



It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY!

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Advertisement published by the Marine Board at Calcutta under date the 24th July 1816, in order that such of the Crew of the Nautilus who were on board that vessel in the action between that Cruizer and the American Sloop of War Peacock, as may not have received the donation that has been granted to them, may prefer an application for the same to the Superintendent of the Marine.

"MARINE BOARD OFFICE," "24th JULY 1816."

"In pursuance of the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, notice is hereby given, that six months pay granted to the officers and crew of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus for their gallant conduct in the action between that Cruizer and the American Sloop of War Peacock will be paid at the office of the Marine Paymaster on any day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, between this date and the first day of September next; after which date no further payment on the above mentioned account will be made at this Presidency.

"It order to avoid unnecessary trouble it is hereby notified that the Marine Paymaster has been instructed to make no payment, nor to attend to any claim which may be unaccompanied by the following documents, viz: "A Certificate signed by Lieutenant Boyce, describing the person entitled to the gratuity, with his situation, and to his having been on board the Nautilus under the command of Lieutenant Boyce at the time of the action with the Peacock."

"An abstract of six months net pay according to the rank and station of the Claimant at the time of the action. "An affidavit from such Claimants who may present the documents abovementioned declaring that they are bona fide the persons to whom the Abstract and Certificate refer."

By Order of the Marine Board, (Signed) JOHN LOWE, Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN LOWE, Sec. Marine Board, True Copies.

(Signed) Ch. MILNER RICKETTS, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, F. WARDEN,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th OCT. 1816.

Government 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 Buckinghamshire which will close on or about the 20th Proximo.

R. SNOW, H. M. Deputy Post Master Genl.

BOMBAY, H. M. Post Office 25th October 1816.

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:—

Importation of 1814. London Particular, Rs. 753-1-29 per Pipe. London Market, Rs. 704-3-44 Ditto. Importation of 1815. London Particular, Rs. 679-3-46 Ditto. London Market, Rs. 638-2-98 Ditto.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, Warehouse Keeper & Coml. Act.

BOMBAY, W. & C. A. Office, 25th OCTOBER 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT all applications for permission to send presents to England on the Honorable Company's Ships Alexander and Ann must be made at this Office.

R. TORIN, Warehouse Keeper & Coml. Act.

BOMBAY, W. & C. A. Office, 25th OCTOBER 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Thursday next the 31st Instant being a Hindoo Holy day (Kartick-kee Ekadushee Sood,) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN, Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, 26th OCTOBER 1816.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at noon on Monday next the 28th Instant, will be Sold by public Auction, at the Civil Pay Office, on a count of the Hon'ble Company, one Piece of Kincaub, one pair Red Shawls, one pair Green Shawls, four Turbans, three piece of white Cloth, one piece of Amgreka Cloth, three pieces of Mussroo, two Dooputta, one Jar of Preserves, and one Bag of Coffee.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Pay Master.

CIVIL PAY OFFICE, 26th October, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major having taken charge of the Effects of the late assistant Surgeon GEORGE WILSON of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I. has after paying funeral charges, Regimental Debts and Servant's Wages lodged the balance, arising from the Sale of the Effects Rupees 1959 3 14 in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of

THOMAS MARSHALL,

AGAINST

JAGONNATHROW RAGOONATH-JEE

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 2d day of November Next at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises A Large Dwelling House, Stone and Chunan Built, Covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls in Jambool Street Apposite to the Washermens Tank and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to JANARDUN GOWROJEE.

G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE 24th October 1816.

शरीर शैल

अभर. दी. मा. थी. मा. पी. मे. य. ने. शं. न. व. र. ने. दी. ने. त. री. म. २. अ. न. वे. म. अ. र. मा. व. ता. म. ही. नां. नी. मे. क. ला. क. ३. नां. पा. क. ला. मो. र. ने. अ. ही. र. क. री. ने. ने. अ. वा. ल. ६. प. २. मी. ल. क. त. के. ने. तां. वे. या. शी. गे. हे. १. मे. ६. यु. नां. तु. त. था. म. त. रा. तु. नां. ये. लु. न. ली. यां. तु. या. ले. लु. फो. र. ए. म. र. दो. ली. त. र. वा. नी. पा. शी. नां. तु. ल. नां. मो. ला. मो. ने. नां. प. ती. श. मां. गे. हे. १. अ. न. र. व. न. गे. व. री. अ. तु. के. ने. मी. ल. क. त. अ. न. न. अ. र. वा. र. वा. न. अ. तु. नी. के. ने. शरी. र. त. आय. मा. री. ने. क. म. ल. की. वे. ली. के. श्री. ह. न. रा. ज. ल. री. क. र. फो. र. त. नी. दी. क. री. थी. टा. म. श. म. र. शै. ल. नी. म. री. मा. दी. म. अ. ल. ए. तां. २. ४. मी. अ. म. क. दो. ए. र. १. १. १.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 28th Instant,

SUNDRY Household Furniture; Silver, Plated, and Glass Ware; a double Poled Tent; and a Guzeratte Cow; Liquor of Sorts, Madeira, Claret and Beer; also Sundry Effects of a Gentleman deceased and likewise several Saddle Horses &c. &c.

Also on Tuesday next he will put up by Public Auction, a few Casks of Beer. A Complete Pleasure Boot to be sold by Commission; for the particulars thereof, enquire at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S.

Bombay, 25th October 1816.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF DENJEE SHAW RUTTONJEE

CHURCH LANE,

AN Assortment of Books, consisting of the latest London Publications, (if not sold will be immediately withdrawn) amongst which are, Lambert's travels through North America with anecdotes of most of the leading characters in the united States.—Annals of the Reign of Geo. the 3d from its commencement to the General Peace of 1815.—Also a few sets of Waverley; Guy Mannerly, and the Antiquary; "the latter work completes a series of fictitious narratives intended to illustrate the manners of Scotland, at three different periods: Waverley embraces the age of our Fathers; Guy Mannerly, that of our own youth, and the Antiquary refers to the last ten years of the Eighteenth Century"—Labaumes campaigns in Russia, containing the Battle of the Moskwa, Burning of Moscow &c. Retreat of the French Army.—Clan Albin, a national tale.

Also a few Dozens Port Wine and Claret 43 Rupees.

A few casks of Pale Beer brewed by Messrs. Starkey & Co. London, may be tasted at the House belonging to the Representatives of the late PESTONJEE BOMAJEE next door to the Police Office.

Bombay, 25th October 1816.

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM

TANNAH.

A small yellow and white Bull Terrier with cropt ears and tail much marked with scars, particularly about the head and forelegs, answers to the name of VIPER. Whoever will bring him to LIMJEE BHICAJEE, Bombay or to the Fort Adjutant at Tannah, or will give such information as may lead to his recovery shall receive a reward of Twenty Rupees.

Bombay 25th October 1816:

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of JOSEPH BUTCHINS BELLASIS, Esq. late in the Civil Service on this Establishment, Deceased, having been granted, by the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. C. C. BELLASIS, his widow, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 18th October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of DHUNJEE SHAW RUTTONJEE opposite to Messrs. Wooler & Co. English Claret and Port from Williams & Son Chatfield lately imported per H. C. ship Ann, Captain Masson.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.

MADEIRA LISBON AND PORT WINES.

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale a good Stock of the above Genuine Old Wines in his Godowns, which he can recommend to be fit for immediate use.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.

EXCELLENT PALE BEER.

FOR SALE,

A FEW CASKS of excellent PALE BEER from the respectable Brewery of Messrs. Thorpe and Co. London at 55 Rupees a Cask, may be tasted at the House, Meadows Street No. 17, opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's Rooms on Monday 28th of October.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next the 28th Instant WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

By Eduljee Cursetjee,

A EUROPE

CHARIOT

WITH

HORSES & HARNESS

COMPLETE,

Saturday, October 26th 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co have received a further Supply of Tickets in the Sixteenth Calcutta Lottery for disposal at Rupees 110 each or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.

TO BE LET.

ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

An Excellent Country Residence at Umbrowly near Town, consisting of an upper roomed House, with drawing Room, Dining Hall, and 4 Bed Rooms, a Garden in front, back Compound, and every suitable out Office for a family.

Rent 80 Rupees per Month, If taken for five or six Months.

Enquire of LEMJEE BHICKAJEE, Sons and Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th OCTOBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council INFORMATION having been received of the death of Lieutenant James Hamilton Brown of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the Corps of Native Cavalry, on the 28th of April 1815, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to Order the following Promotion to take place on that Corps.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Robert White to be Lieutenant, in succession to James H. Brown deceased.—Date of Rank 29th April 1815.

Bombay Castle 19th October 1816.

Captain B. W. D. Sealy of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Calcutta on his private concerns for a period of four months, from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

There is considerable humor in the *Jeu d'Esprit* which "a Subscriber" has sent to us, but it has been so long in print and is so well known, that we do not insert it.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1816.

The attention of the two houses of parliament, during the latter part of the month of May, as we learn from the debates copied by the Calcutta papers, has been devoted to several subjects of considerable moment, but the limits of our paper and our having only just received the reports of the greater part of the most interesting debates, compel us to postpone the insertion of many, till our future numbers: we have however been able to select for our present paper some of the latest and more important ones. The debates, on retrenchment and economy of the 28th May, on the budget and the alien bill will be found in our succeeding columns. We briefly state the subjects of the most interesting of the other debates; from which our readers will, in some measure, be able to judge of their importance.

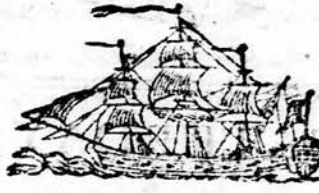
The lower house on the 20th. may went into a committee to consider the expediency of modifying the 7th article of the Union, so as to lessen the load of taxes by which Ireland was burdened, the subject was ordered for reconsideration. On the same day very animated discussions took place on the Catholic claims, our readers have already been informed that the question has again been lost by a minority of 142 to 172. The tythe system was brought forward on the 22d and after occupying the attention of the house the whole day was finally referred to a committee. A motion made by Mr. Serjeant Onslow to repeal the laws against usury was lost without being put to the vote. A very interesting and warm debate ensued on a motion by Sir Samuel Romilly respecting the state of the protestants in France. On the 24th May, the civil list became the subject of discussion, and Mr. Tierney closed an able speech, full of objections to the arrangements proposed for covering the deficiencies, by moving that parliament should not be called upon to make good any deficiency in this list, until it had been shown that all the available resources of the crown had been exhausted. The motion was rejected by a majority of 280 to 116.

The only other intelligence of any moment that we collect from the Calcutta papers is the formal delivery over of the Island of Java and its dependencies, to their Excellencies, Cornelis Theodore Elout, L. L. D. The Baron Vander Capellen and Rear Admiral A. A. Buyskes, Commissioners General appointed by His Netherland's Majesty, by the British authorities, on the 19th August last. The Lieut. Governor and Members of Council met the Commissioners General at the Stadthouse of Batavia, when the proclamation declaring the restitution of the colony having been read, the British flag was replaced by the Netherland's flag under royal salutes, the commission of their excellencies and the proclamation establishing the government of His Majesty the King of Netherland was then publicly read. The public offices were taken possession of in the name of King William and the restitution has been celebrated with great rejoicings by the new occupants.

It appears from an extract from the Bourbon Gazette of the 3d August, that Governor Farquhar having mentioned, in an ordinance of the 1st July, Madagascar as one of the dependencies of Mauritius;

the French Governor, has protested against this annexation in a public declaration of the 30th of the same month.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Col. Wm. Roope, 1st—6th. Captain Hough, D. A. G. Major Hodgson, Artillery Commissary of Stores. Surgeon Carnegie. **DEPARTURES.**—Lieut. H. Bonds, 17th Dragoons. Lieutenant W. Adams, 3d Regiment. Captain Hallifax. Lieutenant Geo. Rose, Lynes Artillery. Major Fallon, 1th Regiment.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—October 21st Schooner La Marian, Com-mander Joken Coiraezar from Cochin. **SAILED.**—22d Portuguese Brig Ulysses, Command-er J. G. Kapazo, to Surat.

MADRAS.

19th, OCTOBER.

ARRIVALS.—O. 6 h. Ship P. Captain Knox, from Mauritius 18 Sept.—O. 6 h. Brig Expwing. Captain T. H. Coftance, from Coringa, and Bunder 25th Septem-ber.

DEPARTURES.—O. 6 h. Ship Sunday, Capt. John Toth, for Bengal.—O. 10 h. Ship Clara, Captain W. Gibson for Sumatra.—O. 11 h. Ship Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, with the remainder of His Majesty's Naval Stores, for Trincomalee, Passengers, Commiffioner Poyet, and Mr. Paul.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 2d.

ARRIVALS.—O. 11 h. Sloop, from Rangoon 12th Sept.

Ship Lydia, T. Hart, from England 2d Jan.

Ship Lyda, J. Fenwick from England, and Madras 10th Sept.

29, ship Cadwre, Nacoda, from Tellicherry.

30, American ship Milton, N. Thomas, from Havre de Grace 4th June.

Ship Matland, W. Kenzie, from England 24th April, and the Isle of France 24th August.

Ship A. Glass, from Batavia 2d Sept. (At Diamond Harbour, ship Lord Castleburgh, M. B. King, from Bombay 7th Sept.)

Ship Lady Livingston, T. Dormer, from England 2d May, and Isle of France 20th Aug.

Ship Phoenix, P. C. Hoggan, put back.

O. 1, ship Sandjany, Hadjee Syed, from Canua-lore 4th Sept.

Ship Asia Felix, Nacoda, from Penang 2d Sept.

Ship Lovely Tish, Nacoda, from Penang 2d Sept.

H. C. extra ship Batavia, J. Mayne, from England 16th May, and Madeira 7th June.

Ship Lady Carrington, D. McDougall, from England 17th May.

Ship Osmanj, Nacoda, from Judda 25th August.

DEPARTURES.—September 24, ship Laura, F. P. Dennis for the Cape of Good Hope.

25, American ship Union, B. Hetching, for Boston.

Ship Durable, Guthrie, for Bombay.

28, ship Dragon, T. Brady, for the Cape of Good Hope.

American ship Recovery, F. Blacklers, for Boston.

Ship Good Success, J. Crockett, for China.

27, ship Jessie, A. Landale, for the Isle of France.

28, ship Agamemnon, James Jackson, for England.

29, ship Cingamill, H. Cassells, for England.

Ship Charlotte, Henry Cowher, for the Cape of Good Hope.

SEPTEMBER 30th.

There was a report yesterday of the wreck of the *Udny* on Rangoon Bar—we are happy to state, that we have received a private communication by which it appears that the vessel has not been entirely lost as reported, but was got off the day after she struck after having had her fore-mast cut away. She has however sustained considerable damage and her back appears broken. Captain Kid, has left her and embarked on the *George Anne* for this Port.—Hulk.

The following has been handed to us, as the probable destination of the *Indiamen* now in the river.

The first fleet to consist of four ships, the *Europe*, *Regent*, *Phoenix*, and *Warren Hastings*—to sail direct for England, two by two, as they are laden, in all Dec-ember. The *Asia* and *Ely*, to form the second fleet, and to start in December for Madras, and thence to proceed to fill up at Ceylon. The *Astell* to sail direct from hence to England, in all February. Of the extra ships, the *Batavia* and *Anne*, to go to Bencoolen; and all the others to proceed coast-ways.—CAL. GAZ.

OCTOBER 1st 1816.

PASSENGERS PER MYSORE.

Major Griffith,—Captain Walker,—Capt. Baker,—Lieutenant Montgomery,—Lieutenant Stuart,—Lieut. Horseburg,—Lieut. Morgan,—Lieutenant Williams,—Lieutenant Bryant,—Mr. Tyler, Assistant Surgeon, and a Detachment of 500 men of the Bengal Volunteer Battalion.

PASSENGERS PER ABERDEEN.

Mr. J. Cannon,—Mr. A. Bruce, Cabinet Maker.

FROM MADRAS.

Mr. R. Thomson,—Mr. W. T. Blair.

The *Lydia*, Captain Hart, from England encountered a dreadful gale of the Cape; during which her carpenter was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned.

List of the Passengers by the *Lady Carrington*,—Mrs. Hall and Child,—Miss Ness,—Major T. White-head,—Captain Hall,—Lieutenant Fitzgerald,—Mr. J. Grant, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Tosh,—Mr. MacLack-lan, Free Merchant,—Mr. Steward, ditto,—Mr. Mack-inintosh, Free Merchant.

Passenger per *Batavia*,—Mr. Alexander Scott, As-sistant Surgeon.

Per *Matland*,—Mrs. Kenzie and Child,—Mrs. Pal-mer,—Mr. Pheasant and Child,—Miss Thompson,—Miss Burt,—Miss Eastwick,—Rev. Mr. Palmer, and Son,—Captain Eastwick,—Mr. Wood, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Cheek, ditto,—Mr. Burrell, ditto,—Mr. Ward, ditto,—Mr. Walker, Free Merchant.

Per *Sandjany*,—Captain Pick, 89th Regiment.

The Durable Capt. Guthrie, ground d upon the Sumatra Sand opposite Fort William, on Wednesday evening the 25th ultimo,—she was got off in the afternoon of the following day, without sustaining any damage.

The *Phoenix*, Hogan, grounded upon the Long Sand, but came off after laying there about 4 hours. She has been obliged to return to town, to repair her damage.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 10, Honorable Company's ship *Windham*, Captain Joseph Andrews, from England, 23 April. 11, brig *Jason*, Jeremiah Briggs, from Salem, 20th February.

Honorable Company's ship *Fort William*, Captain John Innes, from Madras, 1st August; Passengers, Miss Carnegie, Miss M. Carnegie, Miss Ann McKeanzie, Miss Jane Gordon, Master George Gordon.

12, Honorable Company's ship *Erebus*, Lieutenant D. Jones, from Bombay, 24th July. Brig *Lark*, W. Eylan, from Madras, 11th July. Honorable Company's ship *Regent*, Captain Philip Ripley, from Madras, 31st July.

Ship *Theresa*, Augustino De Sa, from Calcutta, 23d July. Brig *Ann*, J. Pereira, from Acheen, 28th July. Brig *Thames*, J. Britto, from Surong, 1st August.

Brig *Eleanor*, P. Thissell, from ditto, 2d August. Brig *Fidrebanj*, N. S. Chardin, from ditto, 1st August. 14, brig *Henry*, J. G. Means, from Madras, 29d June, Jaitanapatan, 28th July.

Brig *Cheerful*, N. Bissay, from ditto, 29d June. 17, ship *Hyder Ally*, Wilkinson, from the Isle of France, 26th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 10, brig *Guide*, J. Higgins, for Calcutta. Passengers: Captain Fryce, and Detachment of Euro-pean Bengal Artillery.

12, brig *Uelen*, A. Roy, for ditto, Passengers: Cor-ner F. Perret, B. N. C. Knigh Sowerby, 26th Regt. B. N. I.

Brig *Gloucester*, W. Rankin, for ditto. Passengers: Lieut. Kirby, and Detachment of Bengal Golundazers. Ship *Admiral Moore*, Robert Douglas, for Rangoon.

15, H. C. ship *Ernaud*, Lieut. D. Jones, for China. Passenger: Lieut. Brookes to Malacca. 16, ship *Kirkkolla*, D. Dipnall, for Calcutta. Passen-ger: Major Limond, Coast Artillery.

Brig *Eleanor*, P. Thissell, for Padang. 17, brig *Batavia*, Beck's, for ditto. Brig *Thainstour*, Britto, for ditto.

Brig *Ann*, Pereira, for ditto. Ship *Eliza*, MacLardie, for West Coast.

19, H. C. brig *Ernaud*, Lieut. D. Jones, for Malacca. 29, ship *Hyder Ally*, Wilkinson, for Pedier. American brig *Jason*, Briggs, for China.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—A. Calicut on the 6 Instant, Mra. James Taylor of a boy.

DEATH.—On Wednesday, Mr. William Bryer-ly.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday last, the 23d Sept. by the Rev. Joseph Benson, at the Cathedral, Mr. George S. Dick, to Miss Mary Cassidy.

On Thursday last, the 26th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Shephard, Mr. Thomas William Sum-ners, to Miss Isabella Walker.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday last, the 23th Sept. the *Lady of D. McDonald*, Esq. of a Son.

On the same day, the *Lady of Captain Harram*, of a Daughter.

At *Fatty Gaur*, on the 17th Sept. the *Lady of Lieu-tenant Walker*, Interpreter and Quarter Master 1st Battalion 25th Regiment of a Daughter.

At *Benares*, on the 20th Sept. *Lady Hamilton*, of a Son.

On Saturday last, the 23th Sept. Mrs. F. Gonsal-ves, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday last, the 25th Sept. Mrs. Louisa Paul.

On Friday last the 27th Sept. Mrs. Mary Wright.

On the 28th Sept. on board his Boat Captain Wil-iam Woollett, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Meerut, on the 11th Sept. Major James Hume-daine, Deputy Commissary General.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday last, the 5th instant, at St. Georges Church, by the Reverend Edward Vaugh, a Senior Chaplain, John Dour, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Emily Anne, the daughter of Gilbert Kicketts, Esq. Registrar of the Sup-reme Court of judicature at Madras.

At Walsajabad, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. W. Keating, at the house of Baron de Katschen, Can-tonment Adjutant, the Rev. Henry Cartwright Bunker Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly, to Mrs. Johanna, widow of the late Captain Johnson, 1st Bat. 3th Regt. N. I. At St. George's Church, on Wednesday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan Senior Chaplain, James B. Ilic Bender, Esq. Surgeon Honourable Com-pany's Service, to Miss Maria Rojalie Royd, eldest daugh-ter of Peter Boyd Esq.

BIRTHS.—A. Vessachellum, on the 28th Septem-ber, the *Lady of Lieutenant R. R. Ternyns*, 19th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Nagore, on the 1st of October, *Lady Elizabeth Richardson*, of a Son.

At Chitiedroog, on the 1st instant, the *Lady of H. A. Kinton*, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cochin on the 29th ultimo, the *Lady of Baron D' Albeoyhil*, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Gooty, on the 1st instant, suddenly of apoplexy, Captain Thomas Migeon's, of his Majesty's 69th Regiment most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Regiment and Friends.

At Masulpatam, on the 15th ultimo, Lieut. Hervey of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

Madras Intelligence.

We understand, that Major General Ross Lang, has been appointed to the staff of this Presidency, vice Major General A. Taylor, whose period of service has expired. Major General Brown, has been appointed to com-mand the Centre Division of the Army, and Major General Lang is to command in the Ceded District.

Courier 8th October.

We have letters from the Army at Nagpore, which state that the Camp was healthy; notwithstanding the heavy rains which have lately inundated the Country in the vicinity.

The following is an Extract from a letter dated Nagpore, 15th September 1816:

"The Monsoon has been here uncommonly violent, and the quantity of Rain which has hitherto fallen is nearly double that of many former monsoons.—The Camp has however been very healthy and occasional intervals of fair weather have afforded opportunities of hunting Tigers, in which maganimous sport, our party was successful, having shot a fine Tigress. An immense Royal Tiger, which had carried death and destruction to the very houses of the villages in the neighbourhood of his haunts for some years, escaped from the Elephants, after receiving seven shots.—This animal had killed several followers and wounded some Sepoys.—He has since returned to his usual place, and may be expected to afford very fine sport.—Whilst the country abounds in Beasts of prey of every description, you will not meet with a single head of game in a day's march—Peacocks, are in abundance, and some Rock Pigeon.

"The country possesses every beauty peculiarly to Indian Scenery. The Hydrophobia, made its appearance amongst the canine tribe. Several of our followers were bitten, but only one fatal case has come to my notice. The disease is supposed to have been occasioned by some Wolves, which had stolen into the lines overnight for predatory purposes."

Courier, 8th October.

We have already stated that the Bengal Ship Discovery, and the Young Phoenix, belonging to the Cape, were completely wrecked in the dreadful hurricane of the 29th of July. We regret now to find that the damage sustained by His Majesty's Ships Revolutionaire and Zebra, was more severe than our first account led us to believe.—They would in consequence of their untoward disasters be detained six weeks or two months at the Cape, to repair the damages. Their Packets for England were forwarded by His Majesty's Ship Termagant, Captain Shaw, which was then lying at the Cape. The Termagant had also encountered some dreadfully heavy gales, in her passage from the Isle of France to the Cape.—She continued her voyage immediately after the hurricane at the Cape subsided.—A friend has obligingly favored us with the following extract of a letter from an Officer, on board His Majesty's Ship Zebra, dated, the 16th of August, which describes her sufferings:

"Nothing worth mentioning occurred during our passage here, until we arrived off the bank of Lagullus, where we met all sorts of disasters from the most violent squalls and gales I ever witnessed—one of them very near upset us, split our sails to pieces, and the lightning took away our fore and main yards. We were taken aback with a heavy gale from the S. W. which lasted three days, fortunately we were enabled to repair the damages very quick and a few days, carried us close up to the Bay; but a N. W. Gale came on again, blowing with great fury and drove us off the bank.—On the 26th of July, we contrived to reach Simon's Bay and had hoped all our troubles were at an end for some time, but on the night of the 29th it blew a perfect hurricane from N. W. during which the Revolutionaire parted her cables and drove on board the Zebra, sweeping every thing in her way, and after remaining on board us half an hour, she swung clear, drifted on shore and took us with her, where we remained two days, striking the ground very heavily, and the two vessels full of each other nearly the whole time: Had not the Zebra been the strongest vessel that could be put together, nothing could possibly have prevented her going to pieces, or had we grounded five yards further a head or astern nothing could have saved us from going to pieces upon the Rocks; the Revolutionaire is, we have reason to believe very much damaged, she at one time gained on the pumps, but since they got her off, she has made much less water, but she must be hove down.—The Zebra I am happy to say has not made a drop of water, tho' her false keel is knocked off, and her rudder and her upper works cut to pieces by the frigate.

Madras Courier.

The Zebra is a leak Ship built at Bombay.

12th, OCTOBER.

Passengers on the French Frigate Amphitrite arrived at Pondicherry. Mrs. and Miss Dupuis, Miss Deboittel, Mr. Dayot, Mr. and Mrs. Pellier and five Children, Mr. and Mrs. Ravier, and four Children, Mr. and Mrs. Cordier, and one Child Mr. and Mrs. Bourgois, and two Children, Mr. Dubois Violet, Mr. Garcon, Mr. Jms. Mr. Pouffielgue, Mr. Pelissier, Mr. Tuare, Mr. Portal, Mr. Pagne, Mr. Hugo, Mr. Leprevost, Mr. Schillon, Mr. Molien, Mr. Lecomte, M. Quiu in, Mr. Leprevost, and Mr. Mallaviois.

By the arrival of the Po, Captain Knox, on Sunday last from the Mauritius, we learn that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces had embarked

on his Majesty's ship Thais, Captain Weir and proceeded to England—the situation of Commander of the Forces had ceased, and the command of the troops, devolved on a Major General agreeably to instructions from the Mother Country.

Captain Cottan, is appears, had taken possession of a ship with Slaves on board, and sent her to the Mauritius for adjudication.

[Gazette, 12 October.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieutenant Colonel W. Syms, H. M. 69th Regiment.—Lieutenant W. H. Slabe, 2d Battalion 9th Native Regiment. DEPARTURES.] Reverend W. A. Keating.—Reverend H. C. Banks.—Captain Lieutenant J. Smith, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Capt. Lieut. J. Swan and Lieutenant E. Bruce 2d Battalion 18th Native Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 29th May, 1816, per Caledonia.

"The Private Ships that are going from this Country to India, for freights, are multiplying every day, and it is likely they will be yet more numerous next spring."

As. Mirror 25th Sept.

SEPTEMBER, 30.

We have had a considerable fall of rain at Calcutta and in the neighbourhood, during the last week which has rendered the temperature of the atmosphere cool and pleasant.

On Thursday last the Honorable Sir. Anthony Buller, Knight, Junior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, took the oaths of Office at a Special Court holden for the purpose. The usual salute was fired on the occasion.

We understand that the vacant seat on the Madras Bench was not filled when the latest accounts left England; and it was believed, that the appointment would not take place until after Mr. Canning should have undertaken the Office of President of the Board of Control.

Sir Edmund Stanley will leave Penang and take his seat on the Madras Bench, as soon as his successor, Sir George Cooper, shall arrive at Penang.

The European troops at Cawnpore and Allahabad are very sickly; and at Delhi and its vicinity the Native troops are suffering from the same cause. This general sickness is ascribed to be the want of rain in the Upper Provinces.

Our private letters state, that Lord and Lady William Bentinck continue in Italy; and that Sir Henry Montgomery, formerly well known in this settlement, has vacated his seat in Parliament in consequence of circumstances, connected with the non-employment of the Marquis of Wellesley.

The following is an extract of a letter written in May last, by an intelligent gentleman who long filled the highest offices at a sister presidency—a gentleman perfectly independent in his circumstances, and not disposed to take a gloomy view of the condition of public affairs. His statements, indeed, contain no information which we have not received before from other sources,—but his testimony most lamentably confirms the public accounts of the depressed condition of the Country:—

"You will perceive on reference to our public papers, how little the return of Peace has improved our situation, which we now contemplate at leisure. The day of reckoning has arrived, and it is a heavy one,—upwards of 40 millions sterling must be provided to pay the interest of the National debt annually; and the Ministers tell us, that no less than 30 more are requisite to pay the Peace establishment, naval and military, and the civil charges of Government. Our ordinary revenue is not equal to this demand, and yet the public require an abolition of all war taxes. Add to this that the markets on the Continent are glutted with our exports, and our ware-houses are filled with articles for which there is no immediate demand;—all this produces much discontent and personal inconvenience. Thousands are deprived of the income which the war gave them, and they are not the least clamorous. It is probable that after a little time, things will improve, but with a necessity of levying 70 millions per annum: there must be an enormous oppression—taxation—the consequence of this has been a great and an increasing emigration, and this will produce some plan of taxing the property of absentees."

India Gaz. 30th Sept.

Notwithstanding all we have seen the public papers of Agricultural districts, we fear the reality had exceeded all we can imagine. We have now a letter before us from England, dated in May, in which the writer says "no doubt many reports of the Agricultural districts will reach you, but nothing

can come up to the reality. Hundreds of thousands of families are reduced to beggary, and all persons connected with the land suffer more or less. It will be a good thing for country at last, but in the meantime the state of things is most deplorable." The gloom, however, according to this writer, would not appear to be confined to this particular class of society. He adds, after some further observations, "It is difficult to conceive how dull the world has become, much worse than when I wished for the escape of Buonaparte from Elba. I seriously say that the sudden cessation of the powerful stimulus of politics has had a visible effect in making men dull and stupid individually. There is now a general languor in all parties. A man says—the Farmers suffer much. A Lady observes—the Prince of Cobourg is likely to make a good husband, and there the conversation drops for ten minutes."

[Hawkaru, 28th Sept.

Private letters from London of the middle of May, have communicated to us some particular of the Waterloo Subscription. The fund will exceed half a million.

The British killed are ascertained to be only 2,400.

The wounded about 6,500—only 350 with loss of limbs; not 3,000 serious.

Widows,	700
Children,	700
Orphans,	30
And Dependents about	300

The following Tables shew the extent of our loss in the great battle, and the individuals who come within the operation of the Fund.

GENERAL RETURN of the Number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who were wounded during the Waterloo Campaign of 1815.

RANK.	NATURE OF WOUNDS.			Totals.
	Slightly.	Severely.	Disabled.	
General,	0	1	0	1
Lieutenant Generals,	0	1	0	1
Major Generals,	0	1	0	1
Colonels,	0	1	0	1
Lieutenant Colonels,	0	1	0	1
Majors,	0	1	0	1
Captains Pay-masters & Surgeons,	38	65	10	113
Lieuts. Adjutants Quar. Masters? and Assistant Surgeons,	97	133	93	253
Ensigns and Cornets,	19	28	5	52
Serjeants Major,	6	20	1	27
Quartermaster Serjeant,	1	0	0	1
Drum Majors,	1	0	0	1
Serjeants,	139	227	17	373
Corporals,	127	275	30	432
Privates, Trumpeters and Drummers,	1840	3155	248	5243
	2272	3973	344	6589

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Privates, Trumpeters, & Drummers,	1840	3155	248	5243
	2272	3973	344	6589

1st, OCTOBER.

Letters just received from Loodheena announce the singular circumstance of the arrival of the King of Cabool, Saah Shooja ool Mooluk, at that station on the 9th instant. This illustrious Prince, venerable alike for the greatness of his misfortunes, and for the sin-

gular fortitude with which he has endured them, has, for several years, wandered a miserable fugitive in the mountains to the North of Sikh empire; unceasingly pursued and harassed by the avaricious lust of his treacherous host, Rudjeet Singh. He is said, after encountering many dangers, and making many hairbreadth escapes, to have finally eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, under the disguise of a pedlar, or merchant; travelling on foot, with very few retainers. He has been hospitably received in his new asylum; and doubts will have no cause to repent, that he has thrown himself on the protection of a nation, whose peculiar attribute is to succour fallen great men and to uphold the injured.

Times, 1st Oct.

OCTOBER 2d

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Abbe J. A. Dubois, missionary in the Myfore, announces, in one volume quarto, a Description of the People of India; with particular reference to their separation into casts, the influence of their civil policy and domestic superintendance, their idolatry and religious ceremonies, and the various singularities of custom, habits, and observances, which distinguish them from all other nations; taken from a diligent observation and study of the people, during a residence of many years amongst their various tribes, in untrammelled intercourse and conformity with their habits and manner of life.

The number of bibles printed at Cambridge during the last seven years, was 392,000; of new testaments, 423,000; of prayer-books, 194,000. At Oxford, the number of bibles printed of all kinds, was 460,500; of testaments, 386,000; of common prayer-books, 400,000; of east-chimfs, psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was £. 212,917 ls. 8d.

A work on the Algebra of the Hindus, with Arithmetic and Mensuration, has been translated from the original Sanscrit, by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. and will be printed in one volume quarto.

Mr. J. A. Pope, translator of the Ardai Virat Nambh, proposes to publish by subscription, the Maritime Philology of Hindustan, comprising a Dictionary of all the Sea-terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India; with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names, in Arabic, Guzeratee, Concanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malabaree and Malay; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay Navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea-terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed a dissertation on the poem sung and recited by all the maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

Translation of a Letter to MAJOR FARQUHAR, dated Malacca, 19th Shaban, 1234;—15th July, 1816.

(AFTER MANY COMPLIMENTS).

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that all is well here.—On the 15th of this month of Shaban, a Letter reached me from Soorabaya, stating that the Town of Bengel had been visited with a tremendous tempest from the North East, by which thirty Houses were blown into the Sea, and the same number, of Prows large and small, which likewise actually flew into the Ocean. The number of lives lost on this occasion is mentioned at about 200.—It is further stated, that in the Madura Sea, near Tambool, a large and hitherto unknown rock has made its appearance extending in length sixty fathoms by six fathoms broad, and measuring above the water at ebb two fathoms.

Such are the wonderful particulars of my news from Java.

BATAVIA.

This day the Island of Java and its Dependencies has been formally delivered over to their Excellencies the Commissioners General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in pursuance of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands to that effect.

At half past 9 A. M. the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Members of Council met their Excellencies the Commissioners General at the Stadthoufe of Batavia. The Proclamation declaring the restitution of the Colony having been read, the British flag at the Wharf was replaced by the Netherlands flag under a royal salute to each, which was accompanied by an exchange of salutes between the ships of two nations in the roads. The Commission of their Excellencies, and the Proclamation establishing the Government of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands were

then publicly read, and the ceremonial closed. A Guard of Honour, of British and Netherlands Troops were stationed in the Stadt-houfe square; and saluted the respective authorities on their arrival and departure.

After the ceremony was concluded, their Excellencies the Commissioners General breakfasted with the Lieutenant Governor at the Harmonie, where the principal British and Dutch inhabitants were assembled on the occasion. The party was numerous and well attended, and broke up after a toast proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, 'Success to His Netherlands Majesty's Government on the Island of Java.'

[As Mirror 2, Octo,

OCTOBER 3d.

We observe from the Bourbon Gazette, that the Governor of that Island, M. Bouvet de Lozier, has protested against the annexation of Madagascar to the British crown, as one of the dependencies of the Mauritius, because he does not consider that the Island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace of the 30th of May 1814. In the same paragraph it is acknowledged that France possessed no claim to the sovereignty of Madagascar; how then could she have the right or power to make the cession? It is evident by this admission founded on the terms of the Treaty, that the French Government has no pretensions whatever to the Island, and consequently whether the Governor of Bourbon considers it an independent territory or otherwise, does not affect the question involved by the Proclamation of the Governor of the Mauritius. Mr. Fiquhar has not taken possession of it in violation of the letter or spirit of any Treaty. And as the 8th article of the Treaty of Paris of 1814, and its ratification in the 11th article of the Treaty of 1815, cited by M. Bouvet de Lozier, prove nothing to the purpose; it is difficult to discover the just grounds of the Protestation; excepting so far as the private intercourse between Madagascar and Bourbon might be more advantageous were the independence of the former preserved.

Gov. Gaz. 3d Oct

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

It is stated in some of the private letters, that there has been disturbance in the Department of Cher, and a proclamation and arrêté of the Prefect are given, the former commenting upon the affair, and the latter existing from the Department thirteen individuals, amongst whom is General Devaux. The Constitutionnel of Tuesday, it is added, in consequence of inserting these documents, was not allowed to be forwarded to the Departments, though they were merely copied from the Journal de Bourges. We did not receive the Constitutionnel of Tuesday, and in the papers that have reached us (including the Constitutionnel of Wednesday and Thursday,) there is not a lightest allusion to the circumstance.

It appears by a paragraph from Venice, that great discontent prevails among the people there, who are extremely dissatisfied with their Austrian Government.

MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 29.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 29.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Lyons, dated the 23d, we are informed of the arrival of the Duchess of Berry, in good health, at Marseilles, on the 21st. Her Royal Highness remains under quarantine until the 1st of June; she will then proceed to Aix, and will arrive at Fontainebleau on the 15th.

By telegraphic dispatch of the 23d from Lyons, we learn that Didier passed the night of the 22d at Fort Barreau, and that he was to arrive at Grenoble on the 23d.

Didier, the instigator of the late troubles at Grenoble, was given up by two of his accomplices, inhabitants of Le Mure. As the most active searches were making, and the most rigorous measures had been adopted, they proposed to arrest Didier, who had accompanied them in their flight, and to deliver him up themselves. The wife of one of them, after having made the proposal to the Prefect, employed one Serres, a relation of her husband, and a clever, intelligent man, to trace out the fugitive. Serres proceeded

to Savoy, where he discovered four of the principal insurgents. They agreed to deliver up their Chief, and Serres applied to an officer of the Piedmontese carabinieri to take charge of the person of Didier. Serres returned on the 18th to Grenoble, and announced the result of his expedition. Soon after a courier arrived from the Commandant of St. Jean de Mourienne, with an account addressed to the Prefect of the Isere, stating that Didier was arrested, and conveyed under a good escort to Turin, in order to be examined there and afterwards delivered up to the French Government, on a demand to that effect being made.

During the short duration of the mad attempt of the factious on Grenoble, Didier took the title of Intendant General of the Army of Independence. A man, named Couchon, who could neither write nor read, called himself Marshal Crouchy, and a school master at Le Mure, assumed the character of Count Bertrand. These miserable beings had muffled up a peasant in a coat covered with gold lace and decorations, and always appeared before him uncovered.

Warm discussions having for some time existed between our Government and the Ottoman Porte, respecting the Ionian Islands, the Turks refusing to acknowledge the independence of these islands, though solemnly guaranteed to them since 1802. The fact is, the famous Ali Pacha wishes to obtain possession of them in the same manner as he has of the Venetian towns of the neighbouring continent, and his gold is lavishly distributed at Constantinople, in order to attain their aid and dislodge the British. We understand the Turks have offered to place the Septinsulars on the same footing on which the Republic of Ragusa formerly stood. That is, that they shall not have a Turkish garrison among them, but merely pay an annual tribute, and their charge d'affaires, near the Divan, wear mus-tachoes in sign of dependence, as that of Ragusa formerly did.

MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 31.

PARIS, MAY 27.

It is said that the King goes on the 12th of June to Fontainebleau, where the Duchess of Berry is to arrive on the 15th; and that the marriage will be celebrated on the 17th in the Metropolitan Church of Paris.

The latest accounts from London confirm the news of Savary and General L'Allemand having obtained permission to leave Malta, and that they have embarked for the United States.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of Knight of the Order of Leopold on the celebrated Sculptor Canova.

BRUSSELS, MAY 25.

The letters from the grand head quarters at Cambrai mention, that a very active correspondence continues kept up with Paris and London. The Duke of Wellington still remains in that town. The right wing of the Army of Occupation continues in its cantonments; and it is only on the centre that there have been some movements among the Prussian troops, on account of the great review which is to take place to day between Commercy and Ligny.

Count de Lally Tolendal, Peer of France and Minister of State, who was one of the most distinguished Members of the Constituent Assembly, has passed through this city, coming from Paris and going to the Hague.

MORNING CHRONICLE, JUNE 1.

PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, May 28.—Didier was sent to the French Authorities at Chaparrittat on the 23d. This wretched man was found, after the most diligent search, in the mountains covered with snow. He was lying under some planks, in a stable belonging to Pierre Sibuet.

In searching him, they found in one pocket several papers, written with his own hand, containing details of the Revolution he was about to produce at Grenoble; and among others, an inflammatory writing calling upon all Frenchmen to revolt against their King and Government, which had for its title—'Proclamation to Frenchmen; Honour and our Country; National Independence.'

We are informed that 21 individuals, who have been arrested at Paris for conspiracy, will be brought before the Court of Assizes early in next month.

It is still thought the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, will have

an interview at Teplitz about the middle of July: This interview, it is said, is in consequence of the Holy Alliance of the 26th September, 1815.

PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, MAY 27.

Great dissension, as I stated, exists in the French Cabinet; a remarkable instance of which has occurred in the deliberations upon the punishment to be inflicted upon the rebels of Grenoble. The Ultra Royalists in the Council insist upon the strict execution of the Royal Ordinances, and local Proclamations lately issued on the subject, whilst the Moderates would wish to temper their severity. The question, in particular, of razing to the ground the houses of the conspirators and of their abettors, as announced in those Proclamations, has been agitated with great warmth on both sides. M. Lainé, who was introduced into the Cabinet for the purpose of strengthening the moderate party, and who is bound to pursue an opposite course to that of his predecessor, is said to have combated his intemperate opponents with infinite spirit and eloquence on this occasion. He even ventured to deprecate the presence of the Princes at a Council of responsible Ministers, boldly claiming, though with great delicacy, independence as the condition of responsibility; and after speaking at much length and with much energy against the merciless system argued by the opposite party, concluded by observing, that if its further prosecution were insisted upon, he should beg leave to resign.

From this question of demolishing the houses being agitated, and from a statement in the papers of one of the rebels having just inherited a fortune of 500 thousand livres, it would appear that the conspirators did not altogether consist of rabble and brigands, as described in the official papers.

The Councils General of Department and of Arrondissement are now assembling for the purpose of assessing the taxes and contributions voted by the House of Deputies. At the same time, men high in favour and wholly devoted to the Court, are sent into the Departments to influence the deliberations of these Councils, and to induce them to present addresses to the throne in the usual style, and to solicit the adoption of a set of measures which the Court have in contemplation; by which means His Majesty, in such acts of his Government, will appear to be but yielding to the wishes of the nation. M. de la Roche Jaquelin is just set out for Niort, in Brittany, for that express purpose.

Commissaries Inspecting General are also sent into the Departments with full powers to examine the conduct of Authorities and to enforce the execution of a variety of unpopular measures, in which the Prefects and Local Authorities are checked by the fear of the odium attending them.

PARIS, MAY 22.

The tribunal of the Holy Office, at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the Inquisition of Ravenna, against Solomon Moses Viviani, who, after embracing the Roman Communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His Holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself:—'The divine law is not like the law of man; it carries with it mildness and persuasion. Persecution, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand designs of Providence, &c.'

His Holiness has ordered that no future proceeding of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit. The palace, and a number of the houses at Vasto, in the Abruzzos, were destroyed on the 1st ultimo in consequence of the eminence on which the town is built having sunk in different points.

David, one of the seditions, condemned to death by the Prevotal Court, was executed according to the orders of Government on the 16th.

PARIS, MAY 23.—M. Dubois, one of the Members of the former Bougogne federation, has been arrested.

A military man was arrested the day before yesterday, at the barrier of La Maison Blanche.

MORNING CHRONICLE, May 25.

RIOTS.

Accounts from Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, we are sorry to learn, announce considerable disturbance.

Monday last, a great number of persons of the labouring class (owing to the late advance in corn and the lowness of wages) assembled at the village of Southrey, in Norfolk, and immediately proceeded for Downham, between which place (about seven miles distance) they forced the labourers from their houses and work to join them, and every person they met was compelled to return with them. When arrived at the latter place, the number amounted to nearly 1500; they immediately commenced their scene of action, by entering the shops of the millers and bakers, and taking away flour, bread, &c.

The Upwell troop of cavalry were called out, and ten men and four women were taken and put into confinement; the rest gradually dispersed. The next day the rioters again assembled, when an agreement was made by the Gentlemen to allow them an advance of wages, and to release those persons already taken, which induced them to return peacefully to their homes.

In the Isle of Ely, also, an immense body of armed men are said to have attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Vachel, a Magistrate resident at Little Newport, which they destroyed, after despoiling it of its most valuable property, having brutally turned Mrs. Vachel and her daughters out of the house to seek an asylum at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night.

On the 22d instant James May the younger, of Stoke, near Clare, Suffolk, was brought before the Rev. B. B. Syer, of Ketton, Suffolk, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, charged with having threatened to set fire to a barn belonging to General Elwes, and having given surety for the peace as the law requires, was discharged. In consequence of the arrest of this offender, some of the misguided populace had proceeded to break up a threshing machine in the neighbourhood, but a military force arriving, the ringleaders were taken, and committed for trial.

MORNING CHRONICLE, MAY 27.

CAMBRIDGE RIOTERS.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 24.—Great alarm has been excited here by the appearance of numerous knots of strange countrymen, coming in with large sticks, for two or three days past. Our Mayor, Colonel Mortlock, apprehensive that this might have been preparatory to an intended entry of the Fen Rioters, convened the Magistracy in the Town Hall this afternoon, who swore in three hundred of the principal inhabitants as special constables. The Vice Chancellor, and Heads of Houses, also assembled, and resolved to put arms into the hands of the Students of their respective Colleges, if found necessary.

SUNDAY, 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.—Our alarm has considerably subsided, from intelligence just brought in from Ely, stating, that the main body of the Insurgents were attacked on Friday morning, (after the Riot Act had been read without effect,) and completely routed. Sir Henry B. Dudley and the Rev. H. Law, two Magistrates of the island, arriving with Capt. Wortham's troop of Yeomanry early on Friday morning, and learning that the rioters had determined to set fire to Littleport that night, and the town of Ely on the night following, called out the small detachment of the 1st dragoons, consisting of 18 men, commanded by Capt. Methuen, and sending 24 of the disbanded Militia, who were armed from the county depot by Lieut. Woolert, pushed on to Littleport, where, taking the insurgents by surprise, their defeat was speedy and complete. The savage rioters soon began to fire upon the Magistrates and the troops, from barricaded houses near the river, when the latter were ordered to fire into them. The conflict though short, was sharp. The insurgents soon began to fly from every part of the town over the Fens, and were pursued in every direction: only two of the rioters were killed (one of them a chief) and a few wounded:—104 were taken prisoners, and more are hourly bringing in; fortunately the soldiery had only two or three slightly wounded. The inhabitants of the county now began to arm in their own defence, and accompanied part of the military to scour the district, and in consequence great quantities of wildfowl were

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

vels, and other guns, pikes, &c. have been brought in. The Magistrates speak in high commendation of the steady conduct of the three officers, and soldiery on this service, Maj. Gen. Sir John Byng, K. C. B. appointed to the command of this disturbed county, arrived a few hours after the affair, and a reinforcement, consisting of three troops of the 1st Royal Dragoons, three companies of the 10th regiment, and two pieces of flying artillery, were hourly expected at Ely, by forced marches.

FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

At Norwich we learn, from private correspondents, that the conduct of the Dragoon Guards in that city deserves the highest praise. They executed their duty with moderation, but with vigour and, in dispersing the rioters, allowed no obstacle to stand in their way. They galloped up stone steps, rode over posts and rails, and followed up the ill disposed wherever they thought themselves most secure. The steadiness of the West Norfolk Militia, on duty at the Hall in the Market, is also spoken of in the most commendatory terms. Two of the rioters taken into custody were committed to gaol. The Mayor and Magistrates of Norwich have sworn in a number of special constables. In the respective parishes, Vestry Meetings are held, to promote such measures as the Magistrates may think efficient for securing the peace of the country. The following was received at Norwich from the Secretary of State for the Home Department on Tuesday last:—

Whitchell, May 20, 1816,

Sir,—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, and I am happy to learn from it, that the preparations made by yourself and other Magistrates for checking any tumult or riot, have had the effect of preventing further outrages on the part of the ill disposed. I beg you will accept my thanks for your communication. Should these outrages be renewed, I shall hope to hear from you on the subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) IDMOU H.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Norwich.

Accounts from Manchester state that some thousands of the lower orders of the people were assembling about twenty miles distant from Manchester. The intelligence was received in that town by express, from a Magistrate residing in the vicinity of the tumultuous assemblage. Advice of these new movements were immediately forwarded to Government. Yesterday a considerable body of cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, passed through Tottenham, to assist in quelling the disturbances. The 4th of June, his Majesty's birthday, is a day of great note in Manchester and its vicinity, in consequence of some horse-racing in that quarter about this period, which collects immense numbers from the neighbouring country, and in the most peaceable times great disorders are committed by the lower classes of the Lancastrians. As a great proportion of the workmen are at present out of employ, and those who have employment are indifferently paid, considerable alarm is excited in Manchester, notwithstanding the preparations which are making to check the turbulence.

LONDON—JUNE 3.

In the small provincial towns throughout England, it is nearly incredible what a number of decent and respectable families have sunk through the distresses of the times, and the enormous weight of taxation, into bankruptcy, and are now taking the place, in foreign countries, of the French emigrants in this.

Numbers of the labouring poor who have applied at the different Sessions for certificates to enable them to go to America, have been wicked enough to leave behind them their wives and children to be supported by the parishes from which they have fled.

MORNING CHRONICLE, JUNE 3, 1816.

Our readers will recollect, that some time since we presented them with a statement of the object and purport of the Holy Alliance, and the saintlike auspices under which it had been formed—the following will therefore appear curious:

St. Petersburg, April 24th.—H. M. the Emperor, has addressed to all the European Courts an extremely interesting declaration, by which he makes known to them, that the religious treaty concluded between him and his High Allies, His M. the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, has no other object than to peaceably strengthen the interior prosperity of states, and to seal the sacred sentiments of peace, concord and good will, not only towards all Christian nations,

but even to extend them to those which do not acknowledge the Christian religion. This declaration, explanatory of the religious treaty, confirms the pacific system adopted by this illustrious monarch towards the Ottoman Porte, and refutes, in a most positive manner, the secret views which foreign journals had attributed to the religious alliance.

Whatever may be the construction given to the Holy Alliance in the secrecy of cabinets, the above declaration rather tends to increase, than remove the doubts respecting the implicit intention of so singular an act. It certainly presents a series of strange ideas, by no means coherent with the general notions we still hold of public right. What can be the meaning of a league between three sovereigns mutually binding each other to watch over the interior prosperity of their dominions? Was not this duty imposed on them when they assumed their respective crowns? Is this league directed against other states? By what right do these leagued sovereigns interfere in the government of their neighbours? How is it that the only non-Christian power of Europe, that is the Ottoman Empire, is all at once become the object of the Christian charity of its most formidable neighbours? Is the army now assembling in the south of Russia also to carry into Turkey the Christian religion, happiness, and legitimate government, at the point of the bayonet?

It were to judge from facts, the Holy Alliance would rather appear directed against liberal Constitutions, since scarcely had it been concluded, when we beheld the King of Prussia refusing the constitution promised to his subjects. The Emperor of Russia possibly may have very peaceable intentions towards Turkey, notwithstanding his preparations; but we are not to forget that France, Italy, and Poland, have also been pacified. And could not the same happen in Constantinople? Perhaps another explanatory declaration might clear up all these points.

On Thursday last the Lords of the Privy Council held a meeting in the Council Office, at Whitehall, when a curious case, relative to the Patronage and Superintendance of a Mahometan place of Worship, came before them, in consequence of an appeal from a decision by Sir James Mackintosh, when Recorder of Bombay. It clearly appeared that the Respondent was entitled to the office in question, and their Lordships accordingly affirmed the decree of the Court below.

HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

A LITERAL CONSTRUCTION.—A respectable country magistrate made a rather ludicrous blunder a few days ago by adhering too literally to a legal direction. Having been offended by a hackney-coachman, he proceeded according to regular course, to take the fellow's number. But our readers will hardly believe what we should ourselves doubt but for the evidence of our own senses, that the worthy magistrate instead of recording the number in his pocket-book actually dislodged the tin-plate from the coach-door, and notwithstanding the most vehement remonstrances of Jehu, was going to carry it off in great triumph; nor could he be persuaded, without the greatest difficulty, that this literal mode was not the legal mode of taking a coachman's number.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 20.

THANKS TO GENERALS SIR L. COLE AND SIR H. CLINTON.

Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole.—Although the time which elapsed between the close of your service in the Peninsula, and your attendance in the House, would in ordinary cases have precluded me from delivering to you my Thanks from this place; nevertheless your distinguished name and actions have in a manner highly honorable to you, induced this House to depart from its usual course, justly desirous that in terminating such a war, no demonstration of its gratitude should be wanting, towards those who have deserved it so well.

Having acquired the early rudiments of your

profession in foreign countries, reputed then the best schools of the military art, and having matured that knowledge by practical experience through various campaigns, in Egypt, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, you first appeared amongst us to claim our Thanks for your prominent and decisive conduct in the battle of Albuera.

In that victorious army which re-established the thrones of our Allies, though all were brave, yet by the fortune of war the skill and valour of some were rendered conspicuous above the rest, and the gallant Fourth Division was distinguished throughout by the highest praises for its enthusiastic courage and heroic devotion.

Of that Division, to which all eyes were turned in every battle, you, Sir, had the chief command; and your growing renown was well supported by many brave companions in arms, whose names will for ever live in our annals.

So supported, and led on by the greatest Captain in these times, you shared in each successive struggle and triumph which marked his progress, from the frontier of Portugal, at Salamanca, at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees; and at Orthes, to the final establishment of his standard within the ancient provinces of France.

For these numerous and splendid services, it is now my gratifying duty to deliver to you the Thanks of your Country; and I do now therefore, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous Thanks.

1. For your distinguished exertions in the battle of Salamanca, on the 22d July, 1812, which terminated in a glorious and decisive victory over the enemy's army.

2. And also for your great exertions upon the 21st June, 1813, when the French army was completely defeated by the allied forces under the Marquis of Wellington's command near Vittoria.

3. And also for the valour, steadiness, and exertions so successfully displayed by you in repelling the repeated attacks made on the positions of our Allied Army by the whole French force under the command of Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August, 1813, in the Pyrenees.

4. And lastly, for your able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations, which concluded with the entire defeat of the enemy at Orthes, on the 27th February, 1814, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the allied forces.

General Cole said, that to deserve the approbation of that House, had ever been, and should ever continue to be the ambition of his life. But highly as he valued those Thanks, gratified and flattered as he was by the terms in which they were conveyed from the Chair, he assured the House that no one could be more conscious than himself, of the very limited degree of intrinsic merit to which he had any right to lay claims. To the gallantry of the fourth division which he had the honour to command, under the intelligent eye of Lord Wellington, he felt that he owed the proud distinction conferred upon him, for any reputation which it was his fortune to obtain—[Loud cheers.]

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton.—After serving through the long campaigns of the Peninsula War, from Salamanca to Orthes and Thourlouze, there remained nothing for a soldier to desire, but to be present at the great battle of Waterloo. And if in that terrible conflict it were possible to select one spot more than another, where our national military character was put to its fiercest trial, it must have been that where you were commanding, with Hougoumont in your front, and directing or supporting the brave brigades of Byng, Malton, and Adam.

In estimating the services of that gallant army, this country has not contemplated alone the glory of a single day. They have looked to the toilsome marches and sharp combats which preceded it, and to the steady, skilful, and victorious march by which that army completed its success, and entered the capital of the enemy. They have seen also with a just exultation, that whilst British troops held the gates of Paris by right of conquest, their camp displayed at the same time a modest of good order and well regulated discipline, which even the conquered could not but applaud and admire.

Your present stay amongst us we understand to be only for a short period. But on your returning to your brethren on arms, let them be assured by you, that whenever their foreign service shall terminate, they will find that their great deeds have not been forgotten by us; and we trust, that on re-entering the metropolis of their native country, they will behold some lofty and durable monument which shall commemorate to the latest ages our never ending gratitude to the armies who have fought for us, and the God who has delivered us.

You, Sir, are the last of those distinguished officers to whom our Thanks have remained undelivered; and I do now in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous Thanks for your indefatigable zeal and exertions upon the 18th June, 1815, when the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, received a signal and complete defeat.

General Clinton expressed his gratitude for the high honour conferred upon him by the Thanks of that House, the value of which was considerably heightened by the very handsome terms in which they were communicated. [Hear, hear!] When Waterloo was mentioned, he felt it impossible to forget the distinguished Hero under whose

command he had the honour to act upon that occasion, and through whose superior judgment a force hastily collected, and consisting of different nations, was able to triumph over the best disciplined army of France.—[Hear, hear!] No other man living could, he ventured to say, have done so much as Lord Wellington achieved in that action. His great name inspired confidence in the troops—his undaunted firmness and skilfully directed valour, succeeded in consolidating the peace of Europe, and confirming the impossibility that this country should ever feel a dread of France. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Lord Castlereagh expressed a hope, for the sake of the peace of Europe and the happiness of mankind, that this would be the last time the House would hear a similar speech from the Chair. But as the valour of our arms had never been so eloquently described as by the distinguished Chairman [universal cries of hear! hear! hear!] he felt the propriety of having all these impressive speeches put upon record, which the House had heard with such unmixed satisfaction. Therefore the Noble Lord proposed that the speeches which the Speaker had just delivered should be entered upon the Journals.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 27.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

Earl Grosvenor rose pursuant to his notice, to make his motion respecting the abolition or reduction of sinecure offices, and the consolidation of those where the duties were trivial.—He had conceived hopes that Ministers would not object to his motion; but he was sorry to find, those hopes were not well founded, and that his motion was in some way to be opposed. Of the importance of economy at the present moment, no one could surely doubt, particularly when the distressed state of almost all classes in the country was considered. Economy had been recommended in the Speech of the Prince Regent, at the opening of the Session, but nothing had been done to redeem the pledge thus given by Ministers; nor could he believe them sincere in the profession, when he observed the enormous expenditure proposed to be incurred. It was true the military estimates had been remodelled, but still the expense to be incurred was enormously large. To meet this expenditure too, under the plea of want of resources, they endeavoured to renew the property-tax, an attempt which he rejoiced had failed; and now, it appeared (a discovery, which it seemed had only been made within these few days) that the surplus of the grants of last year, which had been stated only at between 2 and 3,000,000, actually amounted to between 5 and 6,000,000, thus showing that there was not that extreme penury of resources which was urged as a reason for continuing the property-tax. Some years had now elapsed since he first called the attention of the House to the subject of economy, and the reduction of sinecure offices, and he was sorry to say, with little effect. He formed no part of the administration of 1816, and therefore no allusions with regard to that administration could apply to him. But he felt himself under great obligation to that administration, for the economical disposition which they evinced. In 1806 the Committee of Finance had been appointed, through whose suggestions between 2 and 3,000,000 had been saved in the transactions between Government and the Bank, and if more had not been achieved, it was not the fault of the Committee; for the House would recollect, that Bill after Bill respecting sinecure offices had been rejected. A period of peace had now arrived and whatever objections might be made to reform in time of war, surely the return of peace was a sufficient argument for setting about those economical reforms which must be acknowledged to be so much wanted—particularly as he believed the peace likely to be lasting. His Lordship, after briefly adverting to the present situation of Europe, proceeded to read a list of offices, including those of the Chief Justices in Eyre, Auditors of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Pells, one of the Paymasters General and one Deputy Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, Deputy Paymaster General abroad, Law Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the War Department, &c. &c. which he thought should be either altogether abolished, or regulated or consolidated with other offices.

The Noble Earl then proceeded to observe, that in the Colonies there were many offices which were executed by deputy, and many in which Deputies were paid but had nothing to do. Some of them it would be ridiculous to mention. At the Cape of Good Hope there was a wine Taster and a Deputy Wine Taster—the Deputy had nothing to do. The details of all the offices of this kind it would be useless and disgusting to go through; but enough was known to the House to call on their Lordships to inquire into the subject. It might be said the Ministers had professed such a willingness to practise economy, that any inquiry on the part of their Lordships would be unnecessary. As a specimen of the economy of Ministers, it would be sufficient to read to the House an account of the increase or diminution of salaries in this first year of peace. The increase of salaries had been 204,000; the diminution 78,000, of which last sum a great part, 45 or 46,000, consisted of reductions, which were necessarily made on account of the peace. If to this statement were added the attempt to continue the salaries of the Admiralty Secretaries on the war establishment, their Lordships might form some idea of the economical disposition of the Ministers. The demand for economy was rendered doubly urgent by the present peculiar situation of the country. If the finances of the country were in such a condition as to require the adoption of the measure of the bank restriction, it was a deplorable remedy that we were obliged to recur to; for it was from the fluctuation of prices, occasioned by a real currency, that the late lamentable riots were to be attributed. Under these circumstances, the inattention of the Ministers to economy was most reprehensible. Among the examples of this inattention, the Civil List expenditure was one of the most striking. He should not anticipate the discussion on that subject; but it was to be borne in mind that a new office was to be created at a new salary of 1,500, a year. He also

thought that the perversion of 70,000, of public money to a purpose entirely private, was an act which in itself was a crime against the country, and would be followed by impeachment against the Ministers who advised it. As to the Commission which was appointed to enquire into the state of the offices, he could not expect much result from the force of the public mind which was now so much engaged upon the subject of the offices, and would have but little weight if they recommended any disagreeable reductions. As for some Offices of which there had recently been a question raised, those of the Lay Lords at the Admiralty, he could say from experience, having filled one of those offices when he was very young, that they were not necessary. When he had been appointed to that office he had been overwhelmed with the idea of the gigantic duties which were to be performed, and the volumes of files and regulations of which he should have to make himself master; but he was soon undeceived, and found that he had no business to do, but to sign his name. As to the offices which the Lord of the Treasury might be able to give very competent reasons to their friendly Commissioners for their continuance. Among the offices to which the Commissioners might extend their enquiries, was the Presidency of the Board of Control, which had remained vacant during the three or four months at a time, when the efforts of the House were in a most critical state. The Noble Earl then said, that if he might venture to give advice to the Royal Highness to whom their congratulations had lately been addressed, it would be to pay attention to economy and to do not doubt but that this advice would be followed, as the illustrious Prince to whom it was directed had given many indications of good sense and good sense. Among his instances he highly applauded the refusal of a British Prince on the part of his illustrious personage. The Noble Earl then concluded by saying, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report what offices may be required to be established without detriment to the public service.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that as to the object of the motion of the Noble Earl, Economy, here could be but one object, and that it was to enquire into the

navy, to a certain extent must have been created, with respect to the propriety and impropriety of which he would not profess to say anything, but it was equally obvious, that on the return of peace there should be a diminution. An inquiry into the nature of the service was certainly in every point of view the most judicious, and the most necessary duty of Parliament. By an Act of Parliament the annual accounts of the increase and diminution of the service was ordered, and would their Lordships believe it, when he stated that though in one department there was last year a diminution of 70,000, yet in another there was an increase of 200,000. [Hear!]—Was such conduct as that not proper for the investigation of Parliament? Were their Lordships to be gravely told that Ministers, and Ministers alone, were the competent judges of retrenchment? The Noble Earl (Liverpool) had told their Lordships, that an inquiry into such offices as were unnecessary had been instituted, and that a Committee had been appointed, which would report to Parliament the reductions which might be effected. This was all very well, but were their Lordships to allow their labours to be defeated by the inquiry of any Committee, or did their Lordships know when the Committee had been appointed? It was only on the 2d of April that notice of its appointment had been given in another place, and when for eight hours after its nomination its members had begun. Truly the Prince Regent's Ministers had shown a laudable anxiety to relieve their Lordships of the discharge of their duty. But it was some what extraordinary, that during a winter no notice of such a Committee had been given until Ministers were driven by actual compulsion to do so. And of whom he would ask their Lordships, was the Committee composed? Of the adherents of Government persons in doubt very well disposed to make retrenchment. In saying very well disposed to make retrenchment, he meant more highly than he did the respectable and amiable private characters of these individuals. But it was evident as reformers they had but little knowledge in the business they had undertaken.

that it would be better to reject the Bill, than to add to it with such a restriction. The power of the Bill would be done by quite contrary, if it were accompanied by such a clause, and if the House were unwilling to do so in the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers it would be as well to withdraw the Bill. He could not, indeed, differ by what chain of reasoning the Noble Lord had come to the conclusion, that if the Bill were necessary at all it was not proper to place any foreigner under the surveillance of Government, who happened to reside in this country before 1814, or any given period. For what could prevent those who would do mischief to this country from making such residents the instruments of their design? But if any duty were fixed—any limit were imposed, his conviction was that it would only serve to encourage foreigners, who might think it proper to make this country the seat of their speculations, and thus defeat the object of the Bill.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported his Noble Friend's proposition, which the Noble Lord very conscientiously opposed, because he felt that power without control would be a dangerous thing. It was, however, the duty of that House to provide that power should not be liable to abuse—had foreign merchants or traders who were settled in this country should not be expected to be the instruments of mischief to this country, who might find their way to a Secretary of State; for in such a case such foreigners would be a class of men in this nature, to be placed in the most defenceless condition. It was an error to suppose that this description of foreigners would ever be liable to be employed as the agents or spies of any foreign intrigue. For such agents or spies were ever more likely to be selected from among profligate natives, who were always to be found in this as in every other country. But with respect to the apprehension of danger, it was no more than the apprehensions of Bonaparte had come to this country before 1814, at which date his Noble Friend had expressed a disposition to fix his clause, and therefore no presence of danger could operate against that clause. There was, however, no ground for this bill at all, especially at present. William III & George II, thought such a measure necessary to guard against foreign emissaries, and without sending the plot in both reigns to disturb this country, notwithstanding the function of the French Government. But the alleged necessity of such an extraordinary measure was a libel upon the wisdom of our ancestors, as well as upon the principles of our Constitution and Laws, which amply provided against every possible danger.

The Solicitor General defended the Bill, and objected to the clause proposed, which, if adopted, would serve to render that Bill, quite nugatory. The foreigners long resident among us would be less likely to lend themselves to any plan for disturbing our peace, he was ready to admit, but he would ask, whether such foreigners would be less fit to execute such a plan, and would it then be wise to refuse Government the power of guarding against the danger? It was idle to suppose, that Government could have any disposition to disturb foreign merchants, traders, or artisans. For such persons had never been interrupted since this Bill was enacted, and they well knew, that they were as safe in this country with the Bill, as they could be without it, if they did not mix in any of those improper political schemes, for the promotion of which the French actually employed negro agents.

Lord Milton said, the arrangements of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who spoke last were the most extraordinary he had ever heard. They were, in fact, applicable not only to aliens, but would be equally applicable if used in favour of a similar measure being employed against his Majesty's natural born subjects. Upon the same principle that he argued for the present Bill, he might also move for a repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act. He (Lord M.) felt no less objection to the arrangements of the Noble Lord, than to those of the Honourable and Learned Member. He trusted, however, that the Bill, if allowed to pass, would not render us *divisus orbis Britannicus*, because it would only be a temporary measure; but he was sure that if such policy had been generally acted upon in this country, we should not have had the benefit of so many ingenious foreigners settling amongst us as had done so. He was convinced the measure originated, not so much in the Government of this country, as in the connection which his country now had with foreign Governments. The Noble Lord talked about surveillance, a word which he supposed he wished to have incorporated in our constitution; but it was our happiness and boast

that it would be better to reject the Bill, than to add to it with such a restriction. The power of the Bill would be done by quite contrary, if it were accompanied by such a clause, and if the House were unwilling to do so in the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers it would be as well to withdraw the Bill. He could not, indeed, differ by what chain of reasoning the Noble Lord had come to the conclusion, that if the Bill were necessary at all it was not proper to place any foreigner under the surveillance of Government, who happened to reside in this country before 1814, or any given period. For what could prevent those who would do mischief to this country from making such residents the instruments of their design? But if any duty were fixed—any limit were imposed, his conviction was that it would only serve to encourage foreigners, who might think it proper to make this country the seat of their speculations, and thus defeat the object of the Bill.

Sir J. Mackintosh supported his Noble Friend's proposition, which the Noble Lord very conscientiously opposed, because he felt that power without control would be a dangerous thing. It was, however, the duty of that House to provide that power should not be liable to abuse—had foreign merchants or traders who were settled in this country should not be expected to be the instruments of mischief to this country, who might find their way to a Secretary of State; for in such a case such foreigners would be a class of men in this nature, to be placed in the most defenceless condition. It was an error to suppose that this description of foreigners would ever be liable to be employed as the agents or spies of any foreign intrigue. For such agents or spies were ever more likely to be selected from among profligate natives, who were always to be found in this as in every other country. But with respect to the apprehension of danger, it was no more than the apprehensions of Bonaparte had come to this country before 1814, at which date his Noble Friend had expressed a disposition to fix his clause, and therefore no presence of danger could operate against that clause. There was, however, no ground for this bill at all, especially at present. William III & George II, thought such a measure necessary to guard against foreign emissaries, and without sending the plot in both reigns to disturb this country, notwithstanding the function of the French Government. But the alleged necessity of such an extraordinary measure was a libel upon the wisdom of our ancestors, as well as upon the principles of our Constitution and Laws, which amply provided against every possible danger.

that no such system of surveillance was yet recognized, though no doubt the Noble Lord had seen it in various parts of a variety of ways, which rendered it a very desirable measure, he should give his vote for the clause of his Noble Friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, began by saying, that in making a statement of such importance as that which he was about to submit to the Committee, it was unnecessary for him to request their patient attention. It had been his most anxious desire to prepare such an arrangement for the public service as might be generally satisfactory, and he trusted that on the whole the picture which he should have to draw of the financial state of the country, would prove very consolatory; at least he was happy that he should not be compelled to make any statement of a discouraging nature. Before he proceeded to an enumeration of general Supplies and Ways and Means for the year, it might be proper to call the attention of the Committee to the more immediate object of the Resolution which he should, in the first place submit to them and which arose out of the proposition received from the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000, which proposition had been referred by the House to that Committee. In doing so, the House had followed the precedents of former times. The precedent of the 13th of June, 1781, when the Bank of England submitted to them a proposition to advance 2,000,000, as a consideration for the renewal of their Charter, and the precedent of the 9th of Feb. 1800, when a similar proposition was made to them; in both which cases the propositions were referred to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means. The first Resolution which he should submit to the Committee would be, that the Committee should approve of and accept the proposal made by the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000, at 3 per Cent in consideration of permission to be granted the Bank to extend its capital by a similar sum, with the further provision that such advance should be accepted as cash in all

the motion of the Committee of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

THE BUDGET.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, began by saying, that in making a statement of such importance as that which he was about to submit to the Committee, it was unnecessary for him to request their patient attention. It had been his most anxious desire to prepare such an arrangement for the public service as might be generally satisfactory, and he trusted that on the whole the picture which he should have to draw of the financial state of the country, would prove very consolatory; at least he was happy that he should not be compelled to make any statement of a discouraging nature. Before he proceeded to an enumeration of general Supplies and Ways and Means for the year, it might be proper to call the attention of the Committee to the more immediate object of the Resolution which he should, in the first place submit to them and which arose out of the proposition received from the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000, which proposition had been referred by the House to that Committee. In doing so, the House had followed the precedents of former times. The precedent of the 13th of June, 1781, when the Bank of England submitted to them a proposition to advance 2,000,000, as a consideration for the renewal of their Charter, and the precedent of the 9th of Feb. 1800, when a similar proposition was made to them; in both which cases the propositions were referred to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means. The first Resolution which he should submit to the Committee would be, that the Committee should approve of and accept the proposal made by the Bank of England to advance 3,000,000, at 3 per Cent in consideration of permission to be granted the Bank to extend its capital by a similar sum, with the further provision that such advance should be accepted as cash in all

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MAY 28.
ALIEN BILL.

The Alien Bill was read a third time, on the motion of Lord Ashburton, who, feeling no prospect of the rejection of this bill, he wished to do all the practical good in his power, by providing some guard against abusive exercises, and with that view he proposed a clause to exempt from the operation of the bill any persons resident in this country before the 1st of January 1814, adding, that although he mentioned that period, he should be willing to adopt the 1st of January, 1814, or such other date as the House might determine.

that it would be better to reject the Bill, than to add to it with such a restriction. The power of the Bill would be done by quite contrary, if it were accompanied by such a clause, and if the House were unwilling to do so in the discretion of his Majesty's Ministers it would be as well to withdraw the Bill. He could not, indeed, differ by what chain of reasoning the Noble Lord had come to the conclusion, that if the Bill were necessary at all it was not proper to place any foreigner under the surveillance of Government, who happened to reside in this country before 1814, or any given period. For what could prevent those who would do mischief to this country from making such residents the instruments of their design? But if any duty were fixed—any limit were imposed, his conviction was that it would only serve to encourage foreigners, who might think it proper to make this country the seat of their speculations, and thus defeat the object of the Bill.

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MAY 28.
ALIEN BILL.

The Alien Bill was read a third time, on the motion of Lord Ashburton, who, feeling no prospect of the rejection of this bill, he wished to do all the practical good in his power, by providing some guard against abusive exercises, and with that view he proposed a clause to exempt from the operation of the bill any persons resident in this country before the 1st of January 1814, adding, that although he mentioned that period, he should be willing to adopt the 1st of January, 1814, or such other date as the House might determine.

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other hands, however, considerable advances had been made to the Company by Government. On the whole, he believed that 1,000,000l. was the least sum that could be calculated as having been due to the India Company in January last. In liquidation of a profit of 1,000,000l. was made in the credit of last year, leaving due the balance which he had already mentioned, of 945,181l. The Joint charges which had gone through, stood therefore as follows.—

Army	£665,666
Deduct Troops in France	1,231,995
£3,131,070	
Extraordinary	1,500,000
Commissionariat	£180,000
Deduct Troops in France	75,000
405,000	
Barracks	178,000
Storekeeper General	50,000
2,133,000	
10,564,070	
Navy	10,111,345
Deduct Naval Stores	679,905
9,434,040	
Ordinance	1,881,188
Deduct France	180,000
1,696,185	
Miscellaneous	250,980,000
Indian Debt	945,491

Total of joint charge for the United Kingdom £25,140,186

To that sum of 25,140,186l. was to be added the amount of the separate charges for Great Britain. The first of these charges was the Loyalty 5 per cent, 217,883l. and the debentures and interest thereon 807,053l. the accounts respecting which were on the table of the House. The next item of separate charge he would just mention, although he did not wish to bring it immediately under the consideration of the Committee, as it referred to a proposition which a Right Honourable Friend of his had given notice that he would that day submit to the House—the recoinage of the silver coin of the realm. It was necessary to vote some sum for the expense of this proposed recoinage, but it was extremely difficult to find data on which to found a probable calculation of its amount. In the first instance, it had been a question in his mind, whether the expense should be borne by the Empire or by Great Britain only. But considering that the whole of the current silver coin had been issued at least a century before the Union, it appeared to him reasonable that Great Britain alone should bear the expense, and that the other portion of the 1813 year should not be required to contribute to it. Nothing however, could be more vague and conjectural than the grounds on which the estimate of the expense was made. He should presume that 500,000l. would probably be sufficient to cover it, because it would be impossible to call in any part of the silver currency, but that which had visibly the appearance of having proceeded from the Royal Mint, being but a small proportion of that currency. While he was on this subject, he would add, that a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the contemplated arrangement could be carried into effect. The next item of separate charges was the Exchequer Bills held by the Bank of England to the amount of 1,500,000l. which Parliament had resolved to pay off, and the last item was Exchequer Bills, the total amount of the separate charges, therefore, was 5,284,765l. which, added to the joint charge of 25,140,186l. made a total of 30,424,951l. From this was to be deducted the Irish proportion of the joint charge 2,957,656l. and the Irish proportion of the Civil List and Consolidated Fund, 188,000l. making together 3,145,656l. and leaving a balance charge to be supplied by Great Britain of 27,279,295l. viz.

SEPARATE CHARGES	
Loyalty 5 per Cents	£217,883
Debentures and interest thereon	807,053
Coineage	500,000
Exchequer Bills held by Bank	1,500,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on Excheq. Bills	2,250,000
5,284,765	

Deduct Irish Proportion of Joint Charge	
Charge	£2,957,656
Ditto, Civil List and Consolidated Fund	188,000
3,145,656	

He came now to the proposed ways and means of meeting this charge. The first was the ordinary land and malt duties, amounting to 3,000,000l. The second was the surplus of the consolidated fund, which upon a fair calculation of the various sides, which it was composed, and of the various charges to which it was subject (which the Right Honourable Gentleman particularly at some length), he would estimate at about 3,000,000l. The next item was the expiring duties, which were to be continued for five years. Not seeing any reason to suppose that they would produce less this year than last, he would assume them at 3,500,000l. Then came the Bank advance on bills sanctioned by Parliament, to the amount of 6,000,000l. The next was the ordinary item of the lottery, 600,000l. But that item, which was in every point of view the most satisfactory, was the surplus unapplied of the grants for the year 1815; which he should take at 5,683,753l. The accounts had been laid on the table of the House, showing the mode in which the surplus was made up, and they deserved the attention of the Committee. The Committee must be aware that in every year a portion of the grants remaining unapplied, were reserved for the purpose of discharging services the amount of which it was calculated was still to be brought forward. In ordinary cases therefore, it would be unjust to assume, that the grants remaining unapplied, were applicable to further public services. But in the present instance, the sum remaining in hand in January last, of the grants for the year 1815, was so large as to surpass all precedent, and to leave no reason to suppose that any outstanding demand could ever be made to such an amount as to exhaust it. That sum exceeded 11,000,000l. The question that came to be considered therefore was, how much of this sum ought to be retained for the payment of public services, the circumstances attendant on which had delayed the demand for them, and how much might be fairly assumed as applicable to future service. On the meeting of Parliament, he had (guarding himself from being pledged to that precise amount), stated, that the sum so applicable, would probably be about 3,000,000l. Since that period the accounts had been produced, and made up with as much accuracy as could be attained, and the result was that of which he had had the satisfaction to apprise the Committee. (The Right Honourable Gentleman here entered into a minute statement of the items of charge, consisting of the drawn on the Treasury, &c. and of receipt, consisting of balances in cash in the different military chests, &c. on a view of the whole of which, he had founded the proposition for voting the sum of 5,333,753l. as applicable to the public service, from the surplus of the grants for the year 1815). The next item of Ways and Means, was the advance of three millions, which he had had the satisfaction to negotiate with the Bank of England, and the circumstances attend-

ant on which he had already particularized. Unclaimed Dividends formed the next item. The Committee was to recollect the conversation which had taken place on that subject before Easter, when he had intimated a wish on his part of making a new arrangement with the Bank respecting it. It had always appeared to him that the arrangements entered into on the subject by Mr. Pitt and Perceval were in some respects imperfect. In both those arrangements no view had been taken of the probable increase of the unclaimed dividends. They were taken at a certain sum, and however they might increase in the hands of the Bank, no increase of advantage to the public was to take place in consequence. What he proposed was that the Bank should retain a fixed sum to meet any demand that might be made, and that all above that sum, he might or he might not be applicable to the public service. The Bank, as Agents for the Public Creditor, had a right to retain so much of the balance of this account as might be necessary to satisfy the claims that might be made; but they had no right, in his opinion, to retain sums which, in all likelihood, would never be called for; sums which, having lapsed by time, had no owner. It therefore appeared to him to be just, that whatever unclaimed dividends remained above that which it was necessary the Bank should retain for the purpose he had described, should be placed, in the first instance, in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied by them to the purposes of the Commission, subject to the claim of the owner, if any should appear. He should have the honour, therefore, to propose that all stock on which there had been no claim for dividend for 10 successive years, should be transferred (with the reservation for the proprietors, should he ever come forward) to those Commissioners. This would be an advantage to the public, exclusive of the 0.316l. which he should take as the sum applicable to the public service of the present year from this fund. The next item was 140,000l. arising from a considerable number of small balances in the Exchequer, the result of Parliamentary Grants of former years; and thus amounting to a sum not to be despised. The only other item of Ways and Means with which he should have to trouble the Committee, was, that of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 2,500,000l. with which he proposed to supply the deficiency that would otherwise exist. The whole of the Ways and Means therefore would stand thus:—

Land and Malt	£3,000,000
Surplus, Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
Excise Duties continued for five years	3,500,000
Bank Advance on Bills	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus Grants, 1815	5,683,753
Bank Advance on Account of Increased Capital	3,000,000
Unclaimed Dividends	904,316
Unapplied Money in the Exchequer	140,000
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
Total £27,905,071	

He should, perhaps, be asked, where were the aids that he had said would be rendered necessary by the rejection of the Property Tax, and by the relinquishment of other taxes. He would point some of them out to the Committee. In the first place, there was the 2,500,000l. of Exchequer Bills, which it would not have been necessary to propose had the Property Tax been continued. There were also the Surplus of the Grants of 1815, which had turned out to be so much greater than had been calculated upon. The advance by the Bank of 3,000,000l. was also one of those new measures which the abandonment of the Property Tax had occasioned. These sums together amounted to 8,163,753l. There was besides above 440,000l. from unclaimed Dividends and unapplied money in the Exchequer, making a sum of eight millions five hundred thousand pounds, in the statement which he had the honour of submitting to the Committee, which would not have been found in that statement, had the course which he originally advised been adopted by the House. He had advised that course, because he thought it the course by which the public credit could best be sustained. He sincerely hoped that notwithstanding its rejection public credit would prosper. He had endeavoured to make his arrangements in a way the least burdensome, and of all the items of his Ways & Means, the only one calculated at all to affect the money market was that of the 2,500,000l. of Exchequer Bills. The Right Hon. Gentleman, advertising the sums which had been advanced by the Bank & to the Sinking Fund, which on the 1st of Feb. last was 11,130,000l. observed, that the whole debt to be incurred this year would not amount to 15 millions. This which would be a considerable reduction of debt as compared with former times, was an unprecedented and pleasing circumstance at the end of a war, at which time it was usual to have recourse to a loan. With regard to the Debt of Ireland, his Right Honourable friend (Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald) would give a statement to the Committee. The Right Honourable Gentleman stated, as other resources, that the Soap Tax was calculated to produce 200,000l. There were some other taxes, though not certain in their produce, such as the Butter and Cheese Taxes, which might be estimated to produce 50 or 60,000l., which with the Tax on Soap was 250,000l. which with the other Taxes would be sufficient to cover the interest of Exchequer Bills. He then moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that the proposition of the Bank of England be approved, and that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald may state the Supply and Ways and Means for the Service of Ireland. The circumstances of the Finances of Ireland had been gone into so recently, and he had himself received so patient a hearing, and so much indulgence, when he submitted the late Resolutions to the House, that he should not now be justified in going over the same ground. He should briefly state the amount of the Supply which was required for the year 1816, and the Ways and Means by which he should be propose to Parliament to make provision for it.

It would be necessary only to advert shortly to those principles which he had endeavoured to illustrate on a preceding evening, and though the measures which he had declared it to be his intention to recur to as a source of present supply had not yet received the express approbation of the House, yet the liberal view which had been taken of the whole of our financial situation, and of the proceedings consequent upon it, would justify him, he trusted, in not proposing any new taxes in aid of the services of the present year.

The estimated quota of contribution for the year 1816 was 3,145,653l. British, as had just been stated by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Vansittart), making in Irish currency the sum of 3,407,794l. the charge for interest and Sinking Fund on the present debt is 6,824,700l. including management, making the total supplies to 10,232,494l. The state of the Consolidated Fund was as follows:—The surplus balance in the Exchequer, at the 5th January, was 1,455,053l. and there was remaining of the Loan raised in Great Britain for the service of the last year 2,222,341l. British, being in Irish currency 2,341,194l. A total sum of 4,224,350l. From this he was to deduct arrears due on that day. The arrears of contribution for 1815, 2,942,250l. British, being 3,187,470l. Irish; the outstanding Treasury Bills, and Lottery Prizes 28,876l. and for inland Navigations and the Expenses of the Office of the Public Records 81,350l.; the total of the Arrears was 3,297,701l. which deducted from 4,224,350l. leaves a balance of 926,649l. Having recapitulated the Supply, he had to state the Ways and Means. The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, as appeared above, 991,370l. The produce of

the Revenue he should only estimate at 6,000,000l. One third of the profit on Lotteries, which Ireland was entitled to receive, 100,000l. Repayment of sums paid by Ireland for Naval and Military Services being advanced out of the Revenue of the last year 111,900l.—His Right Honourable Friend had before stated the Loan on Treasury Bills, or which an Act had passed by the House of Parliament, of 1,700,000l. British, making 1,841,668l. Irish, and that further Loan on Treasury Bills would be requisite to be issued in the present year, for the sum of 1,200,000l. being a total of Ways and Means of 10,232,494l. to meet the Supply of the Revenue.

The Committee were aware of the reduction of the revenue in consequence of the repeal of that portion of the Malt Duty in Ireland, which corresponded with the late war Duties in Britain. He had always regretted the necessity of augmenting the Malt Duty, but it was to be remembered that he had never had but a choice of difficulties; the deduction from the revenue, including the re-payment of duty on stock in the hands both of distillers and masters, would be, he feared, 300,000l. Other small duties repealed, would make a total diminution in the revenue of 500,000l.; and when the Committee recollected that the whole of the net payments into the Exchequer in the last year amounted to 2,842,845l. he was sure he should not be charged with estimating the annual produce of the revenue too low when he took it at 6,000,000l. he feared rather that he should be accused of an excessive estimate. He thought himself grounded, however, in hoping for what must be the increase of more than half a million from that improved system of collection, which was visible in every department. [Hear, hear!]

He did not, however, found his estimate of revenue solely on a vague expectation of its produce, the assessments principally of the inland taxes had been formed upon a more correct system, and in no branch of our revenue had the collection been more improved. He expected in the present year a great increase from those duties, and without referring to the Excise Revenue, or to those disputed questions connected with the distillery, which he purposely avoided, because they were likely to become the topics of discussion at another and a more convenient time. It must be obvious to every man, if the practice of illicit distillation should be checked in some degree (he was not sanguine enough to hope for its immediate extinction), the Excise Revenue would become the main source of our contribution.

He had omitted to refer to Stamps, however, he had the satisfaction to state that the increase had been considerable in that branch of the revenue.

The Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded to state the charge on the Treasury Bills to be issued. Two Acts had already passed, authorizing different issues; the one, as, however, to supply 2,400,000l. in bills payable within this year, and the charge for which is included in the annual charge of the Irish Debt; that sum indeed, made almost the whole amount of the unfunded Debt of Ireland, of course he was not required to make an further provision for that issue; by the other Act there was a grant of 1,700,000l. and he should to night submit a Resolution for 1,200,000l. besides, the whole making, in Irish currency, 3,011,366l. the interest of which, at 5 per cent, with a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent, would amount to 152,000l. annually.

When the Committee requested that Ireland had abstained from encroaching on her Sinking Fund, and called to mind also the relative proportions of the Sinking Funds of Great Britain and of Ireland, as well as those which they bore to the respective capitals of their Common Debts, they would, he trusted, approve of provision being made for the above charge, by cancelling a certain portion of stock, now standing in the names of the Commissioners in Ireland, for the Redemption of the National Debt. In raising and the principal had been acted on. If it should meet the approbation of the Committee, he should have the honour to state the details more particularly on a future day.

The amount of Capital redeemed in Ireland is, in 5 per Cents, £ 1,852,072
4 per Cents, 294,000
3½ per Cents, 3,143,908
7,892,530

The whole of the 5 and the 4 per Cent. Stock he should propose to cancel, and a portion of that in the 3½ per Cent. amounting to 2,231,914l. The Dividends upon Stocks he had calculated as yielding 182,500l., sufficient to cover the whole charge of interest and Sinking Fund created by the Loans of the present year which he had stated. It would be right that this should be made applicable to the same charge, whenever the Stock thus created became a part of the Funded Debt. He might be permitted to observe, that the capital thus cancelled was much less than that existing in Ireland when the Sinking Fund was first established there, the amount of Debt then in Ireland (in the year 1797) being 5,825,000l. The annual income of the Sinking Fund applied in Ireland will still remain more than sufficient to cover the whole charge of interest and principal of the Debt at present 735,430l. He directed calculations to be made of the proportion which the Sinking Fund of Ireland would bear to the Debt of Ireland after this deduction had been made. He had on a former night ventured to promise, that we should still remain richer than that of Great Britain, in proportion to our respective Debts; he believed he had stated that it would remain as 1 to 24. He was more than to be borne out by the calculations since made. [Hear, hear!] He trusted that the Parliament would concur with him in this view of the measure to be taken in order to retain in our country this resource only when the resources of taxation are exhausted. He felt that it was unnecessary to dwell longer upon this or any other points, when he recollected the ample discussion which most of the topics received on a former night, and which many of them probably would still receive while the Bills for consolidating the Debts and Revenues of both countries were in progress through Parliament.

Mr. Ponsonby did not rise to object to the Resolution which was proposed, or discuss any of the topics which had been introduced by either of the Right Honourable Gentlemen who preceded him. Such discussion would take place in its proper time, but he rose to congratulate the House on the statement which had been made by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Vansittart). He (Mr. P.) congratulated the House that the abolition of the Property Tax had not produced that train of evils which the Chancellor of the Exchequer threatened. He congratulated the House, that in the absence of that odious Tax, which in the early part of the Session the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought indispensable, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had to raise the sum he wanted, without recourse to any new Taxes, or even large Loans, and that too, in a way which was conceived very satisfactory to the country. [Hear, hear!] It was satisfactory to those who had opposed that Tax that its abolition had not those numerous evils which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had predicted. Another cause of satisfaction resulting from the statement made by the Right Honourable Gentleman, was that Gentleman on his (Mr. P.'s) side of the House, had been accused of having by his opposition to the redemption of the National Debt, put that body in a position for their interests, which accusations had turned out to be groundless, as it appeared that the Bank, so far from being an distressed, were able to lend nine millions to Government and also add to their capital nearly three millions. These circumstances were peculiarly gratifying, as they showed in a strong light the solidity of the resources of the country by prudent management.

Mr. Baring said, the statement of the Right Honour-

able Gentleman was not quite satisfactory to his mind. It was in his opinion calculated to mislead the House, and to make them a little more careless in voting the public money than they would otherwise be. A very small portion indeed of the income of the present year could be considered as any thing like permanent income or be relied on in future years. The only thing like permanent revenue amounted to 9,700,000l. while the expenditure of the year amounted to 2 millions. When they considered that besides this 9,700,000l. all the rest of the resources of the Right Honourable Gentleman consisted of sums borrowed in different ways, and which could not be looked forward to another year, they would agree with him that our prospect was rather alarming. But he apprehended that we might also find a considerable deficiency in this 9,700,000l. in another year. It might very much be questioned, whether the surplus of the Consolidated Fund was likely to be supported at the sum of three millions, stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He should be very much surprised indeed if in the present situation of the country our revenue did not suffer a considerable decline. He had been informed that the Customs since last quarter had fallen very much behind. If by any chance our revenue should fall short to the extent of 1 1/2th, the whole of our unencumbered revenue would be swallowed up. If a gross revenue of 50 millions, there was only 9,700,000l. unencumbered, a deduction of one fifth would sweep away the whole of the disposable income of the country. He would not say that the deficiency would extend to one-fifth, but he should not be surprised that it extended to one-tenth which would sweep away the one half of the disposable revenue. He did not help thinking, that in taking the surplus of the consolidated fund at three millions, and making no allowance for the diminution of the expenditure of all classes in the community, the Right Honourable Gentleman would find himself completely mistaken. The Right Honourable Gentleman had plumed himself on having saved so much in the expenditure of last year but so far from being surprised that he had 5,700,000l. in the Treasury, at the end of the year, he was only surprised, as we had no naval war, and the campaign was terminated by a single battle, that so much had been saved.

Mr. Ponsonby explained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to notice some of the observations of the Honourable Bank Director (Mr. Baring). The Honourable Gentleman had fallen into the old fallacy, that of confounding the Estimates and Supplies of the present year, with a permanent peace establishment. It was for about the fifth time that he had told the Honourable Gentleman and his friends, that the establishment of the present year was not permanent. [Laugh]—Even in the present year, after giving up so many taxes, they had still been able to reduce the public debt to the amount of about three millions. When the Honourable Gentleman stated his surprise, that the saving of last year only amounted to 5,700,000l. he should have recollected that last year this had not only been saved, but that there had been paid off nearly twenty millions of unfunded debt. He took no credit to himself for the economical manner in which the expenditure of last year had been managed, the praise was due to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and particularly to the Commissary in Chief, through whose hands the expenditure of last year had chiefly passed; and he did that Gentleman only justice when he said that by his activity and vigilance the country had been indebted for a saving of several millions.

Mr. Baring said his observations had been misunderstood—they were not directed to the establishment but to the revenue; and the Right Honourable Gentleman could not hold out any expectation of an increase of that revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained.

Mr. Tierney said, his Honourable Friend had not instituted a comparison between the revenue and expenditure of the present year, but merely stated what disposable revenue would be to meet the expenditure of next year, he had not expended what he might. The Right Honourable Gentleman had told them that the Establishment of the present year was not a permanent one, and he had asked the Right Honourable Gentleman, also, about fifty times, what was the Peace Establishment to be? Would it be twenty-five or twenty-four, or twenty-three millions? He would go down million by million with him, according to the Dutch way of dealing—he was sure the King's Ministers would be below 22 millions. The Right Honourable Gentleman seemed to think that he got the way through this year, he was to get well through every year; but if he said this he was only deceiving the country—he had got 14½ millions this year which he would never get again. The prospect of the country was really most frightful. He did not wish to throw any gloom over the country, but when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was in a flourishing state he would take it upon him to say that it was in any thing but a flourishing state, he could not look to the Consolidated Fund for producing any thing like what it was taken at by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Honourable Gentleman knew well it would not produce 3 millions. Did he wish solemnly to persuade the Committee that the War Duties were likely to realize what they had done for these five last years? The Right Honourable Gentleman knew that the revenue had been falling off; and yet from the papers on the Table, any man would think the revenue of the year ending 5th April 1816, as compared with the year ending 5th April 1815, had been rising. But the Right Honourable Gentleman knew the fallacy here, he knew that the accounts up to 5th April 1816 included a mass of taxes imposed last Session, and the produce of which ought to have been separated from the amount of 5th April, 1816, before a comparison could with any fairness be instituted with the produce of the year ending 5th April, 1815. He had moved for a separate account of the produce of the duties imposed last Session. The whole produce of year ending 5th April, 1815, amounted to £ 38,701,000 and the year ending 5th April, 1816, to £ 39,430,000 £ 735,000

Here then appeared a balance of 735,000l. in favour of the year 1816. But how much of this 39,439,000l. was composed of duties imposed last Session? Not less than 900,000l. And this 900,000l. included the April Quarter only in the Excise. Besides this must be added the amount of Stamp Duties for a quarter ending 30th April, so that 300,000l. was under the truth. Decidedly 900,000l. from 39,439,000l. there remained 38,539,000l.; and when this last sum was compared with the amount of 1815, being 38,701,000l. there was a falling off of 165,000l. When this was added to a deficiency of 438,000l. in the War Taxes of the year up to 5th April last, the total falling off of the revenue of 1816, compared with 1815, was 603,000l. It was the opinion of every man in the country, at all acquainted with the subject, that the revenue would need surely fall off in peace without the fault of any body. It was deceiving the country, therefore, to say that the surplus of the Consolidated Fund would amount in future to three millions. While there was such a stagnation in trade, and the whole country was suffering from the liquidation of the whole, could any man believe that this revenue would not fall off? The Right Honourable Gentleman would be mistaken if he supposed that he (Mr. P.) conceived there was reason for the country to depend on and the best opinion of the good sense of the country, and its wish to keep faith with its creditors; but when he allowed this, he did not the less see that our situation was not a little alarming. With an establishment of

at least £22 millions, did he say that the revenue would amount to more than nine and a half millions? Was it not then alarming in a very great degree, that in a time of peace we should not be able to pay off any of our debt, and that all the burdens of war were to be continued? The House of Commons had not done its duty this Session to the Country, because it had not turned its attention to what was the real situation of the finances of the country. The situation of Ireland had been ably laid open by the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. V. Fitzgerald).—Why should not the same thing be done with regard to England? But the Chancellor of the Exchequer only wished to stave off the difficulties of the day. But said the Right Honourable Gentleman, was there ever a Government before which left off war with five millions and a half in the Treasury? But the Right Honourable Gentleman should have borne in mind, that every Government had not asked so much money. He gave him credit last year for asking so much money, but he did not give him credit now for spending it all [A laugh.] The Bank had now sent the Government 12 millions; he did not like to see Government in debt to the Bank 12 millions in the shape of a Loan. He did believe that all this was an arrangement for continuing the Bank Restriction to the latest possible moment. He had no doubt that at the end of two years the Bank would not open. How could they be prepared for opening? Having lent all they had, the resources were locked up. But the Bank in their conclave, took a very correct view of this matter. At the end of two years they urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer must pay us 9 millions, and if he borrowed them again, they knew the terms on which they would lend them. The Right Honourable Gentleman found himself at the mercy of the Bank, and they all knew what the mercy of the Bank was. He had gone into greater length than he should otherwise have done, if it had not been for the vapouring of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Nothing would do but a Committee up-stairs to inquire seriously into what reforms and retrenchments could be effected.

Mr. Peel stated, first that upon the representation of a public board to the Lord Lieutenant, as to the inefficiency of any officer, that officer's service was dispensed with; secondly, that no officer was dismissed unless in consequence of the representation of the Board under which he acted; and thirdly, that no officer's salary had been increased, unless the Board, with which that officer was connected, concurred in the application for such increase. This, he said, he could venture to affirm, from his knowledge of the Government of Ireland; and he thought the statement necessary, in order to repel the suspicion of any undue influence upon the conduct of that Government. As to the Honourable Baronet's plan of economy, it seemed extraordinary that that plan should include, first a reduction of 30,000 men from an army, which altogether consisted of only 25,000 [a laugh]; and secondly, the reduction of criminal prosecutions, which the Hon. Baronet, no doubt, proposed with a view to promote the tranquillity of the country, which probably, the Hon. Baronet was encouraged to think quite secure, from the favourable account which the House had recently heard of the state of the country of Tipperary. [A laugh! and hear!] The Hon. Baronet could not, however, hope to derive a very material saving on the latter head, for the vote for the whole of the expence of criminal prosecutions amounted to only 25,000l. But as to the third and last branch of the Hon. Baronet's economical project, namely, the abolition of the local Government of Ireland, he (Mr. P.) did not think it necessary to detain the House by any observation upon that point. [Hear! hear! on the Ministerial benches.]

General Mathew said, that in consequence of the Right Honourable Gentleman's allusions to the County of Tipperary, of which he had the honour to be a representative, he felt it necessary to say a few words, and he would repeat, that tranquillity was restored in that County—that more had been done within a very short period through the influence of conciliation, than the Right Honourable Gentleman's system of police had been able to accomplish within many months at an expence of 8300l. to the inhabitants of the County. To pay this expence, he (General M.) as a Member of the Grand Jury, was obliged to assent, although convinced of the inefficiency of the system—

He did not, however, mean to blame the Right Honourable Gentleman for incumbering the County with such expence, because he was aware, that the introduction of his system was called for by the Magistrates, but he was fully satisfied, that more good would have been done without than with that system. Indeed he was assured, that no good whatever was done by what in compliment to the Right Honourable Gentleman, were called the Peelers. (A laugh.) He could assure the House, that no information as to any conspiracy or malefaction, was ever obtained by those Peelers—that no evil was prevented or punished through their intervention or activity. For instance, no one taken up by the Peelers on the charge of being concerned in the murder of that worthy magistrate Mr. Baker, had ever been convicted, while the information which led to the apprehension and conviction of some of the murderers, was obtained by the resident magistrates. Yet the County was called upon to pay those Peelers 8,300l.; that is the innocent were compelled to pay for the guilty, while the payment made to those who contributed nothing either to the prevention or detection of guilt, in too many instances disabled tenants from paying their rent. Now, as to his H. Friend's plan for economising the expenditure of the Irish Government. He (General Mathew) denied that his Honourable Friend had ever called for the reduction of 30,000 men. (Hear, hear! on the Opposition side.) Therefore the Right Honourable Gentleman's joke was unfounded. But he (General Mathew) maintained that a saving of 300,000l. a year might be very easily made in Ireland, and principally by the abolition of the local Government. For there was no occasion for a Lord Lieutenant in Dublin merely to drive a coach and six from the Castle to the Phoenix Park at an expence to the country of 30,000l. a year; nor was there any occasion for the office of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Secretary Peel) who had a salary of 6000l. a year, with two noble houses, for which he did nothing at all but to trouble the country. (Hear, hear! on the Opposition benches.) Then there were several other offices also which might very well be abolished, and among them a Secretary at war with a large salary, for which he did nothing but write letters to the yeomanry, which might just as well be written from the War Office in this country. In fact, since the Union, which rendered Ireland a mere province, the Irish Court was quite a mockery, to which none but the partisans of the Government resorted, which indeed served only to encourage party dissensions. Therefore no independent Irish Noble or Gentleman now resided in Dublin. All their mansions were sold or let to barristers and attorneys, and thus Dublin was injured by the residence of the Court. If however, this Court were removed—if Ireland were put on the same footing as Scotland, he had no doubt that Dublin, like Edinburgh, would be resorted to in the winter months by the independent Nobility and Gentry of the country, who now occasionally visited that Capital, merely upon business, and rarely residing any where but at hotels. After enforcing this point, the Honourable Member suggested that the Castle might be converted to the use of the public, so as to obviate the necessity of any new building for the Customs and Excise, while the country houses belonging to the Court, might be sold for the public benefit, and strongly recommended the abolition of the Barrack Establishment with a view to farther saving. There was, he said, at present, to be found a Barrack Master, with a barrack, in numerous districts, without any army to occupy it. Thus an expence, which was totally unnecessary, was imposed upon the public, merely to maintain a scandalous system of patronage in an impoverished country.

The Resolutions were agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The Committee of Supply was postponed until Friday.

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