

Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship *Hannan*, which will close on the 1st of next month.

R. SNOW,
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Bombay, H. Majesty's
Post Office, 24th Dec. 1816.

Advertisement.

To-morrow Thursday the 26th Instant,
AT 10 O'CLOCK
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Will be Sold.

BY AUCTION,
THE PROPERTY OF

Mr. J. H. Davies,

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE

On Colaba, consisting of

THE following effects:—Furniture, Mahogany, & Jack wood Dining Tables, Breakfast, Card and Sofa Satin wood Tables, Couches, Tea poys, side Boards, & Satin wood Chairs, Billiard Table, an excellent & modern Eight-day Clock, Blackwood Book Cases, Drawers, Wardrobes, wash hand Stands, Cots & bedding, Camp Chairs and Tables, Prints, Mirrors, a pair of Globes, Carpets, Dishouse Cupboards, Liquor Cases, Shower Bath, Green painted folding Screen, Rattan Screens, Bathing and Gram Tubs, Drip-Stone, a Spirit Level, &c. &c.

PLATE AND PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Milk Bowl and Cover, Pye Dishes, Salvers, Coffee & Tea Pot, Stew Pan, Bread Basket, Eggboiler, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Scollop Shell, Wine Funnel & Punch Strainer, Mustard Pot, Soup and Milk Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Salad Sugar, Salt and Marrow Spoons, Skewers, Table Knives, Forks, Branch and single Table Shades, a strong Plate Chest, Knives and Forks, Tin Dish Covers, &c.

GLASS.

Chandelier, hanging and wall Lamps, Gilt China Sugar Jars, Tumblers, Wine, Finger, Jelly & Custard Glasses, Coolers, Dishes, Preserve and Butter Pots, Queen's Ware Dinner Set, Hot Water Dishes & Plates, and Wine; about 60 Dozen of very fine old Madeira 6 years in India—20 Dozen London Market, English & French Claret, Sherry, Hock, Bottled Beer, Leaden Coolers, &c. Garden ornamental blue and white China Jars, sundry Books, a very capital Bengal Palankeen Carriage, lined with green Morocco, with spare Wheels, and plated mountings and Harness, Cart Harness, Saddles, Bridle, Cartage Levers, Palankeens, Secularly, &c.

Also will be sold sundry Office Furniture, consisting of Desks, Stools, and Book Presses, a large Iron Cash Chest, &c. &c.

The above may be viewed at Mr. DAVIES'S late residence at Colaba, any day between the hours of 10 & 3, prior to the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th December 1816.

Advertisement.

AT THE MIRROR PRESS

Calcutta

TO BE PUBLISHED
FOR

T. and A. Underwood,

BOOK-SELLERS

No. 32, FLEET STREET,

London,

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

BY

THE REV. JAMES BRYCE, D. D.

Chaplain to the Honorable the East India Company,

AND

Clergyman of the Church of Scotland,

AT FORT WILLIAM.

N. B. This Volume will contain 500 p.

PRICE 16 RUPEES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at this Presidency by the Reverend JAMES CLOW, and by Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Bombay, 25th December 1816.

Advertisement.

SPECIE WANTED.

FOR THE USE OF

H. M. 4TH REGT.

ABOUT One Thousand pounds Sterling by Bill at 30 days sight on the Regimental Agent.

Sealed Tenders will be received by R. MITTON Pay Master at Camp near Baroda, till the 31st day of January 1817.

Bombay, 18th December 1816.

Advertisement.

For Sale,



A COMPLETE PLEASURE BOAT, copper bottomed.—She lies near the new Pier Head for the inspection of any person desirous of purchasing her.—Price 2,500 Rupees.

Bombay, 25th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

ALEXANDER QUINTAL

begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that he will attend three times a week to instruct dancing in the first style. His terms are fifteen Rupees per month. Enquire at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. or at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 25th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

For Sale,

THE undermentioned Salt Provisions, fresh, sound, and of excellent quality, imported by the China Ships, in May last, viz.

Reef 60 Tierces containing 42 pieces, lbs. 8 each.
Pork 40 Ditto; ditto 53 ditto, lbs. 6 each.

Apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 25th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

Literary Society's Library.

ALL persons having any Books belonging to the Literary Society of Bombay, are requested to return them to the Library, on or before the 1st day of January next, the annual inspection of the Books being to commence on that day.

B. NOTON,

Literary Society's
Rooms, 24th Dec. 1816.

Advertisement.

On Saturday next the 28th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD

Public Auction,

THE EFFECTS OF
THE LATE GARRISON

Serjt. Major Maryan

AT HIS QUARTERS,
Consisting of

A SMALL neat select quantity of Furniture. Also a very good Organ and a neat Buggy and Horse &c.

The effects may be seen any day prior to the day of sale on application at the Theatre.

Bombay, 25th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

G. Higgs.



BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has received a Lot of strong A R A B HORSES per Ship FUTTAY ALWADOOD.

Bombay, 25th December, 1816.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 21st, Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard, from Prince of Wales's Island.

Ditto.—Ship Shaw Allum, Captain T. P. Wadsworth, from Calcutta.

Ditto.—Ship Futtay Alwadood, Captain James Hardie, from Bussorah.

Ditto.—22d, Brig Anna Catharina, Commander Peter Barritt, from Colombo.

SAILED.—Dec. 18th, the Honourable Company's Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. Dominicette, to the Malabar Coast.

Ditto.—21st, Ship Perseverance, Captain A. Brown, to Bengal.

Ditto.—22d, the Honourable Company's Bengal Pilot Brig Guide, Mr. Thomas Gannack in charge, to Bengal.

Ditto.—Ship Success, Captain F. Park, to Calcutta.

DEATH.—In Camp near Ellichpore on the 5th instant, of a malignant fever, J. Johnson Esquire, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot (or Royal Scots), highly esteemed, and sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER 1816.

We have been considerably disappointed at finding the stores of our Brother Editor so soon exhausted; the more so as we had looked anxiously forward to a detailed account of all which took place at the London Tavern meeting. That pleasure having been denied us, we must content ourselves, as well as we can, with ruminating over the general outlines given in the Extra Courier of the 16th instant. The purpose of the meeting, we are willing enough to think, was good, but to effectuate extensive benefit, it ought to have been more fully attended. At present it seems to have been little more than an adjournment of Ministers & their partisans, from Downing to Bishopsgate Street. A sort of drama to amuse the starving community of England, and make them believe that something, ere long, would be done for them; tho' as appears to us, the *dramatis personae* seem to have been little conversant in theatrical arts.

The Chairman stumbled, in limine, and found it necessary to amend the first (his own) resolution. The Duke of Cambridge moved the second, the truth of which no man in his senses could dispute. The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury followed with a third, admitting, by way of preliminary, that the evil was far too great for any meeting, like the one in question, to cure, and His Grace of Rutland moved the fourth, proposing an immediate subscription. Thus rising in succession, to produce stage effect, as do the royal and noble ghosts in Richard the third.

The Duke of Kent, then finally moved (after first telling the company, what we should have thought they all knew before, that the Chair could not submit a proposition conveying a compliment to itself) the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, his Royal Brother. That being carried, the curtain dropped amid seeming approbation and confusion. A termination very different, indeed, from what we could have wished, tho', perhaps, by a rational man, to have been fully expected. Taking the meeting however as indicative of the apprehensions of Ministers, with regard to the future, it assumes a most serious aspect, for if in the month of July,

"When dancing sun beams on the waters play," they thought it imperiously necessary to advise such a proceeding, what will they do in the dark hours of winter,

"When keenly o'er the wide heath the bitter blast
[shall blow?]"

We are fearful, from the non-arrival of

the *Wellington*; that her destination has been altered—a rumour, indeed, to that effect has reached us.

There is a probability, as we understand, of the *Hannah's* not sailing for Liverpool, before the 5th, and possibly as late as the 10th proximo.

We have taken from the *Democratic Press*, of the 24th of June, a Journal, it must be admitted, of no very fascinating title, published at Philadelphia, the speech of a Mr. Burnside, on the expediency of laying a direct tax of 3 millions of dollars on the people of the *United States*. It is very curiously introduced by the editor, who came or sprung, as we suppose, from *Hibernia's famed soil*. As the production, however, is, in itself, strongly descriptive of the feelings which the citizens of America entertain with regard to the policy and conduct of England, we have deemed it worthy of insertion. The suggestion, tho' not original, of constructing American ships of war, superior in every class, to those of the British, so as, nearly, to insure, upon each conflict, victory to the thirteen stripes, is one we have, ever, deprecated, as highly tending to promote & prolong that animosity which already too much prevails between the two countries. Had the Americans been candid enough to own, that to such superiority their recent successes at sea were, in general, owing, we should have felt very different sentiments from those we at present entertain; but as that description of magnanimity is not, to us at least, perceivable, we fear that nothing is so calculated to exasperate our brave, but unfairly dealt by, British Tars, as the unseemly exultation, too frequently evinced by the American people, at witnessing a British man of war towed captive into their ports, altho', perhaps, each beholder knew, at the time, that the vanquished, over whom he was so indecorously exulting, was infinitely inferior in force to the Victor.

Camp near Baroda, 15th December 1816.
To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. EDITOR,

I am an old sepoy, and having lately, after twenty seven years service, been appointed a lance naik, I have great hopes of being promoted in the course of three years more, to the full rank of a non-commissioned officer, with an addition to my monthly pay of one rupee and three quarters; by which period, Mr. Editor, I shall have attained my thirty years, and be entitled "to the full pay of the rank to which I many have attained." The prospect is perhaps not very brilliant, but comparing it with that of many European officers, who have come to our corps within the last twelve years, duly considering the difference of our conditions, I solace myself with the idea that there are still some people worse off than myself, and although I have seen Subedars, Jemadars, and Havildars, who were enlisted after me, yet this is their fortune (*oon ka nuseeb*) and I am content.

I was much pleased to see your correspondent *Khyr-khwahe Sipauh's* letter. I like him, Mr. Editor, because he likes us. He would ameliorate our condition; but I do not agree with him as to the fitness of the means proposed. In the first place he does not appear to have fully considered that condition, for we are not condemned to perpetual servitude.—The regulations allow us a liberal and honorable provision, by the time we are supposed to require it. Let it be recollected that the period of an European officer's service is twenty five years, three years for one furlough being included, and a native officer or soldier, if unfit for the active duties of his profession, is allowed a pension after thirty years service on terms fully equivalent. The only important difference, and the point on which I may have occasion to say a few words hereafter is, that there is nothing clearly defined in regard to our furlough, or rather the regulation is not, perhaps cannot, be attended to.

With respect to limited service, the experiment has been tried, and the time is not yet ar-

rived when the effects can be fully estimated; but however advisable it might be to introduce this system elsewhere, the same reasons do not exist here. If I wish to leave the service, I can do it, and in three hours be beyond the reach of pursuit. My country is not in Bombay or in any situation where the English police is established, and I am too insignificant to have their mighty authority extended to other states for my apprehension.

Sepoys generally enter the service for a subsistence, *pet ke wasti*. We think more & are less im provident than Europeans in the regiment I have been encamped with; but still we partake much of that character, which I believe is common to all soldiers. I am sure, when I entered the service, I expected to have had an ounce of lead in my head long ere this time, or to have died of a fever in the jungles of Malabar or at some of those stations in Guzerat. What was the use of speculating about futurity when present existence appeared so very uncertain, and when I looked and do look upon all that can happen as my *nuseeb*.

Khyr-khwahe Sipauh's remarks in several instances allude to a class of men who only of late years have formed any very considerable proportion of the Bombay Sepoys. I mean the Singhs. They are all soldiers of fortune; but they cannot bring their wives or any of their female relatives to Camp; they set out in quest of subsistence for themselves, and a provision for their families.—Their grand aim is in the first place to realize a small sum of money, and in the next to obtain leave to visit their friends. This is a feeling so congenial to the heart of man, that at first view it must appear praise worthy; but it gives rise to a variety of traits of character which are far from amiable, and the means they frequently resort to for the accomplishment of these objects render them detestable in many instances to their fellow soldiers, and prove detrimental in the highest degree to the interests of the service.

The best plan for bettering our condition, next to giving us a little extra pay after a certain number of years service, would be to ensure us more frequent furloughs by allowing one out of every ten men to be constantly on leave, both in peace, and in war, unless in the latter case when on actual service. Our leave in regard to time should be so granted as to allow not merely of our going and returning, but to spend at least two or three months with our friends. A regular table might be made out for every part of the country, and established as a regulation under the sanction of the highest authority. Mr. Editor, I know how the thoughts of my companions turn, and I am persuaded, this would give them very general satisfaction. Desertions are already less frequent than formerly, because the country is in a more settled state, and flogging is much less common. With regard to the latter reason, many a respectable man of decayed fortune, have I known, who would gladly have entered the service, upon the small but regularly paid pittance of seven rupees, had he not been deterred by the fear of this disgraceful punishment, to him far more terrible than death; yet I must acknowledge there are some men in our ranks, who are only to be kept to their duty by the terrors of the lash. Desertions may often be prevented by a little skill in the *Sahib log*. I have more than once known an officer, apprized of a man's intention to desert, prevent his going away, by sending him perhaps an hundred yards in charge of a file of men, or by familiarly calling him by his name when accidentally passing. So little often encourages hope, or secures a man to the service; at the same time it is better to let a disaffected man desert than compel him to stay "Una mala ovis."

As an old soldier perhaps I may be prejudiced against the system of limited service, but it carries with it too much the idea of Militia (*gamm ket ke kam*) and a man so entering the service does it with thoughts which ought not to belong to the soldier's character. Let me ask those who have known such corps, if there be not something very different about them from the battalions of the line. Let us then have strong corps constantly recruited to a thousand privates; let fifty of them be on furlough, and I will venture to say, the present system is a good one. If you could, however, give a hint about some small increase of pay after (say) fifteen years, you would confer an everlasting obligation on all of us, and on none more than.

Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
THEEK HUGEEGUT,
A Bombay Sepoy.

Calcutta.

We are happy to understand that the *Star Cutter*, sailed for the Mauritius on Wednesday last, and that the following vessels will also be able to sail thither in a few days. The *Star* passed Kedgeroe on Saturday last.

John Munro, *Almood*, *Haysan*, *Frederick and Maria*, *Catharine*, *Fame*, *Hercules*, *Coromandel*, *East Indian*, *Friendship*, *Eliza*, *Mary Ann*, *General Blyden*, *Earl Kellie*, *Frances Anne*, (brig).

[*The Times*, Dec. 3.

American Paper.

The following Speech was laid by for publication at the time it was published but owing to circumstances it has remained thus long unpublished on our file. It is however one of those speeches that will read just as well now, as it would have done six months ago.

MR. BURNSIDE'S SPEECH ON THE DIRECT TAX.

Mr. B. said, he rose under great embarrassment, to ask the indulgence of the House for a very few minutes.

A resolution has been reported by the committee of Ways and Means, for laying a direct tax of three millions of dollars. It was proposed to amend the resolution so as to declare it inexpedient to have a direct tax.

The proposition was plain and simple; but the discussion had involved not only the past, but the future policy of this government. In the latter point of view, the question was extremely important, & well worthy the serious consideration of the national legislature. His observations, he said, would be principally confined to the course and policy this government should now pursue. Much had been said by the hon. gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) and others in the course of this debate, about members being influenced by the patronage created by the army, and the system of taxes contemplated by the government. He did not feel the application of those observations to himself; He had no relatives to serve: His friends were in no other way connected with this government, than that of private citizens. There was not in the district which he had the honour to represent one solitary citizen holding an office at this time in the army of the United States. He did not mention these things at present, in any other point of view, or with any other object, than to shew that he was not influenced by any sordid motive, and if the policy he wished this government to pursue, was wrong, it arose from an error of judgment, and not from any personal or selfish feeling. His object solely was to secure the high and honorable standing of this happy country, and to continue this government in a situation to preserve peace and to resist aggression. It had been fully demonstrated, in the course of the discussion, that to keep up the present army of ten thousand men—to produce a gradual increase of the navy—to put our fortifications in a proper state of defence, and to sink the national debt, this tax was unnecessary. Was this course of policy wrong? Ten thousand men were no more than sufficient for the garrison duty of this country: It was but the mere skeleton of an army: They would scarcely be sufficient for sentinels along our northern frontier. It was idle to speak about this number being dangerous to the liberties of this country. Gentlemen talk of five thousand under former administrations—ten thousand was not more at this time than five thousand formerly, when we considered the vast increase of wealth, the extended territory of the country, and the great increase of population. He had no intention of making this nation a military government; but if the army was to be reduced, it must inevitably follow that many of the present important and necessary fortifications will fall into ruins. He wished to avoid the situation many of them were in at the commencement of the late war. The militia most certainly are the great military bulwark of this nation—to them the country must look in all great struggles; but you cannot call them out to perform garrison duty in time of peace. It was a prodigious loss to the yeomen of the country, to be absent three or six months from their farms, their families and their homes; and it was infinitely more to their advantage to pay a small tax to support the necessary army. As to the national debt, he was extremely desirous to sink it as fast as possible—at the same time, not to put any unnecessary burthen upon the people. There was no honesty or political wisdom, in leaving a large national debt upon our posterity, when a considerable part of it could be easily paid by ourselves. But look, said he, at the situation of your natural enemy. There never was a period in the history of Great Britain, when she possessed such a disposable

force, and powerful means of annoyance. At the present time, France was the dust. She would be withdrawn her powerful army from France, and she might as well send that army in Canada as in England. Would gentlemen calculate on her unanimity? We were her competitors in commerce, in manufactures, in the arts. She viewed us with jealousy, and she would ask gentlemen to point to a solitary instance, in the history of that nation, where she was governed by any other motive than that of self-aggrandisement?

He should also be in favor of a considerable increase of the navy—he wished to see a great number of ships in immediate commission. He wished additional ships of war to be built—a large supply of necessary timber to be procured, for the construction of others, and every kind of naval stores in the possession of the government—that ships could be immediately constructed, if the exigencies of the country required it. It would be well, that fortifications should be erected and increased along our whole sea-board, as our northern boundary. The mouths of the Mississippi, the Chesapeake and the Delaware, New-York and Boston, should be fortified and strengthened, as well as many intermediate points. He would have the sea-board so strong, that an enemy would meet with resistance at the threshold. We are charged by honorable gentlemen with changing our principles; he denied that the republican party of this country had changed their principles. The situation of the rope had changed, and our measures should be calculated to meet that change. But a change of measures was not a change of principles. When a navy was formerly wished by some men in this country, it was not necessary to preserve our existence as a nation. It would have been burthensome, and we flourished without it. Great Britain had then use for her navy near herself. France, Spain, Holland and Denmark had considerable navies. She required nearly her whole force to watch her neighbours, and they watched each other; but now the navies of France, Spain, Holland and Denmark were either possessed by Great Britain, or had disappeared from the ocean. In short, a navy was not at that time wanted by this country. The present time was most favorable for the constructing ships of war for this rising and growing nation. We had the advantage of experience. We know the precise force of British ships of war of every class, and it would be the policy of this government, in the construction of ships, to have each class superior to that of the British, so as to secure victory, should they ever come in contact.

But suppose we have a surplus revenue over the expenditures contemplated by this government at the present time, are there not ways and means of appropriating it to great national advantage? Are not national roads wanted? Are not canals almost indispensably necessary? He believed it to be the interest of the government to turn their attention particularly to these subjects.

It would be the interest of his constituents to pay a direct tax to assist in cutting a canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware; and he had no doubt they would most cheerfully pay it for that object. If then this view of policy to be pursued by this nation, is correct, taxes are indispensably necessary, and necessary, the people were prepared to pay them. The people were enlightened & intelligent, and well understood the situation of their country, and would no doubt submit with cheerfulness to any moderate burthens that might be imposed. The direct tax was the most equal of all others that could be devised or levied on the people of the United States—it operated equally on the north and the south, the east and the west—every state paid in proportion to its population, and every citizen paid in proportion to the extent and value of his real property. No other tax ever devised, that would unite those advantages of equality. Gentlemen had called our attention to the situation of the country before the late war: It was painful to look at our humbled situation at that period: Our commerce was the sport & prey of every nation in Europe—England and France pretending to retaliate on each other, nearly sweeping our flag from the ocean. Little Denmark sent her cruizers to capture our ships, and

our commerce and the British Colonies... and come in... to be in a more miserable... situation. See your... pre-eminence. Where is the... Europe that does not respect... spoliation and injustice? The national character of this country... pre-eminently high. You have... national glory, and where is the... minded man that is not proud... the exalted situation of his country? was his sincere and ardent wish to... this dignity and honourable... character, this high and exalted situation, the best pledge of peace and happiness. My honourable colleague (Mr. Hopson) has exercised the whole extent of his ingenuity to find out what we have... the war, and unfortunately for... his friends he has hit upon the... He perceived that his colleague... the right of drying fish on the Islands... the possession of the British and... main shore, not the right of fishing... the great bank. If the people of... part of our country had been blest... the spirit of the West, if they... not thrown immense difficulties in the... of the national arms, they would not... this trifling solitary matter to com... about. They may thank themselves, for the shameful policy and conduct they... pursued, for their loss on this subject.

[The Democratic Press, June 24.]

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 12.
REGISTRATION OF SLAVES.

Mr. BARRINGTON stated that no case had been made out against the Colonies by the advocates of the Registry Bill. They had obeyed fully and faithfully the Abolition Act, and had exhibited every desire to comply in all the objects contemplated by that law. Much misrepresentation had been employed in pamphlets and other writings, to vilify and degrade their conduct, but though every thing was confidently affirmed, nothing was satisfactorily proved. It was the longest presumptive evidence against the Bill, that for its appearing, all was tranquil; but soon after such confusion ensued. He was surprised to hear Mr. Friend impute the cause of the insurrection to the people of Barbadoes themselves. He was at a loss to conceive how it could for one moment be rationally imagined that any class of men would destroy their own property for the sake of throwing obloquy on a Bill. If it was really the case, he could only say it was one of the most extraordinary transactions which had ever been known. He was confident of the good intentions of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce), and believed him to be actuated by the truest benevolence; but he regretted to think he was acting under a mistaken idea of facts; for if he and his friends would dispassionately examine both sides of the question, if they would meet with impartiality the evidence of both parties, he had no doubt they would fully agree in his opinion of the cause of this recent insurrection. Twelve months ago, the 2000 negroes fully cut off were happy, and they might justly be supposed as addressing the Society, and saying—had it not been by your interference, we should yet have existed and been happy, whereas we and our fellow sufferers feel the load of woe accumulated." He was confident the Honourable Gentleman would afterwards regret his not making more inquiry into the subject before he had proceeded so far. The inquiry would have been conducted in an open, candid manner, and was usually done, by a joint committee of the African Society. It was not fair to take only one side of the question; for he could assure the House, that however much the Abolition Bill might have been opposed in Jamaica, through the House, yet its very opponents were every where, on its passing into a law, facilitating the objects of its enactment, and on that point he was confident had they been called on, they would have given an impartial reply to every inquiry. In any man suppose they would wish to renew that insurrection? He believed there was not one who supposed so. Even though the crime was not a capital felony, it was to be supposed that its moral turpitude was the same? The custom of offering anonymous evidence was a practice of the African Society, which he decidedly disapproved. The very reason why such evidence was used, was in itself sufficient to stigmatize their proceedings. It was said they did not chuse to mention the names of their informers, because they were afraid these individuals would lose their situations were their names known. Now, he put it to the good sense of the House, whether such a reason was at all worthy of notice. He asked, why did the African Society encourage individuals to come forward and vilify their employers; and why were they still inclined to remain in the service of their employers even after so vilifying him? He would further ask, if the danger of the person losing his situation was the cause of his name being concealed, where was the boasted philanthropy of the Society, if composed as it was of noblemen and gentlemen of every class, they could not raise a guinea each, to pay the man an indemnification for the loss of a good name? But if, notwithstanding their boasted benevolence, the Society declined being so liberal, he judged himself that if any individual would come forward, and manfully make a charge which could be substantiated, that he should be indemnified for what he might be exposed to. He said more if such a man could give up the names of their informers, and put himself on any of the charges being substantiated, the informer should be fully indemnified, the consequences of proceeding so far had already been injurious, and he would venture to predict would be still more so. It was morally impossible to think of passing this Bill, and continuing the power of the Assemblies to be thus controlled it was impossible for them to think of retaining their seats. They must either renounce the authority of Parliament or resign, because if they were to appeal from almost every decision made to the country, the consequences would easily be seen. He had repeatedly stated the beneficial consequences of the Bill, in exposing the misguided con-

formed minds of the Negroes to periodical disappointment, undefined expectation, and protracted hope. [Hear!] Unless the House at once put an end to the Bill they might soon expect to see no Colonies. He regretted the delusion under which his much esteemed friend (Mr. Wilberforce) was labouring, and the pertinacity with which he had uniformly resisted every kind of evidence likely to throw light on the subject; and he must say that such as he (Mr. W.) had stated on so many occasions to the House, he was still in possession of little information respecting the real state of the Negroes. The Society lived in an atmosphere of prejudice, from which they could look all rational information. He begged the House to look to the consequences this Bill might produce in Jamaica, for let them remember the Negroes were no longer that rude unenlightened class which they once were, but were now a regularly organized body. In proof of this he referred to the systematic manner they went to work in Barbadoes, and the nightly meetings they held there for the accomplishment of their plans. He then read a letter dated the 25th of March, from a Gentleman in that Island, on whom he could depend, stating that much anxiety had prevailed there respecting the Registry Bill being misrepresented by the Negroes, as an act for their unqualified emancipation, one of whom had been transported; that in particular they were found in bands throughout the night, singing that Mr. Wilberforce had made a mistake, and if they did not get their liberty by the Bill, they would take it by force. [Hear!] The cause of this delusion arose from the misrepresentation of Methodist preachers. [A laugh.] In the reply to the objections that the planters did not like to breed, but would rather buy, he stated, that had any man said 30 or 40 years ago, in the island in which he (Mr. B.) then was, he would have been kicked out of Society. [A laugh.] It was a fact, that for a long period of years, in point of value, more was given for a female negro when in a state of pregnancy than when she was not, and even a considerable price was given for a new born infant. If the Planters had so deep an aversion to breeding, as was said, he would ask, how could any man account for this increase of value? He also vindicated the law by which a master on emancipating his slave, was obliged to make some provision for him. The propriety of this regulation, he argued, from its being too common with many masters to keep on their slaves till they were exhausted by age or infirmities, and then threw them as a burden on the Colony. The price of a slave at present in the Colonies was three times that at which he could be imported, a proof that the illicit importation was not such as it had been described. Adverting to the subject of the Missionaries, he distinguished between the Methodist and the Moravian Missionaries. The former, he contended, did great mischief. They mixed poison in the cup of salvation. They flattered the passions of the slaves. They kept whole districts in alarm by the nature of their doctrines. The latter were eminent for their zeal and purity. A slave who was known to be a Moravian convert was sold for a larger price on that account. The Assembly of Jamaica did all in their power to assist those who communicated genuine religious instruction to the slaves. In support of this assertion he read a letter from one of the Moravian Missionaries. He trusted therefore, that the gross misrepresentations which had hitherto taken place on this subject would cease. He called on the Members of the African Institution, in the name of justice and humanity, and in respect to their own character, to attend that Institution personally, and not to let any thing issue from it with the sanction of their names until they had been satisfied of its truth, by the examination of evidence on both sides of the question. Mr. PONSOUBY, with every respect for his Honourable Friend who had just sat down, lamented that he had thought it necessary to dwell so long on points calculated to create differences of opinion. The real question was, what steps Parliament ought to take in the new and dangerous state of the Colonies. It was evident that the cause of the insurrection in one of those Colonies, and of the discontent in the others was the mistaken supposition that it was intended by the King and by Parliament to enfranchise the slaves, and that this intention was frustrated by the local legislatures, their masters. It was essentially necessary to remove that erroneous impression from the minds of the slaves; and for this purpose it was above all things expedient that the proceedings of that House should be unanimous. [Hear, hear!] The amendment was temperate and expressive. If he might venture to offer a suggestion to his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce), it would be to adopt that amendment. [Hear, hear!] No man had a deeper sense of the excellence of his Honourable Friend's principles, & of the value of his exertions on the particular subject before the House; but he (Mr. Ponsouby) was bound by his sense of duty, not only to the proprietors and planters but to the slaves themselves, to concur in whatever proposition seemed to him to be best calculated to destroy the existing delusion, and to restore the tranquillity of the West India Islands. In his opinion, by adopting the proposed amendment, his Honourable Friend would give the best proof of the excellence of the motives by which he was actuated, and would afford an irrefragable refutation to those, if any such there were, who might venture to calumniate him. Lord CASTLEREAGH concurred in the recommendation of the Right Honourable Gentleman. The disturbances had certainly proceeded from the perverse view which had been taken of the proposed Registry Bill, as if the Legislature of this country could ever countenance so wild a measure as the immediate emancipation of the slaves—a measure that would visit all the inhabitants of the colonies with severe calamity, and none with calamity more than the unfortunate slaves themselves. The proposed Address combined three propositions which ought to be clearly and indisputably understood. The first, that we owed it in sympathy to the sufferers by the late unhappy events, to make them feel that the Legislature was anxious at least to prevent a repetition of the evils which they had endured. The second, that we owed it to the deluded slaves to declare, that that preposterous notion of suddenly changing their state into that of freedom, never entered into the contemplation of Parliament or the Executive Government. The second to mark, while we represented that the measure of registration was not a measure of emancipation, that we expected all the local authorities of the island would communicate to the slaves every benefit which was consistent with their situation in society. Much had been said of the danger of discussing those questions in Parliament. We lived in an age, however, in which the risk of discussion could not be avoided. He trusted the Colonial Legislatures would feel the truth of this; and that their best chance of avoiding the danger was, that they should enter into feelings of their countrymen at home, and make their system as satisfactory to the feelings of those countrymen as would be consistent with their own sense of duty. Adverting to the proposed Registry Bill, he said he thought it included a great means of meliorating the condition of the Slaves, but he guarded himself against being supposed pledged to concur in it entirely. It would certainly tend to check the illicit importation of slaves. It was a great satisfaction to reflect that one of the greatest colonial powers in Europe, France, had joined in the effort to put down that abominable traffic; and Spain and Portugal, particularly the former, might speedily be expected to follow the example. He repeated that no time ought to be lost by

Parliament in making a decided and unequivocal declaration of its sentiments on the subject. And if his Honourable Friend opposite (Mr. Wilberforce) did not see any great practical difference in the two propositions, in the name of God let him follow the advice of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and withdraw his motion, and let the address go to the West Indies with the unanimous concurrence of the House. He was sure his Honourable Friend had no object but to do good—to settle the minds of the negroes; and this appeared to him to be the best mode of accomplishing that object. Mr. BROUGHAM denied that his Right Honourable Friend had advised his Honourable Friend to withdraw his motion, for the purpose of making room for the amendment. It was rather extraordinary that the Honourable Gentleman, who had given notice of a motion for to-morrow night on the subject should get up that evening, and propose, as an amendment to his Honourable Friend's motion, that which he had given notice he would not move until to-morrow. However desirous he and his Hon. Friend might be of unanimity, he put it to the candour of the House, whether they could be content to sacrifice their declared opinion by assenting to the amendment? Would it not be a sacrifice of their principles, to adopt a proposition founded on opposite principles?—After the course that was taken on the other side, when calumnies, which had been fifty times told, and as often refuted, were brought forward and embodied in the speech of an Honourable Member on the other side; when the motives of the supporters of registration had been misrepresented, and when that measure had been coupled with emancipation and insurrection, he felt it impossible to sit silent under the charge, however reluctant he might be to trespass on the time of the House. The gentlemen who agreed with him (Mr. B.) in opinion on this measure, were pleased not only as the cause, but as the wilful cause, of insurrection. They were charged with a wish for nothing less than the emancipation of the slaves. If on easy terms well, but at all events and under any conditions, they were said to desire emancipation. These he strongly denied to be the principles held by himself or his friends, and he was not surprised at this misrepresentation, when he recollected that which had gone abroad on other occasions, and against men now no more, who, when they exerted themselves on the abolition Bill, were charged with a disposition to set the black population of the Colonies at variance with the white. He (Mr. Brougham) and his friends did indeed wish for an amelioration of the condition of the slaves, such an amelioration as would prepare them for final emancipation, but he did not say that the present time was the fittest for such emancipation, which would now be a curse, not a blessing, to the slave and to his master. [Hear, hear!] His object was to prevent that which the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) and others had said at the period of the abolition—the introduction of slaves. It was said at that period by the Colonies that it would be impossible to prevent the importation of slaves, for that it was essential to the Colonies; but they now came forward, and when it answered their own convenience, they alleged that nothing could be more easy than such prevention. Numerous creeks, and vast tracts of sea, which before were mentioned as so many obstacles to the total abolition of importation, were now declared to be no obstacles. The creeks were more easily guarded against any clandestine attempts to introduce slaves. So much for the truth and consistency of the statements made by opponents of registration. The Honourable and Learned Member then contended, that there had not been, and could not be, a connexion established between the Insurrection, which was said to have taken place, and the proposed Registration. What were the proofs of this connexion?—A Negro, going to execution for insurrection and plunder on his master's estate, was said to have declared it.—But admitting that his statement was true, which he (Mr. B.) denied, could there not be other witnesses found to give an account of it besides that unfortunate Negro, if it were of the nature described? But there were no other produced. There was another authority mentioned—that was the Speaker of the Assembly at St. Vincent's; but he did not mention any direct evidence, and only gave an advice, on which the present charge was founded. Yes, this was the sort of testimony on which the supposed connexion between the Insurrection and the Registration Bill was founded. He next contended, that the charge brought against the Methodist Missionaries, as the cause of insurrection, was equally groundless; and he alluded to a letter, dated the 18th of November, addressed to the Editor of the Jamaica Gazette. In this letter two persons described themselves as having put on brown beards and grey wigs—[A laugh] and having gone in that garb, with rueful countenances, to the agents of Wilberforce, deploring the wickedness of the age, and begging to be sent as Missionaries to instruct the blacks. They added, that they were immediately appointed to a mission, and they went on in the letter to give a ludicrous account of the mode by which the several Missionaries were instituted. These were the grounds on which charges were made against the Missionaries, and the means which were used to bring them into disrepute. But what could say for his Honourable Friend, Mr. Wilberforce, that he had never sent any Missionaries out, and that he was not connected with any Society for sending them. He wished indeed that religious instruction should be disseminated as well for the white population as for the blacks, who were in need of instruction; and he (Mr. B.) should add, that if the exertions for such religious instruction were confined to the Established Church, the light of the Gospel would never reach those poor people. He denied that the Registration Bill was the cause of any of the blood which had been shed; on the contrary, where it had been acted upon in its spirit, no disturbance had taken place. If any bad effects had arisen from it, they proceeded chiefly from the misrepresentations made of, and the misconstructions put upon it. If those misrepresentations and misconstructions had blown up the flame of insurrection, the fault was not with the advocates of Registration, but with those who had falsely associated the idea of emancipation with that measure. It was to such speeches as that made by an Honourable Member near him—it was to the construction put upon the Bill itself by some of the Legislative Assemblies of the Colonies. He held in his hand three Jamaica Gazettes, in which it was openly avowed that Registration was only a cloke for Emancipation. When these and such misconstructions of the Bill were industriously circulated in the Colonies, would it be said that a pamphlet published in London, or a speech in the House of Commons in favour of that measure, was the real cause of whatever disturbance took place? If the speeches and the pamphlets in favour of Registration could find their way to the Colonies, so could the erroneous constructions which were put upon them, and he would contend that the speeches delivered in the House that evening were much more injurious in their tendency than any measure of Registration could be. One Hon. Member had even given an incentive to further disturbance, by reminding the black population of Jamaica (for the only good their information through this House of Commons had been done there in favour of Registration, it was just to infer that they would, through the same channel, get what had been said against that as they were more numerous in proportion to the whites than the population of Barbadoes, they could more easily succeed in an insurrection.

This he (Mr. B.) contended was much greater incentive to insubordination than all that had ever been said in favour of registration could be. The Honourable Member next contended, that it would not be sufficient to leave this registration to the care of the Colonial Assemblies, who would not take as effectual steps to carry it into effect as might be wished. And he instanced as a proof the construction they would be likely to put in their own favour on such a measure, a case where, at the interference of this country, it was made a capital offence to murder a slave with malice prepense. This had afterwards been construed into murdering a slave without any provocation. So that by that construction the most trifling provocation on the part of a slave, even an angry word or a look would be held a sufficient justification of his murder. He also observed, that the conviction of a white man for the murder of a slave was a thing almost unknown in the colonies, although it was notorious that several such murders had been committed.—He could mention to the House three cases of as flagrant murders of slaves, under circumstances as shocking as ever disgraced human nature, and these were committed in the presence of others, and in justification of them it was said that the persons murdered were only slaves. He did not mean to impute to his Honourable Friend (Mr. Barham), or to any of his West India Friends, any of those abuses which he had mentioned. He thought, on the contrary, that their presence on their West India property would preclude the occurrence of such disgraceful scenes. But while they were discharging their duties in this country, so much to its advantage, and to their own credit, the care of those estates must necessarily be committed to others, & he did not hesitate to say, that the lower order of Whites in the Colonies were the grossest and basest rabble that ever deserved the name of human population. It was on this account that he wished to preserve the distinction between legislation and regulation. It was because he wished to tear off the film which covered the worst of crimes by which torture and murder were kept up under other names. It was because he wished to have some regulation of the property of West India Proprietors, when that property was of the same nature with themselves, that he supported the motion of his Hon. Friend. He would agree on the part of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) to the amendment, provided it were not substituted for his motion. Mr. CANNING said, that if the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who spoke last, expressed the sentiments of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce), he (Mr. C.) should endeavour in vain to persuade him to accede to the amendment. But as he did not think the Learned Gentleman had well understood the amendment, he (Mr. C.) did not despair of inducing his Friend (Mr. Wilberforce), to adopt it. Mr. Canning thought with respect to interference with the Colonies, though he did not mean to question the omnipotence of Parliament, it was a subject which it would be better not to stir. He could conceive a case calling for direct interference; but in the present instance it would be better to give them a chance of redeeming themselves from the necessity of such interference. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had referred to acts of the Colonial Assemblies, which God forbid he should justify; but even here there was a little special pleading; and he could conceive a Member of one of these Assemblies commenting on one of our indictments in the same spirit; and from the expressions of a man's not having the fear of God before his eyes, and committing a crime at the instigation of the devil, inferring that if the proof of the instigation of the devil, failed, no conviction could take place. The same then, might be said, perhaps, of bloody-mindedness, which could be said respecting the instigation of the devil. He implored his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) to accede to the recommendation of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Ponsouby) and to save us from a crisis, which, though he could not apprehend as dangerous, he yet most earnestly deprecated. Sir SAM. ROMILLY agreed that the question of interference was one which ought not to be lightly stirred; but had not all the colonial legislations been already tried? The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had taken no notice of the instances cited by his Honourable and Learned Friend. Of all things he was surprised at the manner in which the Right Honourable Gentleman had treated the crime of murder. They were not talking of indictments, but of Acts of Parliament; and there were never such words as he had stated in any English Act of Parliament. [Hear, hear!] The Assembly of Barbadoes had passed a law, by which the most cruel mode of putting a negro to death could not be punished, if the slightest provocation was given, such as refusing to leave the room. He would appeal to every professional man who heard him, if the Penal Laws were not to be interpreted most strictly? Mr. CANNING explained. A Member, whose name was said to be GRANT, stated that he was in Jamaica in 1810 & 1811, the period when illicit importations of slaves were said to have been made. Had such importations taken place, he must have known it; he declared, on his honour, that no importation, to the extent of a single negro, did take place. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to speak in favour of Colonial Assemblies, and the manner in which slaves were treated in Jamaica. Mr. BROUGHAM explained. Sir J. BRESFORD and Mr. MANNING supported the Address. Mr. WILBERFORCE replied, and consented to withdraw his motion. After a short conversation between Mr. Palmer, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Wilberforce, the Amendment was carried nem. con. Mr. WILBERFORCE then produced again the motion which he had before withdrawn. Mr. CANNING supported it. Mr. BARRINGTON said he should object to any motion which formed a part of the system of tampering with the connection between the Master and the Slave in the Colonies. After a few words from Messrs. Vansittart, Smith and Pallmer, the motion was agreed to—as was a motion of Mr. Canning's for a Copy of the Report of the Assembly of Jamaica. Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion for further Papers to-morrow (this day).—Adjourned at three o'clock.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS.—JULY 3.

Letters have been received at Milan from the Princess of Wales, dated from Alexandria in Egypt, in which she announces her intention of being at Constantinople by the end of June, and that she expects to return to her fine villa on the Lake of Como in the course of October.

• VENICE, JUNE 25.

Our government appears busily occupied with its marine. Five ships are on the stocks, and two brigs have been lately launched. The object is to protect our commerce, and restore if possible the fine days of our prosperity.

MR. SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

On Saturday the mortal remains of this eminent individual were consigned to the grave. The body was removed on Friday evening from his house in Saville-row to Mr. P. Moore's in Great George street, Westminster, from whence the funeral procession moved on foot to Westminster Abbey, which it entered by the great western gate where it was received with the usual ceremonies by the clergy of the abbey. The place of interment was in Poet's corner, between the monuments of Shakspeare and Addison. In this spot room was found for only one grave, and that is close to the grave of Garrick. The attendants on this mournful occasion were numerous and distinguished, and a large concourse of spectators were assembled. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fynes. The pall supported by the Dukes of Bedford and Argyll, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Holland, and the Bishop of London. Mr. Charles Sheridan, son of the deceased by the present Mrs. Sheridan, appeared as chief mourner, accompanied by three intimate connexions in scarves. The rest of the followers of Mr. Sheridan to his grave were habited plainly in black. The Dukes of York and Sussex led the train of accompanying mourners, and appeared deeply affected during the solemn service, and after its close, on looking at the grave. Among others who followed were

The Marquis of Anglesea, the Earls of Rosselyn, Harrington, Rivers, Gower, Yarmouth; Lords Sidmouth, Granville, Lynedoch, and Erskine; Lord George Cavendish, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Benj. Bloomfield, Mr. Canning, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. W. W. Pole, Generals Ferguson and Phipps, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Arthur Pigott, Sir C. Assil, the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, and many Members of the House of Commons, and private friends of the deceased.

Desperate Suicide.—Yesterday morning, Capt. T. G. Murray, of the East India Company's service, put a period to his existence by blowing his brains out with a double-barrelled pistol; the report of the pistol, it being only four o'clock in the morning, alarmed some of the domestics, who immediately hastened to the room, and found him lying on the floor weltering in his blood. It appeared that he had previously attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor which lay open and bloody near the body: His throat being cut in a shocking manner, A Surgeon was sent for; but he arrived only to see him expire.

Sir Eyre Coote.—A few months since we announced, on the authority of the Gazette, the promotion of this officer from the command of a regiment which he then held, to that of a division. He has been entirely removed from the army, and his name of course is struck from the list. We have now to record the report of official degradation which he was doomed to suffer in the country. On Saturday, in consequence of an order from the Herald's office, the proper officers proceeded to the stall in Westminster-abbey where his insignia of rank and order of the Bath were deposited, and from that place they threw down his banner, kicked it away, and completely degraded him from the honours which in the days of his unblemished character had been conferred on him.—Evening paper.

Official notice has been received at Paris of the arrival in America of Joseph Buonaparte Clausel, Grouchy, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Quiette, Lakanal, Kentz, one of the Lallemands, and Regnaud des Jours d'Angely. It appears also that M. Le Breton, late secretary to the Class of Fine Arts at the Institute, has arrived in the Brazils with several painters, sculptors, and architects; and finally, it is confidently stated, that General Humbert, with other French officers, and a party of men, has joined the independents in South America who received them with great joy. Kings do not know what they are about, when scattering abroad active and intelligent minds like these;—but, to be sure, it is their only present resource against revolution.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester were married on Monday. The Persons invited were the same who attended the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, with a very few exceptions, it being considered a private wedding. They consisted of, in addition to the Royal Family, the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess's Sister, the Duke of Bourbon, and several other Foreigners of distinction, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with their Ladies; the Lord Chancery, with the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the great Officers of State and the Household, the King's the Queen's, and those of the Windsor Establishment; the suites of all the Royal Dukes, and the Duchess of York, the Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, the Princesses, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Staff of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, &c.—It being determined that the solemnization should take place in the grand saloon in the Queen's Palace, a most superb altar was erected there, and the new Throne with was placed over the principal door to the grand entrance, formed the back of the altar, and gave additional splendour. The whole was formed of crimson velvet and gold lace, principally from the Chapel Royal and Whitehall Chapel, with the cushions and stools. The gold communion plate was the most valuable and costly that ever was displayed upon any one occasion, comprising the royal plate belonging to King William, from Whitehall Chapel. A Guard of Honour marched into the Court-yard, in front of the Queen's Palace, at seven o'clock in the evening, and a party of the Foot Guards and Life Guards, with a numerous body of the Police were stationed in the Park. The company began to assemble soon after. The Duke of Gloucester, came in state at 20 minutes past eight o'clock, dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, wearing the Order of the Garter. The Duke and Duchess of York followed directly after in state.—The Prince Regent arrived at half past eight, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, and accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, Prince Leopold came at a quarter before nine, and soon after the ceremony commenced. The Queen took her station on the left side of the altar, where there was a state chair; Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, the Duchess of York, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, to her left; and the Prince Regent on the right side, with his Royal Brothers near him. Every thing being arranged, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced the Duke of Gloucester. Soon after the Duke of Cambridge introduced the Princess Mary and presented her Royal Highness to the Prince Regent, who gave her away. The Princess's dress was a very rich and elegant silver tissue with two superb borders of scalloped lama-founcing, elegantly worked in blue apple pattern, each border headed with three weltings of rich lama work; the body and sleeves to correspond, and tastefully trimmed with most beautiful Brussels point lace; the robe of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, & trimmed round with superb scalloped lama pineapple border, to correspond with the dress, and fastened at the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was without feathers. She was ornamented with a brilliant fringe neck-lace; bandeau, forming a wreath of roses, round her forehead, of the same; a row of brilliant crescents, with elegant light sprigs, as if issuing from their centre, forming a coronet, and encircled the crown of the head; large brilliant top, and pearl drop ear-rings; a girdle to correspond with the bandeau; the bracelets of brilliants forming a chain, with flowers in the locks; and brilliant flowers brooch.—The Ladies dresses were very splendid; blue was the prevailing colour of the trains; the whole forming a most splendid assemblage. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London.—A signal was given from the third window in front of the Palace for a royal salute to be fired, which commenced at seven minutes past nine o'clock; in which, however, there was a mistake, as the ceremony was not above half over, and it ought to have finished before the salute began. After the ceremony the Royal Family, included the Bride and Bridegroom, retired to the Queen's private apartments for some time, and the Queen and Family, except the Bridegroom, returned to the Saloon and the Drawing-room, and received the congratulations of the distinguished throng.—At a quarter before ten o'clock; the bride, having dressed for travelling in a white satin pelisse and bonnet, retired, leaning on the Prince Regent's arm, followed by the Duke of Cambridge, who handed her into her carriage, when the Duke of Gloucester stepped in, and they drove off to Bagshot, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The Prince Regent honoured Lady Heathcote's ball, on Friday week, with his presence. Among the company there were the Marchioness of Hertford, the Dowager Lady Jersey, & Mrs. Fitzherbert! His Royal Highness was in excellent spirits, and did not retire till four o'clock in the morning. [Times.—July 28 1816.

We congratulate our readers on Ministers having, with becoming deference to public opinion, withdrawn the Saving Banks Bill for this Session, and it is only a matter of astonishment that Mr. Rose should have persisted in the objectionable Clause to which we alluded on

Thursday, and which Lord Sidmouth could not even venture to propose to the Upper House. The Bill, as it now stands, would alter the whole system of Poor Laws, and would have increased to a burthen already too oppressive to all houses of commons. It makes no distinction between the prodigate and drunken characters, who look forward to our poor rates as their last and only resource, and the frugal, industrious man, who with an honest, bride, regards at the expense of coming to the parish, as an innovation, any Magistrate is to decide, whether a pauper, possessing money in a Bank, shall be entitled to relief from the rates, without making such deposits available, thereby empowering the Magistrate to impose an unnecessary charge upon his neighbours. This would be a most dangerous precedent, which have hitherto prevailed every Court of Sessions throughout the Kingdom, and would counteract the salutary power now vested in the Justices and Churchwardens. Indeed, it is difficult to comprehend at one view the expediency of so hasty and ill-considered a measure. We are glad it stands over for a more mature deliberation, and do hope that the next Session will be given to the new system of legislation, which threatens us with most alarming consequences.

We shall shortly make a few further observations on this subject, and more particularly on the expediency of introducing as private Bills, those Bills which are to empower any Corporate Bodies, or other speculators, to raise monies from the public, and this, at a time, when so heavy a tax exists on newspapers, the only channel through which the public can know what passes in either House. We look forward with confidence to Lord Eldon and the SPEAKER, for some regulation on this point, and were much pleased at his Lordship's declaration from the Woolsack the other night, that the speculators in a Canal or other work of that nature, will not be justified in destroying the grounds and property of any individual, unless there be a certain prospect of a sufficiency of Funds to complete the work so undertaken to be performed. This throws new light upon the subject, and is a happy omen that the public will be treated with a little more respect than they have been by many of our numerous projectors.

[The Morning Chronicle.—June 29.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—JUNE 26. FRANKLIN v. LANGHORNE.

This was a motion for judgment as in case of a default. It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover 611. as money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use, being the moiety of certain wagers in which they had jointly won, upon a boxing match fought during the last summer between William Nolsworthy and John Scroggins. Notice of trial was given for the sittings after last Michaelmas Term, but the plaintiff having neglected to go to trial, the present motion was made for judgment as in case of a default.

Mr. LAWES now shewed cause against the rule upon an affidavit which stated, that the plaintiff had not gone to trial on account of the absence of a material and necessary witness, who was not at present in this country, he was willing however, to give a peremptory undertaking to try in the sittings after the present term, and the defendant's counsel consenting to these terms the rule was discharged.

[The Morning Chronicle.—June 27.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS. JUNES 26. DESSELL AGAINST JOHNSON, AND JOHNSON BY HIS GUARDIAN.

This case came before the Court on the admission of the allegation. It was a question respecting the last will and testament of James Johnson, formerly of the Island of Jamaica, and late of Upper Wimpole, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. deceased. The paper propounded was all in the hand writing of the deceased, and was written on the back of a printed letter he had received from the East India House, Leadenhall-street, which letter bore date the 6th July, 1814, but the testamentary dispositions contained on the other side of it was not signed by the deceased, dated, or attested by witnesses, and several blanks left in respect to the sums intended to be given by the deceased in the way of legacies. It appears that the deceased had regularly executed a will before he left the Island of Jamaica, which bore date the 21st June 1793; that since that period both his family and property had considerably increased. On the part of the widow and one of the executors named under the will of 1793, it was submitted by Counsel, that this latter paper must be considered as an unexecuted and imperfect paper.

The Court (Sir JOHN NICHOLL) after hearing the other side, was clearly of opinion that the paper in question was nothing more than a mere memorandum of the deceased's for his future consideration, and therefore it could have no legal effect.

The Court accordingly rejected the allegation. [The Morning Chronicle.—June 27.

DUNN, the GUARDIAN, respecting the case of Pullen, late of county Essex, widow, passed before the 8th and the deceased died on the 6th of the month, and was at the time 60 years of age. The purport of the will was to give the bulk of the estate to Mary Benn, heiress, who was up from a child. It appeared that the will was regularly drawn up by instructions coming from the testator, and the draft was presented to the testator, and she was at the time, but being extremely ill, declared she was unable, and next morning, the deceased died of the night, without having signed the same. The Learned Judge, Sir JOHN NICHOLL, hearing the evidence read, and the Counsel thereon, was clearly of opinion that the will was not executed by the act of God, and pronounced for its validity.

[The Morning Chronicle.

Apocryphal Churches.—

R. v. H. L. N. say, chaplain of Constantinople, relative to the "Seven Churches in Asia," received by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It presents a lamentable picture of Christianity in those once glorious churches. The Reverend says, "The result of personal observation that Ephesus, or rather (as the same) Alasalic, consists of cottages; he found there but the who had not so much as heard of Paul, or seemed only to recognize one in the calendar of their saints; so Laodicea is Guzelhisar, a large one church, and about 700 Christians found the priests here so little acquainted with the Bible, or even the New Testament form, that they had no distinct idea of the books it contained beyond the Gospels, but mentioned them indiscriminately as legends and lives of some miserable ignorance and superstition; and at Denizli, about three miles from Laodicea, which has been styled, but he thinks erroneously, the ancient C. considerable town, with about 4000 inhabitants, close to which are the ancient Laodicea, contains about 600 Christians, in which number are but few, and neither of whom could read the Bible; Lindsay left this for Philadelphia, where there is still the old church, there being about 100 chiefly Greeks, and 25 places of public worship, which are large, regular churches, there is a resident Bishop with a considerable clergy. Mr. L. found, on the small church establishment of about 1000, at Ak-hisar, the ancient T. 80,000 inhabitants, 3,000 are Christians of P. ramos, in respect to be said to flourish still in Bergama, is less than Ak-hisar, but the number of Christians is about as great. Mr. L. in his letter by observing, "that he had a copy of the unadulterated word of God of the seven Asiatic Churches in type."

The following singular notice is on the subject of a Roman Catholic West.

Run a Patrick Mc. Dallas, wife Mrs. Mc. Dallas, is an Irishman, who has been with her poor old mother, and after house and home, and after the death of the late father, in the week last Easter, for a samecock.—This is to give notice, pay for bite or sup on her or his account, and that she had better never see her ten toes near my house again.

"PATRICK Mc. Dallas" N. B. Tim had better keep out.

Poetry.

THE VETERAN.

WHAT tho' the eye be dim, tho' the cheek be white, Tho' that pale veteran's once cap, Tho' that glow'd with fervour, that when When war, a giant conqueror, O'er Europe's throne and call'd him Yet o'er the pallid brow, where Let the green laurel, victory's And, ere you place his body to Wrap the god's standard round his O'er the green sod that hides his No tomb be rais'd but what better But bring the gashed sabre, by the The blood-besprinkled tarnish'd On these his bonnet place, tho' For these should be the soldier's Then a memento—not in flord That both the soldier and the One word, one little word, will The deeds he did, and how a One word, one little word, shall 'Twill mock oblivion's power.