# BOMBAY



# COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 31, 1816.

NUMBER 1253.

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 Bondar 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.

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 COL-

hadary and Sultany Pagoda Coins hadary and Sultany Pagoda Coins which have heretofore passed Current in the Treasury of the Collector in Malabar at the rate of 8423 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 921 Bahadary or Sultany Pagodas per 100

"Star Pagodas."
"Published under the Authority of the Right Hog'ble the Governor in Council."

(" Signed) FrioMAS WARDEN, Collector.

1st August 1816.

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

BOMBAY CASTLE,

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS 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.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, the Old Bazar Barracks,

COOPERAGE
ON THE APOLLO GREEN,

SUNDRY condemned Stores, Provisions, Casks &c. belonging to the Honble 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,

BOMBAY, COMMISSART GENERAL'S OFFICE, SUTE AUGUST 1816.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT, 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 Hammallage 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 Orfice in the Castle.

E. H. BELLASIS,

Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE, 28TH AUGUST 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

HAT, 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.

BOMBAY
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
31st August 1816.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Fund.

CARD.

HE public are respectfully acquainted, that MR. WILLIAM WES-ENCRAFT is became 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 Angust 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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 STE-UART'S, furniture &c. &c. is uninvoidably post poned untill Wednesday next the 4th of September and the following days.

Bombay, 30th August 1816.

र्ां ९र•भभर

જત•દાયતર•છશેટો અરતનાં•શાંમાન નુ•વેચાં ( મો ક્રુપ્ર• શ્રીધું છે • આવતા• છુધ વાર•તારીખ ૪ શપતે મળર•તે•દારેથી • તે• બીજા•દારા• શ્રુધી•ચાલુ• રેફેશે \* તા• 30 મી•આગ્રશટ ૧૮૧૬

ऋी

केष्णके सम्बद्ध

सम्मापीयमग्रमग्राउता मैंच ४ षत्चेषंत्र छोष्टंपमेंच्छें तपुढेंडीषनेभेभपाळीत चाळी चेष्ठं तामेंच ३० प्रमप्ट एन 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 Shaike 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:

A TREATISE

Arithmetic

GEOMETRY,

BHASCARA ACHARYA.

Translated From

ORIGINAL SANSCRIT,

JOHN TAYLOR, M. D.

OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

BOMBAY MEDIÇAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Bombay, 17th August 1816.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

COTTON SCREWS

OF THE LATE

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY:

Nasserwanjee Monackjee
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POLICE OFFIC B

PIFTY 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 Hogse head rea dy money.

Bo mbay, 30th August 1816.

का है र • भ भ द विश्वाद्धि

મારનાર • પાર ગાર ગાર જે જ ના દેષ જના • જશ પ્ર ૩ • મધે • પા લીશી • હા પ્રીશ ની શો જો • પચાશ • શાર્રા • ખીરના • પી પા • એ • બીર • મીશી અરશ • પ્રારેજ • કો નાલ કર્યન ના • હાતનો • ખનાવેલો છે • એ • ખીર • હો ન • આવેલો છે • તેજ • ખરા ખર છે • તથા • તેથી • શ રશ • ખી • ન • થાં એ \*

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એનો • ભાવ • પીય • એ હતા • રૂપી આ • પ નચે આ રહિ • તથા • એ • પીય • રે હ હું ને વેચરા \*

्ता. 30 भी भागशर १८१६

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

AHOMED 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-

cumbent on every one within his respective sphere as intimated by the Poet Sâdi in this distich.

الله فضل وهنر ضايع است تاننها يند \* عود بر آتش نهند و مشك بسايند الم

Corresponding to this Latin Apothegm of Horace-" Paulum sepultæ distat, Inertiæ celuta virtus."

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William Erskine Bsq	
J. Fanth Esq	
Rober G M reis Efq	
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J. Toy or E.q	
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Captain Graham	
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# Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia. IN QUARTO.

Bombay, 17th August 1816 .-

TENTLEMEN desirous of possessing Ta Copy of his work on terms presurred to be advantageous, are requested to apply at the Courier Office where full particulars may be learned. Its completion in 40 Volumes is expected in the spring of 1817. On this great and splendid Publication the proprietors have already expended, two hundred thousand

# ADVERTISEMENT.

#### Additional Subscribers to the DESATIR

Captain J. Edmonds Nagpore,  Colonel J. Griffiths,  P. C. Baird,  Colonel Smith,  Captain Tovey,  Benjamin Noton,  Captain Kennedy,  Lieutenant Hollis,  Major Campbell,  Limjee Bhickajee,  Cursetjee Coworjee,  Paul Jordon,  Henrique Joza Loureiro,  Arrachoon Apcar,  Joseph Antonio Pereira,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
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Paul Jordon, 1 Henrique Joza Loureiro, 1 Arrathoon Apcar, 1 Joseph Antonio Pereira, 1	Limice Dilickajee,	
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## EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that, on Monday next the 2d September 1816, he will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms in Meadows Street, Sundry. Household Furniture, Silver, Plated Glass and Queens Ware; A Set of Dinning Tables Chest Drawers, Cot, Couches, Chairs, &c. and Madeira, and Portwine, Claret, and Brandy; the whole belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Settlement and also at 12 o'Clock will be put up several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 31st August 1816.

# Mr. Reel.

PEGS leave, most respectfully, to inform his Friends and the public that he has the following Articles for Sale at his Shop in Hummum Street at the Corner of Dean's Lane viz.

Spirits, and Wines of every description of the Most Genuine and excellent quality and Brown Stout, and Porter in Bottles, Hodsons Beer, and Burton Ale Hams, Cheeses, and all kinds of Pickels, with Tart Fruits, of every description, of.

Bombay, 30th August 1816.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT the Widow Saraswattiboy of JANOJEE BHICKAJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Weaver, and which JANOJEE BHICKAJEE was one of the grand Sons and lineal descendants of CRUSTNAJEE JANOJEE, also late of Bombay Hindoo Weaver, and MA-NOCKJEE LUXEMONJEE great grand Son and lineal descendant of the said CHRUSTNAJEE JANOJEE Hindoo Weaver having bargained and fold to MERWANJEE NOWROJEE MA-NOCKJEE her garden with the Hill called Dongrey and Varcoll situated on Dowadahugur or Mallabar Hill, any perfon or perfons having any claims or demands whatfoever on the faid Garden or Hill as above mentioned, are hereby requested to notify or bring forward the fame to the said Purchaser MERWAN-JEE NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE at the Office of Messrs. J. F. Pereira and Sobrinho, within 15 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 21st August, 1816.

श्री भोजाङ अधे शर्वने भागर का हिर था थारे

अश्रासनां अतरी वे जानुक इरामाक ते नो की प्रशे प्रशनाक कांनुक तेनी की प्र री ली भाक भतरी ने ते नी की प्रशे कांनु क्र-तनां की प्रश 3 तर्ए नया की प्ररी १ अक्रके ते नाहानी के प्रा भतरी कानुक તીમાજની·ધરીમાંણી·શરવશતીબાદ પોતાનાં હાણી ની વતી મોતી છો કીશાનો आार्श•तथा•ड्रार•वासप्रेशर•ङ्ग्परक्रे•ति• बिय्याकि नथा । प्रथम । धर्म । धराना छ । न्यंत्रक्रमेनोन्जीर्गन्कोक्रोन्जीवीहक्र Pounds. Upwards of 1000 Plates will be gei-in with the work. તાંના આપના - કીશાનો - બાગાનવા - ક્રાર बालप्रशर क्परके ने वे वे व्योक कामले . શારવ શાતીબા છ • માતાના • લા લાના • તરપ્ર થી • તથા • માં ભેષ્ઠ • મોતાંનાં • બાયની • તર પ્રથી • માતાંનો • ખાગા • તથા • કગર • જાહાડો तथा• द्वपी•तथा• पथरनी• अडिको•शर्व लरेलोक के जिल्मीन श्रूषं । भारशी में देर યાંનજી નવરોજજી માં હે 4જી ને વેચાતો આપોર્જે ને ન વાશાને જે ક્રોજનો - ક્રાંજ - દાવો એ • રંગર • પદ્મા • ભાગા • પદ્મા • અને ના રાજ્ય 491.401.402-11.MZG1.01581.642. રો એ . તે . લા લા જારા જાય નથી નથી નથી ૧ ૧ ૧ પંદર • મધે • ખરીદ • પ્રશ્નાર • પારશી • મેર્ટ્રિયા નજી નવરોજજી માં દેવજીની પાશે આવે हेश्रांख - प्रदेशी • जुरे • प्रशंशीश • परेशातथा શ્રુખરીનોની • ધારીશમાં • આવીને • જાહેર फरे • तथा • भोतानी • हावी • शाजित • फरे .... अगर वीन १५ नी अहत अधि के प्रोध पीतांनी • हावी • शालत • नही • प्ररे नथा • ला हरन्दी अरेती अक क्रीकनी वायी ग्रे ખાગ•તથા•કુગર•હ્યર•પોશિય•નહી \_ शाबाशते - रेशरेशता - परमाण - आये. નીહશા•પેપરમાં•શરવે ને•ખબર•સ્યાપી છે ने वृष हाडामां क्रीक भागानी कावी कर शेन्दी नेवारे अरीह अरनाशे ने वेयना ર . લા માના . રૂપી આ . યુકા બી . આ પશે . 46. क्षेक्र दायो • अरशे • तेनु • क्षंक • 24 • 5 ગર•તથા•ખાગ• દ્વપર• પ્રાંજ• ચાલશે•નહી नि भरीह • प्ररनारी • भे मुहत • पक्र के किन प्रशा अवाभ देशे अही \*

#### RECORDERS COURT.

In the Goods of FRANCIS HAW-ORTII late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons, de-

PPLICATION having been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to EDULJEE CUR-SETJEE of Bombay Parsee Merchant a Creditor of the deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,dated the 28th August 1816.

HUNGERFORD, PROCTOR.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

Would you kindly give publicity to the enclosed Regulations subsisting at Madras, and extracted from the Annual Almanac of that place, where they are inserted with various others for the guidance of the community and strangers against imposition, you will greatly oblige, not only myself but a number of others, whose monthly allowances are small, as such notice, may draw the attention of those, having the power to control the frauds now practised here by all the Hamalls of the place: they are indeed, Mr. Editor, so serious, that I can assure you many Brother subs. as well as myself have had four Rupees extorted from us by a set of four Bearers for an evenings trip out to dinner, and the gentry to make sure of their ill earned Gain refuse to take up the Palankeen until the hard Cash is paid, this I must confess, looks like a greivance, worthy of notice, and not allowable I humbly presume to think, on the principle of all men being free to ask in their dealings what they please, as that general principle though good in points of commerce, may not be admissable with the immediate calls of necessity or for abour in small circles, to wit, the Hackney Coach, rates fixed in London, under a penalty, for extortion: oh! that some like rules for Hamauls existed here Mr. Editor as risk of the liver disease, by availing myself of a conveyance sheltered from the sun, when proceeding to mount guard or other necessary avocation, leaving journeys, or visits of pleasure, to the more fortunate of us so-journers.

> Mr. Editor Sincerely yours

COLABA, 9TH AUGUST 1816.

I am,

Bearers.	763	3.	,	ane nere	y	1 44	47	•~	
A set of Bearers	P	10	. c						
per month					B.	Rs.	7	0	0
Head Bearer per	1			- A - 12					
Month	2	11	20	do	•		7	3	73
at the presidency			1						
each per month	1	33	60	do			6	1	21
Head Bearer per	_	_	-	and the same			1		
A set of Bearers, at the presidency	2	0	•	do	19		3	0	0
at the presidency				N					

days onty, each per day ..... 0 1 0 do. 0 0 38 N. B. Two Pagodas a month being exclusively a field pay, is understood to be in lieu of Batta, and all other demands, and Bearers at the Presidency are entitled to demand no higher pay than one and three quarter Pagedas a month.

> FIFTEENTH LOTTERY, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Sixth Day's Drawing. TRUREDAY, AUGUST 1, 1816.

No. 3197, a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupeet.
No. 4547, a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupeet.
No. 2636, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2636, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2113, 3903, 4227, 4893, and 5520, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 455, 759, 1216, 1782, 2178, 3186, 4346, and 5386, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 720, 1502, 1393, 1442, 2449, 2533, 2936, 2983, 3824, 3375, 8862, 4277, 5071, 5582 and 5807, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

#### Seventh Day's Drawing. MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1816.

Nos. 100 305 1305 2840 4319 5492 and 5828 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupers each. Nos. 1319 1460 2119 3592 5493 and 5721 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 150 595 918 964 1951 2923 2545 3337 3481 5597 3951 4000 4085 4870 5015 5420 and 5698 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.



#### BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1816.

Being absolutely without the means of dding to our present stock of European News, except by means of further Extracts from the papers received by the Castlereagh, we have continued these in our present number; it is rather surprizing that we have as yet no accounts of the Orpheus, free Trader, which was under orders for sailing from England in the beginning of April.

The Extra Indiamen may now be daiy expected, and we hope that some further advices from Europe may in a short time be reasonably looked for; but so quick a voyage as the Castlereagh's although exceedingly satisfactory to the public at the moment of the arrival of the Ship, is a terrible tax on the means of providing readable matter to the Readers of an India paper, during the time which elapses previous to the arrival of a subsequent departure from England, and we trust that, at this period, we have some claim to the indulgence of our Subscribers, if we are unable to give them other materials of amusement, than Ex-tracts principally taken from the English papers at present in our possession.

We understand that the Asia, Captain Greig, will not sail for England sooner than the middle of the ensuing month.

Having already inserted, in a former number, a very long and interesting Debate on the agricultural distresses of Great Britain, and which embraced almost all the leading arguments and explanations connected with that important subject, we should not have inserted the Debate which appears in this paper, had it not contained a speech which is said to be one of the most brilliant, argumentive and intelligent speeches, which has been spoken in Parliament for many years past: we allude to the speech of Mr. Brougham; and we understand that it has been so much approved of by the public at Home that it has been lately printed in the shape of a Pamphlet.

We are happy to state that the H. C. S. Apollo, Captain Tarbutt from this Port, arrived at St. Helena on the 11th 0 0 33 May, passengers all well; they were to sail again on the 15th in company with the Pitt and Northumberland. The Lowjee Family, and Moffat, likewise from Rombay, had arrived at the Island. Bombay Gaz



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAT. Arrived, the H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenant R. Reynolds from Java. Ditto Portuguese Ship Ruparell Naquedah Jugjeran Trecumjee from Dieu. Sailed the H. C.'s Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard to the Malabar Coast,

Digitized with financial assistance from the

AUGUST 15, The Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth-day on Monday last, was observed with every mark of respect. Saintes were fired from the Fort,-from the Plag 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

A considerable quantity of Rain has already fallen, -greater than fell at the same season, the last two years. We have also had more lightening than usual, which has had the effect of clearing the atmosphere; while, from the quantity of Rain, the face of the country bas 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. Turs Surp touched at Madeira.

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

Passengers: Captain Oliver and Lieutemant 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 weck 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 o sail for England early in next month, will take a Packet from hence.

His Majesty's Shop Amphilites Capture Plum dge sailed from the Roads for Europe, on Sunday afternoon; The following Passengers proceeded by this opportunity.

Mrs. Macdonald, for the Cape of Good

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 Cey. Ion Regt. Mr. Surgeon Tweed le.

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 decison, 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 decison of causes in Chancery.

It seems that from time immemorial the Grand Juries in Ireland had been in the habit of fading Bills, without examining parole evidence, having trusted entirely to the depo sitions 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 re. quire 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,

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were well. She was to confinue her voyage reland. They will commence the system by to Englang 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 Ma'esty'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 Carn tic were permitted to see

The most important piece of information from St. Hel na, is a report that Marshal Count Bertrand and his Lady, were about to return to langland, in consequence or 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. Helma, be liable to suspicion."

[ Mads. Cou. 13th August.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Paris, April 15 -The fashions at Longchamp 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 ribe bons; three white feathers, placed in front, ties, balf silk and half gauze, striped rose and white, lilac and white, Pistache and white, or yellow and white. Wh n 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 chesnut 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 trimining. Wreaths of roses and lilac, or jonquile 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 Ma jestic, 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 temb of William the 23d King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, who, died in the 49 h year of his reign! His remains were discovered under a beautiful bige merble 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 ultime, 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 Bittish West India Islands or American Beitish possessions from which the ships or 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 secused is torbidden. The most hideous feature of this horsid tribunal is certainly thus effaced ; but this is not sufficient-it is a disgrace to the age that any part of the inquisitarial system should be suffered to exist.

A company has been recently formed in Captain Blanchard. All her Passengers Dublin, for introducing steam boats into I.

carrying passengers and goods between Dub'

hn and Holyhead.

The small expedition about to explore the river Zaire, in the south of Africa, bas sailed. A transport, called the Dorothy, accompanied by a steambost, the Congo, will proceed to the month 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 charact. er 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 for ther in her, the undertaking will be confided to two small cutters, which are joined together, the masts and sails being stacked be tween them, so as to leave the navigators the ful 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 vo-innteers. 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 a: bout 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 gentiemen engaged on this interesting expedition, in the sciencific department, are Mr. Professor Smith, of Christiana, botanist and geologist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collect or of objects of natural history; and a gardener to collect plants and seeds for his Majesty's gardens at Kew; besides Mr. Galway, a genitleman 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, command. ing 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 boates suffeed together as to be abie 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 advantageous ly known as the author of an elaborate and excellent work, intituled " Maritime Geography,' comprized in four volumes octavo: the megits of which are said to have contrich to his present appointment.

A Party of Laplanders arrived in London with their game, which was sold by different 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 50l. for duties, besides, ten guineas for freight from Harwich to London. The state of pre. servation in which these birds are is really surprizing, after travelling upward of 1000 miles, They are preserved by being hung up to free. ze in cases, fined 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 but ter 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 rem'deer skin, with caps and gloves of the same, which gives them a very grotesque ap. pearance in the streets in this attire, on account of their attracting so many people round them.

The Hon. Mr. Neville has been offered 0,000 Gameas for his horse, Sir Joshua. The Marquis of Huntly presented the Officers of his gallant regiment, the 42d, Highlanders, with a pipe of tine of port wine, for the use of the mess, on ther arrival at Edinburgh.

MR. PHILLIPS'S LETTER

EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW: IN answer to an Article in the 50th Number of the former, in the case of Guthrie Sterne-

The following Letter having recently appeared in an Irish Journal, the Editor feels himself called upon, as an act of duty, to subjoin it to the present edition. He owes it to the Public-but more especially to Mr. Phillipse This Speech, in the shape it here asnor 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.

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 address. ing 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, inconsequence of your avowed intention to warch those future professional extions, 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 ight to be grateful and amongst others, for what you denominate, 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 un' worthy sneers flung upon that country in your very commencement-A country but too historically said to be .-At random censured and abused."

Such prejudices, vulgarized by the bigot's and, and polluted by the parasite's adoption, should not have disgraced a page rendered valuable a like by its ability and its patriotism. There is, however, a novelty even in the poulterers in the City. These poor fellows , 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 illiberainty, I would say that the charge of craft, coming from you, has an air of innecent 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 amply enucldates 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 state. ment. Your remark upon this-" Conces. sion is here used rather awkwardly for assent." Now, Sir it was not used merely to imply as: sent-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 Chent's misfortunes," is not hap py-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 sense at all, you must admit is, to say the best of it, downright tautology. The next expression at which you cavil, is " my friendamp for my client being temented by our mutual attachments"—( it is by a manfest error of the press, printed " attachment.") The meaning of the expression requires no second sight; the idem velle and idem noise of that Journal, on the elequent Speech | are classical authority 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, remark: ing, 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 releive, 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 vo.v is the national characteristic of the Irish female .- How do you repel my position? By asserting forsoth, 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-syou 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 ungallant, he describ ed your fair ones as wanting.

" the wild, sweet briary fence Which round the flowers of Erindwells, 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 ! denounc ed 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, denote and dignify thy " imperfect civi lization!" Alas, alas! why should the enlightened page of Scotland pollute the foun sain 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 web earned panegyric on Lord Er-kine, and in doing so, attributed to me language which I never uttered? For in stance, 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 introduct ed 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 beinously 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 con-

sideration of which, it was the policy of the

in the cold design and the rather of the cold was seen and the rather as a storage of

Advocate to full 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 passeagers, 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 fettle. 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 vefsel struck on the rocks, where her head was fixed, and her stern only above water. The tide was out nearly when the 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 efcape from the waves. The women clung to the rigging, holding their children in their some, and their fhrieke, lamentatione, and defpair 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 boars came to their assistance ; on the last boat leav. ing her, the went instantly to pieces. When the unfortunate people were landed, they were brought into the barracks at K z:l, and exhibited the most shocking spectacle. All haftened to render them afsistance; fome fill on their knees, with uplitted hands, crying out, Gratitude! gratitude! while others francic, cal. led 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 witneffed. 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 purting them in her bed, &c. There were to ledies in the cabin, who, when informed of the desperate state of the vovel, estant to go upon 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 th vessel, and drifted by the greatest chanc into the middle of Rozel Haven; and hadei not been for this providential circumstance, not a single person on board could have been faved, as it was these sailors that alarmed the village, and caused the boats to be sent out to the assistance of the unfortunate per ple on board. Some plundering was attempt. ed by the country people, but it was soon suppressed. On Monday Io 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 ift Veteran officers and soldiers, at Rozel, hithanks for their great humanity, &c. and to affure 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'Ken' zie, and Lieutenant Chapman, for their great attention to the unfortunate crew and pas' sengers of the Balance. The only money given these truly distressed persons that we have heard of was 301. 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 learn' care and ready attention afforded by the detachment of the 8th Royal Veteran Battali on, at Rozel, to the surviving sufferers of his Most Christian Majesty's vessel, the Balance, wrecked off Diroulles, 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 char felf approbation of their feeling hearts, he jupon the 18th Brumaire, he remained in office, in defirous 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'Ken zie for his great attention and humane exertions to the unforunate persons who sur vived the shipwreck. It was thought a strange omission that neither the names of Caprain 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 Fouche, whose conductin the trying scenes of the Frenke Revolution offers a slight justification for those volumes of course, and opprobrious epithets which the press has for some time past teemed with.

Such Longuage, 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 politicks, and they will derive more sincere pleasure from the perusal of so impartial an account as the following. It forms part of the minth 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 investiga ion would have informed the writer of these Letters, tha great fuspicion attaches to the character of Lan juinais, for having adjourned the Assembly on the 7th of July, contrary to the remonstrances of many of its Members; and by those who had for merly most confidence in his fidelity, it is general ly believed, that he was informed of the determinaion to obstruct their reassembling. But the chief point upon which we would warn our feaders against the excessive enarity of this acuse writer, is the character of Fouché, Duke of Osranto, the real Sovereign of France during that eventful time and to whom he gives credit for many more virtues than, upon a fair examina ion of the facts, we can ever think him entitled to. His repeated reflictions on this fubject, indeed, and the very prominent figure which the personage in question makes in this extraordinary crisis, have induced us to atempt a short skeich 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 enthusi ifm or fear, very soon be came attached to the violent party in the Conven ion-assisted it in overturning the Girondine facti on-and finally executed, and boased of having executed, against that party and the Royalists at Lyons, cruel ies which would have done honour to Robespierre himself, to whose ruin, after the murder of Danton, he especially con ributed, on the 9 h 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 himfelf, accused that Assembly of having authorized and provoked all the violent meafures of which he had been the organ.

From that period to the year 1796, he was an obiect of suspicion as a Terrorist. Whenever a Jaco. bin conspiracy was discovered, he uniformly di appeared from the scene, and only reappeared when the attacks of the Royalist party drove the Directory to feek aid from the Jacobins. In every fuch crisis, he refumed their principles, and fought eagerly for employment, from which he was only excluded by his former bad reputation. In 1797 he was feut 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 im-mediately became their enemy;—and Fouché, who, as in 1794, hoped to reconcile himfelf with ed, with infinite satisfaction, the humane the nation, gave to his administration a very mild character, although he fecretly 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 himfelf with fuch address, that, although known to be the friend of the Jacobins, and himfelf under the surveillance of Thurton his chief fecretary, who had orders to arrest him upon the first fympracteristic of a British soldier, and to the om of treachery, he outrode the storm, and,

without delay attached himfelf to Bonaparte.

Now, for the first time, his repentance cou manifest itself in an effectual manner ;- the mini ter supported his master in organizing a mitigat despotism ; and, profiting by the violence of Bon parie, he obtained for himfelf the reputation of procedor of all parties, and, in fpite of his former crimes, his name became univerfally popular in France. Nothing, indeed, was fo eafy as this mancenvre to those who knew Bonaparte. The Emperer ifsued a violent decree-Fouché made the nature of it known before it was promulgatedblamed it in conversation-then only half executed .-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 miligate its feverity, fo that, even by the delay, Fouche, no doubt, contributed to preserve the lives and fortunes of many of his countrymen.

Bonapar e foon perceived his Minister's game !but the fear of his influence, and the power of his agenis, was fuch, that he did not fend him away till the end of three years .- At last the blow was s ruck - Fouché quitted his first ministry; ane although he had transported 130 republicans for conspiracy, in which he declared they were not concerned, and conducted to the feaffold 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 univerfally, on his retirement, the character of being a staunch. friend both of the Royalists and of the Republicans.

The government of his fucccessor, Regnier, was distinguished by the trial of Pichegru and Moreau and the murder of the Duke d'Enghien. In that scafon of gloom and terror, Fouche was again longed for ; and Napoleon, in spice of his suspicia ons, found it prudent to replace him .- He contiaued to practife again his old game-delay-bold and mysterious converfation-blame of his master's plans,- which he nevertheless executed, when resignation was the alternative-

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

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 confolidation of the monarchy. as he had effected that of Napoleon, and expressed the Jacobins, he declared his adherence, and pro-moted their projects and conspiracies. His conversation was of a piece, He abused the Bourbons -then faid they might be faved 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 au henticity of his communica ions-and increased the anxiety which was to make his assistance valuable.

When Napoleon la ded, Fouché ffered himself to the Court. The Princes negociated 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 Fouche by the Usurper: - And the conduct of the ! former to Bonaparie, 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 Fouche with the discarded dynasty. I is well known, that he had said to one of the emigrating rotalists, Sauvez le Monarque-Jo reponds de la monarchies.' 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 vonlez vous de plus ? Le Roi u' estil pas dans son Palais? C'est tout ce q'ul faut.'

Bonaparte, dependent and timid as he was at his last return, had no option about employing Carnot and Foucho; 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 popula-rity gave strength to it. It is equally certain, thet if he meditated at that time the overthrow of Na. poleon, he did not confide his project to those frisnds 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 conversa ion, he blam. ed and treated with ridicule and contempt the

( Continued in the Supplement )

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 31, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

prajec's of the Emperor, whose government, he said, ran great risks. He allowed the Royalis's to write such libels as no government can permit; and exhorted the Republicans to at ack. so that his house was the enemy's camp. He is said to have promoted the war in La Vendee; but of this charge there dees no appear sufficient proof. Af ter the battle of Waterloo, Fouche was named President of the Government ; and was en rusted with the couder of the negociations. Wha ever doub, may exist as to his inten ions before there can exist none as to his conduct after the abdication of No polion. He alone acted; and managed to keep his colleasues in a s'à e of invire subserviency

They feared they might impea chbis measures by paralizing their effers, 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 Fouche grined a day, which was lost to his country ! Thus he got over the time, from the 22d June to the 7 h July, without giving any explanation to his colleagues, nor to the Chambers, nor even to his intimate friends, whose lives were in danger from hie impenairable silence.

As to the negociations with the Allies, he had but one prop si im to make but one remedy for all evils ;- 'Make me minister-' I aniwer for the rest.' He supe a ed nei ber for France nor for ber vidual excepted. To him, wi hour a doubt, is owing he return of the Bourbon's without any condi ion whatfoever. Any other man at the head of the provisional government, -backed by the 1 ational reprefenta i in which was devoted to liberty. and by an army of 70,000 men, wi h 800 pices of cannon, by he National Guard well difpoted, as there attachment to he Tricolor has since proved, -would have faved the liberty of his coun ry even with the present dynasty. But Fouche looked only to timself; and as his first idea in 1794 was ed by his crimes; fo his last thought in 1815 was seconciliation with the Court which he had of grievously offended. In one word Fouché having become a rich and important personage, under the auspices of usurped dominion, was desirous to comple e his liles after the fashion of legitimicy. Accordingly, he betrayed his country, -abandoned his friends, -signed the warrants for their death, and he list of their proscrip ion, -and succeeded, as such persons usually do, for a time. But at last he found himself alone in the wilderness he had crea ed. He would then have femined to a better system ; but it was too late. His Reports are eloquent and able, but they accelet a eo his down fal. He was the n inister 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 sespec ed 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 Distrefees of the country. On account of the thin at endance of the House, he did not feel himself disposed to urge that the House should go into the Committee that evening. Unl fo the business of the House would permit them to go into a full consideración of the subj & at this time, the disculsion would hardly be attended with any advantage to the country. Knowing that there was a prefoure of business that night, and that there was not that disposition in the House which could sllow him to expect they would devote their full attention to a subj et of such paramount import ance, he fhould throw himself on their determination whether he ought to proceed in moving the Committee, or postpone the consideration of the question till after the Recefs. He the ald have hoped certainly, that the House would have given the most persevering attention to the consideration of this subject; but whether from the prefiure of butinefi, or from whatever other cause, the House had not given that attention to it which he could have willed.

Lord Castlereagh appealed to the House, if either his colleagues or himself had fever ab. sented themselves on any occasion when this destion came forward. He hoped the late prefiure 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 anggested By the Hinorable Gentleman (Mr. Western), that the auxiety of the Members was on that eccount similerably abated as to the result. He thought it would be advisable to ktep the | Sir J. Newport explained.

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

Mr. J. P. Grant hoped that after the holidays his M.jesry's Ministers would produce some plan of their own for r living the distrefees of the agriculturisti. They had not hitherto, he was sorry to say, shewed themsel. ves sufficiently impressed with the extent of

Mr. Brand concurred in wishing the considera in of the question to be postponed till after the recefe.

Sir John Newport suggested that a Com mittee up stairs should be appointed how to examine evidence on the subject of Wool and Seeds,

Lord Castlereagh saw no objection to the appointment of such a Committee. He con c-ived that our agricultural system had hi therro been without the protection which it required, and that much capital had been thrown into commerce ard 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 manuf ctures at the expence of its agriculture. He had for this reason supported the Corn Bill of the former year, that our agricul ure might bplaced on the footing of that of the rest of Europe. With respect to butter and cheese, he saw no of flion to impose such a duty on importation as would give ad quate protection to our own spriculturists without amounring to a prohibition, so that they might k ep pace with coto; for by leaving them unprotected land might be brought into tilage which was better fitted for the dairy. As to the two articles of wool and seed, as they were mix dup with some of our great manuf cturer, the House ought not to c m to any determination respecting them till after the fullest ir quiry.

Mr. S. Thornton approved of the postponement, and the appliatment of a Com-

Mr. L ng Wellesley congratulated the use and country on the sentiments which had just fallen from the Noble Lord. The agriculturis a wished merely to be pur on a footing with the other el sace 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 difcuision.

Mr, Gordon disapproved of the postpone. ment of the quistion. The House was usually thin about the present p-riod of the evening, and he had no doubt that many Members would soon some down to the H use who were desirous of taking a part in the question. He was desirous of potting two questions to the Chancellor of the Exch quer on the subj & 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 gth ins. tant, and which was generally payable in July ? If it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, hid the Tax been carried, to grant a considerable dellay, he saw no reason for not still giving such indulgence. The second question had a reference to the minu e 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 Michielinas 1815 to Lady-day 18,6; and many persons svill intended to make similar reductions. Was no reduction but what had been made previous to Lady day 1815, to be entitled to any de.

The Chancellor of the Evch quer 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 r duced for only a part of the period from Lidy day 1815 to Lady -lay 1816, he c reainly had not at present any intention of proposing any abatement of the Tax; and the m king at lowance 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 postpone. ment of the discussion.

Mr. Brand thought it would b. b-tter that the evidence respecting seeds should be re-

Lord Castleteagh thought no benefecial progress e uld be made that night.

Mr. Curwen contended, that the postone ment of the discussion would induce the country to thi k 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 lefe afraid of the agriculturist than the manufact turer; his case was soon more likely to call for the attention of the flouse than the agriculturists, if Ministers met the situa ion of the country as they ough, 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 bryond what they had done. It was not a pality retruchment of tens of twenties of thousands, but a retrenchment of millions, that could benefit the country.

Mr. Hilme Sumner said, there was but too great an apprehension in the country, that the House were not sufficiently alive to the distrefses of the Country, and this apprehension w uld be confirmed by the proposed postpone m n'. The rise of prices mentioned by the Honorable Gentlemen (Mr. Curwen) would not be of any great b nofit to the agriculturist, as it only took place on the small remainder of his crop, atter a was eful destruction.

Mr. Western professed his readiness to go into the consideration of the question. Sir E. B ydges disapproved of the postpone

The House having resolved into the Com.

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 4/s. a quarter; the price was now up to 57s. 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 plain. 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 90 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 500, 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 of in Europe. This circumstance operated of course to lead to an augmentation of onr agriculture, and the more so in consequence of the ingriculture, 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 em-ploy: 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, insomuch 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 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 particultrily, one could trace in the North of England particularly, one could trace in the advance of: Agriculture the extent of the improvements in Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice, nay provements in Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice, nay 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 bad so prodigiously extended, not only in the old lands, but in the number of new inclosures. This extension had gone on, especially before the promulgation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the distress occassioned 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 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 nimself, 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 wno 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

indeed notorious, that the money spent by Government to provide a supply of food for our armies during the to provide a supply of tood for our armies during the war, conduced very materially to raise the price of corn, and co-operating with the scarcities to which he had already alluded, served to enhance our agricultural produce. From all these causes then our agriculture had extended so much, that within ten years, namely from 1797 to 1807, no less then 1200 commons were inclosed. He did not mean to infer that none of those commons had been previously cultivated. On the 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 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 mere shopkeeping nation, it was considering its size, the greatest agricultural country in the world. In fact the greatest agricultural country in the world. In fact four blades of grass were now 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 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 whatever could be reposed in it, this 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 had been a great overtrading in corn. He did not, however, mean to attribute too much to that overtradhowever, 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 1810; but the effect was not felt until after that period. Since then, the country had had three remarkably good crops in succession, which naturally produced a fall of prices; and cotemporaneous 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 de ails of this question with so much ability and cande ails 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 understated the consequences upon our agriculture, which the events of that year were calculated to produce, and he should decall more this pairs, with the more pleasure. he should dwell upon this point with the more pleasure, be 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 we were at war. November 1813, at both which periods we 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 e 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 124s. in January, to 68s. a quarter in November 1813—and no agricultural specuator could be likely to calculate upon the approach of peace in 1812, to which we 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 philoophers in their closets, or among some Gentlemen in sophers in their closets, or among some Gentiemen 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 ed 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 86s. a quarter in September to 58s. 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 susspent 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 continued all their benniness and respecto that which constituted all their happiness and respec-tability 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 repent-ed 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 dis-tress. 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, 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 durring a part of that war, we had been pent up in our owa 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

the operation product the state of the second

period of peace was ever likely to occasion. It was

exaggerated. He would not tire the Committee by going into a variety of details, but he would mention a single instance of that speculative rage, which, now that the results were seen, he hight venture to call as complete a bubble as the celebrated South Sea one, Every person who could scrape together a hundred, two bundred or a thousand pounds, risked it immediately inthe German and Dutch markets. He knew that there we re people in some manafacturing districts—people who were as for removed as could well be imagined from all commercial or trading habits, common labourers, and menial servants - who had availed themselves of the high wages of labour to lay up something against rainy day as it was called, who brought out their little res in the German market. A man went round the country to collect from each of those individuals 201. 301. or 401. according to the extent of their savings, and to superintend the employment of them in the manner he had described. What was the effect of all that? Why millions and millions were sent out of the counand he feared not as many thousands came back The loss thus sustained throughout the great mass of the community produced the most important consequences upon the home market. Masters could not employ the mme number of men, because they had wasted their capital, and of course there was a diminished demand for agricultural produce. Precisely the same effect had followed upon the restoration of peace with America. In one year the exports to America amounted to 18,000,000l. The loss indeed was not so great, because the American market was not so impoverished by the events of war as the European markets had been : neither did he feel inclined to regret so enormous an exportation to that country, because by overloading the markets of America with our manufactures, it had the effect of smothering in the bud many of their own manufactures, which might otherwise have rivalled ours. There was another circumstance, to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee, and which he thought furnished a complete solution of our present agricultural distresses. Partly owing to partly owing to the policy persued by the Bank, it un-fortunately happened that a great diminution in the circulation of Bank of England pa, er took place about the same period, which was followed by a sitll greater diminution of the circulating paper of country banks, and a diminution also of a ready and easy accommoda-tion by those banks. The consequence of those events was to produce a great effect in increasing the agricultural and commercial distress. That sudden contraction of discounts was a most serious evil to those who were in the habit, from long practice, of considering them as a sort of certainty, which they had no reason to calculate upon being utterly, and pitilessly withdrawn. He did not mean to cast any, imputation upon the coun try bankers; rigorous as their measures seemed, he had no doubt they were only such as their own safety and no doubt they were only such as their own safety and interest required, but still the course mences were not less fatal to those who mainly, relied upon such accommodations for carrying on their different concerns. And the persons who were the most injured by that sudden suspension of discounts, were those who had been speculating, not upon capital of their own (and in that number, by the bye, were included almost every one who had engaged in speculations during the last ten years), but upon borrowed capital. When they were already suffering under very great difficulties, they would have found it hard enough to pay the interest upon what they had borrowed; but when the lenders suddenly turned round upon them and said, We will not only have ther interest at five per cent, but the capital too, they were, in fact, cut up at both ends, and the consequence was, that they were obliged to sell beir lands at any price to meet the unexpected de-would venture to add, that the evil in that ld be greater before it was less; when he

period. The duty, before 1802, was 51. 711. per f lic advantages infinitely counterbalanced thefe. No barrel ; now it was 91. 71d an increase which was leverely felt, considering that it was the common beverige of almost all fervants employed in husbandiy. The Mait Tax had risen in a still higher proportion. In 1800 it was, tos. 7d. per quarter ; in 1814 it was il. 14'. 8d. Ail thefe additional expenses must come either ought of the farmer's pocket directly, or the must go to increase the price of labour. It was evidenr, therefore, shat while the taxs continued at their present height, no great relief could be afforded to the farmer by going back to the prices of 1792. Maving thus unfolded at force length those causes which he conceived to operate in producing our prefent distreft, he should now proceed to consider the remedies which were applicable to that distreft-He confessed, it was delicate and difficult ground, because it might be equall danger us to hold out untounded hopes on the ne hand, or to inculcate gloom on the other, without mature deliberation. In the fist place there was one class of men, who, happen what might, could not expect any great degree of relief; he meant those who had lately been tradi g on borowed capital, because their speculations had been entered into upon a calculation of certain prices which no longer existed, and yet those prices were the fund out of which the interest of their borrowed capital was to be paid. The more lowering of cent would not afford any permanent of real reflet to them. They had, in fec, been losing to the extent of nearly 91. per acre, and the landlord could give relief only to the extent of 25 per cent, up in their reats. He would fain hope, however, that the great bulk of the agricultural interest was not in hat conduion, but that in the course of a few years it would find i self pretty nearly where it was before.

He would now thorsty allude to fome of the propofed emedies, With refpect to the Corn Bill introduced ast year, it met his approbation; and he by no means concured in the expressions of disapprobation in had met with, as an adventurous meafure. He considered fuch expressions as mere calamour. - He could no approve of bounties on exportation, as it was only forcing exportatios, by taxes taken out of the pockets of the farmer, Warehousing grain was another expedient, which mer his decided disaprobation, as producrive of no good whatever. Had the farmer no yard of Had he no burus to keep his grain in; or his own ? was he less assaid of tares in the king's Warehouses han his own barns? [A laugh. ]. He could not agree in the opinion of his warehousing of grain having any effict on speculation. The merchant acted in a very different manner indeed, and instead of waiting for the G ze te, announcing the price of grain to be 801, he nad perfons who went round the country, like riders on a circuit, for orders and examined corn-fi ld and took grains, which they put up in parcels and docqueted, and by comparisons of these parcels knew how matters would stand for next year; So that infac while fome farmers were trufting to the annunciation of the Gazette, the corn merchant had a complete knowledge of there corn-fields. With regard to the Poor Raies, he deplored the inequality which existed in levying them, and m king one individual pay for another. On the painful circumstances of the farme, who had the whole poor rates of one parish in Combridge to pay, it was unnecessary for him to dilate that afforded too melancholy a proof of the depressed flate of the country to require any illustration. He would fuggest to Ministers, that without having any recourse of the Income Tax, they might easily accertain the nature of income by introducing fome amendment on

system whatever invented by human beings had ever been found, where good was not contaminated with some portion of evil. But this Restriction by the prudent system it had intr-duced the last fifteen years. had shewn that the public credit could not only furvive but had risen to a degree of pr speri y unrivatled in an other country. He d plored as much as any man po sibly could, the dis refs of the country; but he though that distrefs was merely of a temp rary nature. It migh be traced to the depecia ion of grain or e half in value last year .- in 1814 a general dread prevailed of an inu dation of grain from the Continent, in confequence of the appearance of peace, which added to our plenutu harvest in 1813. had everstocked the country, and this dread had ac ually been realized. Parliament did no think proper to adopt the Corn. Bill in 18.4 th ' he then thought it a very proper meafure for public ad vaniage. But the faiutary regulations adopted by Parliament last year, he had no doubt would fome what alleviare the general lofs, and he trusted the Committee gave him credi for being actuated by the purest intertions. [Lord cries, of hear, hear! from all quarters.] He concurred most hear ily to the very proper sent ment of the last speaker, namely, that this was a question which abforbed the minor considerations of party The candid manner in which that Honour ble and L arned Gentleman had entered into the disculsion, was the best pledge he could possibly require for the contunuance of hat benevolent feeling. At the famwhich different speakers had fallen. Some had const dered the country as already producing more than fh confumed, and a Qually having a redundance for Exportation. Others again, shought that the distress arolfrom the necessity the farmer was under of b inging a famine in the later end of the year. He (Lord Castlereagh) was perfuaded that flut out as foreign cor was, the home growth would soon rife to a competition with the other domestic accides of produce and manu. fic ufe with which it came in competition. The simple circums ance of land going out of cultivation would accelerate this operation. His convictions was, that the great m is of the agriculture of the country was founded on a folid basis; although he did not deny that it experienced at prefent great distrefs and difficulty. To allege, however, that this distress was an actual decay of the national wealth, was, in his opinion, not to feize its true character. Of the reverle, the state of the revenue afforded an indubitable indica ion. In all is brances, ir had been maintained, and down to the very last week, was more productive than in the fame periods of any former year. He did not state this to difeu de the House from aff iding any possible mi igation of the existing evil, but to induce them to look at the situation of the country with a steady eye, in the expectation which he himfelf cheished, that a termination would ere long be put to he fufferings that had been occasioned by the great hange of prices. The operation had already commenced. Whear, he understood, bad vifen at Edinburgh to 72s. a quarter. It was not likely, therefore, hat it would long remain at 56s. in the other parts of he Kingd m. If it thoud rife to 80s, or gos, he thou d be glad to know where would be the distres? He allowed that the alteration in the circulating medium had co-operated in producing the existing circumsances. But this was by no means a permanent state f things. In a short space of time, the Banks over ne whole country, although they would not advance

f Ministers, He concluded by moving for an account of the number of Aliens sent out of this country, under the Acts relative to Aliens, on the applic tion of any foreign Minister, distinguishing the number in each

Lord Castleregh was not surprized that the Honourtble and Learned Gentleman should be now an enemy to the Alien Bill: he had been so even when the measure was first introduced. A Peace Alien Bill was passed under the Treaty of Amiens, another was passed in 1814; and he would prove, in this proper stage of the Bill, that the reasons for it had angmented since 1814, He had no hesitation in saying, that the Noble Lord at the head of the department never exercised the powers entrusted to Government under the Alien Act, ference to the representations of any foreign Ministers ne was authorized to say, that he had never made it an instrument of foreign policy. It might be very inconvenient to disclose any representation from foreign Mi. isters ro Government.

Mr. Ponsonby begged leave to read the motion to the Noble: Lord, in order that he might know the purpose of it, for not one of the objections he had stated lay gainst that motion, as it did not seek one of the obects which he supposed it to seek. He begged of the Noble Lord to think of some other reason against the motion, for the sake of his friends who were to rote

Mr. Hiley Addington said there might be two or three cases at the outside, in which applications had been made by foreign Ministers, but, no person had ever been sent out of the country in consequence of such application. He had been induced to make inquiries at a relation of his own in the office, in consequence of what tell the other night from the Honourable Member for Taunton (Mr. paring). He had carried his inquiries still fartner. He had desired the attendance at the House—office of the 1st and 2d clerk of the Alien-office who were discharged two or three weeks ago on retiring pensions, one of whom had been in the omce since 1793, and they had assured him, that they never knew of one instance of any person being sent out of the country on the representation of any toreign Minister.—If the Honourable and Learned Gentleman persisted in his motion the only return to it would be the monosyllable Nil.

Mr. Baring really believed that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. H. Addington) with all his solemnity of expression, was totally unacquainted with what was passing in his own office. The case he had alluded to was that of two merchants of Holland, men who never meddled with politics; and who had been here on business merely commercial. They were or-dered out of the country by Lord Sidmouth in a few nours .- He had applied personally to Lord Sidmouth, and the answer was this, that the instructions had come to his office from the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; that he knew nothing of the matter himseif; but that the instructions were so peremptory that he durst not but obey.—He happened to find out that they were sent out of the country in consequence of the application of a toreign Minister, and that the whole originated in ignorance and misapprehension.

Lord Castlereagh explained. No individuals were sent out of the country for any other than objects of pritish policy. Lord Milton said this was the fact which the House wished to have cleared up.

Mr. B. Bathurst said if there were any instances it

might involve Foreign Ministers, and if there were no instances, the motion was unnecessary.

Sir S. Romitly wished to know what was meant by British policy? It might be thought an object of British policy to oblige a roreign Court by sending persons disagreeable to it out of the country, He knew tract individuals were sent off on grounds not at all connected with danger to the country apprehended from there A cause happened to be referred to his arbitrationbe.

mould be difficult, perhaps, to state pre-much of that system of taxation pressed pon the cultivation of the land; but he estimate upon the subject, which he wished fabmir to the consideration of the Come would fuppole a farm of 400 acres,, 200 ere in corn, 100 in fallow, and 100 in hay & th was the ufust rotation in the west of Ligiand, a part of the country he was best acquainted with. The afselsed taxes upon fuch a farm, it worked by fourteen plough horfes, and nine fervants, would be 221. 10s. a year. In 1792, the wages of nine men fervants amounted to 351. per anum, for each, he to and himself in every thing; he fame number at pre-gent would am unt to Sol. Then there was the rise apon labouters accidentally employed on land that was in tillage, and other items of angmentation, which mids an aggregate increase in the expense of cultivaring a farm of 400 seres, to the amour of 2421, 8s. per sonem. To that fum were to be added, the increase in the black smiths, carpenters & fadler's bills, not lefs than 151. in each, making altogether 451. That was independent of the increase in the price of manure, which Alding the 45l. for the increase upon those bills, to the 242l, there would then be a sum total of no lesthen 2871, additional expense, between the present period and the year 1792. It was impossible to estimate how much of that increase was owing to the tax:s, and how much arole from other causes. Wnateyer part, however, and he apprehendid it would be found to be no inconsiderable part, was fairly owing to the taxes, could not be diminished by any recurrence to the low prices of 1792, but would contione to piefs most heavily upon the farmer. It was not only those taxes which directly operated upon a-gricultural labour, but those which indirectly operated upon it, which ought to be taken into the account. A nong the excisable commodities, for example, there were four things which all writers upon political economy, and all confumers, ( who were the most imthe necessaries of life; he mant leather, soap candles and falt. Each of those articles affected the farmer in an especial manner. With respect to the falt duty he was willing to admit that it was not contemporary with the war; but it had been greatly increased during the war. In 1782 (and he was not aware that any specifional duty had been laid out between 1732) it amounted to only tol. a bushel, and now it had risen so high as 154, per bushel. That increase afficied the farmer in a variety of ways, in falting his butter, in curring his beef. &c. & it went directly to increase the price of labour. The price of labour was all encreased by the du irs on customable an arricle though many of them, he acknowledged, did not come within the discription of nec-fearies of life. They were, however, almost as important, because long habit had rendered it difficult to do without them; and he believed there were many

auther, fating that poor's rates encouraged marriage, proposed a remedy of rather a Severe nature. Tha remedy, however, might be fome what Noftened; and luggef ne propriety of an that, after a cer ain period, no person but impotent people should be supported by the rares. He wished not to prevent the indigent from receiving any relief they required, but he detested the plan of supporting able bodied healthy perfons, as in fact being only an afylum for idlenefs .- With respect to tythes, he did not consider them as immediately prefiting on the ditrefs of the agriculturist, and he thought any-evil arising from them might, easily be remedied .- He fuggested the propriety of allowing a free exportation of wool, as a meafure calculated not merely for agricultu al, but commercial relief ... In the foreign markets there was a very great demand for coarfe wool. He was aware the price of wool had been rather high of lare, but he also knew it was now falling, and he believed its prefent price was only k-pt up by the remunder of the war orders for clothing, After a minute statement respecting the Sinking Fund, he though much relief might be afforded by allowing the feven millions of this fund to be approprieted to this diferels Much relief might be got by the abatement, of Afses-Ged and Leather Taxes, and by a considerable reducii on of the Malt Duty, in confequence of the grant of this 7090,000l.

After entering at fome length into this part of the fubject? the Honorable and Learned Gentleman concluded a most interesting speech, by trusting that Government would endeavour, as far as they possibly could to open the colonies, of South America, not to the exclusion of North Americans, but in unifon with hem. Thus the Minister would confer a lasting advantage on the agriculturist, and on all the other branches of the country. He had only to apologize to the committee for occupying fo much of their time, [Hear, hear?] sind exhausted as he was, he was fure the Committee would be, he returned them his sincere thanks for the very kind and parient attention with which they had honoured him, [Hear, hear, hear!]

LOED CASTLERBAGH in rising shortly to address he House, expressed high farisfaction with the long, ble and luminous speech of the Honourabie & Learned cotteman who had just sat down. It was delivered with a deegre of temperance and coolness which did onour to the Henourable Gentleman, and the discussion had been conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles. Aware of the importance of this subject, he (Lord C.) wished to keep his mind open for the recep ion of all views which might be fuggested: When a picture of distrefs, was prefented of so extensive a nature as the one before the committee, he must certainly be a bold politician who could speak with decision on it. With respect to the Restrictions of the Bank, he was convinced that measure had been favorable to Agriculture. It had been particularly so to the British Empire as a great whole. perfons, for instance, who, if they had no alternative, The country must have been overwhelmed by the varwould rather do without soap than without fugar. The
power exposed to it. It has been productive of some
tax on beer also had greatly increased within the same
disadvantages in a minor point of view, but the pubto do this, they became liable to be banished at the will

commerce with South America, he declared that a prefent it was very considerable and that the means of improving it occupied the earnest and conftant attention of his Majes y's Ministers.

ALIEN BILL. On entering the gallery, we found Sir Samuel Romilly apologising for bringing forward at that late hour the motion of which he had given notice, and stating that he had been obliged so to do in consequence of the precipitation with which the Alien Bill was pressed through the House Ministers, although no saisfactory reason had been assigned why this power, extraordinary in time of peace, should be invested in them. It had been said that the Act at present in force would expire on the 12th of May: but that could be no argument for the Bill, as, there are now no foreigners in the country, whose presence ought to be considered dangerous. What he wished to gain by the motion was to know the number of foreigners who had been sent out of this instance of any foreign Minister under the several Alien Acts. This would shew to the House the manner in which this power, which was now sought to be renewed, had hitherto been exercised, and whether it had been in any instances should. This information, he contended, was necessary, as the House should know, before they granted any such House should know, before they granted any such power, whehter it would be likely to be abused, and they could only judge of this by seeing how it had hitherto Been exercised. The House should also recel-lect, before they passed this Bill, what were the cir-cumstances under which the Alien Bill was first introduced, and compare those of the present time, France was at the period in a state of revolution when the most dangerous notions of liberty were entertained, and when she was in the habit of sending delegates, who spread those n tions to other countries. But the same danger did not now exist. There were now no persons coming from France, whose presence or opinious could be considered injurious to this country, and therefore there was not the same necessity for the existence of such a law as the Alien, Act. The Honourable and learned Member then contended against the policy of a measure which would, exclude foreign friends from our shores, for we had now no enemies abroad, and therefore all persons, coming to the country should be considered as friends, and should be encouraged, as they had been ever since the Magua Charta to the present Act [Hear!].

He mentioned the high opinions which had ever been entertained by foreigners, of the liberty and indepen-dence of English law, and particularly those of Mon-tesquieus and contrasted them with those entertained at the present day, when the arbitrary expulsion of an Englishman from a foreign country was attempted to be justified by precedents drawn from English practice. hear! ] He further observed that if this system of banishing strangers out of the country, was funded on that alliance which hed been formed of ruling against the will of the people, if was proper that the House should be informed of it, and of the grounds of its necessity here. He also objected to the Bill, as unjust towards all persons coming to the country: When it pre-

he was a Member of Parliament. . This was exactly the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. It tealty was unworthy of the Noble Lord to seek such a momentary; triumph, as that which he could gain by assertions like

The House then divided.

For the motion ..... 31 

Sir John Cox Hippisley gave notice that he should move for the appointment of a Select Committee to exa-, mine and report upon the regulations prevailing in Noreign States, respecting the intermission of Papal Rescripts, and the intercourse of their Roman Catholic subjects with the See of Rome; and also upon nomination election, collection, or institution of the Episco-

pai, Order of their Clergy of the Roman Communion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer postponed the commitment of the Bank Restriction Bill, after an intimation from Mr. Ponsonby, that in consequence of the lateness of the hour he would avail himself of every facility the Rules of the House afforded him, in moving adjournments.

The other Orders of the Day were then proceeded in, after which the House adjourned at hair-past two o'clock.

Sir J. Newport, attributed the distress in a great measure to the pouring in of produce from freland, in. configuence of the demand for that produce being lessened by the removal of the British army in the Peninfula, and also in a great measure to the delay which had take place in the passing of the Corn Bill, and which had enable the foreign grower to fend a large quantity into the country. He believed that much of he discrefs would proved temporary, if fuch mestures, were adopted as would prevent it from becoming per-

Mr. W. Smith, in answer to what had fallen from the Nobie Lord, denied that the rejection of the Income

l'ax rendered a loan necessary. Mr. Western argued that nothing was fo i jurious as rapid fluctuations in the price of corn, and explained the mode in which the measures which he proposed would remedy this evil.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House then refumed, and the Chairman reported, progress, and obtained leave to fet again on monday

he 29th instant. On the motion of Sir J. N. wporr, a Select Committee was appointed to examine the policy of imposing an increased duty on the importation of Foreign Seeds and to report their opinion thereupon to the Hout; and on the motion of Mr. F. Lewis, it was ordered to be an instruction to the fame Committee, that they have power to consider the Laws relative to woul and in Woollen Trader and to report the fime, with their opi nion thereupon.

Mr. J. P. Grant, in the absence of a Right Honours, ble Friend of his (Mr. Tierney), postponed his Righte Hemourable Friend's motion refpec ing the Lord Charaberlein's Office until to-morrow (his das).

The other Orders of the Dy were then difpoled of and at one o'clock this merning the House adjourned.