



IT has 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 BOMBAY COURIER, 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 specified to any Servant 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
1806	Dec. 6th	R. Doolan, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry,	J. Robinson, Lieutenant of the same Corps, James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty,	800			
"	15th	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry,	J. Gibson Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	89	3	10	
1807	Feb. 20th	John Robinson, Town Adjutant	Thomas Brown, Ensign of the same Corps, G. Walter, Lieut. of the same Corps,	175	3	22	
1809	June 20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion.	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the same Corps,	47	1	95	
1812	May 3d	J. McClintock, Captain 6th Regiment N. I.	Burnet, Lieut. of the same Corps, Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor on this Establishment, W. Taylor, late of the Marine Establishment, dec. Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	240			
1813	Aug. 25th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.	Veatch, Lieutenant of the same Corps.	90			
1813	April 10th	J. A. Wilson Major Comd. the Eu. Regt.	Thomas Harrison, Lieut. of the same Corps. John McKenna Lieut. Ditto.	150		40	Unclaimed.
"	"	Ditto.		53			
1813	May 24th	Thomas Corfellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the same Corps,	128			
1813	July 30th	Wm. Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids.	Burnet, Lieut. of the same Corps,	116	3	90	
1813	Aug. 10th	William Cowper, Commissary General,	Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor on this Establishment,	166		32	
1813	Dec. 10th	Richard Torin, Marine Paymaster,	W. Taylor, late of the Marine Establishment, dec.	325	3	84	
1813	" 20th	James Smith, Lieut. Col. Comd. 1st 6th Regiment Native Infantry,	Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	168			
1814	March 18th	Wm. Mealy Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids,	William Stacey, Lieut. of the same Corps.	23	2		
1814	April 27th	F. Warden, Town Major,	William Forrest, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 2d-56th Regiment,	145		90	
1814	May 10th	Mefrs. Forbes and Co.	W. Carter, Corporal of H. M. 84th Regiment.	12	1	43	Transferred on the 2d of July 1816 to the head of Supplies between India and London for Bills to be granted on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors payable to the legal representative of the deceased as per Government Order of the 28th June preceding.
1814	June 20th	W. East, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1st 2d N. I.	W. F. Robertson, Lieut. of the said Corps.	172		07	
1815	Dec. 30th	F. Warden, Town Major,	John Willis, Assistant Surg. of the Grenadier Bat.	218	3	45	
1815	Jan. 19th	H. Meriton Esq. Superintendent of Marine,	J. Armstrong Young Lieut. of the H. C's. Marine,	154	1	15	
1815	May 16th	J. Grant, Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Regt. 1st or Grenadier Battalion,	Willis Doctor, of the said Corps,	82	2		Unclaimed.
1815	Sept 1st	F. Warden, Town Major,	Grant, Lieut. Bengal Artillery,	448	1	50	
1815	Nov. 8th	J. Griffith, Lieut. Col. Comdg. the Bat. of Artillery.	James R. Watson, Lieut. of the same Corps,	429	1	36	
1815	" 27th	Robert Barclay, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1st 8th Native Infantry,	Edward Jones, Captain of the same Corps,	1,744	2	01	Paid Wooler & Co. Administrators on the 10th of May 1816.
1816	Jan. 9th	William Cowper, Lieut. Col. Commissary General,	William Williams Conductor,	82	3	20	
1816	Feb. 20th	A. Anderson, Adjutant 2d 9th N. I.	William Havard, Lieut. of the said Corps.	73	2	26	Unclaimed.

ERRORS EXCEPTED

J. KAYE, — Accountant General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st July 1816.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 9th of this month, will be sold by public Auction, at 1 o'clock in the General Sale Room in the Bunder, a further quantity of the Honorable Company'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.

THAT, Wednesday next the 7th Instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (Shravan Narole or Coconut 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 sell by Public Auction at his Rooms in Meadow's Street the undermentioned Articles.

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

At 12 o'clock will be put up a Handsome Charriot with Harness, both in good condition together with a Pair of Horses.

Bombay, 3d August 1816.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Peestonjee Bhicajee & Sons

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

Bombay, 3d August 1816.



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 possession.

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 of her 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; the Case having been ably stated to the Jury by the Advocate General, and the evidence for the prosecution having been 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 immediately acquitted.

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.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ship Sophia, Captain W. L. Jenkins; from Sea returned back. Ditto, Portuguese Brig, Ulysses, Commander Jose Raposo, from Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVAL.—Assistant Surgeon John Eaton, H. M. 47th Regiment. DEPARTURE.—Major W. J. Eldridge, European Regiment.

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 climate. His active 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.

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

Table with columns for THERMOMETER and BAROMETER, showing temperature and barometric pressure readings for various days in July 1816.

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 Alcete 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-house, 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 he will await the arrival of His Majesty's Ship Alcete, in Batavia-roads.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Athing, Commander in Chief of His Netherlands Majesty's Army in India, after a very disagreeable voyage from Bencoolen. His Excellency and family left the 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 11th Regiment, will re-assume the Command of the Eastern Division without delay.

Mr. R. Terrenau, to be English Fiscal. Mr. R. Harris, to be Deputy Master Attendant. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fallofield, is appointed to the Medical Attendance on the different Public Establishments at Buitenzorg, vice Sevelae 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 Sourcarta.

Madras Intelligence.

17th JULY.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the Roads of the Honorable Company's Ship Larkins, Captain Dumbleton. She is one of the Ships composing the Third Fleet of the Season, and sailed from Deal on the 1st of April, in company with the Lord Keith. They touched at Madras, whence they again sailed together on the 23d of that month, but parted company the day after.

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

Mrs. Daly—Mr. R. H. Clive and Mr. Robert Wilson, Writers—Mr. D. Leslie, Assistant Surgeon—Mrs. H. W. Daly—and Mr. John Hall. F. B. Angel—Miss M. A. Ochterlony—Miss L. Templeton—Miss Charlotte Wilson—Miss F. Fletcher—Miss L. Butler—Mr. J. Hunter

and Mr. H. Manning, Writers—Mr. Cutler, Free Mariner—and F. Tomlin, Leather Manufacturer.

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

The Second Fleet consisting of the Asia, Warren Hastings and Marchioness of Ely, and the China Fleet direct, sailed from Deal four days before the Larkins. She had seen 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 left the following heads of intelligence from them, after a hasty perusal.

Paris Papers to the 26th of March had been received in London. The principal occurrence contained in them is that General Dabell, whom our readers will recollect, had been put upon his trial, had been found guilty. When the sentence condemning the General was read to him, he heard it without the least emotion, and said "My countenance does not change, because my conscience is pure; and if the King's clemency should be exercised towards a subject 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 die! 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 drawn out.

A report was prevalent that the Austrian Army had entered France, it is not said with what purpose.

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

General Drouot was about to be put upon his trial.

A Message 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 Richelieu. This message 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 said to be upon the whole rather favorable than otherwise.

In consequence of the lengthened indisposition of the Prince Regent, His Royal Highness was unable to return to Carlton House, until the 28th of March. Pall Mall was crowded the whole of the day. Numerous visitors were admitted.

There was a report in London that Napoleon had been shot at by a sentinel on duty for having advanced beyond his limits.

The Admiral for this station had not sailed from Plymouth.

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

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

The Tax on M. It has also been abolished! The Tax on Farming Horses is also to be reduced! This looks well! The deficiency occasioned in the Ways and Means by these and other abolitions, will amount to about eight millions, which will be raised by loans. The funds have fallen in consequence.

No person had been appointed to succeed 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 Taxes, to replace the Property and Malt Taxes.

German papers announce the death of the veteran Bulow.

A war was expected to take place between the United States and Spain—the Spanish Ambassador had suddenly left Washington it was believed in extreme displeasure.

The Provinces to the East of the River Plate or as much of them as can be reconquered, by the Government of the Brazils, is said 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 Brazils.

[Hurkaru.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, MARCH 24, 1816.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from Paris are extremely interesting. For some days it has been known that a letter

had been addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the King of France. One of our Correspondents has sent us some extracts from it. Another of our Correspondents doubts the reports in Paris which attribute such expressions 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 dissolved. The dissolution either of the Chamber or of the Ministry is said to be inevitable.

Paris, March 20.—His Majesty has been pleased to commute the sentence of death pronounced against Colonel Boyer, into that of confinement during 20 years in a state prison.

The Lyons Journal had not arrived for some time and the Quindances who make the most of the slightest circumstances, deduced furious consequences from this. In vain were they reminded that the same post brought abundance of letters, which is a sufficient 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 month of March, which concluded with the words, qui potest capere, capiat.

Yesterday a preliminary inquest commenced at the Castle of Vincennes, for 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 present circumstances, to assemble the States of the Country. Prussia will therefore continue to be governed by its ancient laws until calmer times arrive.

The Archduke Antony is appointed Viceroy of the new Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Paris, March 18.—M. Bellart, the Attorney 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 sufficient grounds for the charge made against Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. 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 Ordinance 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 Assizes for trial. The Chamber also determines, that there is not sufficient ground of accusation against Madame Lavalette, and orders her to be set at liberty definitively which had hitherto only been done provisionally. Eberle was the keeper specially appointed to take care of Lavalette. He stands charged with having accepted bribes from the latter; if guilty, he is liable to a punishment of some years hard labour.

General Travot, who lately commanded, under General Lamark, the national or rebel army, as it is styled, against the Vendean, and who compelled the latter to a cessation of arms, will shortly be brought to trial at Rennes. This General had some time since been provided by the Minister of War with a safe conduct, that he might retire into Brittany, his native country; but, on his passing through Rennes, he was arrested by the orders 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, composed of that same M. de Viomeuil, General Canuel, and M. d'Antichamp, the two latter of whom are notorious Vendean Chiefs. That the prosecution may be carried on with still more certain success, Government have called up from Bordeaux the reporter upon the famous 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 list, and would properly be include in the Amnesty 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.

Great Military preparations are making in

La Vendée and in the South, in order to secure a retreat and a defence for the Royal 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 decidedly 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 Rochelle, and General Sinner, have received orders to quit Clermont (Puy-de-Dôme). The former is sent to Poitiers, the latter to Marseilles.

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 Gentleman from this metropolis for London to day, induces me to hope that but a short time will elapse before you receive the following interesting details.

The letter of the Duke of Wellington to his Majesty, and the subsequent visit of M. Jules de Polignac, who was deputed to his Grace, have given a totally new aspect to public affairs. I have been able to procure from a most unquestionable source the following extracts of that memorable document which promises such salutary results:—

“Your Majesty has permitted me to address you 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 rout it from its inaction. That word will be uttered, if more stability and prudence are not introduced into the Government.”

“The tranquillity of this country depends entirely on the presence of the Allied Troops, their removal would be a signal of a new and inevitable convulsion. The Ultra-Royalist majority of the Chamber foment dissensions and distrust. The last phrase of the letter is literally as follows—*Et Votre Majesté peut regarder comme certain, que le plus grand mal prend sa source dans son propre Palais.*—And your Majesty may rest assured that the greatest evil has its source in your own Palace.”

The following accounts of an Earthquake, felt last week in the North of England, are extracted from the Country Papers received yesterday:—

On Sunday last, about half past twelve o'clock, a violent convulsion of the earth was sensibly felt at this place, and at Bawtry, Blyth, Carlton, Workop, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Lincoln, Cañabro, &c. In some of these places it caused great consternation and alarm among the inhabitants by the shaking of buildings, pictures, and other articles hanging on the walls, but we do not hear of any damage being done.—(Doncaster Paper.)

On Saturday last smart shock of an earthquake 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 wind was at the time South East, cold, and with every appearance of rain: Pictures and other articles hanging on the walls were set in a swaying motion. Many persons were affected by it as to think they were taken with a sudden illness. A person who was dressing at the Spread Eagle Inn, at the upper part of the house, was so much alarmed as to run down stairs. At Newark, also, and the neighbouring villages, the shock was distinctly felt, as well as at Leicester and Loughborough. At Gainsborough it occasioned great consternation (Stamford Paper).

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

writer of one of the accounts we have seen is a 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 she 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. The few 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 says:—

“My name is John Adam Muller; I was born at Mackenheim, am aged 46, and a Protestant.—I am married, and have five children: 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 fields, I was informed that my father was dead. I hastened to him. He was no more; but quickly pushing those aside who were undressing him, I prayed to God to grant him four more years of life. My father immediately opened his eyes. He recovered his strength, and I asked him where he had been? He answered, in a good place; and, in spite of all my solicitation, I never could learn any thing further from him. He lived exactly four years to a day. I now married. The Bible was the only book I read: I saw my first vision during the night between the end of the year 1804 & New Year's Day, 1805. The figure that appeared to me said, ‘There will be a war this year between France and Austria.’ In 1806, I had a second vision, which announced to me the war between Prussia and France. In 1807 there appeared to me an aged man, shining with light. His features were strongly marked. He ordered me to proceed in all haste to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. I knew not even where these countries were situated, nor what the vocation was I had to fulfil. I remarked that to the spectre. He replied, ‘God will provide therefore,’ and disappeared.

“Next day I consulted my wife, who treated me as a visionary. At the end of seven days, however, the spectre appeared again, and delivered to me a new summons, accompanied with menaces. I set out on my journey.

“I suffered much, but nothing could exhaust my courage. I was carried to Königsberg, & presented to Generals Blücher and Ruchel. I did not conceal my mission from them, but I insisted on speaking with the King himself. On the same evening I was presented to the Queen, who ordered that until the arrival of her august consort I should receive board and lodging and a florin per day: On the arrival of the King, who had stopped at Heiligenbeil, I was presented to him. He was prejudiced.

“The Bible was lying on table, and I explained to his Majesty all the chapters which were pointed out. I foretold that the empire of Bonaparte would be divided into four parts, and that Prussia would be augmented more than ever in extent and power. The King remarked that as he did not intend to continue the war, the event I predicted could not happen. I replied, that whatever his resolution might be the event would be the same.

“I sojourned 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 new revelation. I saw a great multitude of people assemble, a great fire in the East, (the burning of Moscow,) and several other prefiges. I afterwards repaired to Königsberg with General Knobloch, to whom I announced this journey ten days before. I saw there the Grand Duke of Russia, 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 Blücher, and pointed out to him the precise site of the battle of Waterloo, though I had never been in that country. A courier was dispatched to the spot to announce my prophecy, but on his arrival the fate of Bonaparte was decided.”

This history is accompanied by the letters

addressed by Muller to the King of Prussia. 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 shipping owners as to peace freights.

The last minutes having been read, also 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 some personal compliments to the owners, aimed with great severity on the ill effects to be apprehended, should the motion be entertained in the affirmative by the Court: the relief was not to be confined to the present season, but to extend to all the seasons of the contract,—a contract which the owners had formerly been cautioned from entering into: if they would proceed upon false 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 supported 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 excellence of the new system, contrasting it with the disadvantages of the old one: there was neither principle nor precedent to justify an application to Parliament which was in plain English as monstrous as that which had been proposed in another place—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 amendment, and hoped the directors, would be inclined, from motives of delicacy, to withdraw during such division. He then moved that all the words of the original motion except that be omitted, in order to introduce words comprehending the principal objections he had argued, and concluding with a direct negative to the application of the owners; which amendment having been seconded by the Honorable D. Kinnaird.

The Chairman entered minutely into all the topics 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 consequently to estimate what should be the proper scale of a permanent peace freight: 26l. might, at present be deemed an equitable price for half a ton. Then how was it possible that ships formerly taken up at 16l. could possibly pursue their contracts without inevitable ruin. The Chairman replied to the arguments of the honorable proprietor, and showed that he had proceeded upon his statement and misapprehension. The system 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 season; 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 inconvenience 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 encroachment, 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 disappointed.

Mr. Lowndes, in his usual eccentric way, paid a compliment to his friend Mr. Hume, whose able speech was not like alamo de beef—here 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 bursts of laughter, to support the original motion; and, in order to allow more time for consideration, concluded with moving that 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 condescend 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 hearty support to the amendment.

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

Mr. Lowndes supported the adjournment, and suggested that it would be advisable to refer the business to a committee of disinterested proprietors.

The Chairman saw no reason for adjourning.

Mr. Randle Jackson said a few words in favour of a adjournment.

Mr. Stuart Hall spoke in favour of the original motion; and contended that, if the directors were not allowed a little discretion, the vital interests of the Company must eventually suffer.

Mr. Randle Jackson, after lamenting that the proposition 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 deepest regret at being departed from—a system which the records would prove he had been one of the principal 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, Mr. Hume also said a few words in explanation. The court being cleared, Mr. Hume intimated his suspicion that some persons were present who had not a right of voting; therefore he should demand that the names be 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 it, 25. 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 adjourned, sine die.

Several questions of law having been 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 Castlereagh:—

“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 furnish 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 guilt 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 upon 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 Bailiwick, or by the Officer charged with returning the Jury Panel, 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 subjects.

“It is the Sheriff, or the Officer whose duty it is to return the Jury Panels, 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 ballot to serve on Juries. It is not necessary that the foreign Jurymen should have the same qualification with regard to property as the

(Continued in the Supplement)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 3, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Fish Jurymen. This is provided for by the Statute Henry VI. to which we have alluded. If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in the same indictment, and the foreigner demands a Jury of half aliens, the persons accused may be tried separately, in order to secure to the foreigner, the advantage of a Jury of half aliens, and to the Englishman that of an English Jury.

Such is the general principle established by the Statutes of which mention has been made. The Statute, however, of 1st Philip and Mary, chap. 10, which enacts that all proceedings in treason should be prosecuted according to the Common Law, has repealed the Statute of 25th Edward III. and taken away its privilege of a Jury half aliens, in cases of high treason. It is so stated in Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, vol. 2, page 271, and in the cases there cited. In all the proceedings which take place in England, whatever may be their nature, if letters or written papers in a foreign language are produced, they are translated by an interpreter, which is sworn to interpret and translate fairly and truly.

We believe we have answered all the questions which have been proposed to us in the name of Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson; and we have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "CHRIST. ROBINSON.
"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.

Prizes of 125 Sa Rs. each.

#	47	72	84	90	91	101	112
170	137	131	143	174	181	189	191
192	200	205	210	213	222	225	259
303	318	326	329	330	335	340	345
355	359	367	409	426	430	466	475
508	515	535	528	547	549	552	556
553	556	570	579	530	585	588	590
571	558	707	714	727	753	848	900
912	913	917	934	939	951	957	960
984	994						
1001	1005	1017	1031	1022	1024	1028	1039
1046	1050	1054	1055	1058	1082	1091	1092
1094	1105	1117	1124	1145	1186	1195	1200
1204	1227	1263	1307	1309	1325	1333	1338
1352	1360	1364	1365	1366	1372	1380	1393
1399	1410	1412	1426	1447	1459	1457	1463
1474	1452	1527	1544	1545	1548	1559	1563
1596	1609	1615	1619	1651	1687	1692	1694
1715	1732	1733	1744	1753	1773	1790	1834
1842	1864	1878	1879	1887	1889	1895	1898
1902	1927	1931	1938	1942	1959	1970	
2005	2012	2033	2036	2087	2095	2113	2123
2126	2137	2144	2152	2156	2176	2181	2183
2211	2213	2222	2240	2243	2260	2264	2276
2285	2291	2296	2308	2329	2344	2348	2353
2386	2390	2400	2408	2409	2415	2428	2437
2440	2441	2459	2490	2492	2495	2506	2516
2518	2529	2530	2535	2541	2543	2556	2562
2575	2581	2596	2603	2613	2614	2618	2635
2638	2640	2643	2646	2647	2652	2656	2663
2672	2677	2684	2691	2695	2711	2716	2754
2762	2771	2778	2790	2795	2795	2799	2802
2807	2805	2814	2815	2823	2824	2827	2849
2850	2866	2870	2881	2885	2888	2895	2898
2900	2910	2913	2945	2955	2990		
3000	3002	3038	3046	3051	3054	3087	3098
3105	3107	3109	3119	3134	3167	3176	3214
3227	3250	3251	3269	3271	3289	3304	3340
3312	3350	3361	3365	3374	3381	3383	3385
3390	3394	3414	3470	3476	3485	3486	3505
3511	3514	3517	3543	3551	3566	3590	3601
3605	3659	3662	3664	3684	3691	3703	3709
3721	3732	3731	3735	3769	3771	3773	3781
3783	3811	3823	3826	3828	3847	3851	3873
3877	3894	3913	3920	3925	3928	3932	3934
3941	3950	3953	3956	3965	3969	3975	3979
3981	3984	3993	3998				
4021	4056	4058	4060	4062	4087	4096	4098
4115	4121	4142	4149	4170	4187	4192	4196
4204	4213	4234	4278	4285	4293	4302	4307
4311	4314	4323	4324	4339	4342	4343	4344
4348	4354	4357	4363	4365	4368	4382	4383
4385	4399	4404	4411	4417	4421	4425	4437
4439	4445	4467	4482	4495	4499	4500	4502
4507	4522	4532	4542	4574	4582	4590	4591
4507	4624	4635	4642	4645	4652	4658	4660
4677	4683	4695	4716	4733	4734	4737	4743
4753	4779	4793	4802	4829	4832	4837	4839
4844	4167	4874	4875	4877	4885	4888	4897
4910	4916	4917	4919	4931	4938	4941	4948
4950	4965	4981	4995	4996			
5004	5003	5007	5021	5058	5062	5074	5076
5084	5092	5102	5103	5105	5121	5126	5128
5134	5141	5161	5162	5163	5164	5180	5183
5189	5199	5206	5210	5211	5217	5233	5247
5261	5264	5268	5275	5281	5283	5297	5305
5307	5312	5325	5326	5348	5353	5359	5367
5389	5405	5408	5409	5416	5417	5427	5431
5444	5450	5455	5460	5466	5469	5474	5479
5482	5496	5501	5511	5538	5545	5555	5597
5621	5628	5629	5634	5641	5655	5657	5660
5662	5665	5671	5678	5686	5687	5688	5718
5720	5741	5750	5755	5777	5778	5786	5787
5797	5813	5816	5830	5845	5855	5870	5877
5878	5891	5901	5907	5910	5911	5930	5939
5943	5948	5949	5953	5962	5963	5968	
5971	5990	5993	5994				

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, July 2, 1816.

Prizes of 125 Sa Rs. each.

#	74	94	97	98	42	44	46	53
72	97	99	107	111	118	122	130	
141	156	160	163	179	190	198	202	
206	208	214	220	224	225	228	241	
277	284	290	300	308	309	315	316	
349	356	370	374	390	411	414	416	
424	441	465	472	493	498	500	501	
511	516	544	561	603	617	622	624	
662	663	671	675	678	750	741	775	
786	801	802	815	834	857	902	924	
925	933	946	983	989	999			
1011	1030	1036	1038	1040	1055	1051	1063	
1072	1080	1096	1115	1120	1143	1148	1153	
1164	1170	1171	1173	1191	1207	1224	1234	
1240	1249	1297	1306	1311	1314	1316	1368	
1382	1386	1423	1445	1446	1453	1470	1485	
1489	1492	1513	1520	1526	1532	1546	1566	
1568	1571	1573	1579	1586	1587	1599	1605	
1610	1612	1630	1621	1637	1644	1661	1662	
1678	1682	1703	1708	1713	1717	1718	1731	
1732	1743	1755	1757	1758	1763	1770	1775	
1803	1813	1814	1822	1831	1840	1848	1865	
1871	1892	1893	1900	1909	1913	1919	1925	
1929	1932	1939	1948	1949	1963	1975		
1986	1988							
2009	2018	2021	2022	2030	2035	2039	2044	
2055	2078	2080	2108	2115	2116	2118	2131	
2139	2145	2148	2151	2153	2160	2180	2184	
2224	2226	2227	2232	2244	2248	2306	2320	
2350	2356	2362	2366	2385	2388	2398	2444	
2449	2456	2457	2469	2475	2493	2504	2505	
2511	2517	2519	2525	2526	2539	2560	2563	
2584	2586	2597	2602	2619	2633	2660	2667	
2670	2671	2682	2693	2698	2703	2705	2710	
2717	2718	2723	2725	2746	2747	2773	2782	
2783	2803	2805	2821	2824	2873	2875	2879	
2891	2895	2915	2922	2924	2925	2928	2931	
2935	2939	2941	2949	2957	2973	2976	2977	
2986								
3010	3019	3021	3019	3057	3050	3084	3100	
3101	3112	3121	3144	3160	3180	3191	3199	
3207	3212	3216	3220	3236	3254	3266	3270	
3276	3277	3279	3280	3281	3294	3299	3309	
3315	3320	3328	3356	3356	3369	3388	3407	
3412	3419	3422	3423	3432	3432	3469	3474	
3492	3508	3509	3520	3534	3542	3544	3555	
3558	3589	3613	3638	3645	3666	3698	3699	
3715	3717	3728	3737	3750	3768	3775	3786	
3790	3815	3817	3822	3824	3830	3838	3855	
3860	3861	3879	3883	3893	3898	3904	3914	
3938	3945	3947	3949	3961	3982			
4065	4071	4081	4083	4086	4155	4157	4162	
4168	4174	4184	4198	4207	4209	4214	4215	
4219	4221	4223	4224	4213	4218	4251	4257	
4268	4274	4276	4296	4297	4309	4320	4321	
4333	4337	4341	4374	4388	4393	4394	4401	
4405	4408	4420	4432	4433	4438	4442	4457	
4462	4486	4490	4491	4493	4498	4501	4509	
4511	4527	4531	4531	4579	4586	4587	4594	
4596	4597	4618	4619	4630	4646	4678	4679	
4684	4693	4696	4700	4707	4721	4747	4748	
4750	4756	4766	4768	4773	4776	4780	4783	
4785	4803	4806	4809	4816	4822	4825	4828	
4833	4854	4865	4872	4876	4883	4907	4929	
4939	4958	4961	4970	4973	4997			
5014	5027	5030	5091	5100	5104	5116	5112	
5114	5142	5145	5146	5151	5169	5190	5191	
5195	5207	5213	5221	5229	5251	5257	5262	
5274	5282	5286	5291	5296	5298	5306	5316	
5349	5352	5354	5363	5370	5372	5379	5388	
5394	5424	5428	5437	5464	5468	5470	5497	
5513	5							

it was subjected, and that those duties ought to be repealed.

Mr. Brand said, that his Majesty's Ministers were not aware of the distress which prevailed throughout the country. The alarming and extraordinary sufferings of the lower classes must excite the sympathy of every well constituted mind. No additional privations could be demanded of them; and unless their present distress were immediately relieved, they must groan under wants of which every good man must revolt. He had anticipated in the course of last Session, the situation to which the agricultural labourers would be reduced, and every thing which he had then ventured to express as a matter of prophecy, had actually come to pass. The time had arrived when the occupation of land had been suspended—There were many parts of the rich counties in which the agricultural classes laboured under a state of distress which must tend to the heart of every person that was capable of feeling. He could state many facts to the House which had come to his personal knowledge, and had received various communications on the subject, which demanded the most serious attention. A magis rate of the greatest respectability, in one of the most opulent parts of Cornbridgeshire, had sent him a letter that morning, in which he stated the extent of the distress that prevailed among the labouring classes. He would take the liberty of reading the following extract:—"I am sure you will not be surprised, after what I mentioned on a former occasion, to hear the distress of those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits in this neighbourhood. Only eightpence a day is given to strong, healthy single men, who are capable of the greatest labour." (Hear, hear.) Dreadful as this situation was, he feared a much worse state of things.—Shortly before he left the country respectable farmers, residing on that spot which Camden had called the garden of England, came to ask his advice respecting the payment of poor's rates; he was the only remaining cultivator in that part of the country, and had become chargeable with all the poor's rates of the parish. When he was asked where the other occupiers were, he replied, that they had been obliged to abandon their farms, and the landlords would not occupy the land, lest they should become liable to the rates. He was told, that, under these circumstances, he must bear the burden. "But pray tell me," said he, when I leave my farm, what is to become of the poor? I replied: "They must go to the neighbouring parishes." This had been the fact; but as the surrounding parishes were unable to sustain this crowd of transfer, the poor had spread themselves out, and occasioned devastation and distress wherever they proceeded. This circumstance alone must convince the Committee of the absolute necessity of applying some immediate relief, or this country would, in a very short 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 served 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 asked how there could be general poverty in the midst of general plenty; but while there was such a load of taxes, the great loss consisted in the shrinking of agricultural capital, and the land was handed over even to the mortgagee in a very deteriorated state. There were the grounds on which he meant to insist, and he should not, at present, touch on the moral effects produced by the distressed state of the agricultural interest. His Honourable Friend's resolutions might be divided into two heads—to afford a relief from charges that now pressed on the landed proprietor, and open a market for surplus produce. With respect to relief from charges that now affected the land, the question of tithes, a question of enormous extent and importance, had been little gone into. He should be rejoiced at any circumstance which could induce his Majesty's Ministers to meet that question boldly, and at once put away that evil which had the worst effects, moral and political. He understood that Mr. Pitt at one time had in contemplation a measure for relief of the land from the vexatious and oppressive process of collecting tithes. It was some measure connected with that for the redemption 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 acts that had passed, the number of parishes paying tithes had greatly diminished; commutations had been adopted, and had every where been attended with the greatest success. Corn rents had been commuted in lieu of tithes, and were found equally beneficial. He could see no objection to a commutation of tithes, and he was now subject to the objection to this measure.

... This, however, was in a measure, unavoidable. The inconvenience was not less real because it was difficult to be remedied; but he could not think it would be remedied by anticipating the period at which the duties 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 cease. He proposed that a fair account of the quantity of beer brewed should be kept by the Excise; the drawback to be allowed on that which had not been disposed of, in proportion to the malt consumed. This arrangement would, he trusted, cause the stagnation to be as small as could be expected on any occasion when so great a change in the course of the revenue was to take place.

Lord LaCellles believed the distresses of the agricultural classes to be very great, and, with very few exceptions, spread over the whole surface of the country. What were the causes, and what must be the remedy of the distress, he had never heard accurately defined. He thought the cause might be traced to the state of the circulation of the country. He had repeatedly turned his mind to the subject, 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. West). The propriety of retaining the Property Tax and the Malt Duties had been suggested; but

among the lower classes. But some mode should be adopted for compelling personal property to join in the relief of the poor. These topics included the only direct relief suggested for the distress of the country under the Hon. Mover's Resolutions. Some of them were of a mixed nature, as numbers 4, 5, and 6; these would in some degree relieve the pressure of distress, while they increased the demand for surplus produce. The increased demand for barley would have this effect; the reduction of the tax would be doubly advantageous to the occupier of land, because he was the great consumer. The duty paid by a farmer of 400l. or 500l. a year, was greater than what he paid for the Property Tax; but there was something very unfortunate in the manner in which this duty was repealed.—It was known, that if the war duty continued till July, there must be a general suspension of brewing up to that time, unless there could be a relief afforded to the amount of this duty in the duty on beer. This being the case, the anxiety of the country was unbounded to know the determination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject. The duty would in fact be annulled, for none would be received except from private breweries.—The Hon. Gentleman therefore ought to say, whether he would suspend immediately the duties on Malt, or allow a drawback on the beer brewed between this time and July; for if things went on as at present, the trade must suffer the most serious inconvenience from unwillingness to buy at a high rate under the duty, and sell at a low one the same commodity when the duty was repealed in July. Having thus gone through the direct relief suggested, and the means of a mixed nature, he now came to the means suggested for increasing the demand in the market. He should feel great delicacy in voting for the resolution touching public storehouses, and the advance of Exchequer Bills for the surplus corn of a fine season; for he could not see why we should excite unnecessary alarm. If a bad season came, the warehouse was quite as well on the other side of the Channel. It was very proper to husband the surplus produce of an abundant season, but there was sufficient spirit, capital, and knowledge of its own interests, in the country and in individuals, to do this without 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 framed, as a conclusion from the preceding, that a restriction on the importation of corn would be necessary; but he thought this a narrow consideration, and that the prohibition should be extended to feeds of all descriptions, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared against this, because he thought it might injure the trade with Holland, Clover, linseed, and rape, were imported in large quantities, and this importation had the worst effect on the counties of Lincoln, Cambridge, and Norfolk, in which the cultivation of feeds was almost driven out by the competition of foreign produce. A duty of 20 shillings a quarter would enable the farmer to grow these feeds again, and an immediate adoption of the measure would be of the highest importance, inasmuch as the rape and linseed were ripe and fit for market in July. He thought that if it were possible to impose 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 cloths used in this country, a drawback equal to the amount of the importation duty would obviate any ill consequence to the manufacturers. He entreated that, whatever measures might be adopted, they should soon take place; for speculations would be at work, and much more actively than the Committee in that House. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded with thanking the House for the patience and indulgence with which they had followed him through the course of his speech.

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the abandonment of these were no longer matters of speculation. All that could ought to be done for the relief of the agricultural interests; but, at the same time, they were to remember that there were two classes in the country, and it was the duty of Parliament not to protect 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 himself he thought such an impost could answer no good purpose. The Noble Lord said, that he considered it the worst possible policy to tax the raw material of a valuable manufacture, on which the industry of the country was successfully employed, and which, greatly increased in its price, finally went back to the place from which it had been imported—a manufactured article. The importance of the foreign wool brought into the kingdom, might be seen from the large and increasing demands for it. In 1812 the quantity of wool imported was 4,700,000l. In 1813, it amounted to upwards of 7,000,000l. & last year we imported no less than 15,700,100l. It might be said we grow fine wool ourselves by an improved breed of sheep, but the House ought to be slow to adopt a measure like that which the Hon. Gentleman had thought it might be wise to adopt. The Property Tax and the Malt duties were those that pressed most heavily on the agricultural classes. These grievances removed, all others were of minor importance.—The best way of relieving the agricultural 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 circumstances of the country, reductions to the extent desired could not at once take place. He should be sorry if the House went into the Committee with so erroneous an idea as that any benefit could be conferred by active interference. He well knew what was said in the country, and what mistaken opinions people formed of the omnipotence of Parliament. "Oh! (it was said) 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 classes, any real relief could be afforded to one, he would be the first to embrace such a measure; but the only result of interference, in matters of this nature, was to shift the burden from one place, and lodge it with tenfold aggravation in another.

Colonel Wood observed, that though it might appear presumptuous in him to claim the attention of the Committee to the declaration of his opinions on a subject so weighty as that now before it, and on which so many Hon. Members were so much better informed than himself, yet he could not refrain from trespassing 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 represent, if he remained wholly silent. He would take a short view of some of the subjects brought forward by the resolutions, and then in the Speeches of the Hon. Mover, and the other Member under the gallery (Mr. Brand). He was of opinion that the recommendation of warehousing our own grain in a year of surplus, was to meet the exigencies of a year of scarcity, was at all times a prudent measure, and in the present circumstances of the agricultural interest, could not fail to be beneficial. It would create a demand when it was most wanted for sustaining prices, and would contribute to moderate prices when from heavy harvests they would have a tendency to rise too high. The objection that the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Brand) made to the resolution which pledged the House to repeal so much of the Act of last year as referred to the warehousing of foreign grain, did not appear to him the existence of a great supply in our granaries, imported from abroad, could produce no effect upon the home market so long as the other provisions of the corn laws remained; and that, in fact, the provisions of the Act were equally beneficial, with or without the warehousing of our own grain.

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—This was severely felt, and deeply lamented, in 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 wholesome beverage of their own manufacture.—By the withdrawing of the malt 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 bit of fresh meat eaten by a single cottage in the whole of the Principality.—(A Laugh.) The duty, 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 taxation, that they should have one horse, duty free. The small farmer who, by what he could not but consider as an erroneous construction of the Act, now paid for a riding horse, although he had only one for general purposes, which he might occasionally ride to the next market, would thus experience a great relief. The Hon. 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 tithes. (A laugh.) In the war we had no leisure to attend to domestic arrangements; but, upon the return of peace, we might hope that we should find opportunities of reviewing our internal 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 praise on his Hon. Friend, the Mover of the resolutions, for the diligence with which he had collected the facts upon which they were grounded—for the care he had taken in forming his opinions, and the able manner in which he laid the whole subject 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 Hon. 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 no possibility of saying how far it might be carried, or where it would stop. His Hon. Friend, when he advanced this 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 existed to our agriculture, 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 a very large amount, exceeding a million of quarters. What was the state of this country thirty years ago, and what were the opinions of the best informed with regard to the policy of growing a sufficiency of grain for our subsistence? It was then thought that we were for ever to remain an importing country, that 1-12th of our supply must grow on a foreign soil, and that it would even be disadvantageous to produce corn enough at home for our own consumption. It was then a favourite opinion with Farmers and political economists, that the interests of the nation were best promoted by a commerce in which we should exchange the articles of our manufacture with the products of a foreign soil; that we should, therefore, devote our capital and our industry to the manufacture of goods, and leave agriculture

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(To be continued.)

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