 I knew all the Bible by heart. At the age of 19, being out in the fi-lde, I was informed that my father was dead. I hastened to him. He was no more ; but quickly pushing those saide who were undressing him, I prayed to God to grant him four more years of life. My father immediate. ly opened his eyes. He recovered his strength, and I afked him where he had been? He entwered, in a good place; and, in fpite of all my folicitation, I never could learn any thing further from him. He lived exactly four years to a day. I now married. The Bible was the nly book I read: I faw my first vision during he night between the end of the year 1804 & N-w Year's Day, 18 5. The figure that app-ared to me faid, . There will be a war chis year between France and Austria. In 18 6, I had a fecond vision, which announced to me the war between Pruisia and France. In 1807 there appeared to me an aged man, fhining with light. His features were strongly markd. He ordered me to proceed in all haute to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prusia. I knew not even where thefe countries were ituate, por what the vocation was I had to fulfil. I remarked that to the fpectre. He replied, 'God will provide therefore, 'and disappeared.

" Next day I consulted my wife, who treat: ed me as a visionary. At the end of feven days, however, the spectre appeared again, and delivered to me a new fummons, accompanied with menaces. I fet out on my journey.

"I fuffered much, but nothing could exhaus my coorage, I was carried to Konigsberg, & presented to Generals Blucher and Ruchel. I did not conceal my milion from them, but I i sisted on spe-king with the King himself. O. the fame evening I was presented to the Queen, who ordered that until the arrival of her au. gust consort I should receive board and lodging and a floring per day: On the arrival of the King, who had stopped at Heilligenbeil, I was presented to him. He was prejudiced .

" The Bible was lying on table, and I ex plained to his Majesty all the chapters which were pointed out. I foretold that the empire of Bonaparte would be divided into four parte, and that Prufaia would be augmented more than ever in extent and power. The King remarked that as he did not intend to con inue the war, the event I predicted could not happen. I replied, that whatever his refolution might be the event would be the fame.

"I fojourned about the space of one year in Memel and the vicinity thereof, either with General Ruchel or General Knobloch : during that time I had a rew revelation. Ilaw a great multitude of people afsemble, a great fire in the East, (the burning of Moscow,) and feveral other prefages. I afterwards repaired to Konigsberg with General Knobloch, to whom I announced this journey ten days before. I faw there the Grand Dukes of Rufeia, and their Grand Master of the Court, to whom I addressed various predictions, all of which have been fulfilled by events.

" Before the last war broke out, a grand battle presented itself to my mind. On the 13th of June I communicated this vision to an aide de camp of Prince Blucher, and pointed out to him the precise site of the battle of Waterloo, though I had never been in that country. A courier was disparched to the spot to announce my prophecy, but on his arrival

the fate of Bonaparte was decided." This history is accompanied by the letters. | disappointed.

The portrait of this singular man is now engraving at Frankfort .- (French Paper.)

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the East India house, agreeably to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the motion for the relief of the ship. ping owners as to peace freights.

The last minutes having been read, alse at the desire of Mr. R. Jackson the report from the Committee of Shipping on which the motion was founded.

Mr. Hume, in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he paid fome personal compliments to the owners, animad verted with great severity on the ill effects to be apprehended, should the motion be enterrained in the affirmative by the Court: the relief was not to be confined to the present sea. son, but to extend to all the seasons of the contract,-a contract which the owners had form-rly been cautioned from entering into: if they would proceed upon take calculations, the Company ought not to suffer from their folly. The system itself was one of fair and open competition, but it was not to be sup. ported by an abrogation of contract; in short the whole proceeding was a tissue of contradiction, which completely gave the go by to the resolutions of the special committee in 1803. He dwelt with great force on the excollence of the new system, contrasting it with the disadvantages of the old one; there was n i ther principle nor pree dent to justify an ap" plication to Parliament which was in plain English as monstrous as that which had been proposed in another place-i war estallish. ment in time of peace; a measure which if carried, would ultimately cost the Company 500,000l. He read a list of applicants for relief, and he assured the Court that he would take the bond of 3 or 4 of them for half a million. (A Laugh). He wound up an address, of more than two hours continuance by giving notice that he should divide the court on the question by an amendarint, and hoped the directors, would be inclined, from motives of del cacy, to withdraw during such division. He then moved that all the words of the original motion except that be omitted, in orde to introduce words comprehending the princi pal objections he had argued, and concluding with a direct negative to the application of the owners; which amendment having been

recorded by the Honorable D Kinnaird.

The Charman entered minutely into all the repics treated on by the preceding speaker. The motion, he contended, was not connected with any influence whatever, but that which the general interest of the Company must naturally give to it. It had not been possible, on the formation of the present system, to foresee a war of twenty years, and consequent. ly to estimate what should be the proper scale of a permanent peace freight. 261 might, at present be deemed an equitable prace fe ghr, Then how was it possible that thips formerly taken up at 161, could positily pursue their contracts without inevitable ruin. The Chairman replied to the arguments of the honorable proprietor, and frowed that he had proceeded upon mis statement and misapprehension. The ystem in 1803 was entirely founded upon an expectation of peace. The by laws would not be in the least infringed, nor was it intended to extend the relief proposed to more than one s-ason; peace had happily returned, and the freights would naturally find their own level, If the original motion was negatived, it would produce ruin to the present owners, and great incovenience to the Company. No man was more attached to the present system than himself, but like all other systems it must be liable to modification-a relief from which there could be no danger of encroschment, because the door would be shut by act of Parliament. If the court of directors were not to be allowed some fair portion of discretion, they could not go on with the Company's affairs; it was the successful efforts of the directors which had produced the new system. With respect to the code of regulations which had been adverted to for purchased ships, nothing like private views existed. The directors had, it was true, in view, the appointment of midshipment, but the captains were chosen entirely from merit and services, in the relief now proposed. Economy would be strictly attended to, and if the owners expected high rates of freight, they would be completely

Take A Service Washington Control of the Control of

Mr. Lowndes, in his usual eccentric way? paid a compliment to his friend Mr. Hume, whose able speech was not like alamode beefhere a bit of fat, here a morsel of lean; but so happily blended, as to attain the excellence of a marrow pudding : but fine speeches would not avail against the chairman's plain facts. He then went on, interrupted occasionally by repeated burts of laughter, to support the original motion; and, in order to allow more time for consideration, concluded with moving hat the question be adjourned to a future day.

The motion, however, not having been seconded.

Mr. Kinnaird, supported the amendment which he himself had seconded. He defended the luminous statements of Mr. Hume, he had convicted the report of the directors from its own words. The directors did not condescent even to state what was the amount of the boon to be applied for, He then replied to the various points on which the chairman had dwelt, and concluded by giving his heary support to the amendment.

Mr Randle Jackson, was for adjourning the debate, in order that some means might be a dopted to relieve the owners, without going to parliament.

Mr. Lowndes fapposted the adjournment, and fuggested that i would be advisable to refer the basiness to a committee of disinters ested propriet. Ti.

The Chairman saw no reason for adjourn

Mr. Randle Jekson said a few words in

fav ur of a jourment.

Mr. Stuart Hall spoke in favour of the original mo-tion; and contended that, if the directors were not a allowed a little discretion, the vital interests of the Company must eventually suffer. Mr. Randle Jackson, after lamenting that the pro-

position for adjournment was not acceded to by the Chairman, found himself under the necessity of entering into the merits of the question. The learned Gentleman went into all its bearings at great length, and defended that system which he should ever feel the ded pest regret at being departed from—a system of which the records would prove be had been one of the princi-pal authors. He had paid the highest compliments to Mr. Hume's opening speech, and expressed his ardent hope that the amendment would be adopted.

After a brief explanation from the Chairman After a brief explanation from the Chairman.

Mr. Hume also said a few words in explanation.

The court being cleared, Mr. Hume intimated his suspicious that some persons we're present who had not a right of voting; therefore he should demand that the names he called over from the transfer books.

Mr. Kinnaird argued in support of the proposition.

Mr. Pattison was against a proposition of so extraordinary and novel a nature.

The Solicitor, being called on, stated, that in the case of a division, the proprietors might be verified by the teller's appeal to the transfer-books, in which he was confirmed by the Secretary.

The motion and amendment having been read.

The Chairman moved, that the original words stand
part of the question, when the numbers having been declared in the affirmative.

Mr. Kinnaird demanded a division; when the numbers appeared—For the original question, 55; against

The draft of a proposed bill to be presented to parliament, in consequence of the above motion, was then read and approved; and at half-past 6 the court

Several questions of law having heen proposed by M. Dupin, the defender of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, they have been officially transmitted to London, and answered by three English Lawyers in the following letter addressed to

Lord Casthereagh:—

"My Lord,—We have had the honour of receiving the orders of your Lordship by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 7th, transmitting to us several papers from Sir Charles Stuart, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, relative to the course of proceeding which it is proposed to adopt against Sir Robert Wilson, & Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and to which our attention is chiefly called with relation to the questions which conclude the statement of M. Dupin. Your Lordship calls upon us to farnish the official statement required in answer to these questions. Eager to obey your Lordship's orders, we have the honour of observing, that when a foreigner is accused of a crime or offence against the Law of England, he is tried according to the rules of that law—his guile or innocence is established according to the establish-

or innocence is established according to the established maxims of the English law.

"With respect to the right of being tried by a Jury, composed partly of English, and partly of foreigners, this right is secured to the accused by the Statute 20th Edward III. Chap. 13, and formerly recognized by the Statute 8th Henry VI. Chap. 29.

"When a foreigner under accusation is called up on to defend himself against the charges brought against him, he has the right of demanding that the Jury by whom he is to be tried shall be composed half of foreigners, and half of English subjects. It is not necessary that the foreigners should be of the same country with the accused, if, however, a sufficient number of the same country are to be found within the Bailiof the same country are to be found within the Baili-wick, or by the Officer charged with returning the Jury Pannel, they are always chosen in preference. If it should happen that there are not a sufficient number of foreigners of the same country with the accused, the number may be completed by means of English sub

"It is the Sheriff, or the Officer whose duty it is to return the Jury Pannels, who also returns the list of foreign Jurors, and he ought to take care to select twelve of every description, in order that six of each twelve may be chosen by hallot to serve on Juries. It is not necessary that the foreign Juryman should have the same qualification with regard to property as the

(Continued in the Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 3, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Nish Juryman. This is provided for by the Statute Henry VI. to which we have alluded.

If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in exame indictment, and the foreigner demands a Jury f half aliens, the persons accused may be tried se-arately, in order to secure to the foreigner, the ad-antage of a Jury of half aliens, and to the English-tan that of an English Jury.

"Such is the general principle established by the fotes of which mention has been made. The Sta-te, however, of 1st Philip and Mary, chap. 10, rehich enacts that all proceedings in treason should be prosecuted according to the Common Law, has repeal-

the Statute of 28th Edward III. and taken away is privilege of a Jury half aliens, in cases of high eason. It is so stated in Lord Hale's Pleas of the rown, vol. 2, page 271, and in the cases there cited. In all the proceedings which take place in En-I, whatever may be their nature, if letters or itten papers in a foreign language are produce',

We belive we have answered all the questions thave been proposed to us in the name of Sirvert Wilson, Messrs, Bruce and Hutchinson; and we the honour, &c. " CHRIST. ROBINSON. (Signed)

" W. GARROW.
" S. SHEPHERD.
" Lord Viscount Castlereagh."

FIFTEENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

FIRST DAY'S

DRAWING.

Monday, July 1, 1816.

No.	Pri	es of	125	Sa	Rs. e	ach.	
_1	47	72	84	90	91	101	112
190	127	131	210	213	222	225	191
303	318	326	329	330	335	340	345
355	359	367	409	426	450	466	475
508 563	515	535	538	547	549	55%	556
16	658	570 707	714	727	586 753	588 818	590 900
V12	913	917	934	939	951	957	960
984	994	1075	1401	****		4444	-
100I 1016	1006	1017	1021	1092	1024	1028	1039
1094	1105	1117	1124	1146	1186	1195	1200
1204	1227	1263	1907	1309	1326	1333	1338
1352	1360	1964 1412	1365 1426	1366 1447	1979 1459	1980 1457	1398 1463
1474	1482	1527	1514	1545	1548	1559	1563
1596	1609	1615	1619	1651	1687	1692	1694
1716	1732	1793	1744	1753	1773	1790	1834
1842 1902	1964	1878	1879 1938	1887	1889 1959	1895 1970	1898
2008	2012	2033	2066	2087	2095	2111	2123
2126	2137	2144	2152	2156	2176	2181	2183
2211	2213	2222 2296	2240 2308	2243	2260 2344	2564 2348	2276 2353
2386	2390	2400	2408	2409	2415	2428	2437
2440	2441	2459	2490	2492	2495	2506	2516
2518 2575	2529 2581	2530 2596	2535	2541	2543	2556	2563
2015	2640	2543	2603 2646	2613 2647	2614 2652	2618 2656	2635 2663
2672	2677	2684	2691	2695	2711	2716	2754
2762	2771	2778	2780	2790	2795	2799	2302
2850	2866 2866	2814	2815	2885	2824	2827 2896	2849 2898
2900	2910	2913	2945	2955		2050	2030
3000	3002	3038	3046	9051	3064	3087	3098
3106	3107	3109 3251	3119	3134 3271	3167	9304	3214 3340
3312	3350	3361	3965	3374	3981	3383	3385
3990	3394	3414	3470	3476	3485	3486	3505
3511	3514	3517 3662	3543 3664	3551 3684	3566 3691	3590 3703	3601
3721	3722	3731	3765	3769	3771	3773	3781
3789	3811	3823	3826	3828	3847	9851	3873
3877	3894	3913	3920	3925	3928	9932	9934
3941	3984	3993	3998	3965	3969	3975	3979
4021	4056	4058	4060	4052	4087	4096	4098
4115	4121	4142	4149	4170	4187	4192	4196
4204	4213	4234	4278 4324	4285	4293 4342	4909	4307
4318	4354	4357	4363	4965	4368	4382	4383
4385	4399	4404	4411	4417	4421	4426	4497
4459	4445	4562	4563	4495	4499	4590	4591
4507	4624	4635	4642				4660
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4758	4779	4793	4802 4875	4899	4892	4837 4888	4839 4897
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5189	5199	5206	5210	5211	5217	5233	5247
5261	5264	5208	5275	5281			5 06
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5141	5450	5455	5460	5466	5469	5474	5479
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SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, July 2, 1816.

	Priz	es of	125	Sa-	Rs.	each.	erent.
14	94	37	38	42	44	46	53
72	97 156	160	107	111	118	198	130 202
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1382	1386	1423	1445	1446	1453	1470	1485
1489 1568	1492	1513	1520 1579	1526	1532	1546 1599	1566
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1678	1682	1703	1708	1713	1717	1718	1731
1732 1803	1743 1813	1755	1757 1822	1758	1763 1840	1770	1775 1865
1871	1892	1893	1900	1909	1913	1919	1925
1929	1932	1939	1948	1949	1963	1975	1977
1986 2009	1988 2018	2021	2022	2030	2035	2039	2014
2055	2078	2080	2108	2115	2116	2118	2131
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2350	2226 2356	2237 2362	2212	2244 2385	2278 2388	2306 2398	2320 2444
2449	2456	2157	2469	2475	2493	2504	2505
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2670	2671	2582	2693	2698	2703	2705	2710
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3207	3212	3216	3220	3236	3254	3266	3270
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3315	3320 3419	3328 3422	3356 3423	3366 3432	3369 3452	3388 3469	3407 3474
3492	3508	3509	3520	3534	3542	3544	3555
3568	3589	3613	3638	3645	3666	3698	3699
3715	3717 3815	3728 3817	3737	3750 3824	3768 3830	3775 3838	3786 3855
3860	3861	3879	3883	3893	3898	3904	3914
3938	3945	3947	3949	3961	3982	4150	4162
4065	4071	4081	40S3 4198	4086	4155	4157	4215
4219	4221	4223	4224	4213	4218	4251	4257
4268 4333	4974	4276	4296	4297	4309 4393	4320	4321 4401
4405	4408	4420	4432	4433	4438	4442	4457
4462	4186	4490	4491	4499	4498	4501	4509
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4684	4693	4696	4700	4707	4721	4747	4748
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5195	5207	5213	5221	5229	5251	5257	5262
5274	5282	5286	5291	5296	5298	5306	5316
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5513	5529	5550	5559	5571	5579	5585	5588
5605	5612	5623	5642	5651	5600	5663	5665
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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 28, 1816.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Western maved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the state of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom.

Lord Lascelles did not rise to prevent the Speaker leaving the chair; but, considering the length of the Resolutions which the Hon Member had on a former occasion submitted to the House, he conceived it would be more convenient to inform them what was the pre cise manner in which the debate was to be conducted. It was extremely important that the House should be made acquainted with what was intended to be pursued with respect to ulterior proceedings.

Mr. Western said, his own opinion was, that they should proceed on the question generally. Every member would then ascertain from hearing the representatives of different counties, the real distresses under which the agricultural interests laboured, and this mode would enable them to form a better judgment of the remedies which ought to be applied. From the best consideration which he had given to the subject, he thought that each specific resolution should be considered separate.

Lord Lascelles replied, that he had reason to know that considerable alarm had arisen from the idea of the House adopting resolutions which might operate in the nature of a Tax, Bill, and which could not be petitioned against in the present Session,

Mr. Robinson thought, that the mode proposed by the Hon'ble Member was the most advantageous that could be adopted; it would give every Member in the Committee an op portunity of expressing his sentiments; and upon the whole, he considered it better to discuss the subject in the mass than by peace-

The Speaker, then left the chair, and the

House resolved itself into a Committee. Mr. Lyttleton, owed an apology to the House for presenting himself first to their notice on this most important subject; but he considered it his duty to call their attention to a proceeding which occurred yesterday, which prevented his constituents from obtain ing a hearing. His Right Hon. Colleague (Lord Elmsley) had presented a petition from the nobility, gentry, and others, of the county of Worcester, at so early an hour, and in so thin a House, that the whole effect of their ob servations had been lost. (Hear, hear.) Not a single one of his Majesty's Ministers was then is his place. He did not mean to say that the Noble Lord had intended to shew any disrespect to his constituents, or to be guilty of any neglect of duty towards them; but the result of his conduct had been extremely dis advantageous to the interests and wishes of the numerous, opulent, and respectable per sons who had desired to state their grievances and distresses to the Commons of England. (Hear, hear.) He thought it necessary, there. fore, to procure for them that hearing which, according to the established usage of Parlia ment, they were entitled to The sentiments of his constituents ought not to be stifled; they had raised their voices, with those of the country at large, against the present system of ex travagant expenditure; and he felt persuad. ed, that the general call for retrenchment and economy, whether it were clamour or not, must be a tended to. (Hear, hear) Hethere' fore moved, that, the petition from the county of Worcester be then read-which was done accordingly.

The petition set forth, that the petitioners felt gratified at the economy recommended by the Prince Regent in his speech from the throne, and trusted that the House would see the necessity of reducing the establishment to the lowest possible standard that the safety of the country would permit. They censured the great expense to which the nation had been put in extending and increasing the public buildings, and particularly in purchasing works of art, which, in the present state of distress, was unjustifiable. They land ted the heavy burthen of the war taxes in a time of general peace, and deprecated any interference in the policy of other kingdoms. sinecure offices were gross abuses, and had been too frequently applied to the most cor rupt purposes .- The civil list had been abun' dantly provided for by Parliament, and the excesses ought to be most seriously investigated (Hear, hear, hear,) No burthens should be imposed on the people beyond what the real necessities of the country required. The petitioners then prayed, that the agricultural distress might receive such relief as the case required, and particularly that the House would not permit the importation of foreign

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Western .- He had stated the course of proceeding which he recommended the House to adopt, namely, to ascertain the ex tent of the difficulties under which the agricu. tural interest laboured; and he flattered himself that there would be such communications from the representatives of the people as would induce the House to relieve the country from that danger and distress, which he felt to be excessive. On a former occasion he stated what he considered to be the first cause of these evils, and nothing which he had since heard had induced him to alter his opinions He thought that the distressed situation of the country was absolutely unparalleled, and could not but take a very gloomy view of the prospect before us. The Noble Lord had deprecated this melancholy statement, but there was no doubt whatever of its truth, and he thought it no policy to withhold it from the House. The land paid no rent to the proprietor, the wages of labourers were not adequate to their maintenance, and the profits of stock were turned into losses. With such an enormous debt, and so large an amount of taxation could any one look at this situation of things without feeling something like despondency? He would not say that he was inclined to despond, because ally reduced by the excessive ducies to which

he thought that despondency ought not to be encouraged; but it was impossible to reflect on the situation of the country without extreme alarm. It was from the rent of land, wages, and profits, that all the revenue of the kingdom was derived : and if the real condition of the country was such as he had represented, it believed the House most seriously to consider what remedies should be applied. What was the cause of the distress which so generally prevailed at this moment? This melanchoty state of things had come on within these two years, but what was the actual reas son? His view of the subject was, that the evil sprung from the depressed value of the products of land, occasioned by an accumulation of that produce beyond the demand. He would not then trace the operation of this great evil, but merely observe, that a very small surplus beyond the demand must naturally sink the price. We had here a primary cause of all the calamities which had fallen upon us. There had been a most extentive circulating medium, which he should call a credit currency, founded on the real value of the product of land, which having fallen, this credit currency had vanished, and upon the diminution of that credit, the value of land had still further fallen. The consequence had been an alteration of the relative property of individuals, who found it transferred to the different owners of money. This had completely changed the distribution of property throughout the country: it had the effect of a transfer from all who paid taxes. to those who received them. Such was our peculiar situation at this moment. There was a time, however then all the agricultural classes were flourishing: there was an increasing demand for all the products of land : there was an increasing abundance of our circulating medium, whether composed of paper of the Bank of England, of the notes of country banks, or of promissory nates. The country went on under that operation : but as the increase of produce rendered the circulating medium of less value, the agriculturists were paid in a currency of less value. He should follow up this view of the subject by stating, that the original cause of the present distress was, a fall in the real value of the produce of land. That fall had been occasioned by a supply beyond the demand. The House should endeavour, therefore, to furnish the agriculturists with every means of taking off the surplus. It might, perhaps be practicable to export a considerable quantity; but if they prevented an importation of foreign corn. a very material relief would be afforded. He would not detain the Committee by going far ther into the subject at that moment, as he hoped, when they came to a vote, they would consider each resolution separately. At present he should abstain from troubling them on any one specific resolution. Since he submitted his propositions to the House, Ministers had taken off the war duty on malt; but he did not think they had gone far enough. They should also remove the duties on spirits. He would not venture to urge this measure, if he thought the revenue would derive any b-nefit from continuing those duties; but, in his opinion, the consumption would be greatly increased. During the two or three last years, when the price of corn was double what it was at this moment, the aggregate amount of duties in Scotland was 740 000l. In the last year when barley was sold at 20s. and the duty was raised from 5s. to 8s. the amount was only 712,000l. instead of 740,000l. He was sure the Right Hon. Gentleman could not say that the same amount of duties could be sustained during peace as during war. The practice of honding spirits would add considerably to the Revenue, and the spirits would be better for being k-pt. Under a firm conviction that this relief could be applied to the Agricul wrists, without the smallest more to the Revenue, he should sit down with proposing the first resolution in the way in which it was originally moved-namely,

That that portion of the community whose capital was embarked in Agriculture, were suffering under great distresses.

Lird Castlereagh thought that the very going into a Committee admitted this abstract resolution. It would be much better to pro. ceed at once to some resolution that would produce a practical result.

Mr. Western then read the fourth resolu-

tion :-

That the e insumption of barley, and consequently the demand for it, were very materi-

Mr. Brand feid, that his Majesty's Minifters were not aware of the distrefs. which prevailed throughout the country. The alarming and extraordinary fuffer ings of the lower classes must excise the fympathy to every well configured mind. No additional privations could be demanded of them; and unless their prefent diffress were immediately relieved, they muft groan under wants at which every good man muft revolt. He had anticipated in the course of laft Session, the sitution to which the agricultural labourers would be tre duced, and every thing which he had then ventured to express as a maiter of prophecy, had actually come to pofs. The time had arrived when the occupation of land had been suspended - There were many parts of the rich counties in which the agricultural claffes laboured under a ftare of diftrefe which muft rend the heart of every person that was capable of feeling. He could flare many facts to the House which had come to his personal knowledge, and had received various communications on the fubj-et, which demanded the most ferious attention. A magis rate of the greates respectability, in one of the most epulent parts of Com bridgeshire, had fent him a letter that morning, it which he flated the extent of the diffress that prevailed among the labouring classes. He would take the liberty of reading the following extract, " I am fure you will not be furprised, after what I mentioned on a former occasion, to hear the distreffes of thefe who are engaged in agricultural purfuits in this neighbourhood. Only eightpence a day is given to strong, heal. bour." (Hear, hear!) Dreadful as this simuation was, he feared a much worse state of things .- Shortly before he left the country respectable farmers, residing on that fpor which Camden had called the garden of England, came to afk his advice refpetting the pay. ment of poors' rates; he was the only remaining cultivator in that part of the country, and had become chargeable with all the poors' rates of the parish. When he was afbed where the other occupier were, he replied, that they had been obliged to abandon their farms, and the landlords won'd not occupy the land, less they should become liable to the rates. He was told, that, under these circumstances, he must bear the burthen. " But pray tell me," faid be, when I leave my farm, what is to become of the poor? I re plied: "They must go to the neighbouring parifhes," This had been the fact ; but as the furrounding pasiftes were unable to fustain this crowd of transfer the poor had fpread themselves out and occasioned devastation and distress wherever they proceeded. This circumstance alone must convide the Committee of the absolute necessity of applying some immediate relief, or this country would, in a very fhort period, be reduced to a situation to which it would be impossible to apply a remedy. The House must consider, that during the season of distress, there was an intermediate period between the time of the tenant quitting and the extent being ferved on the land, which caused a great loss of agricultural capital in the last two years, amounting, as he had heard, to one hundred millions, though this perhaps might be an exaggerated statement ; but he had ventured to hint at this, because it had been often afked how there could be general poverty in the mides of general plenty; but while there was fuch a load of taxes, the great lofs consisted in the thrinking of agricultural capital, and the land wer handed over even to the mor gege in a very deteriorated state. Thefe were the ground on which he meant to insist, and he fould not, at prefent, touch on the moral effects produced by the distrefied state of the agricultural interest, His Honourable Friend's resolutions might be divided into two heads -to afford a relief from charges that now prefeed on the landed proprietor, and open a market for surplus produce. With respect to relief from charges that now offected the land, the ques jon of tithes, a question of enormous ex enr and importance, had b en little gone into. He shou'd be rejeiced at any circumstance which could induce his Majery's Ministers to meet that question boldly, and at once pur away that evil which had the worst effects, moral and a stood that Mr. Pitt at one ime had in contemplation and parnisions process of collecting tithes. I was sion of the land-tax. If that great authority was consonant with the opinions of all who had considered the subject, he hoped the time was not far distant when the land would be relieved from this destructive impost: and for his own part he thought such a measure very easy. Under the many enclosure acre that had passed, the number of parishes paying tithes had greatly diminished; commutations had been adopted, and had every where been attended with greatest success. Corn rents had b lieu of tithes, and were found equalle could see no objection to a com perty now subject to tith

murarion. n of distrefs. poors' rates, he mmense taxation of the red and that the poors' rates exclusively, some means should to include those who possessed other resis. The effect of the poors' rates, if they went on as they had done, would be to swallow or desirny the whole agricultural interest of the country. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. F. Lewis) had placed this matter before the House, and had thought it would be easy to limit the poors' rates by the value of the land; but if he had considered the subject more deeply, he would not have found this productive of the effects he auticipated. The best mode would be to limit the claim for relief by the age of the poor-to este to the old who were who were

t was subjected, and that those duties ought I mong the lower classes. But some mode should I be adopted for compelling personal property to join in the relief of the poor. These topics included the only direct relief fuggested for the distress of the country under the Hon. Mover's Refolutions Some of them were of a mixed name, as numbers 4, 5, and 6; thefe would in fome degree re lieve the preffure of distress, while they increased the demand for furplus pr duce. The increased demand for barley would ha e this effect; the reduction of the tax would be double adva ageous to the occupier of land, because he was the great confumer. The duty paid by a farmer of 4001. or 500l. a year, was greater than what he paid for the Property Tax; but there was formething very u fortunare in the manner in which this dorr was repealed -I: was kn wn, that if the war duy confoued till July, there must be a general fufpenfion of brewing up to that time, unless there could be a relief afforded to the amount of this dury in the duty on beer. This being the case, the anxiety of the country was unbounded to know the desermination of the Chanceller of the Exchequer on this fubject. The duty would in fact be annulled, for none would be received except from private breweries .- The Hon. Gentleman therefore ought to fav, whether he would fulpend immediately the duties on Mali, or allow a drawback on the beer brewed between this time and July for if things went on as at prefent, the trade must fuffer the most ferious inconvenience from unwillinguels to buy at a high rate under the duty, and fell at a low one the fame commodity when the duty was repeated in July. Having thus gotte brough the direct relief fuggefted, and the meafures of a mixed nature, he now came to the means fuggetted for increasing the demand in the market. He should feel grea delicacy in voting for the refolution touching public storehouses, and the advance of Exchequer Bills for the furplus corn of a fine feafon; for he could not fee why we should excite unncefeary a'arm. If a bad feafon came, the warehouse was quite as well on the other fide of the Channel. It was very proper to husband the furplus produce of an abundant fea fon, but there was fufficient fpirit, capital, and knowledge of its own interest, in the country at d in individuals, to do this wi hout the interference of Government. He concurred, however, in thinking it right to protect the manufacturer of corn co-extensively with other manufacturers; and he agreed to the resolution that afforded it by a temporary prohibition of importation .- The 12th resolution stated, as a conclusion from the preceding, that a restriction on the importation of corn would be necessary; but he thought this a narrow confideration, and that the prohibition should be extended to feeds of all deferip ions, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared against this, because he thought it might injure the trade with Hilland, Clover, linfeed, and rape, were impired in large quantities, and this importation had the world effect on the counties of Lincoln, Cambridge, and N rfolk, in which the cultivation of feeds was almost driven out by the competition of foreign produce. A duty of 20 fhillings a quarter would enable the farmer to grow thefe feeds again, and an immediate adoption of the meafure wofuld be of the highest importance, inasmuch as the tans and linfeed were tipe and fit for market in July. Thought that if it were possible to inpole a duty on the importation of foreign wool. without detriment to manufacturers, it would have the most extensively beneficial effects; or even if a duty were imposed on all foreign clock used in this untry, a drawback equal to the amount of the importation duty would obviate any ill confequence to the manufacturers. He entreated tha, whatever measures might be adopted, they should foon take place; for fpeculation would be at work, and much more actively than the Committee in that House. The Hon Genileman then concluded with thanking the House for the patience and indulgence with which they had through the confe

the abandonment of these were no longer matters ; -This was severely felt, and deeply lamented, in the of speculation. All that could ought to be done for the relief of the agricultural interests ; but, at the fame time, they were to remember that there were two classes in the country, and it was the duty of Parliament not to proceed the Agricultural interest to the ruin of the Manufacturing interest. To the duty on the importation of foreign wool, he was bound on the behalf of those he represented to object, and for himfelf he thought fuch an impost could a fwer no good purpofe. The Noble Lord faid, that he considered is the worse possible policy to tax the raw material of a valuable manu. factore, ob which the indus ry of the country was fuccefsfully employed, and which, greatly increas ed in its price, finally went back to the place from which it had been imported a manufactured anicle. The importance of the foreign wool brought into the kingdom, might be feen from the large and increasing demands for it. In 1812 the quantity of wool imported was 4,700,000 & 1813, it amounted to upwards of 7,000,000 & & last year we imported no lefs than 15,700, 100 2. It might be faid we grow fine wool ourfelves by an improved breed of fheep, but the House ought to be flow to adopt a measure like that which the Hon. Gentleman had thought it might be wife to adopt. The Property Tax and the Malt duties were those that preffed most heavily on the agricultural classes. These agrievances removed, all o. their were of minor importance. - The best way of relieving the agricul ural interest now, was to make the greatest possible reduction in the public expenditure. While he said this, he did not join in the popular cry of economy and retrenchment, without feeling, that in the present circumfiances of the country, reductions to the extent desired could not at once take place. He fhould be forry if the House went into the Committee with fo erroneous an idea as that any benefit could be conferred by ac ive interference. He well knew what was faid in the country, and what mistaken opinions people formed of the omnipotence of Parliament. " Oh! (it was faid) the House is going into a Committee, and all our difficulties will vanish." To encourage such ideas was only to plunge the people into deeper distress. If, without injury to other cloffes, any real relief could be afforded to one, he would be the first to embrace fuch a measure; but the only result of interference, in matters of this nature, was to shift the burthen from one place, and lodge it with tenfold aggravation in another.

Colonel Word observed, that though it might appear prefumption in him to claim the attention of the Committee to the declaration of his opinions on a fubject so weighty as that now before it, and on which fo many Hon. Members were fo much better informed than himfelf, yet he could notrefrain from trefspassing upon its indulgence with a few observations. He did not think he would be discharging the duty he owed to his constituents, whose interests he was bound to consult and to reprefent, if he remained wholly silent. He would take a thore view of some of the fubjeds brought forward by the refol in the Speeches of the Hon. Mover, and the other Member under the gallery (M. Rover, and the other opinion that the recommendation of warehousing our own grain in a year of turplus, fo as 10 meet the emergencies of a year of feared by, was at all times product in the prefent circumstances of the agricultural interest, could

tural i regres, could not fail to be beneficial. I would create a demand when it was most wanted for fustaining prices, and would contribute to moderate prices when from feariy-harvests they would have a tendency to rife too high. The objection that the Honourable Member opposite (Mr. Brand) made to the refolution which pledged the House to repeal fo much of the act of last year as referred to the warehousing of foreign grain, did not appear to him (Colonel W) to be well founded. He had faid that the existence of a great fupply in our gransries, imported from abroad, could produce no effect upon the home market fo long as the other provisions of corn laws remained ; and red ir equally inefficient, that, in fact, the

Principality of Wales, where all the people formerly were accustomed to brew their own liquor, but where now, from the duty on malt, he believed there was not one cottage that adhered to this practice. They resorted to the pernicious custom of dram drinking, instead of the whole some beverage of their own manufacture -By the withdrawing of the male duty he hoped they would change their habits, and that brandy or other spirits would disappear before their good old practice of drinking Ale. The next subject on which he begged to make a remark or two, was one in which the Principality to which he had the honour to belong was more deeply interested than the other parts of the Empire : he meant the relief that would be given to the people by a diminution of the tax on salt. It pressed very heavily upon the Welsh, who were in the habit of salting all their meat before they used it. He did not believe that there was a bie of fresh meat eaten by a single corrager in the whole of the Principality .-(A Laugh.) The dury, he thought, ought to be taken off, or very much reduced. He recalled to the House what he had formerly said on the subject of the tax on agricultural horses. He had shown the hardship with which this duty pressed on the small farmer. He would not go over what he then stated, but he would suggest, as a relief to this class of men, who were so little able to bear heavy toxation, that they fhould have one horse, dury free. The small farmer who, by what he could not but consider as an errencous construction of the Act, now paid for a riding horse, although he had only one for general purpofes, which he might occasionally ride to the next market, would thus experience a great relief. The Hen. Gentleman under the gallery (Mr. B.) had delivered several opinions on the subject of the tithes, in which he entirely concurred. Nothing could more contribute to set the parish and the clergyman by the ears, than the present mode of levying tiches. (A laugh) In the war we had no lessure to attend to domestic arrangements; bur, upon the return of peace, we might hope that we thould find opportunities of reviewing our intrenal system of regulations, and making such improvements as the interests of the nation demanded. The tithes and the poor rates were among the subjects which the legislature was imperiously called upon to consider. He would now only say a word about the cause of our present agricultural distresses, and he attributed them chiefly to the effect that our diminished circulation had in compelling the country banker to refuse accommodation to the farmer. Our difficulties and distresses had increased from this cause to an alarming extent, and called for the interposition of the legislature.

Mr. Curwen could not bestow sufficient praises on his Hon. Friend, the Mover of the refolutions, for the diligence with which he had collected the facts spon which they were grounded-for the care be had taken is forming his opinions, and the able manner in which he laid the whole subjed before the House. He was sorry to say, however, that he was under the necessity of differing from him, both in his opinion regarding the cause of our present difficulties, and in the nature of the remedy to be applied. His Hone Friend traced the whole of the evil which the country now suffered to a superabundance of produce procured from our own soil by the increased stimulus of high prices in several previous years. If such was the case -If our distress arose from a surplus, there was ao possibility of saying how far it might be carried, og where it wew'd stop. His Hon. Friend, when he ad-

position, he was convinced had not taken into view all the circumstances of the case, or duly considered the history of the country with regard to supply. For the last thirty years a stimulus had exist. ed to our agricultuse, and yet there had been no surplus produce ; we had imported corn for home supply during the whole of that period, with the single exception of the year 1793, when our exports exceeded our imports by 1,200 quarters. Our annual importations in many years of that period were to a very large amount, exceeding a million of quarters . What was the flate of this country thirty years ago, and what were the opinions of the best informed with regard to sistance? It was then thought that we were for ever to remain an importing country, that 1-12th of our fupply must grow on a foreign foil, and that it would even be disadvantageous to produce corn enough at home for our ewn confumption. It was then a favourite opinion with frm- flatesmen and political economits, that the interefts of the nation were beft promoted by a come merce in which we fhould exchange the articles of our manufacture with the products of a foreign foil; that therefore, devote our capital and our inand leave agriculture

in late circumftances, let so to have depended on its neighbours, perhaps 13 enemies, for the necefficies of life. In the year 1813, when the interests of agriculture became the subject of attention to the Legislature, the residue of this spirit prevailed among the body of the people, and was exasperated by the late high prices of grain which they attributed to the avarice and rapacity of the farmer. The greateft jealousy existed between the agricultural and commercial claffes, & each supposed their interefts diamerrically opposed to the se of the other. Recent experience, more liberal views, and more considerate reflection, had since brought them to look upon each other with different feelings, and had convinced them that the interests of the one, when well understood, and token on an extensive feale, were likewise the interests of the other; that what contributes to the welfare of the one must promote that of the other; that when the one fuffere, the other must sympathize; that when the one is endangered the other cannot be secure ; in short, that they fland or fall together, and that neither can even prosper by opposition to the other, Leaving out fome unreflecting and uninformed individuals, he believed there were no classes in the community who were now under the induence of the fe prejudices that operated fo violently a fhort time ago.

had

(To be continued.)

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marie This, however, was in a re, unavoidable. The inconvenience not less real because it was difficult ; but he could not think it would be by anticipa ing the period at which the thes were to expire. To do this would only be to transfer the grievance from one body of men to another. He had thought it might diminish the inconvenience referred to, by allowing a drawback on the malt used in brewing from the period at which the Bill was brought in, to that at which the duties were to ceafe. He proposed that a fair account of the quantity of beer brewed fhould be kept by the Excise; the drawback to be allowed on that which had not been disposed of, in proportion to the mair conformed. This arrangement would, he trufted, caufe the stagnation to be as finall as could be expected on any occasion when fo great a change in the course of the revenue was to take place.

Lord Lascelles believed the distresses of the agricultural classes to be very great, and, with very few exceptions, fpread over the whole furface of the country. What were the caufes, and what must be the remedy of the diffres, he had never heard accurately defined. He thought the caufe might be traced to the fla e of the circula i in of the country. He had repeatedly turned his mind to the fubject, and had been able to come to no other conclusion. Of the remedy proper to be applied, he thought nobody better able to form a proper judgment than the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wesern). The propriety of remitting the Property

for a year of infufficient supply, the country must be benefited. He en irely concurred with the refolution that recommended protecting duties for the produce of our own foil, and went along with the reafonings of the Honourable Members who supported it. One Ho. nourable Gentleman had, on a former night, point ed out particularly the reasonableness and justice of protecting by high duties on importation the manufacture of butter in those districts the profits of which chiefly depended upon the encouragement given to the production of that arricle. As the Hon. Member fupported the interes's, of his constituents, he (Col. W.) was bound to do the fame for his; and as reprefenting a county (Wales,) he might claim protecting duties on the importation of cheefe (A laugh) ludeed he was of opinion that all the products of our agriculture, as well as those of our manufacturing industry, should receive adequate encouragement by the security of a preference in the home marker .. He next adverted to the remission of the war duty on malt, and expressed his afsurance that it must be considered as a great boon by the whole country, and would tend much to restore those good old practices which the people were obliged to renounce, by the high price which it fixed upon their most wholesome and most favourite beverage. He was convinced that the measure gave general satisfaction, and was more extensively connected with the morals and happiness of the lower orders of society than might at first sight appear. He would not wish to counteract the beneficial results to which it might lead, by concurring in that part of the Hon. Mover's resolutions that recommended the diminution of the impost upon spiries. That duty ought sather, in his opinion, to be augmented, than either lessened or withdrawn. The high price of male, creating a high price for ale, had deprived the common people of their most wholesome drink, and, to the injury of their Tax and the Mali Duties had been forgetied; but I health and morals, had driven them to the gia-shop.

relied the market were taken out of