



A CARD.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY falling on a Saturday, the Ball and Supper, intended to have been given at Parell House, on that day, will be postponed to Monday the 20th instant, when the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military, and Marine Services, are invited.

J. MACLEOD, Aid-de-Camp.

PARELL HOUSE, 3d January, 1817.

Advertisement.

On SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, THERE WILL BE PUT UP

For Sale, By Public Auction, UNDER THE Tamarind Tree



THAT commodious House and Garden situated near Gwaliah Tank, belonging to the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES DOUGLAS, and now in the occupation of CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW.

Conditions of Sale as advertised in the Gazette of the 8th Instant.

Bombay, 15th January, 1817.

જાહેર.ખખર.

શનીશરવારને દીને ના 10 ૧૮ મી. આદિ મહીનાની ઉપવારનાં કલાક ૧૧ ને અમલે આમલીનીચે જાહેર લીલાં ઉકરીને વેચશે એવું મોઢું આગાશ્રધાં શ્રી ગોવાલીઆ નાં તલાવ ઉપર આંધ્રેલું છે એમી લક્ષમી મરનાર કરને લ. ૭ મી ૧૦. ૫ ગલશની આમલીનાં મધે: ૬ પાંત ૨૫ ૩૬ લ. ૨૬ છે * વચામી આલીનાં મધે: ૭ નારી આમલીનાં મધે: ૭ પાંત ૨૫ ૩૬ લ. ૨૬ છે * નારી આમલીનાં મધે: ૭ પાંત ૨૫ ૩૬ લ. ૨૬ છે * નારી આમલીનાં મધે: ૭ પાંત ૨૫ ૩૬ લ. ૨૬ છે *

A CARD.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, respectfully begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that being about to have a final settlement of the concerns of the late firm of BAXTER FERRAR and Co. with the Senior Partner Mr. NADIR BAXTER, he wishes to call to the recollection of those gentlemen, who have to make any arrangements for the payments of their accounts, the advertisements that appeared in the Bombay Newspapers, Courier and Gazette in May and June last, which E. C. trusts will be deemed sufficient notice of the change of property and constituting EDULJEE CURSETJEE late a partner in the firm, sole Proprietor—with reference to that advertisement he earnestly and respectfully requests those gentlemen whose accounts have been rendered and not settled will be pleased to pay the same as early as possible with interest.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE is extremely sorry to find many gentlemen have withheld the principal amount of their debts, on the plea, that without a receipt is granted in full, without interest, they will not pay any thing, although their debts have been standing in the books of the late firm for years unsettled. EDULJEE CURSETJEE respectfully acquaints those gentlemen that he has paid, and is still paying to the creditors of the late firm their demands principal and interest; nevertheless he is willing to accommodate as far as he possibly can, and provided any gentlemen's circumstances may require to give up the interest, he will do so from 1st August 1815 the day he became the proprietor of the concern, on condition of receiving prompt payment, otherwise of course interest will be charged to their accounts till the debts are discharged.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE further begs leave to inform, that if to any Gentlemen there should appear any errors in their Accounts or any objection about the Interest, they may therefore pay or remit the remainder or Principal amount and E. C. will pass the receipts for the same, and he will have no objection for the dispute in question to be settled personally or by reference to any of their Friends for the same.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE begs to notify that on or about the 23d of March next, a final settlement takes place, between the late Proprietors of the late Firm of Baxter, Ferrar & Co. he therefore most earnestly requests, that any articles returned back and not credited in the accounts furnished may be pointed out by that date, for, after that time no Errors will be admitted but final closes of the accounts made.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE takes this opportunity of returning his grateful and most respectful thanks to those Gentlemen who have paid, and are now paying off his claims against them, and hopes by attention to their orders to merit a continuance of their favours.

Bombay, 15th January, 1817.

Wanted

ROBERTS MAP of Hindostan and Memoir. For further particulars enquire at the Office of MESSRS. ANDERSON and CO. Bombay, 15th January, 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and NAVAL REPORT. BOMBAY. ARRIVED.—January 8th, the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. James Arther, from Busaïre.—9, Ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Hallhorn, to Liverpool.—10, The H. Company's Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. T. Faithful, to the Persian Gulph. SAILED.—January 8th, Grab Ship Shaw Allam, Captain T. P. Wadsworth, to Tellicherry.—9, Ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Hallhorn, to Liverpool.—10, The H. Company's Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. T. Faithful, to the Persian Gulph.

EUROPE DEATH. On the 24th July at Leamington Priors, Warwick, Mrs. Ashburner, Relict of the late William Ashburner Esqr. of Bombay.

Poetry.

SONNET. TO A LADY CARESSING AN INFANT. O take not, dearest ANNA, from my view That lovely child, which in thy fond embrace smiling delighted, lends more winning grace Than all the forms and blooming hue! Her eyes are like the eyes of liquid blue, Her cheeks are like the roses of a face, Her hair is like the raven's down'd trace, Her smile is like the sun's own ray, and true! O take not, dearest ANNA, from my view That lovely child, which in thy fond embrace smiling delighted, lends more winning grace Than all the forms and blooming hue! Her eyes are like the eyes of liquid blue, Her cheeks are like the roses of a face, Her hair is like the raven's down'd trace, Her smile is like the sun's own ray, and true!

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1817.

By accounts dated London the 11th of September we find that His Majesty's Sloop of War, The Tay, Captain Roberts, had arrived in England from Spanish South America, whither she had been sent for the purpose of claiming such of the English nation as had been detained prisoners by the Royalist General Morillo. Great eulogiums are bestowed on Captain Roberts for his exertions in effectuating the retreat of British subjects from that scene of despotism and horror. Twelve individuals were taken on board the Tay in a most deplorable state of health, occasioned by the pestilential air of their prisons.

Captain Roberts declares that the whole of the Spanish territories were completely subdued by the King's army; that General Morillo entered Santa Fé on the 6th of June without firing a musquet, & that the principal force of the Independants was so reduced that it ceased to be in the least degree formidable. The remainder, under the command of a Frenchman, named Serviez, was according to the last reports retreating on Cumana, by the rivers Meta and Orinoco. He was without boats or money, and a fugitive. Four brothers, named Arubles, Merchants of Jamaica, had been, as reported, executed at Santa Fé by the order of General Morillo. A Mr. Thomas Ragmadin of Kingston, detained in the interior, had been claimed by Captain Roberts, and his release had been promised by the Viceroy but, unfortunately, it was moreover necessary that General Morillo should be consulted.

The Prince Marquis of Argyll. It was sent from London.

It appears to General Sir Thomas Bland, is connected with the most prominent to be the early trepot for Indian to be carried through bottoms. This oftime been talked we think be speed our government a fully aware of the Americans have la rying the produc shores of the Mediter States have re Pinkney as their Court of Naples, wh for the express purp of gaining, for his o manent footing in so belonging to the Nea the ostensible object to demand restitution perty confiscated by N ly possibly to conceive claim, yet still it wo had been blustering c talking somewhat abou Naples being bombat wrongs alledged to be try were speedily red

nevertheless now and the tone, that the anger of the United States was not altogether so unappeasable but what, in the event of Ferdinand's treasure chest not being over filled, the cession of some of his islands, the Lipari for instance, might be deemed by Congress a sufficient remuneration. Libe

It is said that the English Government has it in intention immediately to build some ships of war, of the best class, on a model calculated for the service of the Mediterranean, with the view of being ready to meet all the necessary orders. The Dolphin Schooner had arrived at Portsmouth from Dantzic with seventy masts and above two hundred oak planks of very large dimensions. The Dromedary and the Tortoise were also loading with the same sort of materials when the Dolphin came away.

The attention of the Magistrates in London and Westminster has lately been considerably occupied in the investigation of a foul conspiracy, recently discovered to exist, between a set of diabolical scoundrels who were associated for the purpose of procuring innocent & unguarded individuals, particularly Irishmen, who might become objects of persecution. The ramifications of this conspiracy seem to have extended far and wide, and the crimination, and recrimination, of these infamous wretches has been such as to call for the utmost sedulity on the part of the Lord Mayor, and others, to get at respectable and impartial testimony. Officers, long enjoying the confidence of the Police, have been discovered in the pursuit of the damnable course of urging on youths to the commission of various capital crimes, and then profiting by informing against them.

Lord Castlereagh had left London for Ireland, as had Lord Melville for Scotland; the Editor of the Morning Chronicle therefore infers that a speedy dissolution of Parliament was at hand. The Courier nevertheless solemnly assures the public that nothing of the sort was in contemplation; and yet, after all, the Chronicle may be right, so little dependence is to be placed on the assertions of any journal so intimately connected with one side of politics as is the Courier. The statements of the other paper to be sure are for the self same reason equally to be received with caution, but still in the instance, before us the

The Magistrates for the County of Warwick, at the late Sessions, have published an Address to the inhabitants of the County, in which they state, that "they have long contemplated, with sincere concern, the number of delinquents of both sexes who have at a very early age been brought to the bar of justice, at the expense of the State. They also observe that the younger class of prisoners have been separated from those of a more advanced age, and a school has been established in the goal, in which the children have been instructed in the first principles of religion. But owing to the limited terms of an imprisonment, a moral reform cannot be expected to be accomplished. The Magistrates, therefore, have turned their attention to the consideration of some establishment, where such young offenders may find an asylum, be confirmed in their religious acquirements, and finally put into a way of obtaining by their industry an honest livelihood." Upwards of 6000 have been already subscribed, in aid of the above plan, by several of the nobility and gentry of the County.

On Friday and Saturday se'nnight, three narrow boats, laden with the broken lace-frames belonging to Messrs. HEATHCOTE and BODEN set off from Loughborough, on their route to Stourport, from whence the river Severn and the Bristol Channel afford an easy communication with Devonshire, the place of their ultimate destination. Several of the workmen also embarked for the new settlement, on board the same vessels, and more are preparing to follow them.

The Birmingham Paper states, "that the late favourable change in the weather presents a cheering prospect to the agriculturists, and a gratifying one to all mankind. Hay making is become general, and heavy crops, it is considered, prevent any further advance on that article in the average. The Corn crops appear also in a very healthy, flourishing condition."

The long succession of wet weather has certainly given the rot to a great deal of hay, but to crops of greater consequence it has proved beneficial. The wheats every where present a bold, heavy, and well set ear; the Lent corn, generally is of good promise; and the turnip fields, having wholly escaped the fly, never produced a more luxuriant growth than they exhibit at the present moment.—Leices Journal.

Notwithstanding the long continued wet weather, the wheats and corn in general give promise of a plentiful, and at present uninjured crop in most parts of this county as well as the adjoining one; but the drilled barleys are very inferior to those sown broad cast. The clover and hay crops are very greatly injured throughout both counties, and those cut previous to the past week still remain on the ground. In many fields the second crop of clover will be nearly ready for the scythe, before the first (generally looking very black), is carried off.—Bury Paper.

An intelligent Correspondent, who has passed through those parts of Somerset and Gloucester near this city, assures us that the late rains have done more good than harm; that although a considerable quantity of hay is damaged, a greater quantity was left uncut, and that a few fine days will enable the farmers to get the latter in; that the corn generally looks very thriving, and promises a more than average crop; and that before the late rains it was remarkably thin and scant, both in straw ear.—Bristol Paper.

To prevent the public opinion from being misled by a continuance of erroneous allusions, anonymously circulated, respecting the Ely rioters who remained capital convicts, we have authority to state from the Magistrates, who felt it incumbent upon them to refuse the use of the Shire-House for the purpose of an unwarrantable assembly, that it was the intention of Government to commute the punishment of death to which those convicts were sentenced, to transportation or imprisonment, according as their conduct, upon their removal from the goal of Ely, might render them deserving so lenient a commutation. It will be satisfactory, therefore, to those at least who from real motives of benevolence, signed petitions in their behalf, to be informed, that this merciful disposition towards these convicts (which still exists) was made known to the Chairman some days before he presided over the Meeting in Ely at which those petitions were proposed and adopted; and that it has subsequently been notified also to that Gentlemen, from the high legal authority which he was delegated to address upon this subject. Hence, it appears, that this design of a more extended clemency was declared in full time to render so extraordinary a convention altogether unnecessary, and to have prevented the groundless proceedings thereof from being marked by the judicial reprehension which they have received.—Cambridge Chronicle. [The Courier, August 9]

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF BROCK AND PELHAM.—Yesterday Brock, Pelham, Barry, sen. and Barry, jun. were brought up for a final examination. The two Barrys were admitted as legal evidence. Brock was asked whether his signature was ready, to which he answered in the negative was given. He wished much for the presence

The ship Canton, Capt. ROGERS, bound to London, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 8th instant, in 23 days from New York. Mr. DAVID PARISH, of Philadelphia, came passenger in the Canton, and landed on the same day at Southampton. When Mr. PARISH left America the best understanding was generally believed to exist between that Government and this. All reports heretofore published of misunderstandings and warlike preparations on the Lakes, were known to be without foundation. The United States frigate Macedonian, Captain WARRINGTON, had arrived in the Chesapeake from Carthage, with Mr. HUGHES, the American Commissioner, sent out to demand the release of their Citizens who had been imprisoned by the Spanish Authorities. The prisoners were immediately given up and returned in the Macedonian.

We have received this morning New York Papers and Letters to the 16th ultimo. The former state that the alarm respecting the misunderstanding on the Lakes appeared to have subsided. The Boston Evening Gazette gives a long detail respecting a piracy off Cadiz. The American schooner Romp had seized a Spanish vessel off that port, and sent her for Buenos Ayres; the Prize-master afterwards steered for the United States, and being afraid of the consequence, scuttled the prize. The Spanish Consul had left Boston to investigate this business.

WANSTEAD HOUSE.—Precisely at twelve o'clock the christening of Mr. LONG WELLESLEY'S second son took place. The sponsors were Lord FITZROY SOMERSET and the Marquis of WORCESTER. The former being absent, Mr. WELLESLEY stood for his Lordship. The ceremony was performed in the Ballroom by the Rev. Mr. GILLEY, the Rector of Wanstead. At one o'clock the dancing commenced in the Saloon, and the Long Room; in the first waltzes, in the last country dances. Mr. Gow presided in the latter, Mr. PARISH in the former. At half-past two the company sat down to the banquet. Two rooms were appropriated—in the grand hall 144 sat down, in the saloon adjoining 280. The Duke of WELLEN TOWN retired before supper; his Grace set off post for town. Dancing recommenced at three o'clock, and did not conclude until nearly seven in the morning. The Duchess of WELLINGTON staid until the party broke up. None of the Royal Dukes attended, although the whole were invited. There were present all the genteel families for 20 miles around. All the vistas and other avenues were lighted up with lamps.

[The Courier, August 10.]

We hear that a Common Hall is to be summoned for the purpose of addressing the PRINCE REGENT on the subject of the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor. Our readers will do us the justice to believe that we have never entertained much respect for the Common Hall Meetings, or felt much admiration for the Common Hall Orators. And what good can such a Meeting effect? No one will presume to say that it can equal in respectability the late Meeting at the London Tavern, which even the Morning Chronicle declared to be "an epitome of the whole nation." Is it likely to give a greater stimulus to the benevolence of individuals? Is it likely to have more weight or influence with the country? It is likely to suggest better means of relief, and to be so totally free from all party or personal feelings? Every body will answer in the negative. What will it do then? If it interfere in the smallest degree with the great Committee already established it will do harm. It will be to be deprecated if it be made the arena for those who can never so far forget themselves, on any occasion, as to appear in public except in the old battered armour in which they have enterprised so many Quixotic exploits, and met with to many Quixotic disasters. They can declaim against the causes of that distress which we see they are by no means prompt to remove or alleviate. Times of distress, indeed are the element in which they live and act. Like the land of Egypt, they never vegetate till an inundation has covered them with mud and slime. But it is said they may, in the profundity of their wisdom in Common Hall assembled, recommend the immediate assembling of the Parliament—a precious remedy indeed—to draw the Members, from those parts of the country where their presence, their experience and their local knowledge can be of the greatest service, to discussions in Parliament which can no more remedy the evils complained of than they could change the weather from wet to dry by a single resolution that dry weather is the best for the harvest.

"It will be seen," says a Morning Paper, "by the list of subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor, in this day's paper, that his Royal Highness the Duke de BERRI has subscribed 2000. with an intimation that he will give a monthly contribution of 500. till the spring. This is a very noble and princely donation, and shows a generosity of disposition which may counterbalance a multitude of those foibles which, whether truly or falsely, have been ascribed to his Royal Highness."

Now certainly we do not mean to give the donation any other epithets than those bestowed upon it by the Paper in question. It evinces besides a grateful sense of the manner in which his Royal Highness was treated in this country. But shall we be forgiven if we say that we are sulky Englishmen enough to feel some alloy upon the subject. It has been said very characteristically of us, that an Englishman will suffer no man to abuse his country but himself—to which we are almost inclined to add, that as Englishmen, we do not like to have any man relieve our countrymen but ourselves.—We say this, in the certainty of having the whole race of the liberules against us, who view man only as a citizen of the world, and no more bound to one country than another. However, we are content to bear all the odium which this narrowness of feeling, as it will be called, may bring upon us—desiring only that we may not be supposed to question the motives that led his Royal Highness to make the donation

ford, was expected to arrive at London at the same time as the Argonaut. The Argonaut Captain [redacted] for this port from Liverpool on the 1st of August and she may be expected to look for daily. When she arrives at Liverpool, another Ship, the Mary, is expected for Bombay and it was expected to sail in about six weeks after [redacted]. [Bombay Courier, Jan. 11.]

Madras

His Majesty's Ship Volage, under the Command, anchored in the Bay of Madras, on Friday evening, having on board Sir [redacted] STANLEY, appointed one of the Judges of the Bench. Sir EDMUND landed on the morning under the usual Salute. [redacted] sailed from Penang, on the 14th [redacted] we are sorry to state that accounts received by her, which confirm the intelligence we had previously obtained of the total failure of the Chinese Embassy. Lord AMHERST and Suite, we hear, had returned to Canton without having an audience of the Emperor. His Lordship was not allowed to proceed to Peking. We also hear that shot had been exchanged between the Alceste Frigate and Lyra Sloop of War, and the batteries on shore, by which several Chinese Junks were sunk, and considerable damage done on the shore. The Chinese Government has prohibited the English Shipping from holding communication with the Shore. No Ships are allowed Pilots, and they have in consequence been obliged to warp up the River, but cannot obtain Cargoes. They have been ordered to provision themselves for 18 months, and we hear great consternation prevailed at Canton. We have also learned the unpleasant news that a heavy Typhoon has been experienced in the China Seas, and that many Vessels had arrived at Malacca dismantled. Considerable apprehensions are entertained for the safety of some Vessels, which were known to be on their passage.

A Revolution has taken place at Atcheen, and a new King has been called to the Throne. [Mad. Cour.—Dec. 31.]

English Extracts.

The Princess of WALES, during her stay at Pera, Constantinople, received some magnificent presents, consisting of India shawls and stuffs, perfumes, and a magnificent diamond pin. She proceeded from Constantinople to Brussa, the ancient capital of the Ottoman empire in Asia. From thence she repairs to Jerusalem and Egypt.

The following important paragraph is extracted from the Gazette of France of Wednesday. It appears, though the paragraph is couched in general terms, that a Banking house at Paris had named to its correspondents 15 respectable houses as being in a state of discredit. This circumstance having transpired on the Royal Exchange at London, protests, for want of bills being accepted, took place against drafts drawn from Paris, though the funds were provided. May not this circumstance have contributed to the depreciation in the funds both here and at Paris?

The paragraph is as follows: "The greater part of our commercial houses had remarked, that for about a month the foreign houses had been renewing their enquiries respecting them, showing uneasiness, and seeming to apprehend an approaching crisis in our commerce. It appeared extraordinary to observe information sought from all quarters, and particularly from London, relative to merchants of Paris, who, from the nature of their transactions and the credit which they enjoy, ought not to be liable to doubts with respect to their solvency. These apprehensions, manifested abroad, could not be long in reaching us and narrowing credit here. They were of a nature to make it be presumed that there existed considerable engagements, and a pressure which it was endeavoured to conceal. Happily they were without foundation. They proceeded from a banking-house of this city, which pointed out to its correspondents fifteen respectable houses, as being in a state of discredit. The notices thus given transpired on the Exchange of London, and protests for non-acceptance took place on bills drawn from Paris, for which funds had been provided. Notices of this kind may not only irreparably injure the persons who are their objects, but have always general and disagreeable consequences in a commercial place. Each house, considered separately, enjoys a credit in reference to its character, capital, and the nature of its dealings; but there is a collective credit common to the whole, which produces the opinion of solvency, or, if wanting, of insolvency. This credit is confirmed, when within a certain period of time it passes through crises without any marked disasters having distressed commerce and compromised foreign interests; and indeed what more terrible crises can be mentioned than those which the trade of Paris experienced in 1814, and 1815? By laudable efforts and great sacrifices it has merited the confidence it enjoys, and which it would be highly criminal to deteriorate.

If there be an obligation to reply to the inquiries made, it is a duty to give the information with accuracy and circumspection. Because a commercial house has the reputation of being rich, that is not a sufficient ground for answering that it is good. Still less would it be proper to say that it is not so, because it is not supposed to be wealthy. The essential is to know, whether its speculations exceed its means. That is the true and just regulator of credit and ought to serve as the basis of any opinion given on the subject. But if, instead of replying to simple and confidential enquiries, there are transmitted, without investigation, and without motive, official acts, which consign to discredit any number of traders, it would require that the event should be immediate to justify such insinuations; for the embarrassment produced may happen to be only the deplorable consequence of a false or malicious prediction; and, besides, being the first to foresee disaster, is but a very melancholy advantage. If the prediction be not realised, and the houses comprehended in such a list lose one of their titles to confidence and respect, it is a shameful calumny, and a calamity to trade."

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ot only failed in [redacted] elot Davison of [redacted] guilty, at the last [redacted] Guildford on the [redacted] king out of Prison, [redacted] nded him to mercy [redacted] opinion that his [redacted] ent was fully pro- [redacted] ce of which he had

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reported, (on good [redacted] ehend) that a body of [redacted] ps had stumbled upon [redacted] ees as they were at- [redacted] up the Ghauts, near [redacted] lled a considerable [redacted] It was indeed stated [redacted] ssful attack had been [redacted] etween Nawapoor and [redacted] uch so that 75 of their [redacted] taken, laden with plun- [redacted] their men. The Guica- [redacted] it is said 6 or 7 of their [redacted] the horse of their com-

was killed under him.

The influx into Surat of the poor people, who inhabited the villages of the Attaveese has been particularly great. Very many also flew for safety to the hills to the eastward, and it has been shrewdly suspected that the Pindarees well knowing they should find nothing in the villages, kept purposely in an eastern direction, by which they were enabled to intercept the villagers who were thus hurrying with their valuables to the upland country.

From all which has reached us we are reluctantly compelled to dismiss from our minds the hope we had once entertained of a great part of the plunder being recovered.

The force of the Pindarees appears to have been strangely magnified, since we have strong grounds for believing they never exceeded 600 men.

The Indiamen sailed from the Coast on the morning of the 28th ult.

The news brought by the Volage from China is of a very unpleasant description, and we, sincerely, hope that the late untoward occurrence may not have originated from any intemperance on the part of our countrymen.

The Records Court was occupied, during Friday, Saturday and Monday last, in trying the traverse of Joseph de Souza, and yesterday it was expected, (the Judge having only to sum up) that the verdict would be found, but unfortunately, one of the Jury, Capt. Blayd, was attacked on Monday night, after the rising of the Court, with a paralytic stroke, of which he has since died. The whole of the proceedings therefore must of necessity commence de novo.

We learn that the Cumbrian, Captain Cooper, from Penang, arrived in England in the beginning of September; the Apollo, Carmarthen and David Scott, had also arrived from this port.

The Wellington for this port was expected to sail about the 20th of September; she was to call at Ceylon. The Woodbridge, Captain James Smith, was also about to sail direct for this port. The Lowjee Family would get away in all September, and a free trader, the Ox-

of the Solicitor of the Mint; but when his object was required, it amounted to nothing.

The Lord Mayor humbly expressed a wish, that he had some advice, if it was for no other purpose than that of preventing him asking questions, and not for admissions calculated to injure him. He then informed of two prisoners, that the charge against them was that of aiding and abetting in the plot.

Mr. Hooper, Chief Clerk, read the depositions of the witnesses who had been publicly examined. The case, from which it appeared that the two Barrys were induced by the original conspirators to give their assistance in the plan against the Irishmen. The elder Barry was in the deepest poverty, when he met a man called Power, who told him there was a way of making money that would do for them both.

Under the impression of getting something to satisfy nature, Barry went with the parties to a public-house, where they drank gin preparatory to the divulgement of the secret. It was then proposed to Barry to try to find any one who could be prevailed on to break a pane of glass. Barry said he would have nothing to do with that kind of profit. Not discomfited by this refusal, they asked Barry whether he could not get somebody to flash 3s. pieces.

After some prevailing arguments, Barry became an accomplice in the plot. They immediately set to work, and found at the corner of a street two persons who seemed just fit for their operation. Quin and Reardon were looking about for a job; Power and Barry were selected to hire them for the job. The poor Irishmen instantly bounded at the invitation to work, and followed their employers to a public-house, by their command, where porter was given them to keep up their spirits. Power then administered an oath, which he told Barry would be binding upon them. He made them kiss a printed paper, and cross themselves, and then declare that they would never say a word of what they were going to do. Every thing was then nearly arranged—Pelham said, "All's right now, and I'll go for Brock." At separating, Pelham intimated that he would take a room, & upon his return he said he had engaged one at Cow-cross at which intelligence Power was much pleased; but Brock, who came in at that moment, said it would not do, as it was not in the city. Barry and Power then went to Angel alley, where they took the room which became the scene of action. Pelham brought in a hammer, two files, and a pair of scissors, which implements were found on the premises by Taylor, when he went to apprehend the Irishmen, upon the affidavit of Brock. All being ready, Power and Barry went to the Irishmen, who were waiting for them at a public-house, and told them that they should be put to work immediately. Quin and Reardon intimated that they had a friend who was as poor as themselves, and hoped that he would be employed. Power was glad to hear it, and administered the oath to Donnelly, who was brought into his company soon afterwards. Barry's son was in the mean time in deep conversation with Brock, who, at the end of it, sent him to buy brass plate colouring materials, of which a considerable quantity was necessary, and aquafortis. The man who cut the brass into a round form was Power, who appeared very clever at his business in all its branches.—When Barry's son shewed the brass to Power, that experienced man said, "This won't do; it's not good enough; we missed before by such stuff as this." The three Irishmen were, however, set to work by Power and Pelham at the brass plate, which Power shewed them how to use. They were promised bacon and cabbage for dinner, and in the mean time were furnished with coffee and bread. Barry saw Brock soon after the work was set going, and was told by him that he had been after Mr. Taylor, the officer, who said he would attend in a moment. Brock also told Barry that Taylor did not know a syllable of the business. All was now ready, the several parties had taken their stations, and Pelham was to give the signal; the signal was given, and the Irishmen were apprehended. When Barry seemed anxious upon the occasion soon after, he was told by the other conspirators it would be the making of his fortune. After the boy Barry purchased the brass, and was dispatched with it and the colouring materials to Angel-alley, he began to suspect that all was not right, and said, upon going into Brock's house after the Irishmen were taken, that if he had known what Brock and Pelham had been about, he would have suffered any thing before he had joined them. Pelham was at Brock's at the time, and upon hearing what Barry's son said, he rose and swore by the Cross of Christ, if he said any thing about the matter to a living creature, he and his family should be hanged as high as Hammon. Pelham denied this statement, and said he stated that nothing but the truth should be told.

Barry swore to the identity of the two files which had been used, but could not for the hammer, as Power was the man that could use that instrument. Power was the hammer.

Taylor, the officer, who was collected by Brock to attend in the business for the service of the public, stated nothing in addition to his evidence at the former examination.

Brock and Pelham appeared very anxious about the evidence of the witnesses, who were sold by her to two men, whom she believed to be Brock and Pelham. She would not positively swear that they were the purchasers.

Brock strenuously denied that he had ever seen her, or ever purchased such articles.

M'Donnell's depositions were the last read. He

was present when Quin and Reardon were hired, and that while he was awaiting the event of the trial at the Old Bailey, he saw Power and Barry in the Court-yard; that he followed and secured Barry, notwithstanding the opposition given to him by Power, who knocked him down, and that this transaction led to the development of the plot.

The Lord Mayor said that the public were principally indebted to M'Donnell for his conduct on the occasion.

A Gentleman who was in the office immediately told his Lordship, that he would place M'Donnell in a comfortable situation under him, and took him from the office for that purpose.

The Lord Mayor having asked Brock the cause of his escape from prison, that Prisoner said, although he could stand against a true witness, he had no power against a false one; and the woman who said he was the man that purchased the hammer and files, had perjured herself.

The Lord Mayor told him that he had not observed the caution with which her evidence had been given. She had refused to swear positively that he was the man.

Brock hoped that his former excellent character would be a matter of consideration. He had done his utmost, he said, to come to the bottom of the bad business.

Brock and Pelham were then committed for aiding and abetting in coming. They were ordered to Gilt-spur-street Compter.

They were not sent from the Mansion-House till night, the crowd being very great in the neighbourhood, and their indignation being expressed as violently as it could be in hooting and groaning.

[The Courier, August 9.]

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The following Circular Address has been published by the Committee of the Association for the Relief of the Poor:—

The Committee of the Association for the relief and benefit of the manufacturing and labouring poor cannot but entertain a confident persuasion, that this renewed appeal to the approved liberality of the public will find its complete justification in the existing distresses of the country. It can scarcely, however, be necessary for them to declare, that they never entertained the presumptuous hope, that to evils so great and various, any exertion they could make would afford an adequate remedy. But besides, that inability to relieve the whole of any given measure of distress can never be admitted to be a sufficient justification for not affording relief to the utmost amount in which it can possibly be administered; the greatness of any distress, to the honour of British feeling, has commonly had the effect of stimulating the efforts of benevolence, instead of producing despair and consequent inaction. The Committee are happy to have it also in their power to state, that, in administering the contributions formerly committed to their management, it was abundantly proved, that funds manifestly disproportionate to the entire extent of the distress, might be productive of a far greater measure of benefit, than the most sanguine expectations had originally ventured to anticipate.

Still more—Experience soon convinced them, that it was not only on pecuniary contributions they were to rest their hopes of benefiting their fellow-subjects; on the contrary, they found, and they owe it alike to the public and to themselves to make the declaration, that they should often serve their Country most effectually, by cherishing the dependency, and aiding the efforts of benevolent individuals in the distressed districts, who had till then remained inactive, from diffidence of their own powers; but who, when thus encouraged, set themselves in earnest to the important work of investigating the circumstances of their several districts, and of ascertaining and carrying into execution the most advisable methods of relieving the existing distress.

Under these impressions the Committee now confidently and earnestly appeal to the public liberality. In many of our great towns and populous districts Committees for the Relief of the Poor have been already formed; and when once it shall become generally known that an association has been set on foot in the Metropolis for the purpose of aiding the endeavours of the country, many benevolent individuals will doubtless come forward in other districts, in which, without some more effectual means of relief than they possessed within themselves, the attempt to relieve the existing distress may have been deemed unavailing.

With these benevolent men the London Committee, so far as its funds may enable them, will be happy to co-operate, acting in general on the principle of proportioning their assistance to the exertions made in the neighbourhood for its own benefit.

The Committee will be especially disposed to communicate with the Magistrates, Clergy, and Vestries of the Country, & while the Institution formed in the Metropolis will become the general depository for the subscriptions of all those, however widely dispersed in point of residence, who may wish to contribute towards the relief of their suffering countrymen, the local associations will be most competent, both to ascertain, and relieve the local difficulties and distresses of their several districts; not merely from being more intimately acquainted with their different circumstances, but also because, from knowing the characters and conduct of families and individuals, they will be able to direct their chief attention to the more industrious and deserving members of the community.

With respect to the best modes of administering relief to the existing distress, the Committee think it unnecessary to enter into particulars. The varying wants and circumstances of different districts will best prescribe the course to be pursued.

It is undeniable that the want of employment is one of the most pressing evils of the present period. The Committee have therefore heard with no small pleasure, that many masters, who had numerous bodies of workmen in their service, have judiciously, as well as most humanely, continued, to employ them all at moderate work, rather than a reduced number of hands in full occupation.

Again, it can scarcely be necessary for the Committee earnestly to recommend a general attention to all practicable means of providing new labour, of a beneficial kind, for those whose labour is become redundant in its ordinary employment. In many districts it is probable, that an accurate inquiry might suggest various agricultural and other improvements, and works of general utility; to which, in the actual circumstances of the country, such labour might be directed both with present and permanent advantage; it can scarcely be necessary to declare, that in cases of this nature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the Committee, not only by their funds, so far as their resources will allow, but also by their established connections and correspondencies, to forward the accomplishment of such useful undertakings. On the whole the Committee are persuaded, that the liberality of the public, judiciously applied, in aid of such plans as shall be locally adopted, may produce extensive and beneficial effects, in multiplying occupations, supplying the wants, and diminishing the sufferings of their fellow-subjects during the present severe pressure.

On these grounds the Committee now confidently appeal to the known benevolence of the public, and venture to request that the desired assistance may be granted with that distinguished liberality which has often relieved the sufferers of other nations, and with

that promptness which the present exigency so urgently requires.

August 7, 1816. [The Courier, August 8.]

We understand that in Lanarkshire, Glamorganshire and other Counties, the idea we threw out of employing men half work, or two-thirds work, has been acted upon with much advantage: that is, for a Manufacturer or any other person employing labourers, who finds he has only full employment for half or two-thirds of the number he formerly employed, to continue employing the whole number, but only at half day wages or work, or two-thirds, by which means, though the men will not be able to earn so much wages as formerly, they will still not be totally destitute, or thrown-out of habits of industry. Another suggestion has been transmitted to us—that from the funds now collecting, a certain sum proportioned to the distress of the district shall be sent down to a Committee of Gentlemen residing in it, and possessing the best local information, which Committee should distribute this money, as is usual, among the poor families, which may encourage laziness, and have a tendency to destroy independent spirit, let the Committee look out for some employment for the labourer.

The amount of the subscriptions will probably not enable the Committee to give above one half of what labourers usually earn. But by thus employing the poor, their habits of industry would not be injured. The wages would be no temptation to draw off those who are usefully employed in field labour; yet, small as they are, would be eagerly grasped at, by such as are actually in want, and would be the means of saving many a family from severe privation. And one recommendation we cannot make too strongly, it is that in any efforts making or plans devised for the relief of the poor, we should avoid anything that may tend to inflame and irritate them. It is therefore we have seen with concern in some Papers attempts made to induce a belief that Government are obstinately determined to withhold all retrenchment, and that Parliament ought to be summoned instantly to compel them to adopt a different line of conduct. Other attempts are made to hold up particular persons possessing sinecures to popular odium, and, possibly, to popular outrage. Two Noblemen are selected by a Paper this morning. But why select two only? why not add others whom we shall not name? If the labouring classes are told that their distresses could be alleviated by the taking away all incomes derived from sinecures, they might be tempted or persuaded to forsake other incomes which might bear the weight.

The transition is not difficult, as the experience of the French Revolution too fatally proved. The mind, in a state of inflammation or agitation, is not very much inclined to reason—*Guerre aux Chateaux! Paix aux Chaumières!* was the cry of the French Reformers and Philosophers—And what was the effect? The palace was destroyed, and the cottage also; both were involved in oppression, poverty, and ruin. Mr. Burke has said, that were every rich man's throat cut, the poor would not have a meal the more for it. And with respect to sinecures, however objectionable they may be, except for long and meritorious services still the abolition of them all would not tend to give employment to the labouring classes.

Now as to the system of retrenchment—it is asserted, without inquiry or investigation, that Ministers are withholding all retrenchment. So far is this from the fact, that almost their whole time is occupied in investigating every department of the State, for the purpose of making retrenchments. It will be for Parliament to decide whether they have done what they ought. But let them have the common privilege of Englishmen—a fair trial—do not let sentence be passed before the conviction. It is not, however, to some of our daily cotemporaries only that we address these remarks. The *Edinburgh Review*, just published, closes a long article upon the distresses of the country by a sweeping unjust condemnation of Ministers. The grand evil or cause of the distress, is stated to be excessive taxation. And it is added, "unless means are speedily devised for lightening this intolerable burthen, all other methods of relief appear to be unavailing." Now, unless the object of the Reviewers be to raise a clamour, ought they not to have stated that that means had not only been devised, but actually executed, for lightening this burthen? that seventeen millions of taxes had already been taken off. The Reviewers then proceed to assert, that "the Ministers are resolved to keep up an enormous and unprecedented peace establishment—and as they have not the means of paying for it by the produce of the taxes, over and above the sum raised for the interest and charges of the debt, they are determined to reserve the Sinking Fund, in order to use it in paying for the establishment." But the truth is, that they will not lower the expences of the country; and to keep these at nearly the present amount, they are prepared both to maintain the unbearable load of our present taxation and to encroach upon the Sinking Fund." Surely the writer of this cannot have taken the trouble to read the debates of last Session, in which Ministers stated the reductions that were intended to be made in our Peace Establishment in the course of the next and ensuing year; for if they had, they could not have ventured such an assertion against Ministers, that they were determined not "to lower the peace expences of the country."

Those who really feel for the distresses of the country will apply themselves to the present rather than to the past. Those who attempt to raise upon them a clamour against Government, are, we suspect, much more anxious to convert them to party purposes, than to find a remedy or an alleviation for them.

[The Courier, August 7.]

By the Glasgow Papers, which arrived this morning, we are happy to perceive that every thing is quiet in that great and populous city.

GLASGOW, AUG. 5.
"Every symptom of rioting, we are happy to state, disappeared on Friday, and we have since been in the most perfect tranquillity. We trust we shall not again have to resort to any such disgraceful proceedings. A troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards arrived from Brighton on Friday, and a squadron of the same regiment from Pier-shill barracks yesterday forenoon. Some of the detachments of the 78th have also been called in, and our garrison is now of respectable strength.

"The boy who was carried to the infirmary on Thursday, in consequence of a wound on the head, we are sorry to say, died last night. We understand that it has not yet been discovered who gave the fatal blow, and that the resentment of the people has been directed against persons wholly innocent."—*Glasgow Herald*.
[The Courier, August 8.]

It has been asserted by the Party, that the Permanent Taxes for the week ended on the 2d August, are much lower in amount than the corresponding week of last year. How correct that assertion is, will be seen by the following comparative statement:—

Permanent Taxes, week ended	£561,916 4 3½
2d Aug. 1815	
Permanent Taxes, week ended	502,687 15 3
2d Aug. 1816	

Excess of the latter week	1,071 10 11½
Let us pursue our statement relative to the Permanent Taxes, to the quarter ended on the 2d of August, 1815 and 1816:—	
Quarter ended August, 1815	£2,203,676 2 9½
Quarter ended August 1816	2,069,224 11 2

Decrease in the latter	134,451 11 7½
Taking the different circumstances of the two Quarters into consideration, will any one say that the decrease of 134,451l. is so great and unexpected?	
We proceed to the War Taxes:—	
The week ended on the 2d Aug. 1815,	£192,788 1 1 5½
produced	
The week ended on the 2d Aug. 1816,	96,629 8 7½
produced	

Decrease in the latter	96,159 2 9½
The week ended on the 2d Aug. 1816,	
produced	1,897,853 1 9½
The quarter ended the 3d Aug. 1816,	
produced	697,986 14 7½

Decrease in the latter	1,199,366 7 1½
Thus both in the week and the quarter of the present year, there is a large falling off in the war taxes; but the cause must be obvious. The Property Tax and the War Malt Tax have been taken off. Now these produced in the week last year 59,076l. and in the quarter the sum of 1,189,372l. Some sums indeed have been received on the different Property Duties, both in the week and the quarter ended 2d August 1816: but to what amount will be seen by the following statement:—	
Week ended 2d August, 1816	£4,061
Quarter ended 2d August, 1816	50,508

Hence it is seen that the quarter's falling off in the Permanent Taxes is comparatively small, whilst the falling off in the War Taxes for the week and the quarter this year, has been produced by the taking off of two of the most productive Taxes, the Property and the War Malt Taxes.
[The Courier, August 6.]

PARIS AUGUST, 5th

General Carnot is liberated from the Prefecture where he had been confined about eight days. It was known he had received letters from his brother at Warsaw, and when the agents of the police demanded them of him, he replied for fear of misconstruction, he had destroyed them, a circumstance, added, he, but of little import, for as they reached me through the post office, there can be no doubt of their previous inspection. In one of the above letters the Ex-Minister remarks, "that Lieutenant-General Pirce, whose name is among the proscribed in the second list of the King, has been reinstated in his ancient rank in the service of the Emperor of Russia, and that the two sons of this General have been made pages to his Majesty. For my part, (adds the writer,) I could be perfectly contented to pass the rest of my days here (at Warsaw), provided I had a clear revenue of 6000 franks a year." Whatever reproaches may be addressed to this statesman, an interested appropriation of the public money must be excepted, for it ought not to be forgotten that he, whose income does not amount to 300l. per annum, was once Minister of War, Minister of the Interior, and uncontrolled Sovereign of France when he presided over the Directory.
[The Courier, August 5.]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JULY 29.

M. Lainé steadily pursues his constitutional career. There is little doubt but eventually he will succeed in obtaining the dismission of the 22 Prefects, who, subservient to secret orders, have refused all cordial co-operation with his administration, as by his inflexible perseverance in the cause of his country, he triumphed over the skillful resistance made to his new organization of the National Guard, detected the perfidy of the counter-projects of the Count

de ——— and paralysed the effect of the promises contained in circular letters, and the hopes held out to the Colonels of the Legions of Paris to be advanced to the rank of *Maréchaux-de-Camp*. M. Lainé, conjointly with the Duc de Richelieu and M. de Caze, continues to maintain that it is useless to convoke the Chamber in its present form, that what has already transpired of its plans, suffices to prove its intractable, incurable spirit. Thus the delicate question of its renewal by fifths is again in agitation. Would you believe it, that among the measures the Ultra have decided on adopting at the commencement of the Session, one is to accuse M. de Caze, the Minister of Police, of having abused the discretionary power confided in him by the *lois des suspects*, and of ordering the King's Government odious, by filling the prisons withanton, arbitrary arrestations. This is to be followed by a law for a new *épuration* of the judicial corps, which having been nominated by *Barbé Marbois*, is in utter detestation to all the pure Royalists.

M. Decaux, Bishop of Aire, has declined becoming one of the Members of the Committee of Public Instruction. The reason advanced by the Prelate for his refusal is curious, "because this branch belongs *de droit divin* to the Clergy, and I am unwilling by my presence to countenance the idea that the secular part of the community have any right to interfere in it." His Majesty, on being informed of this singularity, replied with his usual pithy good sense, *Notre évêque est — mais nous en trouverons d'autres.*"

An anecdote is current in the Capital forming the pendant of the mysterious persecution of Gen. Becker, which appeared in the Correspondence of the *Courier* about a month since. M. Leterrier, an Aid-de-Camp of Moreau, procured, some five years after the exile of his Marshal, permission to return into France. He was held however in a state of *surveillance*, and inhabited the country. A national domain, which had already passed through the hands of several proprietors, was advertised for sale. It suited M. Leterrier, but previously to becoming a bidder, he waited on the family of the emigrant to whom it had belonged, and offered to design in his competition should any member of it desire to become a purchaser. This was declined, but not without acknowledgments of gratitude for the delicate and liberal conduct of the Aide-de-Camp on this occasion, who shortly after purchased the estate. It is even asserted that on the return of the *ci-devant* proprietor, he made a similar proposal to him, which was rejected, with the observation, "I shall have it at an easier rate when the restriction is general." Nor did he stop here, but spoke publicly of the purchase as a robbery of his property. The consequence was, a satisfactory explanation & a challenge. This was accepted by the emigrant, who notwithstanding set out for Paris two hours previous to the rendezvous. Five or six days afterwards M. Leterrier was apprehended in his bed and conveyed to some remote prison. His relatives lost no time in applying to M. de Caze, in order to undeceive the Minister, by whose orders they supposed the arrest had taken place. Judge of their astonishment when they were assured that the Police were alike unacquainted with the place of his confinement, and the circumstances that led to it. A week elapsed before the prisoner was able, by bribing a turnkey, to communicate details concerning himself. The whole affair was then submitted to his Majesty by the Duc de Richelieu; in consequence of which, a twofold order was addressed to the Prefect of the department, enjoining the immediate liberation of M. Leterrier, and the transmission of the autograph warrant under which this Magistrate had acted.—A transaction of this nature, if correctly stated, requires no comment on my part.

The Lady whose ardent loyalty led her to form a police to watch over the legitimate police of the country, is said to be the Countess of ———; the Colonel's name is ———. M. de ———, Aide-de-Camp to Monsieur, long charged with the organization of the secret police of the Princes, has been carried so far by an injudicious zeal, that his absence from the capital, or in other words, his exile, has been considered indispensable.

The warmth of some young Officers of the King's Guard was so offensive to the inhabitants of Macon, that the Mayor declared he could no longer be responsible for the irritation of the people; the result was, the troops quitted that town without delay. It is affirmed that the efforts made to disarm Burgundy have been hitherto attended with very incomplete success.

During the execution of the wretched *soi-disant Patriotes* on the Place de Grave, the French Tragedians were performing the *Templiers* at the National Theatre. Several allusions in it were seized with avidity.

"*Les juges convaincus—doivent condamner.*"
"Les Rois sont plus heureux, ils peuvent pardonner."
"The Judges in their conscience must condemn, while Kings more fortunate have the power of pardoning."
"Il faut que la vengeance arme toujours vos bras"
"Ils parlent de pardon et ne pardonnent pas."
"Vengeance wings their arm—they talk of mercy, but never pardon."

Some of the audience wished these lines to be repeated, but the actress, embarrassed, went

on. The choice of the play on such a night certainly was injudicious.

I have been assured on very good authority, that M. de ———, in Council, emitted a wish to save the three miserable culprits. He proposed that their punishment should be commuted into perpetual deportation. He insisted that M. de ———, the Chevalier of St. Louis! had been instrumental in engaging these low mechanics further in the plot than they had any notion of; and argued much on the inadequacy of the means with the end proposed. It is asserted that the agents who have figured in this process, belong to the Police of the Duke d'Angoulême, though certain reports were addressed to the Minister of his Majesty.—This humane mitigation was rejected, and M. Bellart had an interview with the Executioner, to give legal orders for the bloody work—notwithstanding this precaution, there was some delay between the chopping off the hand of Tolleron and his decapitation; a lamentable instance, which was avoided in the *st. Louis* to other malefactors. It was observed it was in similar punishments, that the *tinge* of ferles far exceeded that of the mill. The shout of "*Vive le Roi*," were said to be very loud and general.

[The Courier, August 2.]

Dissertation upon the causes of distress may appear to many to be about as seasonable and useful as the discussions of the Doctors at Constantinople upon points of theology when the enemy were at the very gates of the city. And certainly we should not have had recourse to them but for the anxiety manifested by one set of men whose motives are obvious enough. They had no hand in carrying on the war with such success, and in concluding it with such glory; and therefore they are anxious to stigmatise it. But were we to grant them their position in their fullest extent, and allow that the war was the cause of the distress, we should then call upon them to tell us how it could have been avoided? It has been said, that "if the change from war to peace has produced the mischief, there is but one remedy for it, to go back again from peace to war—and that is a *panacea* which they would hardly recommend." Certainly not—But is this a refutation of the position which we still maintain, that the transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has occasioned a stagnation of employment and a revulsion of trade? One of our respectable co-temporaries who denies that it has produced this effect, has himself proved the contrary.—For he talks of the one to two millions employed in the labour of what he calls destroying wealth, and of another large number employed in preparing their weapons.—Whatever the labour was it gave employment to a very large number of persons, whose labour is now at an end. So far then there is a stagnation of employment and a revulsion of trade occasioned by the peace. But we wish not to extend these discussions. The business of all classes of society, of the Government and the governed, is to look to the present and to the future. But assemble the Parliament immediately, say some—a delusive expedient. What could the Parliament do? Can it control the seasons—can it create employment? The co-temporary to whom we have already alluded, furnishes us with a sufficient answer. "Our own distress," he says, "is now increased by that of our neighbours, as a tradesman, who may have escaped the extreme of poverty himself, will find himself in danger of it, if all his customers have been impoverished, and rendered unable to purchase his goods. This is our condition. The total wealth of the world is less than it was; and why should we be surprised that it is so, when we know, that for five and twenty years, nearly all the nations of the world have been doing their utmost to impoverish each other."

If this be the fact, could the Parliament produce any change in the situation of the other nations of the world?—But it might produce retrenchments.—But if these are going on—if the whole time almost of Ministers is occupied in investigating every department with a view to retrenchment.—A mistaken notion, however, would it be to suppose that the most extensive retrenchment could operate to the removal of the stagnation or revulsion now complained of. The great Meeting held on Monday will, in spite of the attempts to chill and check the efforts of those who promoted it, do much good. It will do good by the funds it will raise and by the example it will hold to the different counties. It will

set liberal and wise men in each upon devising the best means of lessening the distress not only by relief from subscriptions, but by finding out some kind of employment, even if it be only for a part of the day. Upon this subject we do think the suggestion we threw out on Tuesday, of employing half-day or two-thirds of a day work deserves the most serious attention.

[The Courier, August 1.]

There seems to have been a great deal of undeserved censure thrown upon the first Resolution moved at the Meeting on Monday. What was there offensive in it? What was there insidious or political in it; or if it deserve the epithet of political, was there any thing untrue in it? Has not the transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace occasioned a stagnation of employment and a revulsion of trade? If the burthen of taxation be the sole cause of the difficulties and sufferings of the manufacturing classes, why did not that cause operate before when taxation was greater? Seventeen millions of taxes have been taken off this year. The distress ought, therefore, upon the principle we have just adverted to, to be proportionally less than they were during their existence. It so happens, that the distress here is not so great as in any other country—no, not so great as in America. This is necessary to be impressed upon the people, that they may not imbibe the belief endeavoured to be inculcated into them, that they are the only nation exposed to difficulties. All other nations are suffering in a greater degree. In all other nations, "the transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has occasioned a stagnation of employment." Hence, we were sorry to see the resolution treated as it was, because, forsooth, it did not please Lord COCHRANE!

The intrusion of political discussion into a meeting convened for the purposes of charity did not originate with the promoters of it. It originated with the party, who on the very day the meeting was held put forth an article calculated to throw suspicion upon the motives of those who had called the meeting. What was the language? "That the instigators of the meeting are fully aware how little can be done in the way of remedy and relief, though much may be gained by them & their system in distracting the attention of the people." As far as in them lay they did thus attempt to throw cold water upon the meeting, and to defeat the purposes of it. They have failed because the "Meeting did its duty to themselves and to their country;" because it was "able to detect artifice, and, manly enough in the spirit of independence, to warn their fellow-citizens against delusion." And now what is the language of the Party? They "never knew a meeting of greater respect than that at the City of London Tavern. It composed a perfect representation of the realm—for the Crown, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal with the Commons, in all their degrees, of Land and Stockholders, Clergy, Professions, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, Artists and Artisans, were all represented by Princes of the Blood Royal, Archbishops and Bishops, Peers, Knights of the Shire, Citizens & Burgesses, Ministerial & Opposition, in Parliament and out. Never was formed in one room a more complete epitome of the whole nation—And it is from this circumstance that the voice they pronounced takes its value. It cannot be denied that such an Assembly spoke the sense of the Nation at large." And it is on that account that we look for results from this Meeting very different from those predicted by a set of men who seem as much disposed to render the people gloomy and discontented in peace as they were to make them supine and desponding during war.

[The Courier, July 31.]

A Meeting was held this day to take into consideration the present distresses, and to devise some means for relieving them. The Duke of YORK takes the chair. And most ardently do we hope that the result will be such as the promoters of it desire. Upon such an occasion, we had trusted that all the little petty jealousies of party would be laid aside, and that the first thing would be to shew that the sufferings of the manufacturing poor, have proceeded from causes over which Government had no control, and for which, therefore, they are not to blame. It was, therefore, with disgust, we read in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, some observations calculated, if not to frustrate, at least to check, the purposes of the Meeting. The honour of the Chief Magistrate of the City is not regarded, forsooth, because the Duke of York is to preside—and the Lord Mayor is thereby "precluded by etiquette from appearing there in aid of his suffering fellow-subjects." What sort of a humanity must that be which is less powerful than a point of etiquette. Again, too, we find in the same Paper cold water endeavoured to be thrown upon the meeting, and suspicions held out of the motives of the instigators of it, as if they were influenced by selfish motives alone.—"We believe," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "the instigators of this measure are fully aware how little can be done in the way of remedy and relief, though much may be gained by them and their system in distracting the attention of the people from the real causes of all their miseries." And what are the real causes? "Do not," adds the *Chronicle*, "let the people of England deceive themselves; they were deluded into a system of war. This could not be carried on without great expence. This expence has led to great taxes; and now, at the end of twenty years, the people have awoke as from a frightful dream, and, instead of the prosperity, the peace and plenty which they quitted in an evil hour, ruin stares them in the face."

It was the war then, says the *Chronicle*—Be it so—And who forced us into the war?—who rendered war inevitable, unless we chose to sacrifice the independence of our country, and become a province of France, with all her train of conscriptions and exactions? Who but BUONAPARTE, the hero, the admired and eulogised hero of the Party. He it was that would not suffer the earth or its inhabitants to be at peace, except upon the condition of being his slaves. Had

then the war brought tenfold more misery, we must have waged it. But this Party never see any but the gloomiest side—they never contemplate the glory or the triumph of the war. They never tell the people that the evil it has put down would have been permanent eternal ruin and degradation—and that the evil which may have arisen from it is likely only to be temporary.

And what is the remedy proposed by the *Chronicle*? To diminish the public revenue. Though in another column we are told that the revenue is so rapidly falling off, that it is likely to prove insufficient for the charges upon it. It is idle, if not worse, to tell the manufacturers out of employ that the taxes are the cause of their being unemployed. Take off one-half, nay all, and would full employment be given them at the present moment? No.—Foreign markets were overstocked last year, and till that stock is taken off, the demand cannot be expected to be great. "In one of his works," Mr. BUNKE very wisely and truly said, "that if the throats of all the rich men in the kingdom were cut, it would not give the poor a single meal more than they have." It is abominable, therefore, to try to make the poor think that the rich and the Government are the causes of their distresses, or have interests in any way hostile to them.

But this is not all. The powerful and the wealthy are, to be chilled in their endeavours, and to be checked in their career of humanity, by having their motives suspected and themselves held up to public odium. The Duke of RUTLAND presides at a previous meeting, at which it is resolved to call a general one, and in order to give it more solemnity and dignity the REGENT'S Brother is invited to take Chair. Well! The Noble Duke is immediately pointed out as having saddled the Members of his family upon the public purse. In what?—The family of MANNERS has given heroes to our fleets. Its blood has been shed in the public defence. Three or four of them fill high public offices. One is Archbishop of Canterbury. Does the Reverend Prelate discharge the sacred duties of that high post properly? No one can answer in the negative. Is it meant then to be said that the post ought to be abolished altogether? And the other offices occupied by his Grace's family. Are the duties of them properly discharged? That is the only real question, unless we are to have a new system, by which all the members of great families are to be excluded from holding high offices in the State, and to be drones in the social system.

Surely this is a time in which a real friend to the poor would avoid even from humanity to them, any thing calculated to irritate and inflame. Have we not had experience enough within the last five and twenty years, of the danger and ruin of setting one part of the community against the other? [The Courier, July 29.]

WAR OFFICE, JULY 20.

47th Regiment of foot Major W. Cheyne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. Bland, deceased. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. Stanhope, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major, without purchase, vice Cheyne.

65th Ditto, Lieutenant G. Wilson to be Captain of a Company, vice Hutchings, deceased. Ensigns A. Cuppage, vice Taylor, deceased, and E. A. Thomson, vice Wilson, to be Lieutenants, without purchase. H. Donithorne. Gent. vice Cuppage, and Rowcroft, Gent. vice Thomson, to be Ensigns, without purchase.

JULY 30.

65th Ditto, Lieut. J. Birkett, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Otley, appointed to the 30th Foot.

MR. SHERIDAN.

LETTER FROM MARQUESS WELLESLEY TO THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

"East Cliff Lodge, Thursday, July 10th, 1816.
MY DEAR LORD.—I return you my sincere thanks for the trouble which you have had the goodness to take in communicating to me Mrs. Sheridan's very flattering wish that I should attend the funeral of the late Mr. Sheridan. The same kind disposition will, I trust, induce your Lordship not to decline the office of expressing to Mrs. Sheridan my grateful sense of this most acceptable mark of distinction; however unworthy of such an honour, I am at least capable of appreciating it. No person could entertain more admiration of Mr. Sheridan's talents, more respect for his eminent public merits, or more regard for his amiable character in private society; although I had the misfortune often to differ with him in political life, I received many testimonies of his favourable opinion, which are now most valuably confirmed by Mrs. Sheridan's distinguished notice.

"With these sentiments, I must feel a particular anxiety to avail myself of the opportunity; which your Lordship's obliging letter presents, of manifesting my respect for Mr. Sheridan's memory, but I am unfortunately compelled to remain at this place to-morrow and Saturday on indispensable business. If the funeral should be delayed until Monday, I could attend it; & I would, with the greatest readiness, go to London on Sunday for that purpose.

"If, however, the arrangements already made should be unalterable, I request your Lordship to assure Mrs. Sheridan of my unfeigned solicitude to concur zealously and actively in every public and private tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of a person, whose genius was an ornament to his country, and whose conversation was the delight of private society.

"So deeply do I feel the distinction of being considered among the numbers of Mr. Sheridan's friends that if I should be deprived of the honour of attending his remains to Westminster Abbey, your Lordship cannot confer a greater obligation on me, than by communicating to the public my sentiments on this occasion.

"I am, my dear Lord, with great regard,
Your's, most sincerely,
WELLESLEY.

"Earl of Lauderdale &c. &c.
P.S. If the funeral should happen to be delayed, may I request a note from your Lordship by return of post?" [The Courier, July 25.]