



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.

Financial Department. Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information at this Presidency the following Notification, issued by the Collector in Malabar viz.

"PUBLIC NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR IN MALABAR."

"Notice is hereby given, that the Bahadary and Sultany Pagoda Coins which have heretofore passed Current in the Treasury of the Collector in Malabar at the rate of 84 1/2 per 100 Star Pagodas, will, from and after the 1st day of September next ensuing only pass current and be receivable in the said Treasury at the rate of 92 1/2 Bahadary or Sultany Pagodas per 100 Star Pagodas."

Published under the Authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. Signed THOMAS WARDEN, Collector.

CALICUT, 1ST AUGUST 1816.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH AUGUST 1816.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE in the ensuing month, are as follows.

IMPORTATION OF 1814. London Particular Rs. 740-2-83 per Pipe Ditto Market - - 692-3-66 Do.

IMPORTATION OF 1815. London Particular 667-1-00 Do. Ditto Market - - 626-3-20 Do.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, Warehouse-Keeper & Com. Acct.

BOMBAY, Warehouse & Com. Account's Office, 30th August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 2d of September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY the Old Bazar Barracks,

AND AT THE COOPERAGE ON THE APOLLO GREEN,

SUNDRY condemned Stores, Provisions, Casks &c. belonging to the Hon'ble Company, lists whereof may be seen at this Office.—The lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

E. BAKER, Commissary General.

BOMBAY, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, 30TH AUGUST 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Sealed Tenders will be received at the Military Board Office, on Wednesday the 4th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from any person or persons willing to contract, for the Hammillage duties of the Commissary of Stores Department, for a period of one year; it being however a condition of the agreement, that Government may be at liberty to put an end to the Contract, at the expiration of six months, if it should become expedient.

The tenders to be accompanied by a detailed statement, exhibiting the charges at which the different descriptions of Stores will be removed, according to the distance of such removal. A List of the said Stores, detailing the places to and from which they are to be removed, agreeably to the last Contract, may be seen on application at the Commissary of Stores Office in the Castle.

E. H. BELLASIS, Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE, 25TH AUGUST 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 3d of September, at the Chief Secretary's House at 11 o'clock.

J. FARISH, Sec. to the Fund.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND OFFICE, 31st August 1816.

CARD.

THE public are respectfully acquainted, that Mr. WILLIAM WES-ENCRAFT is become a Partner in the BOMBAY TAVERN Concerns since the 1st. Instant; all previous claims on the said Concern are requested to be sent forthwith for adjustment, and all those indebted to Mr. CAMERON, will be pleased to liquidate their respective debts. Bombay, 31st August 1819.

American Butter.

FOR SALE,

At Bomanjee Nasserwanjee's, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHAPEL.

TWO Kegs of American fresh good Butter, lately Imported by the American Ship Fawn, at 20 Rupees per Keg. Bombay, 31st August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the Goods of EBENEZER YOUNG M. D. late Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment, deceased, to be granted to WILLIAM ERSKINE of Bombay Esquire all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated Bombay the 19th August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of DOCTOR STEUART'S, furniture &c. &c. is unavoidably postponed until Wednesday next the 4th of September and the following days.

Bombay, 30th August 1816.

वहिरा मजरा नत. ए. कतर. शरीर. मरतना. शी. मी. न. वे. या. ए. मो. कु. ख. की. धु. के. आव. ता. पु. ध. वार. तारी. म. ४ श. प. ते. म. ज. र. ते. दा. रे. धी. ते. जी. न. दा. रा. श्रु. धी. या. पु. रे. हे. शी. \* ता. ३० मी. आ. ग. श. र. १८१६

श्री केशव प्रसादीर घोषीके सामान्य उद्देश्येन समन्वीपीनजीमउजिघमघउता जीक ४ उन्नेघन कीकपगीकपे तपुडेकीउवेनेमपाखीन चाखी घिघफ तागीक ३० यगए उन १८१६

FOR FREIGHT;

To Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah THE GOOD SHIP FAZEEL CAREEM, Lately repaired at Mazagon Dock, JOHN LONGLANDS

COMMANDER;

WILL sail, on or about the 9th of September next, application for Freight to be made unto Shaiké Aboo Bucker bin Shake Abdulla Aboo Sawood at his House in Modey's Street. Bombay 30th August 1816.

This day is Published,

IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO: LILAWATI:

OR A TREATISE

ON

Arithmetic

AND

GEOMETRY,

BY BHASCARA ACHARYA.

Translated From THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT,

BY JOHN TAYLOR, M. D.

OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. Bombay, 17th August 1816.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, AT THE COTTON SCREWS

OF THE LATE Nasserwanjee Monackjee

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POLICE OFFICE

FIFTY Hhds of PALE ALE, from the Brewery of Messrs. Courage Donaldson, equal, if not superior, to any imported during this Season.

The Beer has just been landed, in excellent order, from on board the Asia, and may be tasted by intending Purchasers, for whom the Casks will be filled up, at the place of Sale.

Price Rupees Eighty Five per Hogshead ready money.

Bombay, 30th August 1816.

वहिरा मजरा वे. या. ए. कु. के. म. ज. र. ते. दा. रे. धी. ते. जी. न. दा. रा. श्रु. धी. या. पु. रे. हे. शी. \* ता. ३० मी. आ. ग. श. र. १८१६

म. ज. र. ते. दा. रे. धी. ते. जी. न. दा. रा. श्रु. धी. या. पु. रे. हे. शी. \* ता. ३० मी. आ. ग. श. र. १८१६

म. ज. र. ते. दा. रे. धी. ते. जी. न. दा. रा. श्रु. धी. या. पु. रे. हे. शी. \* ता. ३० मी. आ. ग. श. र. १८१६

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAHOMED GHYAS-UD-DEEN,

a respectable and learned Inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the Press, by Subscription, a description of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian Language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private; and every thing connected with its topographical nature.

The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives Geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian Student; and it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned.

The price of Subscription will be only 5 Rupees.

The merit of this curious and interesting work, might justly demand a higher valuation, were the Editor actuated by other motives; but he is solely induced to publish this, through the desire of contributing his small share of labour, to the service of the Public, and to disseminate knowledge in general, a duty in-



## Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 15,

The Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth-day on Monday last, was observed with every mark of respect. Salutes were fired from the Fort, from the Flag Ship (which was also decorated with Colours,) and from others of the Ships in the Roads, as well as from Chepauk Palace; the Royal Standard was flying all day, and in the evening a Grand Entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper, was given at the Banqueting Room in honor of the occasion, by the Right Honourable the Governor and Mrs. Elliot.

A considerable quantity of Rain has already fallen,—greater than fell at the same season, the last two years. We have also had more lightning than usual, which has had the effect of clearing the atmosphere; while, from the quantity of Rain, the face of the country has been completely changed, and covered with a verdure extremely gratifying and delightful at this hot period of the year.

The Private Ship Aberdeen, Captain Fenwick, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday, from England; whence she sailed the 13th of April. This Ship touched at Madeira.

The Ship Marquis of Anglesea, Captain Morrison, anchored in the Roads on the 11th instant, from England, having sailed the 4th of April.

Passengers: Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Williams.

The Asia and Prince Regent, with the other Honorable Company's Bengal Ships, were expected to sail for Calcutta last evening or very early this morning.

The Honorable Company's extra Ship Larkins, proceeds direct from this place for England; and is expected to sail about the first week in September. We understand Sir Thomas and Lady Strange propose embarking for Europe on this Ship.

It is understood the Private Ship Charles Grant, Captain Moffat, which is expected to sail for England early in next month, will take a Packet from hence.

His Majesty's Ship Amphitrite, Captain Plumbe, sailed from the Roads for Europe, on Sunday afternoon; The following Passengers proceeded by this opportunity.

### PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Macdonald, for the Cape of Good Hope.

For England: Major Dyson Bombay Army; Captain De Busche, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Ceylon; Captain Alms, Royal Artillery; Mr. Surgeon Moffat, 3d Ceylon Regt. Mr. Surgeon Tweedle.

It is understood the Amphitrite, will touch at the Isle of France, as well as at the Cape and St. Helena.

At a conversation which lately took place in the House of Commons, it was stated, that the balances then in Chancery, waiting for decision, amounted to thirty millions Sterling. A Select Committee of the House was in consequence appointed to take into consideration the best means of giving accommodation to the Vice Chancellor for the decision of causes in Chancery.

It seems that from time immemorial the Grand Juries in Ireland had been in the habit of finding Bills, without examining parole evidence, having trusted entirely to the depositions taken before the magistrate. This is stated to be an evident deviation from the Common Law of England, which is the same with that of Ireland; and therefore to require alteration. Mr. Horner in consequence obtained leave to bring in a Bill declaratory of the Law, as to the right mode of procedure, to be adopted by Grand Juries in Ireland, in finding Bills of Indictment.

The 11th report of the Commissioners, for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, has been laid before the House of Peers.

The inaccuracy and confusion occasioned by the different weights and measures, in use in different parts of Great Britain, have always been a subject of just complaint; a Bill providing for uniformity in all weights and measures throughout the kingdom had lately been brought in by Sir G. Clerk.

We have intelligence from Calcutta to the 25th ultimo, by which we learn, that letters of the 24th of April, from St. Helena, communicate the information of the arrival there on the 21st of that month, of the Honorable Company's Ship Carnatic, Captain Blanchard. All her Passengers

were well. She was to continue her voyage to England on the morning of the 25th.

The outward-bound Ships Cornwall and Lord Lyndoch, were lying at the Island, but were to sail for China in a few days.

Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. had arrived at the Island, early in April, and immediately assumed the charge of the Government. The late Governor, Colonel Mark Wilks, sailed for England in His Majesty's Ship Havannah, on the 23d of April.

It is stated, that the New Governor had only had one interview with Napoleon Buonaparte, and that none of the Passengers of the Carnatic were permitted to see him.

The most important piece of information from St. Helena, is a report that Marshal Count Bertrand and his Lady, were about to return to England, in consequence of a disagreement between Bertrand and his Master, and the following singular reason for this desertion of Buonaparte's staunch friend has been given. We conceive it not worthy of credit, but its curiosity will perhaps excuse us for giving it further publicity.

"Buonaparte is said to have drawn up a sort of bond, to which he requested the signature of his companions in exile, binding them to remain with him a period of three years. All, except Bertrand, acquiesced in this singular convention, and the consequence of the refusal was a quarrel, which was to end in their separation. The mention of a specific period is a part of the singularity of this instrument. It may be matter of curious conjecture, how Bertrand may be able again to serve his master, should the real object of his quitting St. Helena, be liable to suspicion."

[Mads. Cou. 13th August.]

### PARIS FASHIONS.

Paris, April 15.—The fashions at Long-champ have hitherto been simple and tasteful. White straw hats are much worn; those with flat rims are two fingers broad, having round the crown, at equal distances, three circles, each of which is formed by three white ribbons; three white feathers, placed in front. They have also broad ties, half silk and half gauze, striped rose and white, lilac and white, Pistache and white, or yellow and white. When a demi-fichu is used instead of ribbon it is striped with the same colours. Flowers worn in wreaths are generally of two sorts. Several florists have studied to compose singular flowers; they have, for instance, made moss roses, one half of which was a rose and the other a chestnut stalk. To common roses they join the leaves of the thistle, the maiden hair and the tulip; they have also invented the blossom of May with thorns, for trimming. Wreaths of roses and lilac, or jonquils and lilac, and large garlands of lilac only, are most in vogue. Fichus are still worn on black spencers, but long matted gold chains are more genteel.

### 30th APRIL.

We are happy to announce to the public, that the Thames Steam Yacht Company, have made good their pledge, by launching, on the 10th instant, from the yard of Mr. Caught, Ship builder, Ramsgate, the Majestic, a fine noble vessel, supposed to be the largest in Europe propelled by steam, which is now in the river Thames, fitting up in the first style, combining usefulness with elegance, for the passage between London and Margate, and is intended to start the first week in June next.—The Thames has also undergone a complete repair, and additional accommodation and improvement been made; and will leave London for Margate, on her first trip this season, the 18th May next.

ANTIQUITIES.—A discovery, very interesting to the Scottish Antiquary, has taken place in the Abbey of Arbroath, viz. the finding the tomb of William the 2d King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, who died in the 49th year of his reign. His remains were discovered under a beautiful blue marble flag, on which was carved the effigy of the lion under his feet. The bones were not so much mouldered as might have been expected, having lain 602 years.

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1816.

American Papers, those of Philadelphia to the 8th, and Halifax to the 21st ultimo, reached us yesterday.

A resolution is under the consideration of Congress for excluding from the ports of the United States, all vessels belonging to the British West India Islands or American British possessions from which the ships of the United States are already excluded.

An article from Rome states, that by the decision of the Pope, relative to the form of proceedings in the Inquisition, the application of torture to the accused is forbidden. The most hideous feature of this horrid tribunal is certainly thus effaced; but this is not sufficient—it is a disgrace to the age that any part of the inquisitorial system should be suffered to exist.

A company has been recently formed in Dublin, for introducing steam-boats into I-

reland. They will commence the system by carrying passengers and goods between Dublin and Holyhead.

The small expedition about to explore the river Zaire, in the south of Africa, has sailed. A transport, called the Dorothy, accompanied by a steamboat, the Congo, will proceed to the mouth of the river, where it will remain while the last-mentioned vessel is despatched to follow the course of the Congo, to ascertain how far it is navigable, and the character of the inhabitants of its shores; as also that of the animals, and the various articles of commerce which that part of the world may produce. Every precaution has been taken to guard against the object of the expedition being disappointed. The Congo does not draw more than four feet of water. When it shall be found impracticable to proceed further in her, the undertaking will be confined to two small cutters, which are joined together, the masts and sails being stacked between them, so as to leave the navigators the full range of each, and these will not draw more than eighteen inches of water.—Such arrangements give fair promises of ultimate success; but that which gives us most hope is the care taken to man this little expedition in the best possible manner. The hands to be employed, in number about 50, are all volunteers. None but those who are proved most efficient are accepted. Their exertions are stimulated by double pay. The Congo is about 90 tons, schooner rigged, and draws about five feet water; she is fitted up entirely for the accommodation of officers and men, and for the reception of the objects of natural history, which may be collected in her progress up the river. The gentlemen engaged on this interesting expedition, in the scientific department, are Mr. Professor Smith, of Christiana, botanist and geologist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Crauch, collector of objects of natural history; and a gardener to collect plants and seeds for his Majesty's gardens at Kew; besides Mr. Galway, a gentleman volunteer.—There are also two fine blacks, natives of the kingdom of Congo, one of whom was born 800 miles up the Zaire. The officers are Captain Tuckey, commanding the expedition, Lieutenant Hawkey, Mr. Fitzmaurice, master and surveyor, Mr. M'Kerrow, assistant surgeon, two master's mates, and a purser. In addition to the Congo the transport takes out two double-whale boats, fixed together as a boat to carry 18 or 20 men each, and accommodate them under an awning, with three months provisions. These boats are intended to be drawn up to the upper part of any rapids or cataracts that may occur to obstruct the passage of the Congo. Captain Tuckey was an early coadjutor of the late able navigator, Captain Flinders, on the coast of New South Wales, Captain Tuckey is also advantageously known as the author of an elaborate and excellent work, intitled "Maritime Geography," comprized in four volumes octavo, the merits of which are said to have contributed much to his present appointment.

A Party of Laplanders arrived in London with their game, which was sold by different poulterers in the City. These poor fellows expected, when they left Gottenburgh that the packet would land them in London, and that they would have no duties to pay; whereas they have been obliged to pay upwards of 50*l.* for duties, besides, ten guineas for freight from Harwich to London. The state of preservation in which these birds are is really surprising, after travelling upward of 1000 miles. They are preserved by being hung up to freeze in cases, lined with skins to keep out the air. This process so effectually preserves them, that when the packages are opened, the birds are found frozen quite hard; and those packages which are not opened, will continue in this state for some weeks. The mode in which the small birds are dressed in Sweden, is by stewing them in cream with a little butter in it, after being larded, which, it is said gives them a very excellent flavour: the large ones are roasted, and basted with cream, which is afterwards served up as sauce. The Laplanders wear a kind of great coat, made of reindeer skin, with caps and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque appearance in the streets in this attire, on account of their attracting so many people round them.

The Hon. Mr. Neville has been offered 10,000 Guineas for his horse, Sir Joshua.

The Marquis of Huntly presented the Officers of his gallant regiment, the 42d, Highlanders, with a pipe of fine old port wine, for the use of the mess, on their arrival at Edinburgh.

### MR. PHILLIPS'S LETTER

TO THE

EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW; IN answer to an Article in the 50th Number of that Journal, on the eloquent Speech

of the former, in the case of Guthrie v. Stern.

The following Letter having recently appeared in an Irish Journal, the Editor feels himself called upon, as an act of duty, to submit it to the present edition. He owes it to the Public—but more especially to Mr. Phillips. This Speech, in the shape it here assumes, was not "published by his sanction," nor even with his knowledge. It is right, therefore, that the Editor should take upon himself that culpability, for which this Letter proves him to be responsible.

The Editor might add, that a manifest injustice has been done to himself by the Edinburgh Review; but having already made that communication in another way, he at present forbears to notice it here, in the confident expectation that it will be corrected as he has desired. For he feels assured, that even the Edinburgh Review will not dare to persist, in the face of open-eyed Truth, to "attribute to him language which he never uttered."

LETTER &c. &c.

SIR,

The notice which you have been pleased to take of a Speech, purporting to have been delivered by me in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, will, I hope, shield me from the charge of obtrusion, in thus publicly addressing you. To be noticed by a Work, so valuable in every respect as the Edinburgh Review, is a distinction which I sufficiently appreciate.—a distinction, however, which, I regret, was not reserved for the effort of more matured years, and for an effort authorised by my sanction. The first essay of a young Barrister in a Court of Justice is scarcely a legitimate subject for criticism—when unauthenticated, it is not so at all. Against such an interference I enter my protest, and I do so the more seriously in the first instance, in consequence of your avowed intention to watch those future professional exertions, which my pursuits in life may render necessary, and which the speculations of a foreign printer may, without my authority, induce him to promulgate. The English pamphlet on which you found your criticism, I never saw until it had gone through several editions; and though very kindly, it is, in some respects, very incorrectly edited. For your indulgence in many instances, I have a right to be grateful and amongst others, for what you denominated, "my independent and honourable conduct in the political contests of my country."—This is, indeed, high praise; far above the "undoubted talents and even genius," you concede to me—it is the praise of principle. Little, however, should I deserve such an encomium, if I did not denounce, with grief and indignation, the unworthy sneers flung upon that country in your very commencement—A country but too historically said to be—

"—ever hardly used,

At random censured and abused." Such prejudices, vulgarized by the bigot's cant, and polluted by the parasite's adoption, should not have disgraced a page rendered valuable alike by its ability and its patriotism. There is, however, a novelty even in the vices of genius; and you have contrived, I believe, for the first time, to cast upon the proverbially ardent generosity of the Irish character, the imputation of "craft." The imputation has all the merit of invention; and were I disposed to imitate this national liberality, I would say that the charge of craft, coming from you, has an air of innocent simplicity about it which much more than neutralizes its virulence. After such a theme, your remarks upon myself are scarcely worth considering. I dismiss the preface altogether, of whose author, whose well-meant exaggerations in my favour, I willingly admit, I am entirely ignorant; neither is it necessary to go at length into your criticism. The very first page simply elucidates the spirit in which it was commenced, and the talent with which it is conducted. I had said that my Learned Colleagues had "conceded" to me the statement. Your remark upon this—"Concession is here used rather awkwardly for assent." Now, Sir it was not used merely to imply assent—it implied much more—it implied, that they not only had assented to my having the statement, but that they had conceded to me that station, to which not only their seniority, but their talents had entitled them. You next observe the expression, to "detail the story of my Client's misfortune," is not happy—scarcely accurate—and the amendment you propose is "to detail the particulars." Your alteration, in my opinion, is any thing but an amendment. To "detail the particulars," if it be said at all, you must admit it, to say the best of it, downright tautology. The next expression at which you cavil, is "my friendship for my client being cemented by our mutual attachments."—(it is by a man's error of the press, printed "attachment.") The meaning of the expression requires no second sight; the idem velle and idem nolle are classical authorities for the growth of friend-

ship; and if I have erred at all, which I deny, I have erred with Sallust. Really, Sir, when you failed in proving an "inaccuracy of diction" in me, I must admit the generosity with which you have exemplified it in yourself. Such is the extent and such the value of the verbal criticism to which you have descended. The quotations which you have selected I leave entirely to their intrinsic merit, remarking, however, that it is not quite fair in a Critic to call out some high-wrought passage for his comment, totally omitting the previous dry detail, which it was intended to relieve, to enliven, or to illustrate. Pursuing your remarks in the spirit in which you commenced them, it suits a purpose to assert, that I claimed for Ireland a "monopoly of chastity." I claimed no such thing; but I did say, and I repeat the assertion with pleasure and with pride, that an inviolable observance of the marriage vow is the national characteristic of the Irish female.—How do you **repel my position?** By asserting forsooth, that the highest damages ever given in cases of this nature, have been adjudged in Ireland, as if the very fact did not establish my argument. If our Irish Juries were more accustomed to the vice, no doubt they would view it with much less abhorrence. But, it seems, "the Courts upon your side of the water frequently exhibit Irish names." Look again at the records—you will find them also uniformly the names of men, and those men scarcely ever plaintiffs. Our lovers on "this side of the water," are, I am afraid, too like the lovers of every other nation, and, indeed, the annals of your very last Term but too fatally demonstrate, that our own minstrel blended the accuracy of the historian with the inspiration of the poet, when, for one ungentlemanly, he described your fair ones as wanting:

"The wild, sweet briary fence  
Which round the flowers of Erin dwells,  
Which warms the touch while winning the sense,  
Nor charms us least when it most repels."

You have, I am aware, your answer ready. It is all to be ascribed to our "imperfect civilization." Oh my loved country! denounced by the bigot—defamed by the foreigner—deserted by thy own apostate patriots—but still my loved, my native Ireland!—long may the highest human virtues, the chivalry of spirit, the hospitality of heart, the grand, uncalculating generosity of character, the modesty of thy maids, the chastity of thy matrons—the innate, hereditary, heroism of thy sons, debate and dignify thy "imperfect civilization!" Alas, alas! why should the enlightened page of Scotland posture the fountain of its fine philosophy with the poison of an impure and impious prejudice? Sir, was this fair? Was this candid? Was it from a consciousness of this illiberality, that you decried the well-earned panegyric on Lord Erskine, and in doing so, attributed to me language which I never uttered? For instance, I never called his mind "legitimate." The phrase I used was his "legislative mind;" and even your sagacity will not incline to "hint that the expression is unintelligible." But, indeed, it seems as if you were determined to be intolerant of that liberality in others, of which you were predetermined to divest yourself!

Why would you insinuate that I introduced that great and noble character in comparison with myself? Why would you say I wanted to remind the Jury of his similar exertions? You knew he had endeavoured to render the offence, which I was denouncing, a criminal offence; and surely when such a man thought so heinously of its perpetration, it was, at least as far as high authority could go, an argument for adjudging the highest possible civil compensation. Such was my expressed motive for mentioning Lord Erskine, and it was not the duty of a Critic either to counsel or misrepresent it. Far, far be it from me to institute the vain and egotistical comparison. If after all experience and industry can produce—if, after the studies of of the lamp and the labours of the morning—in the close of my life I can come within the penumbra of his immortal name, it will be a triumph beyond the dream of my hope, or the vanity of my ambition. You, Sir, who have adopted the office of commentator to yourself, will know how to excuse the freedom of these not voluntary observations. Acknowledging as I do, in many respects, the just severity of your criticism, I shall endeavour to correct the vices which have fallen within its censure; though perhaps many may think that the unfortunate case, in which you condemn the colouring, was one, of all others, in the consideration of which, it was the policy of the

Advocate to lull the judgment, and call the passions into operation.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,  
Sir, &c.

CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Dublin, Jan. 2, 1816.

#### MELANCHOLY LOSS OF THE BALANCE, A FRENCH TRANSPORT.

A letter from Jersey gives the following interesting particulars of the late melancholy shipwreck of the Balance, a large French transport, Captain Le Sage, having a crew of 24 men, and 84 passengers, mostly women and children, from Havre de Grace, bound to Sid Maloes, to be put on board a frigate that was ready for them there, to convey them to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where they were to settle. They had turned the whole of their property in France into ready money, and brought their entire fortunes with them. It was very dark when the vessel struck on the rocks, where her head was fixed, and her stern only above water. The tide was out nearly when she struck, the weather moderated a little, and many of the women, &c. got on deck, but the water rising by degrees, gave them no hopes of escape from the waves. The women clung to the rigging, holding their children in their arms, and their shrieks, lamentations, and despair were distinctly heard. Some boats reached them at the break of day, from Rozel; 36 persons, however, men, women, and children, were drowned before the boats came to their assistance; on the last boat leaving her, she went instantly to pieces. When the unfortunate people were landed, they were brought into the barracks at Rozel, and exhibited the most shocking spectacle. All hastened to render them assistance; some fell on their knees, with uplifted hands, crying out, *Gratitude! gratitude!* while others, frantic, called for their parents, their husbands, wives, children, &c. One man lost his father and mother, wife and two young children. Never was a scene of greater distress witnessed. The whole of the passengers were almost literally naked. Mrs. M'Kenzie, the lady of Captain M'Kenzie, of the 8th R. V. was indefatigable in her care of the women, rubbing their legs, benumbed with cold, and restoring life to the children by putting them in her bed, &c. There were 10 ladies in the cabin, who, when informed of the desperate state of the vessel, were all crowded on deck, and were all drowned. Some of the sailors, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, got into the small boat, and without oars, sail, or rudder, were instantly carried out from the vessel, and drifted by the greatest chance into the middle of Rozel Haven; and had it not been for this providential circumstance, not a single person on board could have been saved, as it was these sailors that alarmed the village, and caused the boats to be sent out to the assistance of the unfortunate people on board. Some plundering was attempted by the country people, but it was soon suppressed. On Monday 10 persons were buried, whose bodies had been washed ashore. I have the pleasure of announcing, that none of those who came on shore alive, ill as they were, have died. The whole are convalescent. Captain Le Sage lives with Captain M'Kenzie, at Rozel, he had been wounded by the English, and Captain M'Kenzie by the French. The Prefect of St. Maloes has sent over a Captain of a frigate to return the Veteran officers and soldiers, at Rozel, his thanks for their great humanity, &c. and to assure them that it has been reported to the proper authorities, and will, no doubt, be noticed by them. Sir H. Turner rode over to Rozel, to thank Captain and Mrs. M'Kenzie, and Lieutenant Chapman, for their great attention to the unfortunate crew and passengers of the Balance. The only money given these truly distressed persons that we have heard of was 30l. by three Jersey ladies, who went over to Rozel to see them. The following has appeared in Garrison Orders.—The Commander of the forces has learned, with infinite satisfaction, the humane care and ready attention afforded by the detachment of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, at Rozel, to the surviving sufferers of his Most Christian Majesty's vessel, the Balance, wrecked off Dirouilles, on the night of the 23d instant, in giving up to them their messes, cloaths, and beds. He is confident humanity, as well as bravery, is the characteristic of a British soldier, and to the

self approbation of their feeling hearts, he is desirous thus publicly to add his own, and requests Lieutenant Colonel Coglin will direct Captain M'Kenzie to signify the same to the detachment under his command.—The day after the issuing of the above Order, the Commander of the forces, Sir H. Turner, rode over to Rozel, to thank Captain M'Kenzie for his great attention and humane exertions to the unfortunate persons who survived the shipwreck. It was thought a strange omission that neither the names of Captain M'Kenzie, his Lady, or Lieutenant Chapman, all of whose exertions was so great on this unhappy occasion, had been mentioned in the Garrison Order.

[M. Post, April 14.

We have extracted from the last number of the Edinburgh Review (the 51st) the Character of the celebrated Fouché, whose conduct in the trying scenes of the French Revolution offers a slight justification for those volumes of course, and opprobrious epithets which the press has for some time past teemed with.

Such Language, however, the object of which is more to gratify our bad passions than to instruct or improve us, has taught moderate people to be very sceptical on all subjects connected with politics, and they will derive more sincere pleasure from the perusal of so impartial an account as the following. It forms part of the ninth article, entitled "The substance of some Letters written by an Englishman resident at Paris, during the last Reign of the Emperor Napoleon; With an appendix of Original Documents."

We believe a more accurate investigation would have informed the writer of these Letters, that great suspicion attaches to the character of Lanjuinais, for having adjourned the Assembly on the 7th of July, contrary to the remonstrances of many of its Members; and by those who had formerly most confidence in his fidelity, it is generally believed, that he was informed of the determination to obstruct their reassembling. But the chief point upon which we would warn our readers against the excessive charity of this acute writer, is the character of Fouché, Duke of Otranto, the real Sovereign of France during that eventful time and to whom he gives credit for many more virtues than, upon a fair examination of the facts, we can ever think him entitled to. His repeated testimonials on this subject, indeed, and the very prominent figure which the personage in question makes in this extraordinary crisis, have induced us to attempt a short sketch of his life and character, taken from a pretty careful observation of his public acts during the manifold changes of the last quarter of a century.

He plunged into the Revolution at an early age; and, either from enthusiasm or fear, very soon became attached to the violent party in the Convention—assisted it in overturning the Girondine faction—and finally executed, and boasted of having executed, against that party and the Royalists at Lyons, cruelties which would have done honour to Robespierre himself, to whose ruin, after the murder of Danton, he especially contributed, on the 9th Thermidor. From that hour, Fouché seems to have sought reconciliation with the moderate party,—but in vain. He was, with the rest of the Jacobins, expelled the Convention,—his arrest was decreed,—and he escaped only by flight. In his concealment, he published an address to the Convention, which, in place of justifying himself, accused that Assembly of having authorized and provoked all the violent measures of which he had been the organ.

From that period to the year 1796, he was an object of suspicion as a Terrorist. Whenever a Jacobin conspiracy was discovered, he uniformly disappeared from the scene, and only reappeared when the attacks of the Royalist party drove the Directory to seek aid from the Jacobins. In every such crisis, he refuted their principles, and fought eagerly for employment, from which he was only excluded by his former bad reputation. In 1797 he was sent on a mission to Italy—reappeared on the 18th of Fructidor, and was proposed for the ministry of the Police—but again rejected; and it was not until the revolution which took place in the Directory in 1798, that he obtained that ministry. Seyes then prevailed through the aid of the Jacobins, but immediately became their enemy;—and Fouché, who, as in 1794, hoped to reconcile himself with the nation, gave to his administration a very mild character, although he secretly protected the Jacobins, and with difficulty escaped himself from the vengeance of the wily Director. Upon the return of Bonaparte, whom Seyes unwillingly associated to his designs of overturning the Directory, Fouché conducted himself with such address, that, although known to be the friend of the Jacobins, and himself under the surveillance of Thurton his chief secretary, who had orders to arrest him upon the first symptom of treachery, he outrode the storm, and,

upon the 18th Brumaire, he remained in office, without delay attached himself to Bonaparte.

Now, for the first time, his repugnance could manifest itself in an effectual manner;—the minister supported his master in organizing a mitigated despotism; and, profiting by the violence of Bonaparte, he obtained for himself the reputation of a protector of all parties, and, in spite of his former crimes, his name became universally popular in France. Nothing, indeed, was so easy as this manœuvre to those who knew Bonaparte. The Emperor issued a violent decree—Fouché made the nature of it known before it was promulgated—blamed it in conversation—then only half executed it.—The Emperor was angry,—the minister executed it entirely.—But, in the mean time, he was known to have blamed it, and to have retarded its execution. Sometimes, too, the Emperor was persuaded, in the interval, to mitigate its severity, so that, even by the delay, Fouché, no doubt, contributed to preserve the lives and fortunes of many of his countrymen.

Bonaparte soon perceived his Minister's game!—but the fear of his influence, and the power of his agents, was such, that he did not send him away till the end of three years.—At last the blow was struck—Fouché quitted his first ministry; and although he had transported 130 republicans for a conspiracy, in which he declared they were not concerned, and conducted to the scaffold four Frenchmen for a plot of which he denied the existence,—although he had let many royalists be shot, and had banished many more,—he had universally, on his retirement, the character of being a staunch friend both of the Royalists and of the Republicans.

The government of his successor, Regnier, was distinguished by the trial of Pichegru and Moreau, and the murder of the Duke d'Enghien. In that season of gloom and terror, Fouché was again longed for; and Napoleon, in spite of his suspicions, found it prudent to replace him.—He continued to practise again his old game—delay—bold and mysterious conversation—blame of his master's plans,—which he nevertheless executed, when resignation was the alternative.

In 1810, Bonaparte suddenly abused him in Council; obliged him to accept the government of Rome; then dismissed him from the ministry; sent him from Paris, and arrested him on the road. Fouché threatened discoveries, and escaped into banishment and obscurity, where he remained until the first abdication of the Emperor. Fouché at first dreaded the counter-revolution; but seeing M. de Talleyrand in possession of the government, he not only took courage, but aspired to complete his whitewashing, by becoming the Minister of Louis XVIII.

His conduct during the 11 months of that reign, was conformable to this project. To the patriots, he insisted on the necessity of a popular ministry.—To the princes, with whom he continually intrigued, he promised the consolidation of the monarchy, as he had effected that of Napoleon, and expressed his anxiety for the death of Louis XVI. To the Jacobins, he declared his adherence, and promoted their projects and conspiracies. His conversation was a piece. He abused the Bourbons—then said they might be saved by making him a minister;—occasionally announced a plot,—which he assured the Royalists he endeavoured to prevent for the sake of the King,—and the Jacobins to save their heads. A little treachery towards all parties heightened the zest, and proved the authenticity of his communications—and increased the anxiety which was to make his assistance valuable.

When Napoleon landed, Fouché offered himself to the Court. The Princes negotiated with him; but after the first conference, orders were given to arrest him.—Some have thought, that this arrest was a stratagem, to insure the employment of Fouché by the Usurper.—And the conduct of the former to Bonaparte, and the indiscretion of the Royalists, who never ceased to count upon him, and to quote the proofs of their intelligence with him, might seem to warrant this notion; but we are more apt to attribute to the habitual distrust and weakness of that family, an act which, after all, could never conceal from Napoleon the constant intrigues of Fouché with the discarded dynasty. It is well known, that he had said to one of the emigrating royalists, "Sauvez le Monarque—Je repends de la monarchie." This, it is true, may be attributed to the habitual lightness of his conversation, which is so great, that it is well known that when the Duke of Wellington reproached him with having asserted to the Chamber, in his message from the Government, that the Allies insisted on the restoration of the King, and challenged him to prove the truth of the assertion, he replied—"Que voulez vous de plus? Le Roi n'est pas dans son Palais? C'est tout ce qu'il faut."

Bonaparte, dependent and timid as he was at his last return, had no option about employing Carnot and Fouché; and the conduct of the latter from that moment became problematical.

On the one hand, he used all means to attack the Imperial government, all those whose popularity gave strength to it. It is equally certain, that if he mediated at that time the overthrow of Napoleon, he did not confide his project to those friends of liberty whom he had rallied round the Eagle, although many of them were his intimate friends. On the other hand, he did not fail to revert to his old tactics. In conversation, he blarneyed and treated with ridicule and contempt the

(Continued in the Supplement)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

projects of the Emperor, whose government, he said, ran great risks. He allowed the Royalists to write such libels as no government can permit; and exhorted the Republicans to attack, so that his house was the enemy's camp. He is said to have professed the war in La Vendee; but of this charge there does not appear sufficient proof. After the battle of Waterloo, Fouché was named President of the Government; and was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations. Who ever doubt may exist as to his intentions before there can exist none as to his conduct after the abdication of Napoleon. He alone acted; and managed to keep his colleagues in a state of imbecillity. They feared they might impede his measures by acting without his directions; and his mode of paralyzing their efforts, was to absent himself, whenever measures were likely to be proposed by any other person. It was known he was gone to Lord Wellington;—delay was the consequence;—and Fouché gained a day, which was lost to his country! Thus he got over the time, from the 22d June to the 7th July, without giving any explanation to his colleagues, nor to the Chambers, nor even to his intimate friends, whose lives were in danger from his impenetrable silence.

As to the negotiations with the Allies, he had but one proposition to make—but one remedy for all evils:—'Make me minister!'—I answer for the rest. He stipulated neither for France nor for her constitution, nor for individuals—one single individual excepted. To him, without a doubt, is owing the return of the Bourbons without any condition whatsoever. Any other man at the head of the provisional government,—backed by the national representation which was devoted to liberty, and by an army of 70,000 men, with 800 pieces of cannon,—by the National Guard well disposed, as there attachment to the Tricolor has since proved,—would have saved the liberty of his country even with the present dynasty. But Fouché looked only to himself; and as his first idea in 1794 was to recover the place in society which he had forfeited by his crimes; for his last thought in 1815 was reconciliation with the Court which he had grievously offended. In one word Fouché having become a rich and important personage, under the auspices of usurped dominion; was desirous to complete his titles after the fashion of legitimacy. Accordingly, he betrayed his country,—abandoned his friends,—signed the warrants for their death, and the list of their proscriptions;—and succeeded, as such persons usually do, for a time. But at last he found himself alone in the wilderness he had created. He would then have returned to a better system; but it was too late. His Reports are eloquent and able, but they accelerate his downfall. He was the minister of Louis XVIII; but he had been the judge of Louis XVI; and he is now wandering over the face of the earth, perhaps less respected than any one of those whom he had but a few weeks before, delivered to the vengeance of the Court.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
APRIL, 9TH 1816.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESSES.

Mr. Western moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee, to take into further consideration the Agricultural Distresses of the country. On account of the thin attendance of the House, he did not feel himself disposed to urge that the House should go into the Committee that evening. Unless the business of the House would permit them to go into a full consideration of the subject at this time, the discussion would hardly be attended with any advantage to the country. Knowing that there was a pressure of business that night, and that there was not that disposition in the House which could allow him to expect they would devote their full attention to a subject of such paramount importance, he should throw himself on their determination whether he ought to proceed in moving the Committee, or postpone the consideration of the question till after the recess. He should have hoped certainly, that the House would have given the most persevering attention to the consideration of this subject; but whether from the pressure of business, or from whatever other cause, the House had not given that attention to it which he could have wished.

Lord Castlereagh appealed to the House, if either his colleagues or himself had ever absent themselves on any occasion when this question came forward. He hoped the late pressure of business might account in part for the inadequate attendance at present; but he also hoped, that so much had already been done in the spirit of the measures suggested by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Western), that the anxiety of the Members was on that account considerably abated as to the result. He thought it would be advisable to keep the

Committee alive, in order that after the holidays they might again give their attention to the question.

Mr. J. P. Grant hoped that after the holidays his Majesty's Ministers would produce some plan of their own for relieving the distresses of the agriculturists. They had not hitherto, he was sorry to say, showed themselves sufficiently impressed with the extent of that distress.

Mr. Brand concurred in wishing the consideration of the question to be postponed till after the recess.

Sir John Newport suggested that a Committee up stairs should be appointed how to examine evidence on the subject of Wool and Seda.

Lord Castlereagh saw no objection to the appointment of such a Committee. He conceived that our agricultural system had hitherto been without the protection which is required, and that much capital had been thrown into commerce and manufactures from the protection afforded to them which would otherwise have been employed in agriculture. Nothing could be more prejudicial to the country than to cherish manufactures at the expense of its agriculture. He had for this reason supported the Corn Bill of the former year, that our agriculture might be placed on the footing of that of the rest of Europe. With respect to butter and cheese, he saw no objection to impose such a duty on importation as would give adequate protection to our own agriculturists without amounting to a prohibition, so that they might keep pace with others; for by leaving them unprotected land might be brought into tillage which was better fitted for the dairy. As to the two articles of wool and seed, as they were mixed up with some of our great manufactures, the House ought not to come to any determination respecting them till after the full and inquiry.

Mr. St. Thornton approved of the postponement, and the appointment of a Committee up stairs.

Mr. Lang Wellesey congratulated the House and unity on the sentiments which had just fallen from the Noble Lord. The agriculturists wished merely to be put on a footing with the other classes of the country. He thought it advisable that the question should be postponed till after the recess, in order that it should receive the fullest discussion.

Mr. Gordon disapproved of the postponement of the question. The House was usually thin about the present period of the evening, and he had no doubt that many Members would soon come down to the House who were desirous of taking a part in the question. He was desirous of putting two questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the Income Tax. First, What were the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the half of the tax due on the 5th instant, and which was generally payable in July? If it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, had the Tax been carried, to grant a considerable delay, he saw no reason for not still giving such indulgence. The second question had a reference to the minute of the Treasury, directing a deduction in cases where rents had been reduced prior to Lady-day 1815. Many persons had reduced the rents for the period from Lady-day 1815 long after that term; many persons had reduced them only for the period from Michaelmas 1815 to Lady-day 1816; and many persons still intended to make similar reductions. Was no reduction but what had been made previous to Lady-day 1815, to be entitled to any deductions?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should merely give a general answer, as these subjects would soon be brought by him before the House. It was his intention to propose some additional indulgence with respect to the payment of the last half year of the property Tax. Where rents had been reduced for only a part of the period from Lady-day 1815 to Lady-day 1816, he certainly had not at present any intention of proposing any abatement of the Tax; and the making allowance in cases of posterior reductions, would be attended with considerable difficulty, and he therefore did not wish to throw out any hopes on this subject.

Mr. Brougham objected to the postponement of the discussion.  
Sir J. Newport explained.

Mr. Brand thought it would be better that the evidence respecting seeds should be received before proceeding in the general debate.

Lord Castlereagh thought no beneficial progress could be made that night.

Mr. Curwen contended, that the postponement of the discussion would induce the country to think the question was undervalued by the House, and that nothing was intended to be done by them. The prices of wheat and all other grains had lately risen throughout the country, and the situation of the agriculturist would improve from day to day. He was left afraid of the agriculturist than the manufacturer; his case was soon more likely to call for the attention of the House than the agriculturist, if Ministers met the situation of the country as they ought, they would receive the support of every independent man in the House; but to entitle them to that support, they must carry retrenchment to a degree much beyond what they had done. It was not a paltry retrenchment of tens of twenties of thousands, but a retrenchment of millions, that could benefit the country.

Mr. Home Sumner said, there was but too great an apprehension in the country, that the House were not sufficiently alive to the distresses of the country, and this apprehension would be confirmed by the proposed postponement. The rise of prices mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Curwen) would not be of any great benefit to the agriculturist, as it only took place on the small remainder of his crop, after a waseful destruction.

Mr. Western professed his readiness to go into the consideration of the question.

Sir E. B. J. disapproved of the postponement.

The House having resolved into the Committee.

Mr. Brougham began by observing, that the first object to be considered upon this occasion was the cause of the agricultural distress so generally complained of. The price of corn in 1792 was 4s. a quarter; the price was now up to 5s. and yet it seemed extraordinary, that with such a comparative advance the corn growers should have reason to complain. Here the Learned Gentleman entered into a detail of the causes which produced an extraordinary extension of agriculture and fluctuation of prices. The scarcity which prevailed in 1795 and 96 naturally served to raise the price of corn, and to occasion an increase of agriculture. The commercial distress of 1797, with the stoppage of the bank, and the scarcity of 1799 and 80, produced a farther advance in the price of corn, because the price of that article had risen to a height which it had never before reached in this country or in Europe. This circumstance operated of course to lead to an augmentation of our agriculture, and the more so in consequence of the increase of country banks which followed the stoppage of cash payments at the Bank of England. For these country banks furnished agricultural speculators with a great stock of additional capital, which the enhancement of agricultural produce encouraged them to employ; indeed these causes combined had the same effect upon our agriculture that the convulsions in St. Domingo, and the annihilation of the commerce of the French colonies, soon after the commencement of the war, had upon the growth of our colonial produce. It was notorious that that produce increased in our colonies infinitely beyond any former proportion; and the result was, a material depreciation of all colonial articles, inasmuch that all those connected with the colonies had, some time afterwards, to complain of the same degree of distress which now affected the agricultural interest. Another cause of our present agricultural distress proceeded from the increased wealth of our colonies—for that wealth naturally flowed into England, and contributed to advance our agricultural produce in the course of the war. Indeed the value of the Colonies to Great Britain was generally rather under-rated than over-rated. For the wealth of these colonies materially operated to promote every branch of our domestic industry, and especially that of agriculture. It so happened, indeed, that during the ten years in which our Colonial wealth had attained the utmost height, namely from 1797 to 1807, the agriculture of the Mother Country had proportionally increased. Such was in fact, the connection, that in certain districts in the North of England particularly, one could trace in the advance of Agriculture the extent of the improvements in Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice, may one could find among the names of farmers, rather more of the natives of the West Indies than those of England. From this, with the other causes already described, the Agriculture of the Country had so prodigiously extended, not only in the old lands, but in the great number of new inclosures. This extension had gone on, especially before the promulgation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the distress occasioned by which had spread throughout the country, and to no branch of industry more than to agriculture. This distress was indeed felt in agricultural districts which were 100 and 150 miles distant from any of the great manufacturing towns. Another item in the causes of our agricultural condition, was the nature of the war in which the country was so long involved and, in referring to this subject, he deprecated the idea of being in any degree actuated by party motives. But this was a question where nothing tending to faction should have any influence. For himself, he could declare that he entered into the consideration of this question with the same temper as he should feel in discussing any subject of scientific improvement, or the solution of any mathematical problem. But he could not help thinking that this point was too little dwelt upon by his Honourable Friend who commenced the discussion. For although the war did not create new mouths, it led to a more improvident and wasteful expenditure of provisions, as well as of other articles, than the consumption of individuals in a

period of peace was ever likely to occasion. It was indeed notorious, that the money spent by Government to provide a supply of food for our armies during the war, consumed very materially to raise the price of corn, and co-operating with the scarcity of agricultural produce. From all these causes then our agriculture had extended so much, that within ten years, namely from 1797 to 1807, no less than 1200 commons were inclosed. He did not mean to infer that none of those commons had been previously cultivated. On the contrary, he understood that a great deal of these lands were before in a state of cultivation, and the only object of Inclosure Bills, in many cases, was only to settle the division and right of property. It was, however, calculated, that upon the whole no less than two millions of acres were brought into cultivation within a period of 25 years, that is pending the continuance of the war. To this was to be added the improvement of the old lands cultivated before the war, but advanced in their capability of produce by, he would say, the weight of metal, that is by sinking money in the earth, as it was often denominated. So much capital had indeed been employed in improving old land, that farming had increased to such an extent in every district, that although foreigners were in the habit of calling this a great shopkeeping nation, it was considering its size, the greatest agricultural country in the world. In fact four blades of grass were produced where only two blades grew before, and the growth of every other article of produce was improved in proportion. It was estimated that the increased produce of corn was no less than 6 millions of quarters—that is, that the country grew 6,000,000 quarters more than before the war. Our population had no doubt also increased, as it appeared from the census in 1811, to the amount of 2,000,000; but taking the generally estimated average of consumption of one quarter of corn annually for each man, the increase of our population bore no proportion to the extension of our agricultural produce. He did not mean to rely upon the accuracy of this estimate, for all general estimates must necessarily be somewhat vague; but this was the general estimate among the best informed persons; and if any confidence were placed in it, it must be reckoned among the causes which produced a depression of the price of corn. For it hence appeared, that the produce of that article had, within 25 years, been such as far to exceed the demand; that in fact there had been a great overtrading in corn. He did not, however, mean to attribute too much to that overtrading, the depression of prices, or agricultural distress, which, after all, he hoped was but temporary; that overtrading was, as he had stated, the natural effect of the great rise of prices before the war, but the effect was not felt until after that period. Since then, the country had had three remarkably good crops in succession, naturally produced, a fall of prices; and contemporaneous with these crops, another and an important cause arose for the depression of corn—he meant the occurrences of 1813, upon which his Honourable Friend, the Member for Essex, who had stated the details of this question with so much ability and candour, had in his (Mr. B's.) view, too slightly touched. He thought his Honourable Friend had very much underrated the consequences upon our agricultural produce, the events of that year were calculated to produce, and he should dwell upon this point with the more pleasure, because it presented only a temporary cause of that distress which he hoped would be found to occasion only a temporary result. His Honourable Friend was, however, in his judgment, mistaken in assuming that the cessation of the war had not materially operated upon the price of corn, because, as he (Mr. Western) stated the price had so much fallen from January to November 1813, at both which periods there were at war. Still from this fall his Honourable Friend argued that the depression of the price of corn was not to be attributed to the peace. The argument might be admissible, if there were no prospect of peace in 1813, and if it were not for the extraordinary crops which the country had previously had; for corn had no doubt fallen from 12s. in January, to 6s. a quarter in November 1813—and no agricultural speculator could be likely to calculate upon the approach of peace in 1812, to which there were not more convenient than this, that the French Army was in Prussia, where it had met what he should ever consider a most auspicious calamity. This event might no doubt give rise to cheering prospects among political philosophers in their closets, or among some Gentlemen in that House, although it was not likely to operate upon agricultural speculators. But in 1813, that great and decisive event, the battle of Leipsic, took place, and within the period too of that extraordinary fall in the price of corn, which had been quoted by his Honourable Friend. Was not the corn market then likely to feel the effect of such an event? Was it not probable that every speculator would be prepared for the consequence of such an event, and that Government, prepared for it also, should evince that preparation in its contracts for provisions. Hence a depression in the price of corn naturally followed. That depression was indeed so rapid and material, that it fell from 8s. a quarter in September to 5s. in two months afterwards. But this was reasonably to be looked for from the expectation of peace to which the victory of Leipsic gave rise, and from the great change in the political affairs of Europe which immediately followed. There were other causes which required to be considered. He did not think the commercial distress which the country felt in 1810, was yet over in all its effects. The storm indeed had subsided, but it had not wholly spent its force. Many persons whose affairs sustained a severe shock at that period, were still going on with a lingering, precarious sort of credit, who ought, in justice to their creditors, to have failed long ago. He did not mean to say that invidiously, for it was natural that men should cling to the last moment, to that which constituted all their happiness and respectability in society; but he really believed, that even they themselves were now of opinion, that it would have been better, if they had failed in 1810, and repented that they did not do so. He would refer, therefore, to the effects of that commercial distress, for some of the causes which now produced our Agricultural distress. In a few years after the period of which he was speaking, came a period of peace, and the influence of peace, following upon such a war as had been waged, had not been sufficiently adverted to in considering the present question. It was to be remembered, that during a part of that war, we had been pent up in our own island, and utterly excluded from the Continent. Peace came and opened to us all the ports of the Continent. A sudden efflux took place from this country of all those commodities which had been so long denied a market, in the full expectation of certain, speedy and rich returns. A degree of commercial speculation was indulged, which he was sure had never been exceeded in the history of this country, and which could not be

