BOMBAY



COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1816.

[NUMBER 1266.

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 Courses, 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT A PACKET is now open at
this Office for the Receipt of Letters
to be transmitted to England by the OrPHEUS, which will close on the 19th Proximo.

R. SNOW, H. M. D. P. Mr. Gen.

BOMBAY, R. M. POST OFFICE, SOTE NOVEMBR 1816.

Government Advertisement.

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

London particular, - Rs. 759-2-52 Ditto Market, - " 710-3-33

Jondon particular, - - Rs. 686 "69

Ditto Market, - - "644-2-87

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

R. TORIN,
Warehouse Keeper and Commercial
Accountant

BOMBAY, W. K. and Com. Accountant's Office, 28th November 1816.

Government Advertisement.

Norther IS HRREBY GIVEN,
HAT on Mountay the 2d December
at 1 of Clerk will be sold a further
quantity of the Hon'ble Company's Cochinest at the General Sale Room.

Terms and condition as usual.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
W. Kr. and Com.

BOMBAY.
W. Kr. and Com. Accountant Office,
28th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Superintendent of Marine, by permission of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, desires to give notice that the following signals are to be displayed at the Light House in addition to those already in use.

A Red Triangular Pendant

MIN NOVEMBER 1010.

A Whi e Ditto ditto ... for two fail.

A Blue Ditto ditto ... for two fail.

to be shewn at either signal arm as the Vessel may be to the Northward or Southward, and to be changed by the Red Ball when made out to be a ship, and by the white Cone when a Brig, or other two masted Vessel: which signals are to have effect from the 1st December next.

BOMBAY, Superintendent of Marine.

A CARD.

Poor will be made at the Church doors, after the Morning Service, according to the regulation of the Lord Bishop of Calcuits.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,
That to-day the 30th instant

WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE

S C R E W S

HORMOSJEE BOMANJEE, Several Europe &c. Articles;

FEW Rich Table China Sets,
Europe manufacture, complete
Ditto Tea ditto ditto—Thick Broad Cloth
—Brass Nails, Grapnails—Table Cloths
& Towels—Whips, damaged—Brushes &
Turnery—Soda Powder—Coach Furniture—Imitation Shawls and Handkerchiefs—5 Cases of Cardamum Seed from
Travencore—1 Chest Casia—Bussorah
Shawls—Mocha Beads.

WINES, viz.

Red and White Hermitage—Claret,
Moselle, Old Hock, Barsac, Silerie
Champaigne, Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

જાઉર∙ ખળર

ખબર ની માંથી આપી મેચ જે તા • 30 મી આ મે અફીના ની મે આ જને ની ને જલા જ ૧૦ ના ને ચારો ન્શેઠ • ફોરમજજી • બહુમં નજી નાં • છરા જ રૂ • મધે • વેલાતી • શાંમાં ન • તથા • એ • વગરે • ખીજો શાંમાં ન *

થોડોએ પ્ર•શટ•વેલાતી•શ્રીની•પ્રાંમનો થોડોએ પ્ર•શટ•ચાર્ફનાં•શ્રીની•પ્રાંમનો

શાદ્રધાત•જાડી * પીતલના•ખીલા *

રોફેલી * ટેખલ•પ્રલાથ•તથા•દ્વાલી *

ચાળદ્રા•ડાંમીજ•થાંએલા *

शाहान्पोडर * जारीनान्शामान *

શાલ • તથા • રો બાલ • વેલા એતી * એલ એ • દાં ભાની • પેટી (પ) શ્રી • તરા

વંત- કોરથી • ગ્યાવેલી 6 * * કરાપ્રો • દાલ્ઝીનીની • પેટી ૧ *

બરારાજ • રાાલી * મુખાઇ • માથના • દાર્ટા *

દા 3 ની • બી ગ ત લાલ•તથા•શ્રૂપ્રદે•ક્રમીરેજ *

પ્રબારટ * મોશાલ *

जनी.राप्त *

भारशाप्त * शिलेरी शामनी भेन *

વીતકી•ગારેવ **∗**

ता 30 भी नव भागर १८१५

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 30th Proximo,

BY

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

In Medows Street;

ONSISTING of Slabs of various sizes for flooring with, and others of large dimensions, well adapted for Tables or Tomb Stones.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday 3d of December, in Hormajee Bomanjee's Cotton Screws, the following per Ship Orpheus, Captain Finlay, viz.

34 Hogsheads Beer, Drane & Co. A few Cases Hoffmanns Confectionary, viz. Rasberry Jam, Red Jelly, Comfits, Brandy Fruits, Bottled Fruits.

A few Casks fine Dutch Herrings containing 3 dozen each Cask.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Wednesday next, the 2d 3d and 4th of December, the following Articles, imported per Ship Mary, will be put up for sale at public Auction, at the Godowns of Mr. J. W. TASKER, adjoining his office—viz. English and Swedish Iron of sorts, Sheet, Stem and Pig Lead, Copper Sheating, Tin plates, Iron Nails, Anchors of sizes and sundry other Articles of which particulars will be made known on the days of Sale: for the convenience of purchasers, the Goods will be put up in small Lots.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

FREIGHT.

WANTED for any Port within her reach for the good Brig, Good Fortune, Captain H. P. CASPRESZ, buthen 125 Tons or thereabouts.

She has lately undergone an entire repair and is recently new copper bottomed and completely ready to sail—For particulars apply to the office of NASSER-WANJEE CAWASJEE PITTY, in Medows-street.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

ber, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be fold by public outery at the Bunder in Town, A BOTTELA named Luckmy Pussah, mortgaged to MORRAH JETTAH by SHAMJEE MORRAH and LOWJEE SHAMJEE, Father and Son, any perfon or perfons having any Claims on the Said BOTTELA are hereby apprized thereof. Particulars of her Stores, and Condetion of fale may be known on application to the faid, MOORAR JET-TAH.

Bombay 13th November 1816.

कार्डिर• भाषार

ખબર - ફીમાંથી - આપીએ મેને

આવતા • ખુધ • વારને • દીને • તા • જ થી દીજે મળર • બપોરનો • જલા જ ર નાં • જા છે ર • લીલો હ્રુ • જરીને • વે ચરા • વારી • ખેદર • આ ગલ • બતેલો • એ જ • નાં એ • લખમી પશા • એ • બતેલો • ઠ જર • શાં મજી • મોના • તથા • લ જ • શાં મજી • બાપા • તથા • હી જરાનો છે • એ લણી ઓ એ • ઠ જર • મોરાર • જથા • પાશે • ગી ર તી • સું જે ઓ એ • દાવો • હો એ તો • તે • લણી ને • માલુમ • થા એ જ — એ નાં • શાં માલુ ની • શર રવે • વ ગત • વાર • તથા • વે ચવા ની • બોલી • મોરાર • જે થાને • પ્રજે થાને

ना रह भी नवे भणर १८१६

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of JAMES DOUGLAS Esq. formerly a Major in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN STEWART Esq. one of the Partners carrying on Business at Bombay under the style and firm of MESSRS. FORBES & Co. and one of the Executors appointed by the said Will. -All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same to MESSRS. FORBES & Co. and all persons having claims upon the said Estate are required to send in the same to MESSRS. FOR-BES & Co. forthwith .- Dated Bombay this 30th day of November 1816.

GRANT,

NOTICE.

IEUT. COL. WERGE of H. M. 17th Dragoons having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieut. C. GRE-VILLE of the said Corps, deceased, agreeably to the Articles of War, any persons having claims on the Estate, are desired to send them in forthwith.

KAIRA, 20th November 1816.

ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Lieut. Col. James Douglas,

A BEAUTIFUL

COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

For Sale.

ON the 1st. of January 1817, will be sold by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) that MODERN BUILT HOUSE, with OFFICES and GARDEN, at present occupied by Captain Goodfellow.

The dwelling consists of an upper roomed Bungalo, substantially built of stone and chunam, and well calculated to ac. commodate a small family. The dining room on the ground floor is ceiled with lath and plaster, and the whole of the upper appartments are ceiled in the same manner; the flooring of the lower appartments are terrace, of the upper, plank; It has been built about 8 years, and is in an excellent State of repair. The Garden is well stocked with fruit Trees that are just now begining to bear, and altho' small, is as much as will require two Gardiners to keep in a complete state of cultivation. There is a Well in the Garden which affords an ample supply of good water. The ground comprises an extent of about 3345, Square yards, or about 55 Burgas and a

For a plan of this Estate, and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of Messus. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MICHAEL BRUCE LAING, deceased: late Commander of the Ship Lord Castlereagh of Bombay, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq. of the same place, one of the Executors thereof—all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same forthwith to the said Executor.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A DMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of JOSEPH HUTCHINS BELLASIS, late in the civil service on this Establishment, Esquire, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mis. CHARLOTTE CATHERINE BELLASIS, the widow of the deceased, all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same forthwith to CAPTAIN EDWARD H. BELLASIS of Bombay aforesaid.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late JOHN HUNTER Esq. of the Partnership firm of HUN-TER, HAY & CO. having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to Mr. GEORGE HAY and Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, the Executors in India thereby appointed; it is hereby notified, that the said Executors require payment to be made without delay of the debts due to that partnership, to enable them to close the partnership Concern on the 30th April one thousand eight hundred and seventeen (1817); until which period the present firm will continue and from that time the business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the firm of HAY & SIMP.

MADRAS, 12th November 1816.

CARD.

MR. MACVEIGH'S
Seminary
BOMBAY.

A LARGE and Spacious House in Nesbit Lane, next door to Sir Roger De Faria, and formerly in the occupancy of Mitchell and Co.

Mr. Macveigh presents his best thanks to the Parents and Guardians who have for the last six years patronized his Seminary for the Education of Youth, and pledges himself to his friends and the public in general, that such attention will be paid to the health, education, and morals of the Children intrusted to his care, as may entitle him to their confidence.

FOR YOUTH of both sexes, Board and Education, including attendants and washing, & Young Ludies Needlework.
CHILDREN from five to twelve years of

Thirty-five Rupees per mensem, for a single Scholar; (Pocket money except-

Sixty-five Rupees per mensem, for two Scholars, and

Ninety Rupees per mensem, for three Scholars, belonging to one family, accompanying each other, and continuing together.

Extra changes will be made separately for those who wish to be instructed in Music and Dancing; also for Medical attendance.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen under five, and above 12 years age, TERMS according to agreement.

PARENTS OF GUARDIANS to provide Clothing, Bedding, &c. For Ladies, two dozens suits, and a pelisse. Gentlemen a dozen Suits and a dress Jacket. And for Children of both sexes, a dozen night-dresses, and a dozen towels. Bedding consisting of a cot and curtains, bed, pillow, and bed linen. Also, a knife, fork, silver desert-spoon, &c. Mr. and Mrs. Macveigh will, if re-

quired, provide the whole, or any part of the above articles, on moderate terms. No EXTRA CHARGES for Children remaining at the School during vacation: but Children absent during vacation, or otherwise, the full charges to continue as if present.

THE SCHOOL is modelled and conducted upon the Reverend Doctor Bell's univversally approved system.

SILVER MEDALS are distributed at Christmas to those who distinguish themselves in thier studies. Medals are also worn by Teachers, and the heads of classes. Demi Medals are given as Premiums for good conduct.

stations to make monthly Remittances thro' one of the Hon'ble Company's Pay Offices, or their Agents at the Presidence

Friends, on the first Sunday in each Month, and during the annual vocations, but at no other period, excepting on urgent occasions.

to the removal of any child from the School, otherwise the charges to continue to the end of the month.

EASTER—From Thursday before to Wednesday after,
WHITSUNTIDE—From Thurs.
day before to Wednesday
after,
CHRISTMAS—From 21st Decr.
to 10th January following.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

FOR SALE,

A TEAK wood pleasure BOAT, coppered, has two Cabins with Quarter Gallery, quite complete in Sails, Iron Ballast, and all requitites, price Rs. 2,200—enquire of EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay, 29th November 18:6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION, in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called Banlangan, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons John and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by Messrs. Gould and Campbell; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator .- Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER. WALTER EWER.

Bomhay Theatre.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC

That on WED NESDAY next, the 4th Decr.

The favorite C O M E D Y

THE HEIR AT LAW

on Tuesday Wednesday the 4th December until 3 o'Clock of the latter day.

Box and Pir, eight Rupees.

Gallery - four Rupees.

Doors to be opened at 4 o'Clock and the performance to commence at seven o'Clock precisely.

No Gentleman can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentleman on alighting at the THEATRE are requested to order their carriages and Palanquins to a distance; and to give directions that they do not approach the THEATRE till the performance be finished.

Bombay, 30th November 1816

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALGEBRA

OF THE

Hindoostanee
PHILOLOGY

On Sale

A FEW copies of the BIJA GANI-TA, or the ALGEBRA of the Hindus, by ED. STRACHEY of the E. I. C. Ben. C. S.

HINDOOSTANEE PHILOLOGY, Ist. volume comprising a Dictionary, English and Hindoostanee.

2 volumes.

THE STRANGER'S East Indian

Guide to the Hindoostance.

DIALOGUES, English and Hindoostance, by J. B. GILCHRIST L. L. D. F. R. S. E.

The above works may be seen and further particulars known on application at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 23d November 1816.

WORCESTER CHINA BOWL Lost.

Row, sometime between the month of January 1815 and the present time, a large white WORCESTER CHINA BOWL, having three Landscapes painted on it, one a Country Church, and the two others, Gentlemen's Country Seats in England. As this Vessel is valued by its owner far beyond its intrinsic worth, it is earnestly requested that should any Gentleman or Lady have purchased it, it may be delivered to Eduljee, at Baxter's late Shop, who will immediately pay the bona fide cost and all expenses. But should it have fallen into other hands, this is to give notice, that the said Eduljee will bestow a reward of Rupees 400 on any person who shall'deliver the Bowl in question into his hands uninjured.

N: B: It is believed that the Cypher E. & W. T. M. was borne on the Bowl.

Bombay November 22d 1816.

परशीशटर-शीनाधन्यास-भाषात्रेवके

फ्रीटेफ्रीतनां • रशता · कुपरनां • डोहर • अ ધનાં - ગુદાં હમાંથી - ચોરી - થક્ક - માશા - જા नीयारी शाने १८१५ थीते आल हीन શુકી • મલી જ • ન ફી • બાલ • એ પ્ર• મોતુ • શ્રી नाध-शर्रेद-ले-छपर-देशेलां पीप्रटरी-छ तां ने अधे वे व स अ प्रनी - ४२ मी - हती ने जीकां के वेदायिती · कारक्षीमेननां श हरनी केशवानी शाणी कारे थीं कती . એ જનશની - બ્રીમત - બ્રરતાં - ગની - બ્રીમત ની . લ તી . ચ્યે ન્યા શાત . ચ્યેનો . ધારી . ગાનો . अरु अरीने शहसीमेन नवा निडीमा भाशी मां शेथके के द्वाक्रिय थे क्लानशा अ રીદ-લ્રીયલી - હો એ . તે . હાણી . એ . પારશી એદલજનાં કુ પ્રાનમા આપીને તે હાણી કીમત•24થવા•ખરચ•પરેલા•કો એતો•તે ~नश् • भेद्रक्षक्रने • ७ व सि • ५रीने • भी ती फ्रां ણાંનાં એદલજ - પાશેથી - લીએ - મદાશાન્ય જનશા-ભીજા-લો દ્રોને-કાત-લાગી-કો એ ती ने नि धारी ने भेदलकाने न शतं पर थरा થી • એ • ધારીનિ • બખશીશ • 3 પીમા ૪૦૦

એ • બોલ • જૂ પર • નાં મ • જ્રો તરે લુ છે E. & W. T. M.

ता २३ भी नवे भणर १८१६

ऋी

पर् ७७०र् चाम घं से १ म्छ जाने. वं छैने जवा हे

न्धारेष्णेष पर्षेष्ठर चीमर्थं पेरिक्णणिय है छीर मध्य पद्म गीति महीम स्वानी पत्न क्य १८१६ तेयांशिपहाद्में हैं समाही ने बार्श स्वाहित्यां पर्वाहें ३ समाही ते बीर्गे पर्याहित्यां ते १ हेप स्वाहित्यां विस्ताति है प्रेमी चित्र हेत्यां ची समाति है चित्र हेत्यां ची समाति है साम्मर्थ प्रस्व स्वाहित्य हैं साम्मर्थ प्रस्व स्वाहित्य हैं सामाहित्य स्वाहित्य हैं सामाहित्य स्वाहित्य हैं सामाहित्य स्वाहित्य हैं सामाहित्य स्वाहित्य स्वाहित्य हैं सामाहित्य स्वाहित्य स

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on 08 April, 2017

क्रापडंचमा है चया गीपी मतचेतरे वाष्ट्रयाष्ट्रेतिकर्घामसर् याचे यगरेशियमत्री उर्भाया ७ जावे तीत्मावयाचीपष्पी प्रीप्तत योजश नीचेनेनप्रमडचर्च मघप्रयार्थे इतीचेर्यक्रम् घवश्रीणाधाव **्या चैंद्यती प्रगाप्त वा ७ प्रया** प्रमाण में वा भी रमतवा है छे जी ने त्या में है च इ भी याचेघपदेवज्ञपम्णणेशेगरणा त्याध्यावर्गियंग्रीमत्रहारी ४०० यसीएछ रहसामत्येपपेने रागे भियम् E. & W. T. M. त्या वयापर्यष्ठेततारीच 22 मपेंच रण्यं १८१६ ध्येता

Baxter & Co.

TAVE for Sale on Commission Two Pipes of SHIRAUZ WINE that has been in Bombay upwards of Three Years,—and more than Twelve Months in Wood, which they can particularly reicommend to any Gentleman, desirous of taking to Europe such choice Wine.

Bombay, Forbes Street 22d Nov. 1816.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

SIR. That the Queries of A. B. concerning Indigo, may not remain unarswered, I send the following in reply; should you deem worthy of attention an opinion founded merely on the information derived from common treatises on the subject, but to which A. B. may not have the opportunity of making an immediate refer-

In neither of the states alluded to by A. B. would the Anil, or Indigo plant afford a good dye. The addition of an alkali or quicklime would not render it valuable as such.

Indigo, it is true, has so strong an affinity for cloth as to render unnecessary any mordant. But line and aikili, as employed in dyeing with Indigo, are not to be considered as mordants; but merely as affording a solution of the colouring matter, and, by cleansing the cloth from its oil and other sordes, they enable the solution to enter and intimately combine with the substance of the cloth. These are conditions absolutely necessary to the permanency of the dye.

Indigo has a strong affinity for oxygen, which it greedily abstracts from the atmosphere. Unless deprived of its oxygen it is insoluble in water, its only true menstruum being sulphuric acid. A mere infusion of the plant, therefore, can afford at best but a partial suspension in the water of the pollen or colouring matter. Even add lime or an alkali, unless you also abstract the oxygen of the Indigo. still no perfect solution takes place. A piece of cloth therefore immersed in either of these preparations would merely receive the small quantity of colouring matter, extracted by this method, on its surface,

from which it might easily be dislodged. Two common methods of dyeing with Indigo (the first commonly used for linen and cotton, the second for wool or silk) sufficiently illustrate this.

1st. - To Indigo and quicklime in water, is added sulphate of iron, or some metellic sulphuret having a greater affinity for oxygen than has the basis of Indigo. The green oxide of iron, liberated by part of the lime, seizes on the oxygeu of the Indigo; that substance is then dis-dissolved by the remainder of the lime.

2d .- To Indigo in water is added bran, or other vegetable substance which readily undergoes fermentation. During this process, the Indigo parts with its oxygen; and, by adding an alkali or lime, is dissolved.

This last also in part answers the Query concerning the plant whilst termenting in the Vat. Permanency might be obtained from such a dye, but its brilliancy so impaired by the large portion of impurities combined with it, as to render it of little value. The colour imparted would be what dyers term " Burnt Indigo." nor could these impurities, I imagine, be easily separated; excepting by the common method of precipitating the colouring matter. Another great objection to e ther method, would be the difficulty of producing any required shade.

Woad, the Indigo of England, is never, I believe even where the fresh plant is readily procurable, used, excepting when reduced to a substauce nearly similar to the Indigo of commerce.

Respecting the use of lime and alkali; one of these is, I believe, in general sufficient. Quicklime, in general, in the two abovementioned methods. An alkali and alum in the process of dyeing with the sulphuric solution of Indigo.

The natives of this country in general use the second method abovementioned. The vegetable substance which they prefer is a decoction of the seeds of the Cassia Tora, or oval leaved Cassia, in conjunc. tion with lime and an impure soda.

Perhaps a superior kind of Indigo might be collected, in small quantities, by carefully gathering the plants, and agitating them sufficiently in a large portion of water, so as to separate the fine pollen merely from the leaves. By allowing this to stand the pollen might be easily collected and if necessary again washed in more water with perhaps the addition of a little alkali, to cleanse it from all impurities. The remainder of the plant might then undergo the usual process for extracting the common Indigo of commerce.

A SUBSCRIBER.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22, NOVEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Marcus Black-all of the 2d Bat, 5th Regiment Native Infantry to belinguist in the Mahratta Language to that Battalion from the 9th instant.

Captain C. M. Leckey of the 5th Regiment of Na-tive Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 25th November 1816. Major Hodgson, the Commissary of st res, having arrived at the presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to direct, that Lieutenant Stevenson, acting as deputy in the department, return to his former situation in the Battalion of Artillery

By Order of the Kight Hon'ble. the Gevernor in Council,

J. FARISH. Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY. ~~~~~

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

-----SOTH NOVEMBER.

There have been no arrivals at this presidency since our last publication either from the Gulph of Persia or from

England.
We understand that the ship Mangles was loading at London for this port and that she was expected to be ready to sail on the 20th July. We may therefore look for her arrival and that of the Wellington in the course of the ensuing month. -I'he H. C. Cruizer Ariel is hourly expected to arrive from the Gulph.

The Hon. Company's extra ships Ann, Captain Masson, and Alexander, Captain Cobb, will sail from this port early next week; and we are informed the after pack- Liverpool.

et will be dispatched to them about the 10th of December. The following is a list of the passengers, intending to proceed home by these vessels.

PASSENGERS PER ALEXANDER.

Mrs. Munro, -Mrs. Davies, -Miss L. Anstruther, -Miss Keys, -Miss Mackenzie,-Hay Clephane, Esq.-Capt. Tandy, 1st Regt. N. 1 .- Lieut. Davies, H. M. 47th Regt.—Lieutemant Wanby,—Cornet Walker, M. E .- Master Fallon, -Master Goodger.

PASSENGERS PER ANN.

Lt. Col. Wm. Roome, Lady and 1 child,-Capt. Wilkinson, Laly and 1 child, -Mrs. Ashburner, and 5 children, -Mrs. Kennett, - Miss West, - Miss Morrison,-Captain Leckey,-Mr. Wallace, -Cor. DeLancey, in charge of invalids.

The Ann and Alexander complete their loading at Tellicherry.

The private trader Orpheus will sail we understand about the 20th of next month for England-a packet is now open for her at the Post Office, to be closed on the 19th December.

We have continued our extracts from the latest English journals: under the parliamentary head will be found debates in the upper House, which tho' not of a very recent date, we have deemed too import int to delay inserting any longer, and which we think will be perused with considerable interest by most of our readers,

The Madras journals received during the last week contain nothing new, and from the Calcutta papers we have only been able to select a few articles, which will be found in our succeding columns.-

We learn, by letters from Cutch, that the contagious disease, which has for some time prevailed, in that part of the country, has somewhat abated. At a village called Moorbee, the daily deaths are now reduced, in number, from twentyfive and thirty, to five and seven, and at Butchao a similar favorable turn has been experienced. We regret to learn, however, that the fever, at the date of our corresponden's letter, was dreadfully destructive in the fort of Rhadunpoor and in some towns in Scind.

The disease is stated to have made its appearance first at Kundacote, in the month of May of last year, and to have travesed from one part of the country to and to hove travesed from one part of the country to the other, very distinctly, leaving sad marks of it's ravages throughout the whole of its progress. At a village called Adowee, it carried off five hundred and eighty persons in the months of January, February and March last. Two months after its effects had ceased in Wagor, it suddenly appeared in moorbee, where it has raged ever since, and, according to the best accounts has destroyed sixteen or sevenien hundred neonless. has destroyed sixteen or seventeen hundred people. In August it shewed itself, and still continues to exist in Butchao and extended to the village of Cherce on the borders of our newly acquired districts, in Cutch, where it seeds to have been checked in a manner equa-

lly unaccountable as it originated.

The disease is attended by slight fever, with swellings in the glands of the groto or armpits, which, in the event of nonsuppuration, produce death in general on the fourth day One in of a woman recovering after the sweitings had been formed nineteen days, and was the only case of a recovery without suppuration. The disease appears to be confined to the limits of the towns, where it has broken out, without extending to the suburbs, and has never yet made its appearance in the towns on the sea coast; its ravages being entirely commed to the interior. [Bombay Guzette, 27

Arrivals .- Surgeon Kinny, His Maj sty's 67 h Regiment.

Captain Goodger, 65th Regiment, Captain Rebenack, Engineers.

Major G. B. Bellasis, Artillery.

Captam Pierce, 3d Regiment,

Lientenant Snodgrass, S. A. Commissary

Captain Itving, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant J. W. Aitchison, Major of Bri

Departures -Captain B. W. D. Sealy, 9th Regiment.

Captain Drummond, Engineers.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED -23d Brig Santo Antonie, Capt. John G. Duncan from Calcutia, and Point de Galle .:

25th The H. C. Cruizer Payche, Lieur. F. Faithfull from Malwan.

26th Priviguese ship Fame, Commander, Anionio dos Santos Cruz, from Brazil & Gia. SAILED. 23d Ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, Free Traier, Captain Robert Christian to THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

ag th Ship Admiral Drury, Capt: Jame Boacaut to Tellichery and Calcutta. Ship Eugenia Captain W. E. Tyrer, to

Passengers PER EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

Miss Crozier, Miss Brown, Major Schuvler. Major Carpenter, Captain Crozier, James Haller, Esq. Patrick Gardner, Esq. Ma ter Macklin, Mr. Sebastian Carvallo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL Nov. 3 Arab ship Ned-e Shaw, Nacoda Kiultawa, irom Muscat 30 h September. 4. American ship Mentor, W. Living from New York 19th May, Madeira 8th July, and Madras Igth Oc ber.

71. Nov. The Lord Minte, R. L. Laws, from the Lile of France 18th Sept. and Arab ship D rrish Beggy, Naccods, from Mocha 27th August, and Aleppee 24th September. Another ship was coming in with troops

on board, supposed to be the Mary Anne, from Baravia. 8th November, - The Khobsrose, from

Mucat, the 2d Sept. Victory, Churchman, from Chicagong, 3d Nov. and Adurby, from Rang on, the 1st September: DEPARTURES .- Oct, 30 ship Phæ ix, P.

C. Hogan, for Isle of France. Resource, N. 9. Jordon for Bombay. Albion, W. Fisher, for England.

The Nadir Shaw experienced a fevere gale on the 22d of October, in latitude 200, by

which fh : lost her mafts. The Harrier, Cap. Bean, whose arrival we announced in our laft, had alfo experies cod this gale, but without auft ining any dem g-. Off Anjier, on the 23d of September, the Hate riet fp ke three Indiamen going into A ji t roads, and on the 11th Oct ber, the alfo fp ke the Virginta brig, from the Isle of France and Ceylon, bound to this port.

The following is a lift of the Passeng to who have arrived by the Harriet.

Mr. Grant and two Children.

Mrs. B an. Captain Grant, in charge of a detachin ne f H. M. 78th Regiment.

Master Alexander Hewitfon. Mafter Thomas Wnite.

The Collingwood, C.pt. Court, was expect. d to leave Batavia shortly after the Harriet. The General Brown, from China, had ached Batavia.

The ships David Clark, Phillipps, Good Hope, Hercules, Harrier, Lady Nugent, Venus, Muffers and B mbay Merchant, have, we understand, been taken up as transports for the conveyance of troops to Penang, Malacca, and Bencoulen.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL | November Q, Big Ahamady, Capt. w. Phillips, from Cochin 29th S. pt. & Masulapatam 7th November. DEPARTURE.] Nov. 11th, Brig Ahamady, Capt. W. Pall pafir Bongal.

MARRIAGE.— By the Reverend, N. Wade, November 27th Lieut. J. Richards Adjutant 1, Bat. oth Regt. N. 1. to-Miss Eliza Mignan, Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Mignan,

DEATHS.—On Sunday the 24th Inst. the infant son of Major Haynes, and early on Tuesday morning the 20th Inst. Major Haynes of H. M. 47, Regt.

At Kaira on the inst. Lieut. C. traville of H. M. BOMBAY.

At Kaira on the inst, Lieut. C. Greville of H. M. 17, L. D.

Brarus. -On the 6th inst. the Lady of Captain J. S. Brownrigg, Secretary to the Military board, of a Daughter, On the 3d, inst, the Lady of Doctor William Russell,

ofa Daughter. On the same day, the Lady of Captain Pollock, of the Artillery, of a Daught r. On the 2d inst. Mrs. John Syare Jebb, of a Daughter.

On the 21st ultimo, the Lady of W. Fane, Esq. of the, Civil Service, of a Son.
MARRIAGES.—On the 4th inst. Major Thomas White-

Sarah Dunningham. On the 2d, inst. Mr. F. R. Tovey, to Miss J. L. Williams, DEAT HS .- On the 29th ultimo, Mr. Francis Stewart

late Branch Pitot; aged 43 years; much regretted by his relations and acquaintance. On Saturday the 2d inst. after a short but painful illness of a few days, which she bore with real Caristian fortitude, and at the early age of 22, Mrs. S. MADRAS

of M. Jones, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Malton, of the 2d But. 22d Regt.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 14, 1816 ..

The Rain which has fallen during last week has been equal to the usual supply. The fall since the middle of October-rather exceeding 16 inches-agrees exactly with the average supply of former years, for the same period,

The Java had not reached the Roads, when

this Paper was sent to the Press; and her return is now scarecely to be expected; the report, which prevailed, at the time of her putting to sea, of her having lost two anchors,
does not appear to rest on any solid foundation.

Govt. Gazette:

have been damaged at fo recent a period as
their shipment in the Caroline; and that several of the papers were evidently forged.—Three
of the Officers of His Maj-sty's ship Orlando,
certify that all the opium was unflowed, the
first damin which they took posersion of the

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieutenant C. M'Donald, H. M. 19th Regt,...Lieutenant D. M'Donald H. M. 34th Regiment....Lieutenant F. Wheeler, 1st Bat. 15th N. Regiment,...Lieut. & Adjutant R. Murcott, 2d Bat. 18th N. Regiment,

Calcutta Intelligence.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. HENRY SWETENBAM, Assistant to the Collector of Etawah.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECU-RITIES.

BUT.]—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 1816.—[SELL. Rs. Ans. 2 Six per Cent. Loan SRs. Ans. 1 8 Sobligation, Disc. 2 1 12

To THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

SIR,

le your paper of the 30th October, " you have published from the Madras papers, an account of a Shoal, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. I beg leave to correct its longitude.

Longitude by Chronometers, 25° 3° East Dirto Lunars. — 25° 32' ditro Latitude by Observation, 37° 26' South

> Your Obedient Servent, EDWARD HARRISON, Commander of the ship Frederick and Maria.

October 31st, 1816.

· Published in the Bombay Courier the 19 Oct. 1816,

We are happy to learn that the endemia difease which has lately prevailed among the troops in the upper provinces has been lefs destructive than report had led ne to believe. The returns of the European fick for Sepiember exhibit, we underftand, a mortality in the Campore division of 127 men in 4372. In a letter of the 9 h of October it is ftated, that the fickness which had proved fo deftructive fill continued, tho' not in fo violent a degree, in Hie Majefty's 66th and 87th Regiments, particularly the latter. A considerable alteration for the better had taken place in the 87th Regt. In the returns of native sick in the division of Camppore for September the mertality among the native troops, smoonling to 30,035 men is flated, we un derftand, ar 23 Men only. Another letter of the 18 h of October, obferves that not with flarding the great increase of fick in the September, the cafualties have very few. The native corps at Allahabad and Cawapere have had more fick than any of the others in the division, and the fick of the fe corps are now recovering very falt, and their numbers have decreafed considerably sire the ift of October. The Europeans too are also recovering.

[Gov. Gaz. 7, Nov.

We are anxious to correct a partial mirfe. prefentation, r frecting the Opium found damaged in the wreck of the Caroline, into which we, & fome of our comporaries who followed us, were led by an imperfec acquaintance with the facts of the cafe. Relying on apparently perfectly accurate i formation received from Malacca and Penang, we stated or belief, that part of the damaged Opium must have been adulterated, previously to shipment. The furvey, an abstract of which we are now about to fubmit, does not bear us out in the assertion, although it brings to light several comftarces, the caufes of which it is not wery cary to explain. Of the refcued Opium, el ere were in all 86 chests .- Thefe, as ufual, were distinguished by peculiar marks, as fuir. ed the convenience or faucy of the different exporters.

The Surveyors recommend an inquiry into the circumstances attending the package of the opium in consequence of the suspicious state in which they found many of the chests; and in support of their recommendation observe generally, that several of them had dry and wet balls indiscriminantely mixed throughout, and the leaves dry; that others were in such a state as shewed that their contents could not

their shipment in the Caroline; and that sever al of the papers were evidently forged Three of the Officers of His Maj fly's ship Orlando, certify that all the opium was unflowed, the first danin which they took possession of the Caroline; with exception of two chests which were not discovered until the third day. Thefe last were a little wet; but the former were not at all injured, and from their having lain on a perfectly dry tier of cotton, it was clear that they could not have been damaged in the Caroline. They are further of opinion that is confequence of the feams of the chests being payed and caulked, and the chests covered with hide, fome time would be required to allow water to penetrate, and that the injury could not have been received in the Or lando, as there the chests were flowed under hatches. From the detailed report it does not appear that any adulteration was discove. red in the Opium on board the Caroline. The Surveyors have indeed by their general remarks given cause to suspicions, in which however they are not borne out by their detailed report on each chest. The papers of fome of the chests, they fay, had been evident. ly forged. Yet only two chests are fpecified so in this predicament; and the forgery infelf - mere change of dates -is of so harmlefs a na ure, that it is difficul: to ascertain its probable object-Many of the chests were indeed in an extraordinary state, from their having wet and dry balls indiferiminately heaped together, whilst all the leaves were dry. We cannot pretend to account for this ftrange occurrence; but it is hard to conceive how the shipper could have committed the fraudif fraud it wat - and what pefible benefit he could expect to reap from its perpetration.

We think that the following conclusions may be drawn; 1st. That in the opium found damaged in the Caroline no foreign body, introduced with intention to adulterate, was differenced. 2d. That there are therefore no grunds for suspecting the existence of any rand on the part of the Exporters or their fervants—3d. That there is every reason to suppose that the whole damage was done by water; although it be not easy to determine at what time the water penetrated to the drug, or to account for the manner of its partial operation.

[Calcutta Gazette 7th November.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday and Tuesday the 4 and 5 instant the Court was occupied with the trial of Capt. George Brock and Mr. Alexander Dansick Rattray.

The indictment stated, that the Defendant George Brock being matter of the Brig Helen and A. D. Rattray being an Office on board the said Brig, on the 8th July with force and arms on the high seas, and on the Admiralty jurisdiction of the said Court, about 50 leagues from Prince of Wales Island,—did wickedly, wilfully and maliciously attempt to make a hole in and through the said Brig, with the wicked and malicious intention thereby, then and there, seloniously and wilfully, against the Statute, to sink and destroy the said Brig, with intent thereby, wilfully and maliciously to prejudice the Underwriters.

The Advocate General for the prosecution having addressed the Jury, an interesting discussion took place on the jurifdiction of the Admiralty Court. Doub's have been enterrained whether the Admiralty jurisdiction of His Majefty's Courts at Calcutts, Madras, and Bombay, extends to any but those who are amenable to their ordinary jurisdiction,-and whether it may be lawful for his Majerty's Court at Calcutta, exercising Admiralty jurisdiction, to take cognizance of all crimes perpetrated on the high feas, by any one of his Majefty's subjects whatsoever, in as full and ample a manner as any other Court of Admiralty jurisdiction eftablished by his Majes. ty's authority, in any colony of fettlement whatever, belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom. Objections were advanced with great ability, and ftrength of reasoning, by Mr. Compton and Mr. Eaft, feverally for the defendants, but they were overruled by the Court, and the trial was allowed to go on. We only profess to give an abstract of the principal points adduced in evidence.

and the leaves dry; that others were in such a Helen being sworn, deposed that he joined the to him he had no have as shewed that their contents could not brig at Pulo Penang. Captain Brock, the he got to Penang.

defendant, commanded her. Mr. Rattray, was Chief Mate, sailed from Penang bound to Calcutti. Dies not remember any thing par ticular happening after the brig left Penang before the was hove away. There was a stiff breeze about three weeks after her departure from port. Witness left the Helen with the crew to go on board, the Phoneix. She was in no danger before they left her. Captain Brock never faid any thing to witness about the ship being in danger, but only that if she was lost, the Infurers would have to pay for it. The Pi cenix was a head. There was a heavy fea. The Captain between 10 and 11 at night (the night before quitting the vessel) told Rattray, to go down and do what he told him to do. On which Rattray went below. Witness got a mallet and chifely out of his chese, by his orders. Witness went below with Rattray, and held the light. Rattray desired Witness to take the mallet and chisel to cut a hole in the fhip's bottom. Witnels refused, and Rattray himfelf cut away for an hour and a half. He grew tired, and faid that he could not get through. Capt. Brock spoke to Captain Hogan of the P. caix. In the morning about 6, the rigging was cut away by the Captain's orders. Chief Mate of the P. cenix, a poffenger, and a Mr. Pickett came on board about 8. Witness did not mention the hole being cut by Rattray the first time he was examined at the Police. The hole was attempted to be cut on the starboard side abreast of the main hatchway.

Richard Pickett, the next witness, was a passenger on board the Phænix in July last. He saw a signal of distress, boisted on board the Helen. The Phænix shortened sail, and the Helen came up. Witness is not a seafaring man. Went on board the Helen in the evening; some part of the crew of the Helen went on board the Phoenix in the night. Capt. Brock, went with the witness the morning the vessel was abandoned. Returned to the Helen again in about an hour, with Mr. Roy and his servant, and Thomas Sanders to make the best of her, not thinking the vessel in a dangerous state. The Helen arrived at Penang without accident, and making very little water. Observed a hole cut in the starboard side about a day after witness got on board. The night he was on board the Helen he observed the gunner com. ing up the main hatchway with a mallet and chisel in his hand. Saw no person with him. Witness asked what he had been doing, and he replied that he had been cutting a hole in the side of the ship to scuttle her on aban doning her. The hole was about 14 inches long and about 6 or 7 wide, about 2 deep. Witness voluntered to go on board; Capt. Brock only saved his writingdesk.

Captain Philip Charles Hogan, of the Phænix, having been sworn, deposed that in July, after being two days in company with the Helen she made signals of distress. Witness hove to and asked the cause of it. The an swer was that the ship had four feet water in the hold, and the pumps were choked: Wit ness gave his advice, and promised to continue in company. After some time Captain Brock hailed him and said he was determined to abandon her as she was in a sinking state. Witness sent his Chief Mate, with Mr. Roy. Mr. Pickett and others to give all the assistance in their power. After they had gonewitness received two boats of the Helen's crew, and the remainder followed. Mr. Roy and Pickett requested to be allowed to go on board to try to save her. Neither Captain Brock nor Mr. Rattray, saved any thing from the Helen, except a small writing desk. They had not even a change of linen. Capt. Brock appeared deeply afflicted at his situation, and was sorry to see any one undertake the risk of going on board the Helen. He said he had lost every thing in the world. It was blowing extremely fresh at the time. Capt. Brock never commanded a vessel before.

Andrew Roy, a passenger in the Phænix, had been a mate in the country service. This witness deposed that he considered the Helen in danger from the accounts he had heard from Capt. Brock, but he afterwards was of opinion that she was not in a dangerous state. He accordingly volunteered to endeavour to save her. Did not observe the crew refractory, but willing. All the crew of the Helen, however, refused to go back from the Phænix with him, without giving any reason. Did not see the hole in the ship's side, at first. Observed no chips of wood about the place. When Mr. Pickett mentioned it to him he had no curiosity to examine it till he got to Penang.

Shaik Nizam, Serang of the Helen in July last, deposed that when the crew were being sent on board the Phænix, Captain Brock had a knife in his hand, threatening to stab those who delayed, and saying the ship was sinking. Deposes that there was only 16 inches of way ter in the hold.

Mr. Compton, Council for Captain Brock, and Mr. East, for Mr. Rattray, admitted the cutting of the hole by the Caffree, John Thomas, by orders, for the purpose of examining the state of the ship and to see how far the pepper had floated up.

John Mayne, mariner, had been 10 years in the country service on this side of the Cape. On the 19th of October witness wen on board the Helen and observed part of here lining cut abreast of the main hatch-way, 4 or 5 feet below the lower deck, below the ower hold, 12 or 14 inches long and 6 broad, but very clear with a chisel. A graze of the chisel in one place on the timber appeared to be done by a professional person. Witness had been in a similar situation, the ship loaded with pepper, 3 or 4 years ago, and in the course of the voyage, meeting with heavy weather, the timbers and pumps were choked with the pepper, which occasioned great alarm. The pumps were litted and finding them still chocked, the cargo was removed, as much as possible, and the lining cut in several places. Has done the same thing when loaded in bulk with corn. No danger or damage was done to the Helen by this. Witness was accompanied by Capt. Browne and Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Geo. Brown, a mariner, 6 years in this country, accompanied the last witness on board the Helen, and made the same observations

Mr. Hudson, mariner, and assistant in Mr. Smith's Ship yard. Saw the Helen the day before—and observed the cot in the lining. Has done the same thing to find out a leak. If the pumps are choked, and a cargo of grain or pepper on board in bulk, cutting the lining would be the proper course to take.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, having summed up the evidence in an able and perspicuous manner, and having commented on the nature and bearings of the testimony adduced, the Jury brought in a verdict for both the Defendants of, Not Guilty.

WEDNEIDAY, 7 Grier v. Hadson.

The whole of this day was ocupied by this cause, which was an action instituted by the plaintiff, formerly an Officer in the ship Bulmer, against Jas. Hudfon, Capt. of the same ship, for a violent affault and battery: damages were laid at 2500 Rupees. Captain Hudson having found bail, had sailed with his ship for England on the 26th of last July.

Robert Allen, depofed: I was a Carpenter in the Bulmer, from November 18 1816, during her voyage from England to Calcutta, I know Mr Grier. He was or third mate of the Bulmer, but Mr. Ford 12 chief mate, having fome dispute with the Captain, he broke him. On this Mr. Rame son the fecond officer, became first and Mr. Grier became fecond mate. On the eight of March last, being below in the steerage I heard a noise on deck and on going up the lad. der at the after hatch I faw the Captain near the Main Mast holding Mr. Grier by the coller and striking him with his first. Mr. Grier feeing me called out " Allen bear wit". ness the Captain strikes me. Capr. Hudfon replied "Damn you and your witness too. I dont care for either." He then ordered Mr. G. forward and while he was going Capt. H. followed and struck him violently on the face with his speaking trumpet. Mr. Grier's mouth and gums were cut very much, a great deal of blood followed and he could hardly speak for fome days after. The Capt. struck him again with his fist and ordered him to go below in his cabin and he would put him in Irons. Mr. Grier was going down the companion ladder when the Captain thrust hin hand into his neckcloth and twisted it till he nearly choked him. Mr. Grier then : fed him " what he had done and why do you use me so." Upon this Captain H, holding on by the bias nacle jumpt up, and stamping on Mr. Grice pushed him heading down the companion lad: der: The third officer was a man whom Captain H. had taken from before the must, and when Caps. H. after the above treatment

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

sent Mr. Grier forward this man was, made fromd offier, Mr. Grier did-his duty from this common feaman till we reached Calcutta. wis Antonio, dep fed .- I was a passengerkin the Bulmer from England to Calcu ta-Sh r.ly after I aving the Cape, sometime near the 8 h of March, ab ut 7 in the even ing, I recollect hearing Captain Hudson call Mr. Grier as he was going below. O. Ms. Grier teturning I saw Capcain Hudson strike him with his fist and atterwards order him firward, Mr. G. went fellowed by the Cap ain who was in a viol nr passione. Os Mr. G. turning to see who was b hindshim Captain Hudson struck Mr. G. a viel ne blow on his face with a speaking trumper, which made his mouth bleid. He afterwards drag. ged Mr. Grier towards the binnacle and knocked his head 3 r 4 times against the companion. The manner to which Caprain Hudson held him by the neckcloth caused Mr. Grier to call for assistance at he was choke. Os this Captain H. knocked him down he ladder into his c-bin' I had a dispute myself with Captain Hudson, long before this, on this account. I was one day below with two Ladies who were passeng rs. One of them was playing on the Plan Force when Captain Hadson came down and with utap' parent reason laid hold of the Lidy who was playing and shook her into his. I took her part which produced a quarret and ever after he caused the dinner to b. brought into his own Cabia where he picked out the best things for himself and sent us oc reely enough to keep us from starving.

The Jury wi hour retiring immediately found D.mages of 16 o Rupa's.

mene of the mene ENGLISH BATRACTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 15.

This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's permission to the 2d Buttalion of the 5 th Regiment to bear the word "Pebinsula;" the 71st "Victoria;" and to the 31st "Albuera;" on their respective colours and appointments.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1816. MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT

Borough of Millorn Port - leuteflaht-General the Hen'ble Sir Edward Paget; Knight Grand Cross of the most Ho 'ble Military Order of the Bath.

Dor egn of Buckingham—The Hon'ble Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Ebrington.

A Hamburgh Mail and Brussells Papers to the 14th we from Copenhagen the first intimation of a Conven-on concluded between the Duke of Wellington and the French Government, under which the allied troops are in future to assist the French Douaniers against the smugglers. The soldiers are to receive for this service, a per centage upon the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the assistance given. The following are extracts :-

VIENNA JUNE 1. The territorial claims of Prince Eugene Beauharnois in the Papal dominions, are now set a ide by a convention concluded under the mediation of the Court of Ba varia. The Prince receives his domains there upon an hereditary lease, and pays for them, besides a landemium of 150,000 francs, an annual canon of 20,000 francs. The yearly revenue is estimated at 850,000 f ancs, and the capital value at 5 per cent. at 17 millions of francs. The Pope reserves to himself for nine years the right of re-emption on payment of this capital. Austria will also make an arrangement with Prince Eugene, on account of his domains in Lombardy, and will purchase them back. If to these be added the indemnity which be expects from Naples, he will certainly be one of the richest individuals in Europe.

ITALY, MAY 26. An epidemic distemper has broken out at Caglari. It must be of a serious nature, since the Duke of Gene-vois, brother to the King of Sardinia, who resided there, hashastily left the island, and embarked for Naples, whence he goes to Turin.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 4: By an order of the Duke of W. Hington, in consequence of a convention concluded between the Dake and French Government, the Allied Troops are in fufor which the troops are to receive so much per cent. on the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the de-

PARIS, JUNE 10.

Prince Kourakin, who Is stated to have obtained leave from his Court to travel, is expected to arrive shortly in Paris. The remembrance of his long residence here as Russian Ambassador under Napoleon, and of his hospirable and heneficent use of a most spiendid fortune, will ensure him a most grateful reception; while his talents, his knowledge of France, and enlightened opinions, make it probable he will resume his former ca-pacity at this juncture, in lieu of M. Pozzo di Borgho. the fact is, that al. For decline for some time past, owing to the successful ma-Ting. The aim of Pozzo's ambition has uniformly been the supreme direction of the affair. f France; (M. Pozzo is born a French subject) he used ever endeavour to attain that end when the Talleyrand ministry broke Failing in this object, he has made it his study to

re resent M. de Richelieu as unequal to his task; he is supposed to have been no stranger to the obstructions

at have been put in that Minister's way, and he has

not a little helped to discredit the Bourbons themselve,

by countenancing the general opinion of their incapaci-ty for government. All this he has been able to effect, merely by not disguising the truth, merely by offering in his official reports a too faithful picture of the state of things in France. His ambition of power and for-tune, the latter of which he stands particularly in need of, have, together with the insinuations of M. de Riche-lieu, suggested in the mind of the Emperor of Russia, a doubt of the correctness of his general statements, which doubt of the correctness of his general statements, which are well understood to be all in the spirit of those which have been made public. It is this difficulty in the breast of his Imperial Majesty, to decide between M. de Richelieu a d M. Pozzo di Borgho, the one unambitious and incapable, the other aspiring and able, which has given rise to the journey of Prince Kourakin, who is believed to come with a discretionary power to assume or not an official character according to circumstances.

The only Ministers who makes any sensation here as this moment, is M. Laine, every measure he proposes is coupled with a threat on his part to resign, if it be not adopted; which may give some idea of the spirit of the Court he has to deal with. He does not, however, shew more consistency in this respect than other Ministers commonly do; for, his measure of changing the Pre-fects of the Southern Departments, which he grounded upon a Memorial lately presented to the King on the state of that part of krance, has not been adopted, and he still continues in office. The punishing of the assas-sins of General La Garde and of Marshal Brune, and that of the perpetrators of so many other crimes, in short, all inquiry into the past, he consented to abandon solely requiring that the Prefects, whom he considers the real instigators of persecution, should be displaced, with a view to prevent similar events for the future, M. de Cazes is realous of M. Laine, not of his favour, his principles not being likely to procure favour at such a Court, but of his credit with the public. Du Bouchage and Corvette are perfect cyphers in the Cabinet. Clarke, whose dismissal is at hand, meets with daily morting tions from the military. He, as minister of War, De Lespinois, as Covernor of Paris, and Quarnot (Duc de Reggio), as Commander of the National Guard, all having and counteracting each other, issue contradictory orders, and turns the whole of the Military Department into confusion. The King tampers with all these, and is thought, perhaps unjustiv, to foster their distinction. His Majesty's temper and countenance are observed by those who approach into to be sensibly aftered of late, and this alteration is referred by them to a latent cause, which operates deeply, and which be traveled by occasional expressions of regret at the trave i seif by occasional expressions of regret at the absence of vi. de placas. It would seem that the return of this lavourile, who was the autoor of so many evils last year, would at once dispel all those of the pre

A rather remarkable circumstance is the publication of a Royal Ordinance, conferring some benefit on the Clergy, without being countersigned by any Secretary

PARIS, JONE 12.

Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavour-Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavoured, throughout his interrogato les and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his Judges and of Government. He stated, that he was but one of 24 Commissaries appointed by a great Power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving Colleagues, would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the elemency of the King; which elemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommend at to his Judges the immediate execution of the sentence await-Judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in thing might occur as to put him in their place, and them in his. This frank avoival had the effect of sus-pending for a few days the severity of Government, and of inducing on their part every killed of offer to obtain. from him the completion of his reverations on a plan of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part: The Power alluded to by Lidier is conjectured to be either Austria or Lavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and gen ral dispositions of those Powers, particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

This Did er was a man of no common ability and experience; and it seems unlikely, as he said himself, that at his advanced age, he should have embarked in a scheme the chances of which he had not well medicated, and which old not off ra very rational prospect of success. It appear that he rendered to the King some services of old a ce, and which had given him peculiar claims to his confidence; for; on his Majesty's arrival in 1814, when a list of appointments, in which Didier's name did not appear, was presented to him by the Chencellor M. d' Ambry, he said to the latter-" What! shail there be no place for my friend Didier?" and immediately made him a Maitre des Requetes.

The fresh disorders of which Nismes has been the sene and which commenced on the 5th of May, by the outrage committed at the celebration of a Protestant marriage, lasted, with more or less violence, down to the 14th, when they were put and end to by the arrival of a considerable military force. M. de Frinquelague, one of the Representatives of Nismes at the Chamber of Depuries, and Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice, on being applied to lately by a Protestant f rredress, i a most atrocious case, observed, that the difference of religion must be a source of disorder in any State; and that until there were unity of religion in France, there would be no stability in Government. "We must convert you," said he, "or you will convert us" This observation ma give you sime idea of the general tendency of Government in this particular.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a dispute at the Opera House on Saturday night, a meeting took place between the Marquis of Buckingham and Sir Thomas Hardy. After an exchange of shots, the seconds declared enough had been done to satisfy the honour of both parties, and the affair concluded.

A curious mal entends occurred sub equent to the first altercation at Almack's Ball. The next morning a rumour came to the ears of an active Magistrate, that expressions used by the gallant Admiral to a Novic Marquis, had induced the latter to send a challenge: and it was reported to the Magistrate, that the Marquis of Abercorn was the challenger; so to prewarrant, to bring the Noble Lord up to Mariborougu-street, to brind him over to the peace. The indignant street, to bind him over to the peace. The indignant Marquis threatened to complain to the House of Peers of a breach of privilege, and he was only prevented from carrying his design into execution by motives of delicacy towards the parties whose names were im-

plicated in the affair, and for whom he entertained plicated in the affair, and for whom he entertained the highest respect. The Magistrate, whose conduct was free from blame, as his motive was good, apologized for the mistake. The real parties, however, in consequence of this interference, determined to avoid any similar visitation of the civil power, and took measures of precaution accordingly, by not returning to their own homes till after the meeting,

[Morng. Chron. 17, June.]

PARIS, May 30.

The following incident is greatly the subject of conversation here at this moment:—A cart, drawn by three horses, and apparently containing a considerable quantity of linen, was stopped yesterday at the barrier of Clichy, coming from Asnieres into Paris, by the Custom-house Officers. These voitures de blanchisseuses are commonly allowed to pass without inspec-tion; but the officers, viewing semething suspicious in the compactness with which the linen was bound up, examined the contents of the cart, and found the bundles to envelop a considerable quantity of gun-nowder. Two women, who were at first seated on powder. Two women, who were at first seated on the top of the cart, contrived to disappear while the examination was going on. The driver alone was taken into custody, and made to conduct his cart, under a strong escort of gendarmerie, to the Prefecture, where he is detained for the purpose of being inter-rogated. The intelligence of this trifling event spread through Paris with inconceivable rapidity, and soon swelled it into a conspiracy styled la nouvelle machine infernale. It is, however, b most people ludicrously and more appropriately denominated la conspiration des blanchisseuses. Its discovery has of course been a subject of great rejoicing at the Tuileries.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER. "The city of Nismes has been the theatre of new excesses, in consequence of a feast of the corps of National Guards (in which there is not a single Protestant,) on Sunday the 12th May. The wine having exalted their natural dispositions, they spre d them-selves on the promonade round the city, which was much crowded, and insulted the people. The outrages against the peaceable Protestants were renewed with greater ferocity by armed men against those destitude of defence. The promenade was immediately described. Not content with this easy triumph, the disturbers, finding no more victims, advanced towards a house, where they knew they chould find a number of Protestants assembled at a marriage feast. They entered with visuals and the content of the con olence; and carri d their inhumanity so far as to make cuts with their sabres, by one of which the bridegroom was dangerously wounded. The whole party fled with cries of terror, and the Guards remained masters of tae house, which they pillaged. It belonged to Commissioner Decoulage: and the young man dangerously wounded is his son. They then spread themselves over some adjacent gardens, belonging to Protestants which they laid waste. These disorders continued til the next day about noon, and struck terror into the hearts of the Protestants, who, seeing that the Authorities were in no hurry to restore tranquillity, a great number of the most courageous amongst them, who had not quitted the city en account of the former troubles, lost now all confidence. They occupied themseives in hastening their departure, and the next day took dinerent roads. There remain of the Protestants only those whose commercial avocations render their presence indispensible to avert the ruin of their affa rs, and they live in continual anxiety, seeing themselves continually liable to these excesses, and that no justice continually liable to these excesses, and that no justice is to be obtained against those who commit them. What is to be said of a dovernment that has not energy enough to prosecute with vigour the perpetrators of such crimes, or which is so weak and unjust as to believe itself to stand in need of support by making partizans in this part of the South, in protecting fauntics in the crimes committed by them against peaceable Protestants, who have been all disarmed."

A Hamburgh Paper gives the following as the cause of the departure of Talleyrand to his estate at Va-

it will be remembered, that when the Dake Enghien was arrested, the Baden Minister o State for Foreign Affairs received a letter from M. Talleyrand, in which he was informed that a small detachmere of French soldiers would enter the Baden territors, but that the Government had no reason to be alormed at this; because this little excursion was intersed 'to arrest some bad characters.' In order to justfy itself the Baden Government caused this letter is be inserted in rant. On account of this letter the Prince of Bourbon has written to the King that he cannot have the honour of being present at the marriage of the Duke de Berry to the Princess of Naples, whe; the unhappy father of the Duke of Engliein most meet there Prince I alleyrand as High Chamberiain. The latter was accordingly induced to set off for Valencay."

WAURIO, MAY 6. - Yesterday they hung a commissary and surgeon, accused of attempts against the life of the King. The commiss ry's head and right hand, have been cut of and nailed up on the gate of Alcala After the proceedings had been instituted against him the dudge reported to his Majesty that he had to found arm guilty of the crime imputed to him, head it appears that found the dudge to the former were given to the lidge to inflict the torture upon him, because it is said the rack would bring out the truth." I'm confidently ascertained, that under the anguish the tor-ture he con essed nothing; but he was never less hung. The same fate, it is said, is likewise befal many other prisoners accused of the same cris. The latter are numerous, and every day they incree. Yesterday they arrested a cabinet courier and o other persons, Nothing is talked of but attempt gainst the Royal person, by which the poor kings so terribly frightened, that he dares neither to a, drink, or go out Orders have been sent to the onvents of nuns and friars, to pray for the health and life of the best of

BEJA (PORTUGAL,) My II .- Various persons flying from Spain mention hat wide and extensive plots end conspiracies are every where hatching, and that the country is really fied with Catalines. The deadthe country is really fied with Catalines. The dead-ly hatred between Pince and people is every where manifest. The whol, however, is now attributed to the Serviles; but the prosecutions these events give rise to, have served for the exercise of la large share of personal county. he fault of every thing is laid to the charge of the essons confined, or to their friends and partisans. D. Herrera, late Deputy in the Cortes for Estremadur and Calatraya, brother to the late Deputy of that nine, are the two persons pointed out as the leaders of the late Madrid conspiracy; but it appears they have escaped. A Commissioner of the a me of Marimon went to Caceres, in Estremadura, insearch of them, and there arrested numbers of their acquaintance. He then proceeded on to Lishon, and seized a

person of the name of Calatrava, but he turned out to be nothing more than a poor comedian. [Morng. Cheon. 4, June.

CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 11, 1816. MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT

Borough of Newton-Hudson Gurney, Isq. of the city of Norwich, and of Gloucester-place, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of Barriagton Pope Blachfo d, Esq. deceased.

Borough of Midshall, otherwise Mitchell The Right
Honourable Thomas Hamilton, commonly called Lord

The Hamburgh Correspondenten, to the 5th instant arrived last night. Russian army assembled towards Turkey is stated to be dissolved. The following are

WARSAW, MAY 20. The Polish frontiers between Prussia and Austria are covered with Russian Cossacks. The object of this measure is to hinder the desertion of the soldiers, and measure is to hinder the wind goods.

Vienna, Nay 25.

By authentic accouts from Warsaw, we learn that the whole Russian army which his hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially toward. Turkey, is dissolved, and that the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.

Morng. Chro. June 12.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East. India House, when Captain balston was sworn into the command of the ship Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct. Morng. Chron. June 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFFS' COURT. BEDFORD ROW, JUNE 14. CRIM CON.

SIR E. W C. R. OWEN K. B. C .- BULKE. Mr. Guen y person and a street of the de crime ally known, the wif of the plaintiff. Fir this rejury he had laid his daniages at 10,000. The dilman had foffered judgment to go by d faut, and he July were now to inquite into, and ofs forme damages.

Mr. S sjeant Beit ftared the cut. He had be benour of a ending the Court this day on behalf of Sir Edward Owen, herer known to the Jury and to the public by the title of Comm dore Owen. One of the most enterprising gellant, and judicious officers that belonged to that most valu be fervice, the navy. This excellent officer came before the Court to complain of one of the most griev us injuries that cou d be conceived -he means the feduction of his wife's ffections, He nad ft ted who be plaint ff was. Wnere he had been for a gree . umber of years must be k own to every Gentleman who ock any intereft in the gregle. events which had, for a feries of years, occurred fin Europe-for his name had been confiently bet re his countrymen. They must recollect him comme ding a fquadron off Boulogne and, when his i rvices were no longer required here, he was called to an qually honourably and ardubus du y on he Lakes of Consda, Wmitt he pt in iff was empt yed on this laft ft tions, the ditendant, who afted as ap thecory to the family availed himfelf of the pportunity which Sir Edward Owen's ablence off ided, to f duce the off ru we fhis therro virtuous and tone prable wie. Sie Edward O ren, command da iqu dron & Bourgae in the year 1802. H- was confirmly in the habit of c ming to D ver and Deal for those par icular pu pof a which frequently rendered in selsery for a lquadron to run member of the less of protestion, who had a member of the less of protestion, who had a provided tromain a squely and was lived provided to the courte of Sir Fig. Q. Owen's visits to that town he become acquained with the Lady and her farmers She was extremely beautiful, and was possessed of every secomp the ment that coud adoin he f male character. Sie Banad Oven pud uis addrefies to her and a marriage was the confequ ace. It was folemnix. ed with the Pifeet approubauft of the tather and friends of the Lady Sir Edward was then 31 years of ge, and his bride "s just win d of 31-fo that no dilparity or age caid he alleged as a cause for unhappiness. They, to tage her, down to the moment when the feduren took place, in the most aff ctionate manner, impossible for any two portons to live roge her happily. The a tention of the plain iff o his y were mak d by the u moft kindness, and flie urned them aff the a els, The Jury would find, thee while Sie Edw. was abfent, in the fervice of his country, L dy Owen manifefted ine moft anxious desire for his return- har species of feeling which a beloved wife might be expected to thew, when the obj et of her atfections was abroad, expoled to every deteription of peril. When the Boulegae & tha was put an end no. Sir Edwird was fent to ferve his e un ty on be Lakes; of Can da: Lady Owen was inconfolable on that occase sion-the file all that a wife ought to feel for the lofs

of fuch a hufb ind. During the period of Sit Edward's blence, L d. Owe is have of heal hi was exceedingly bad. She was accended, in he first place, by the faher of the defendant, who was an apochecity in the neighbourh od of Deal, and af e wirds by he defendant himfelf .- The viers of the defendant were extremely frequent, fo much fo, as to excite a fulpicion, that be was not attending the Lady for the purpose of re-effs. but that he was engiged in warping her mind, and feducing her affections from her hufbind. No dilube could reft on the minds of the Jury, and he Under Sheriff would fine to them, from the circumstance inf judgment having gone by default, that the act of adultery was committed. Bu in order to flew the atrocity of the cafe, he would clearly prove that the crime was effected while Sir Edward was abfent in the Lokon f Canada. On his recurn he was inform d by f ing friends that his Lady had conducted herfelt improperty with the D fer dant during he absence. Sir Edward felreted two friends, who were the relatives of his Lady, and directed bear to enter into an investigation of the circumftances being determined to have mechanicalist on or correspondence with his wife till the truth was fully established. These two Gentlemen proceeded with

he inquiry, but it appeared they had not got hold of the right ciue, or the businefs wud then have been completely developed. After they had looked into all the information which they had been able to collect, they reported that the rumour of Lidy Owen's improper conduct was without foundation. There was no a happier man in the world than Sir Edward, when the innecence of his Lady was communicated to him He returned, with redoubled pleafure to his wife. He found her in an ill flate of health-and, imagining that her indifposition arofe from the calumnious reporte which had occasioned the inquity having made a deep impretion on her mind, he felt extremely anxious for he, situa ion, and imm distely took the beft means for the reftoration of her health. He proceeded with he to Lundon, and placed her under the care of Die Pemberion, a Gentleman eminent for his fkilly While the plaintiff was thus exerting himfelf for the recovery of his wife, this Deal Apothecary bad left his businef. and was have ing the ledging of the Lady in London Her health being reftored, Lady Owen returned to Dea and then, for the first time, Sir Edward was informed by his fervant, that a criminal connection find undoubtedly taken place, and was of leng flanding, between his wife and the defendant. The moment this communication was made, Sir Edward determined to inveftigate the businels closely ; but the Lady, hearing that an inquiry was about to take place-knowing the quarter from whence the information came-and being assured it was impossible the could now escape as the had before done-eloped from her huiband's houfe wi h the defendant. Sir Edward fent an old fefvant after her, who had long lived in her family, for the purpose of discovering where the was, and also for the purpose o directing her fteps id a place where fie might be fived from the milery which her connection with the defer . dant was likely to produce. This fervant found her. Auxious to get her away from the feducer, he fiid to him, "Sir, you had bester leave this Lady, for Sir Edhe, " for Sir Edward-I have piftols about me, and if he comes, I will fhoot him." The parties, from that period to the prefeut, had not feperated. The d fendant continued to live with this onfortunate woman as hufbands did wirb their wives. After animedverting with much feverity on the conduct of the defendant who had taken the opportunity, when, as a medical man, he was employed in attendance on this Lady, to debauch her mind, and feduce her aff clious from her hufband, he proceeded to earl his witness.

Admiral Sir George Campbell, Admiral Lord Keith,

Rear-Admiral Scott, Admiral Sir W. Young, a.d Ad miral Sir Richard Lee, fp. k-, in the most decide I terms of the affectionate attachment which feemed to fubsift berween Sie Edward and Lady Owen.

A feries of witnefses proved the mode adopted by the defendant and Lady Owen, in carrying on their correspondence through the medium of a female fervant The elepement wer proved by a post-boy; and the fact of heir paving siept a genner at the fun at said-with, was deputed to by a female fervant.

Here the plaintiff's cafe was closed, Mr. Brougham then addrefred the Jury on the par of the defendant, in an eloquent fprech, in which be commented, wi h great force and ingenuity, upon the disparity of years between the parties (the lady being between 30 and 40 years of age, the defendant only 22); and thence inferred, that the fedaction muft have been. in point of fact, committed by the elder. He then imprefeed upon the Jury, that no breach of medical confidence had been committed, as the father of the youth fon, who was the unfortunate victim of this attachmen, being now a beggar, the parenership with his father ditfolved, and his own profpects in life ruined and un-

The Deput Sheriff then fummed up the evidence to the Jury, who retired for twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict of fifeen hundred pounds damager for the

*** IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF LORDS.

6TH APRIL. ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose, in pur the Regent for the mates, which had been laid before the other House of Parliament. This motion he should preface with a very few observations, as he apprehended no objection would be made to it; but he should say a few words with a view to the bearing of the motion on the petitions on the subject of economy; of while to many had been laid on the table. These Potions. which complained of the distress of the country, proposed various modes of relief, wich might be classed under three heads, Some of Colonels. A saving might surely be looked the Petitioners proposed the removal of cel for in this department. It might be said, tain restrictions upon the trade of the coun that the Cloathing formed a page of the emo try, in order that new channels for industry might be opened; others wished new restric tions to be imposed in favour of their own par ticular branches of industry; but all of the Petitioners had concurred in the necessity of reducing the public expenditure. In endeavouring to call the attention of the House to this last mode, he was firmly convinced that in the two other branches there was no mate rial prospect of relief to the country. [Hear !] He agreed in the general principle of the removal of restrictions upon industry; but in the proposed removal of the prohibition of the exportation of wool, and the cultivation of tobacco, but small advantage, he conceived, could be expected; the experiment of cultivat ing tobacco had been tried in Ireland with n great success. As to the imposal of fresh res trictions for the benefit of any particular inte rest, though he did not go the length of dis approving of such relief in all erreumstances, yet their Lordships should consider that such restrictions in favour of one class must be injurious to the community in general, and could not be beneficial where the whole com munity was distressed, or the distress of one class had spread itself over all others.

But as he thought these remedies would be of no avail, it became more imperatively his duty to co operate as efficaciously, as he could, in granting that relief which alone could be administered, and which formed at once the safest and most extensive relief which could be affirded. The greatevil under which the country laboured was, that we had to support a public expenditure of 70 millions, while the whole rental of the country, and that a de creasing one, was 140 millions. Such a state of things could not exist without striking at the rital resources of the country. He was trappy to see that one step had already been taken towards a reduction of this expendi ture, and it was on this subject that he called for information. This reduction it seemed was not made on all the Estimates, but on two only the Staff and the Ordnance. The reduction on the Staff was one thousand ounds, which in the course of the year wa to be extended to 81 000l. Though he did not undervalue this reduction, he must be excused from yielding his belief that this was the lowest degree to which these Estimates could be reduced. This reduction did, however, aff rd a proof of the spirit in which the ori ginal Estimates had been drawn up. For, notwithstanding the assurance which had been given at the beginning of the Session of a strict attention to economy in general, and a special declaration that these Estimates had been examined item by item, yet it appeared that there had been a most material over sight in several particulars, which it would not have been supposed would have easily escaped the attention of the Ministers. The reduction in the amended Estimates, was on the number of Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Adjutants, and on the sum to be expended in the erection of fortifications. These reductions had been made, in consequence of he knew not what, but certainly of something which had happened since their first formation The Estimates had been re-considered at a more genial season of the year than that at which they had been framed, and there seem ed something in the third week of March which was much mere favourable to economy than in the beginning of January. But even in these Estimates so amended, there seemed further room for reduction. The expence of the Recruting Service in these amended st mates, was 140,000l. of which 30,0631. was for the Recruiting Staff. Now this Recruiting Staff amounted to half the sum which was expended in levy money and the contingent expences. This was a prima facie ground for calling for retrenchment in this branch In the official establishments there was a de mand for the still further reduction, and even extinction of some offices. The Commissary General of Musters, since the establishment of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals on their present footing, had nothing to de but to muster the Guards once a year, a duty o trivial that it might be transferred to et to r of the two officers above mentioned Yet the expence of this office in the amend ed Estimates was between 4 and 5000'. B if the daty of the Commissary of Musters was small in England, he had the authority of a Committee of the House of Commons in saying that the duty of the Muster Mas ter General was nothing. The expence of this Officer in the Estimate was 15 or 16001. year, and if the fees received on promotions were calculated, it was 5000 or 6000l. a year. If he went into the whole of the Estimates, he might detain their Lordships for some time ; gut even in the amended Esti mates, there is another case which struck his view. In the case of cloathing, it ap peared that the expece of the Veteran Bitta. lions and others, clothed by Government, was 100 per cent. less than bose clothed by the rients of the Colonels, but this was surely a

on such were the retrenchments which he the ht might be still made, even in the reduce stimates; but the work of reduce. staff. A Ministers, on a reconsideration of these LS ates, had been able to make reductions, it gh they had said that they had been precisely fixed at the low-st possible degree, thusted that some omission and also taken had in the other Estimates. nad also taken bee in the other Estimates, and that they wold find in every one of them some possibility of retrenchment. The noble Marquis concluded w moving an hum. ble Address to the Prince Brent, for the re-uced Estimates of the State of Ordnance.

Earl Bathurst said, that & the Noble Marquis had coupled his expresson of satisfac. tion at the redaction which he been made with some degree of censure on the Ministers for having submitted the Estmates in the reductions. These reductions had in curred in supposing that the peace would be part beer contemplated, but it was also hir durable, but that the breaking out of the to say, that some of them had been made out French Revolution had baffled all their cal-

for deference to the feelings of the country. If there was any blame to be attributed to such a concession, he was ready to bear his thare of it. As to the Generals, of whom the charge had been subtracted from the Essimates, the reduction had been not on account of the number being reduced, but beause some of them had been called on to perform their former duties without the Staff llowances, for instance, the Governor of Ceylon. The reduction in the expence of fortifications was by deferring to some future time the repairs which were not absolutely necessary. Whether this was sound policy he should not then consider; it certainly might lead to increased expence at some fu ture time. It was on the question of the num ber of troops to be kept up that himself and nis friends had declared that the Estimates ad been reduced to their lowest amount and that opinion he still maintained.

The Marquis of Wellesley said, that he should be last of all men to condemn the de ference which it was professed had been shewn public opinion, or to criticize what might by some be considered the imprudent candour of his Noble Friend (Earl Bathurst) n making such a declaration. He knew that his Noble Friend would assign no motive on which he did not proceed, and that no man would be more capable of acting up to a virtu ous and honest principle. The Noble Earl had said, that the number of the forces to be kept up was irrevocably fixed but as the pubic opinion had been so decidedly expressed on the subject, the Ministers should show on that subject also their deference to opinion, and reconsider that most important part of the Estimates. It appeared from the reduction having taken place in the Staff only, that the Ministers had first determined on the amount of the Staff, and had afterwards adapt ed their army to it. The course they should have taken was the reverse. The amount of force should first have been settled, and on that not only the extent of the Staff, but of the Civil Establishments, should depend. It ap peared that reduction had taken place to the xtent of 400,000l. He did not wish to press with any hostile feeling the question, whether his reduction should give the House greater or less confidence in the Ministers; but this was clear, this fact should give Parliament and he people a grea er c nadence in themselves, Hear, hear !] It should animate their Lord. ships, it should animate the Parliament and he country, if not to refuse all confidence to hose who held responsible situations, at and a e to pursue without ceasing any principle f economy which might appear to them correct, without any regard to the opinion of Ministers respecting its necessity. It had been the custom in that House to praise the patience of the people in bearing their bur thens during war. This patience had been examplary, but it was animated by the dread ful image before their eyes, of the consequen ces of yielding to the Despot of France, from whose ascendency was dreaded the destrucve held dear. Others then might praise this magnanimity in time of war, he would praise the magnanimity with which the people of England had envisaged the breaking out (for he could use no other word) of the present peace; and the clear and steady view which they had taken of the true danger which mnaced them. Amn st the ten thousand evil which threatened them on al sides notwith' standing the temptation held out-now of relief to agriculture- hen of rehef to commerce-nothing could divert them from the true source of all the mischie he great expenditure of the country. Yet among al the Petitions on the table there was not to be found one word of repentance of our past efforts, or of repining at the suff rings which during the late war, the country had endured. During the war they had one great enemy to encounter-they had now another grea enemy to attack-he great, he would no say lavish expenditure. To the defeat of this enemy they looked for the only solid and substantial advantage. They would hail, no doubt, and their Lordships would all hail the reduction which had token place; but the reduction which had been made was but a small portion of that to which the public looked. The expence of the Estimates might be brought under three heads; 1. the Staff 2. the composition of the army; and, 3 the number of men to be maintained in time of peace. Under the first head something had been done, but much remained to be done : but the main point was the number of the army-that was the great solid and substan. tial question. Some of the reasons which had been adduced in supp rt of the great force which it was proposed to keep up, had sur prised him. It was said that at thre close of 1792, the greatest practical Statesman and he state in which they had originaly stood, the greatest theoretical Statesman who had ne should explain the ground and naure of ever lived, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, had con-

ulations-Therefore, said a Noble Bar! (B of Liverpool) on a former night, we should now ghard against a similar danger: With great deference to the Noble Earl, in the gut? tance of human affairs we should some rea f rence to human probability But the No. ble Lord scorned to confine his precautions within such harrow limits, and had proposed Estimates, the merit of which was to provide against events which were beyond the ratife of all human calculation. But granting the Noble Earl his new French Revolution strad there been no arrangements to guard against it? [Hear!]-Had no measures been intento prevent the recurrence of such an eve What were the 30 000 men which we in France, what was the armed force of the an lies, what were the Treaties by which they were bound to assist one another? Had we not thus a security against the dreadful evil now unknown, and the hidden enemies from whose attacks we were called on to defend Gibraltar and Ceylon, and Malta and the Noble Earl's Ionian Republic: This was the fundamental principle of the whole arrange" ment-to provide against a danger, which it was ranking too high to call contingenteral danger which, if possible, was scarcely with? in the verge of possibility. On the other hand, against an evil scarcely possible, what was the remedy propounded by the Noble Earl? -An evil imprediate, extensive, and most repulsive to the feelings of the people of En's gland. But supposing this Revolution to break our again, the Noble Earl should follow his historical precedent. Had we been attackee in our strong holds, had our navy and com nerce suffered ? Had we lost our Co No! but in the three first years of the mough our establishments had been low to a

degree almost incredible, we had taken all

he colonies of our enemies. Let the Noble

Earl therefore take his new French Revolu-

tion, but let him also remember the facts of that historical precedent. The low establishs ments of this country in time of peace had been the great foundations of her glory ; it was in vain that the Noble Earl called on them under the banner of Mr. Pitt's name, to carry on a war against his character, and to assent that fabric on which the honour of that great Statesman had been raised. At the begins ning of the war against the Revolutionary Government of France, it was on a deliberate system, and not from weakness, that our ef forts were directed against her commerce, her navy, and her colonies. Whether that was a sound policy he would not inquire, but it did not arise from the lowness of our establish? ments at that time. But efforts, and those ot inconsiderable, were actually made against Fr nce. The destruction of Torson was seri us blow to her maritime power. When time came for a great effort against the power f France by land, our failures had arisen i. from a defective system of recenting from the introduction of officers who were by no means competen = 2dly, to a want of ser entific men on the Staff. In the Commissarial department we were then entirely delective and there was no establishment for supplying he army with competent officers, Now. lowever, the recruiting system was improve d and the condition of the solar rwas ber ered. Though these regulations had been called in another place a night mere on the country, they had rendered the asmy more effective. The efforts of the great man who had commanded our armies for the formation of a scientific staff, had su ceeded in rendering that part of our establishment equal to any in the word. The regulations to pre vent men from reaching the higher ranks without passing through the lower, had given us excellent regimental officers. Because he and praised these establishments be did not say that they should not be reduced. He vould not, indeed, destroy the frame; work, out he would reduce it to the smallest possi? ole scale. With the advantage of experienced flicers and excellent regulations, we might with confidenc reduced the numbers of our ermy, well assured, that in the hour of dan? ger we should have a ready & a sure resource. He hoped, therefore, his Noble Friend opposite (E. Bathurst) looking at these advant. tages, and with that deference to public opis mon which he had professed, would again

place this statement was, in point of fact, incorrect, for the millitary establishment of What time had never exceeded 11 of 15,000 men The number of 18,000 men was the whole that was kept for Great Britain, the Plantations, and Gibraltar and Minorca. In the year 1745, a message from the Crown had begged the House of Commons, on the ground of a medita. ted attack on the kingdom, to raise an additio. nal force of 4000 men, which then brought

revise the Estimates, and by reducing the

number of men he would acquire from the

country the reputation of an honest man, and

an able Statesman. The Noble Earl (Farl,

L verpool) on a former night had referred to

the precedent of Sir R. Walpole, who he state

ed, had kept up 18,000 men in Great Britain,

on an average, in time of peace. In the Arst

the whole number to 16,000 men only. But surely the kingdom and the Crown was now in a state of more complete security, than in the time of Sir Robert Walpole. The number no w proposed to be kept up was, however, 28,000. It was said 6000 of this would be perally on the sea, as reliefs to our garrisons road. Looking at the matter in a constitunal point of a view the 700 men were as ngerous as any other part of the forces: would be at the discretion of the Crown, ether all or any part of that force should be the sea. The army in France and that in cland were also equily formidable, in a con actional light. As to the detail of the force kept up in different quarters, it would from having at that time to examine them; but dence, he could be a reduction of a fidentity say, there much of 1000 men on each continent, and Mauritius and there much Mauritine and the Cape. Colonies and were effected, there would be dese reduction. The finances of the India Company ther conse-I ft out of the question; and, indeed to paid by the Company were ranked under been head of foreign and conquired nations. deed, it was true that the Noble Earl opposite had conequered the India Company, by help of allies whom they could not suspect to be subsidize d—the Court of King's Bench. A mandame is was now sent to the Governor General, and dithey might expect soon to find the court of Calcutta peeping out of the King's

h Prison. It should be recollected, how er, that the finances of the Company were n such a state that it was probable that within this year the Company would be obliged to apply to Parliament for money, not to pay these troops, but to pay even their own. He should put more confidence in the judgment than in the declaration of the Noble Earl (Liverpool); and if, as was probable, the Noble Earl still declared that no reduction could be made, he appealed from Philip in that House to Philip at his country seat. The Noble Earl would in his retirement give due weight to the Petitions from every quarter of the country, and strike at the great root of evil, the number of the army. This being done, if we were to be cursed with another War we should enter on it with our main but warks secure, with fresh resources, and a con-

The Earl of Liverpool said, it was not fair or parliamentary for any persons to accuse Ministers for making those reductions which they had recommended. The truth was, his Majesty's Government had thought fit to yield to the public in all minor points, to make those establishments palatable which they thought necessary. He contended that the main fallacy was in contending that the prear of complete peace, whereas ar of transition from one state He con ended, that all circum ces, the establishments were not larger in 1792, except in North America, wiere hange in the state of the frontier rendered a greater force needful. As to I da, advice had been taken of a person in a res ponsible situation, and however extensive the knowledge of the Noble Marquis, it would be remembered that the extra-judicial opipion of the wisest Judge was not esteemed equally with his judicial decisions. In a for ture year, however, reduction would be made in Mauritius and Ceylon, but the unsettled state of those Colonies forbade reduction at

Lord Grenville said, that the question which

had been brought under the consideration of their Lordships was one of the most important, if not the most important, that had ever occupied the attention of Pariament. His objections to the system now open. ly avowed by the Noble Earl, of making this country a great armed military nation in time of peace, rested upon various grounds. In the first place, it entailed upon the people an enormous, a lavish expenditure of money, which neither our finances nor our resources were able to meet; but even that evil, though a great one in the present moment, when we were labouring under the greatest distress of every kind, when we were suffering in our agriculture, in our commercial and in our financial interests, was nothing, in his apprehension, compared to the dangers that threatened the Constitution. [Hear, hear!]-What was the purse of argument pursued by the Noble Earl.? did not pretend to affirm that there existed my immediate cause for alarm, any immediate occasion for so large a military establishment. No! his doctrine was that we were to make ourselves a great military power, in order that we might be prepared to meet any possible danger which it was within the verge of possibility might arise. And to sanction that doctrine he reminded their Lordthips of a former cafe, when in the very midst of peace, in the midst of a security which the wisest and most enlightened Staresmen of that day believed no be permanent, great perils burst forth, which con, and us to assume an attitude of war. The Noble Earl further stated, at least such was the inference to be drawn from his speech, that with that example before our eyes, it would be unwise I that the Canadian frontier is weakened by exchang-

of preparation as would enable us, upon any of preparation as would enable us, upon sure emergency, to embark in another war of equal extent, and of equal danger, that so we might believe to a conclusion equally elections; and bring it to a conclusion equally glorious; and equally numphant. But how, he wend afk the Noble Earl, how was it that we had been enabled to bring the late war to such a glorious is or ? By the adoption of that very system which he now condemned. [Hear, hear!] It was because Mr. Pitt was wiser than the N ble Barlant was because we practised economy in time of peace, because we practised economy in time of peace, because we reduced our es abliffiments, because we husbanded our resources, that we had the mean, the energy, the power to prosecute that tremen dons conflict in is issue. [Hear, hear! By persevering in that wise and prince sistem also, i was to be ascribed that we were the only na ton of Europe which had not fink under the pressure of ci cumila ces- usi we had not been overwhelmed by ita which had overwhelmed every other connections ty [Heart] With respect to the great military force that was to be mantin affect, it now appeared har even the army i France was al imately to come with fome pressure, some borden moon the people of this country, notwi hstanding all the delusive representations hi herto made, leaving i to be supposed that the entire expense of that army would be defraced by the contributions to be paid by France. I appeared indeed, as if no array ge Early ween this Government and the Govern-Unen that her countries, wi hour en ailing some prefendly, grden upon ourselves. The Nuble Lordships'a resisted that the fafety of the counwould require as having the force in question which was to meet it thed to prested few remarks no danger in that event hed to press too to defray our mi i ary expenda. by millions? Was that circumstance to be kept wholly out of view? Were we to go an plunging from one difficulty to another wi hout a moment's pause to r-flect how we should existed e ouisel es from them, or how we might avoid them alroge her? [Hear, hear !] He was prepared, however, to contend that there was not the smallest occasion for the alarm which the Noble Earl seemed to feel, -But even if he thought otherwise, and if he thought that great dangers might grise, sill he should not be willing to exchange our real streng h. which consisted in our navy, for the fallacions and dangerons strength tha could be derived from a large mili ary es abirfhment. He would fay however desirable such an establifhment might be, nowever great the good might be, it was at ainable only a the expence of a much greater evil, an evil which or ruhelmed in i semseauences every possible benefit that could be obtained. From precisely the same principle he would say, if it were argued that reducing the mili ary force would five nothing to the country, silli reduce it, because though you saved nothing else you would at least save the Constitution. [Hear, hear!] He believed, how ever, not only that the army might be reduced, but that by reducing it. a large saving to the public would take place. Nothing which he had yet heard, nothing which he had vet read upon the subject, no inquiry which he had been able to make, a all convinced him that the es abufh news might not be reduced to what they were in the year 1792 Since the last discussion which had taken place no had gone bromen all the statemen s made by the Noble Earl, and he was convinced the cond de monstrate to the satisfaction of their Ladhips and to the satisfaction of the Noble Erri nimelf. that the military force might be reduced one, hard, with perfect safe y to the in crests of this country. He was prepared to subs an iale that assertion, by gei g mough he Es im es i em bei em, if the N bie Ein wifhed i . He excepted I eland from his calcula ion. Wi h respect to India, his Noble Friend had up answerably proved that the army there might be reduced one-nird in time of peace; and the only answer made by the Noble Earl was, that his Noble Fries d did not think a reduction of one-hird could ake place in time of war. Such answer would not, he apprehended, be a y very great imputation upon the sagaci y or wisdom of his Noble Frient With respect to the Colonies, the whole agament in favour of the force to be kept up there, went upon the fallacy that the old Colonies must have the same es abifhments a hey dad before, and that the new Colonies mus have such establishments as the Noble Earl migh teem necessary for their safety. Now, with respect to im first part of the argument, its fallacy was a once proved, by merely reflecting upon the grea difference between the present peace and all former ones, and be would renture to fay, that if we had ob sined not one additional colony, the prefeet state of Europe would be a sufficient ground for maintaining a less establishment in our old colo nies then was formerly kept up in them. [Hear, near !] - But what was the nature of our new colonies? Had they any value at all? Undoubtedly

they had; but no man would venture to say that

their value was of a commercial character. Our

old Colonies were already labouring under the

greatest difficulties in finding a market for their

produce without having the produce of the

new Colonies in competition with them.

Their only value, in fact, consisted in

this, that they were strong military points, which

added to the security of our former possessions in that part of the world. When they belonged to

our enemies, then it was thought necessary to keep

a large force in our old Colonies, to protect them

from any sudden attack. Now they belonged to us, and form a powerful defence; and still we are to keep up the same extent of force, though

no one can fay where is the danger which breatens

in any quar er to require such a force. He would

next advert to Canada. Could any man believe

and impolitie not to hold ourselves in such a state ing a wilderness for a copy of free and loyal in I neither the Honfe of Come habitants? [Hear, hear 1]—The events of the last anticipated the idea of any war had proved the value of such a defence. If the furnors of the a the enemy, to what cause was it to be attributed? To the military prepara ions made at home for it desence? None were made. To the naval force signioned there? There was none. No lies salety was owing to the spirit, the activity, the for indehe loyally of that very population which was now described as inadequare for la dele ce. [Hear hear, hear I] - Win respect to Gibrat ar, Mata and the local III nds, what occasion could there be for so large a proportion of force for then defe ce ? He would take the latter in particular. He would ask the r L rdshi r to look at the poli ical sima ion of those idend are the terms upon which her were surrendered to us no the manner in which they came into our hands-at the neigh. bours by whom they were surrounded, and say enemer they required any force at all? He firmly believed that a serjeant of marines, with a few men under him, to helst the colours on a birth-day, were all the military aid which was necessary for hem. As to the number of men which were stated to be necessary for reliefs, that argument had Buigh army be kept been so Homphan ly answered by a Noble Filend, hat he flioned feel it necessary only to recallit to the pay of a foreign the recollection of their Lordships. He was conover i by the P impossible to vie vinced herefore, that in every one of the Colouand above all in Great Britain, the miligrea eft alarm, might be reduced at least one-third ion was not only practicable amount of saving, if were adopted, h

> derable por of force to be pernumeraries. &c millions, which wou millions. There might, of a similar description not dis would probably require one mi deduction would leave the gross If then the army were was from 98,000 to 00,000 how it could be proved the millions would not also be ever, which he would earn ships to pursue was, to go in all the Estimates, frem by smallest doubt it would be foun he extent which he had stated might The object was one of infinite important in a financial point of view, Liear, he more he observed the practices and notions becoming prevalent with respect to multary ments, the influence which those notions had up ranks of societ, and the dangers with which they w pregnant, the more he was convinced that a great an clarming evil was threatening the libe ties and indep ndence of the country. The perils in which we were pla ed from our agricultural, from our commercial, and from our financial distresses, were he acknowledged, great an imminent; but more greater, in his opinion, were those perils which menaced us from the maintenance of so immense a standing army in a time of profound peace. [Lieur, hea , hear!]
> The motion was then agreed to,
> BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. A short but animated discussion arose upon the appropriation of the sum of 800,000, paid by France,

and which had been received by this country for the main enance of the British troops now serving in France. The Marquis of of Lansdown, we understood, moved for some accounts respecting the transaction, The Earl of Liverpool observed that the House

of Commons had de ermined to furply the money which was necessary for the payment of our roops in F ance, not only in lieu of he contributions which the French Government had to pay, but to provide any furplus of expence that might be incarried beyond the amount of those counibution

Lard Holland animadverted in fevere terms upon the conduct of the Nuble Earl, in not having come down to Parliament in the fiell inflance, and communicated the circumstance. The precedent, he contended, was one of most alarming and dange-rous description. There was a period in our histors in which similar proceedings had nearly lubrerted the liberties of the country. Charles II. and James II. received pecuniary aid it im France, for the avowed purpose of subduing our independence. He really thought that fome further explination than what had yet fallen from the Noble Earl was necefary, and in his opinion he could not do better theu come down to that House with a Bill of Indemni y for the fhore which he had had in the tranfaction.

Lord Liverpool said, that the paper moved for by the Nobe Marquis would bring the subject regularly before their Lordships, when it could be dispassiona ely argued, and when he should be prepared to give every explanation. A'l he could fay at present was, that the furn in question was part of a con ribution which the Allied Powers, having military polsession of France, levied upon that country, and which, by a Convention entered into, was to be employed in defraying the expences of the armies to be maintained there. Lord Grenville observed, that the Resolution

of the House of Commons, for paying the Bri ish Army in France, had no reference whatever to any possible surplus of expence which might arise beyond what the contributions paid by the French Government would cover, The object of that Refolution was a wife and conflictional one. It was to get rid of that dangerous anomaly in our constitutional practice, of having a large army in a foreign country, paid by a foreign Power, and confequently placed beyond the control and influence of Parliament. He would venture to say, that I firmness and resolution to do their duty, the bank

not in the vie the country had af ion of in the fmaile under which the C untry to there prospectively to grain, ters in fu ure. He put it to fuch conduct was con-iften wi which Mi fers owed to P ism congenial to the principles . t the Co he r fpeet which Ministers should was Puliament? Such an iniquious ranfelli be too feverely reproba ed. It was a d par i the line of du y which Mi ifters owed to the co ir was a contemp for the dg i y and au heli y . iment, He certainly hought it impefible for Perlis ment to that heir eye. on fuch conduct, and it hey did not confere and punish hole who had been c cerned in i, they ught at le ft to guard the public against the daing impositions of fuch men in fu ure. The me ion was then sgreed to without a divi ion On the minim for the Bank Loan Bill bei g read a

Lord Grenville in a moft elequent fpeech ftated bie

entire diferitisction with the bargain Minifters had

conclud d with the Bank, and which they had now

fubmicted to Parliament. I was a bargain ur just in its

confequence to the people of England, and conducted on the most improper principles by Munsters. After

a ftarement of the balances in the Bank belonging to

the public in 18.6, 1807, 11, and 16; his L rdfhip ob-ferved, that he had read with peculiar fatisfaction a

pampillet lately publified by Mr. Grentell, which cone

tained the moft lumine us, admirable, and unaclwerable

terails he had ever met with. In that pamphiet it was

thewn in the most fo i factory manner, that in all their

transactions wi h Minifters the Bank had been pecutiare

ly successful in promoting their own interests, while those of the public had been sacrificed. The laboure

of that independent public spirited Gentleman would

be crowned by public advantage. Motions founded on his lucid statements might be lost, but the object

would be attained. Yes, he had no doubt, but the voice of the country, aided by the force of truth, would

compel the Ministers, however reluctantly, to make a powerful stand against the Bank. Without the aid of

Parliament the Treasury were unable to make this stand, for the Bank had now become too powerful for

them. But he predicted that by clear statements of the nature of things, the eyes of the public would no longer be shut, but that they would hereafter compel the Bank to do their duty. His Lordship then at considerable length entered into a detail of the circumstances con-

nected with his negociation with the Bank in 1805-7, & concluded with a powerful appeal to the feelings of their Lordships against the bargain concluded by Minn, ters. At the present period they had pledged then.

selves to adopt measures of economy, yet they sacrific-ed 240,000l. of the public money every year without any plausible reason. The country had been told of the threats which the Bank held out, unless Parliament sanctioned this bargain. These threats were to him a matter of little moment, for if Ministers had but the formers and resolution to do their duty, the bank

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Lond Landerdale condemned the the Noble Earl, as " precedented in

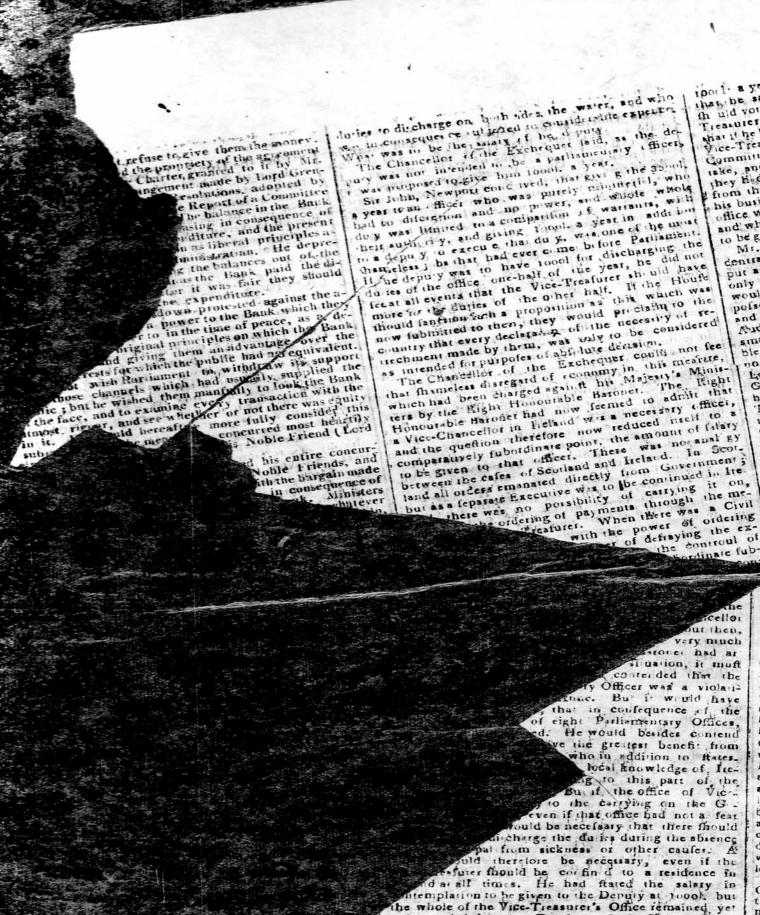
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e third reading of Mr. Ponsonby faid, he was furprifed that a perfon othe Right Honousable Frierd's good fense flould a smendment, that the ask why the Bill had been brought in so late in the aflowed to distrain, unlefs Sersion? His own understanding, he had thought, weuld have told him, that the Ministers did not dare introduce it when the Houf. was full; [Hear!] for ir was, without exception, the most thameless and profligate job which it had ever been attempted to pass through that House. In this Bill, for consolidating the two Treasuries, a Vice-Treasurer was to be creating ed with a falary of 3,500l a year, and a Deputy, who would have a falary of loool, a year; and the House was called on to violate in his savour, the Act of Queen Anne, which ordered, that no holders of new offices should sit in Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer talked of the responsibility of the office. Now, there was no responsibility attached to it. What were the duties? Merely to countersign the warrants of the Lord Lieurenant, and to fee that they correspo ded with the King's Tetters in the acts of Parliament. And these were the duties for which it was contended that a man of high rank and talents was requirite, and which must consequently be paid by a high salary! Why, a clerk of common integrity was as much equal to perform them as the greatest man who ever fat in their House. And on what ground was the holder of this office to have a feat in Parliament? This officer could give no account as to the propriety of the investof money; his whole duty was obedience to the orders of his superiors; he had no discretion or responsibility. And yet in order that this person might have a feat in Parliament, he was this person might have a seat in Parliament, he was a succided specific of the could a proper to have 3500l. a year, and a Deputy with sool. a year, and a Dep

to be settled by the Tresfurer of the United King.

after, along with the other parts of the new plan. As this thice of Vice-Tresfurer was not likely to be for alluting as fome others, it was necessary to give a respectable falary to the holder of it; and none had

been thought to proper as thet which was formerly

paid to the fame office.

come before Parliament

He mould propose at an Amendment, that be salary be 2 cold a year, and at erwards he that be salary be 2 cold a year, and at erwards he the wind a local transfer to the propose of the propos Treasurer is six in Parliament, and he should propose Treasurer is six in Parliament, and he thould propose a Deputy, the shart the Had the power of appointing Heentreared the Vice-Treasurer himself should pay him were about to Committee to triff et on the step they more about to take, and to consider whether at a more take, and to consider whether at a more take, and to consider whether at a more take, and to consider whether at a felieve the farmer take, and to consider whether to relieve the farmer take, and to consider whether at a moment when they had deemed it impossible to relieve the farmer from the Tax on his Horfes; the very instruments of from the tax on his riories, the very instruments of his business, they would consent to give 35001. to an office without respontibility, and, with little lab under the business of the busin

office without responsibility, and with hatte lab uriand which might be as well paid by the furn prop. fed to be given to his Deputy.

Mr. Peel faid, that the Bill Anne, for the Bill dentary to the spirit of the Act of Anne, and created but an and to a Parliamentary Offices. dentrary to the spirit of the Act of Anne, for the Bill put an end to 8 Parliamentary. Offices and created only 3 new ques. The Vice-Treaturer of Ireland would possess the fame controll over issues as was possessed by the Paymafters of the Army and Navy, and would have to examine all the accounts of the and would have to examine all the accounts of the And would have to examine all the accounts of the Andirors of the Irish Exchequer, which formed no small part of the Treafury duty. The Right Honours-Anditors of the Itish Exchequer, which formed no small part of the Treafury duty. The Right Honours ble Gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby) had faid that he faw no reason why this office should have more than a Lord of the Treasury. But if the Right Honourable Gentleman compared it with another office, why had be not compared it with one of a similar nature? The be not compared it with one of a similar nature? Treaturer of the Navy had 4000l. a year; and, without undervaluing that office, it was not of more impor-tance than that of Vice-Freafurt would be. hear! from Mr. Rose, which produced much laught. The officer of Treasurer of the Navy also poshear! from Mr. Resource of the Navy The Right of the Officer of Treasurer of the Navy The Right of the Power of appointing a Deputy. The Right of the Power of appointing a Deputy. The Right of the Power of appointing a Deputy could perform there was no reason, if the Deputy could perform there was no reason, if the Deputy of Principle Right of the for roool, a year. But there was the conclusive duries for roool, a year. But there was the conclusive that the Vice-Treasurer had the respective after the vice-Treasurer had the respective and to violate a not only of his own acts, but of the and to violate a that the Vice-Treasurer had to the aif w the Minif. not only of his own acts, but of the, and to violate a or only of his own acts, the been passed to fecure Mr. Popsonby remarked, the been passed to fecure Mr. Poplonby remained, we been palsed to fecure Honourable Gentleman (Mufe of Commons. The

ourable Gentlemant, had talked of the duries of orgo, the Mr. P, then read the clause which direct the Vice-Treafurer should counter-sign all warrance f the Lord Lieu enant, and deliver them over to the Auditor of the Exchequer provided such warrants were authorized by his Majesty's Grants, or by acts of Parliament.]-And yet this office was held up as a equal to the great offices of the state,! Why the Treaturer of the Navy fhould have 4.001. a year he did not know. There was no one to capable of and lwering the quention as a Rt. Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. R fe). That Right Hon. Gedtieman might very well deterve 40 of. a year for former fervices, but why that fairy thou d be permanently attached to the office, he did not tee. The Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Rofe) had that night assented to the flatement of the Secrevy was not more important than that office which the Bill before them created. Yet they would recollect that on a former occasion he had burft into a flame, or an imputation that he received doool, a year, for dor g little or pothing. His flatement of that night might be more coffeet han that of a former night. But any fare, they would fee the fpint of the propofal, because the Treasurer of the Navy had 4000t. a year for doing very little, a new officer was to be appointed, who was to have 3500l. z year for doing as little, or

Mr. Peel was surprised that the Right Hoffcurable Gentleman should have chosen to be facetious upon those persons who had 4000h, a year. His Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Rose) received 40001. a year just on the same grounds as the flight Henourable Gentle-man received 40001. a year filear! Junder an Act of Parliament: [Hear!] He meant to make no charge upon the Right mondurable Gentleman, who was well intitled to that pension; but to observe, that no Member should call for any reason from any side of the House, whry such or such salar es were paid, when such insumerts were authorised by the act of the legis-

Mr. Personby said he felt no duty of necessity to defend himselt for his receipt of his pension. He held it because he had resigned the situation of Chancellor of Ireland, as it had been appointed by Act of Paril .: ment. An receiving this pension, he did not consider himself on the feeting of a man who held an office of 40,001. in which he had nothing to do. If any charge had been meant to be brought against kim (which was disclaimed!) he should have confidently submitted to the good sense of the House and the Country. [Hear,

Mr. Rose said it was inpossible for him for to say a few words. He did not held his salary under an Act of Parliament, but in a namer, if possibly, less exceptionable, as it was voted from year to year, and thus constantly came under the consideration of Parliament. He felt that he was not acting with less propriety in receiving his salary of 4600. a year, than the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Ponsoub.) in receiving his pension, for he was sensible that if mere were not offices of that nature by which persons who had passed long lives in the service of the state without the power of saving one shilling, public services would be very ill rewarded. He admitted that he had no chim to such an office, the duties of which were certainly by to means adequate to the salary. When the salary of that officer was settled, it could not have been in contemplation that the salary should the in any proportion to the nature and extent of me duties, but should form a reward from length of service in other offices. In all professions Gentlemen night have the power of acquiring property, but there were scarcely five offices in the state in which a man could save 1001, a year. When the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney), had held the office, he (Mr. R.) had never thought

Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hose) Had hell the Horourable Gentleman (Mr. Rose) Had ne Riche
of Vice Bre: ittent of the moard of Tradd, where he
a great deal tordo, while his emotument was defrom the Treasurership, the office he had little
When he (Mr. T.) heid the office he had been rewithin the scope of his abilities, to as a close of any other of fice where his assistance was requ
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of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Rose)
the Right Honourable of the impossibility of saving
past services, and of the impossibility of saving
thing in the great State offices. Now had no pro
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fortene, this was very true. But the Right Honoura
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years by which it was clean his (Mr. Robe's) had off Vice Bre. ithen of the Board of Trade, where hey were the emoluments of the had been in a mount of the emoluments of the had favoured them his (Mr. Rich's) past of years by which it was cleen his (Mr. Rich's) past of year at least 70001, a loy anticipation of the server only made a rewarf for the reversion had been so but it was a reverse he had received his reward alm but it was a reverse born [a laugh], without the trought is soon as man had been in some instances holourated to his elf and useful to the public. Indeed, the public, and the public had done pretty well for ublic, and the public had done pretty we A laugh.] But the Right Henouriste Genetics not stopped there—he had secured this great of 5000l. or 7000l. a year to his son. Besides had the whole patronage of the House of Lourds, altogether, the Right Honourable Gentler family received not less than from 18 to 20, 2001. a ye from the public. He did not blame the indenstry of the Right Honourable Gentleman; but in defending self, he had forgotten his friends. The salary of this office of Vice-Treasurer, was defended on the ground its similarity to that of Treasurer of the Navy. Was then this new office to be convicted in the property of the new office to be convicted in the property of the new office to be convicted. then this new office to be considered as a reward for then this new office to be considered as a reward for past services, because it appeared there would be very little to do in it. When a place was to be created, this was the nature of Treasury Economy:—Here" said they, "a place is necessary; we have established the necessity, and let us see what will be the proper salary?" Instead of looking to the efficient officer, they took their example from sinceure offices; and as the Treasurer of the Navy had 40001, a year for doing very little, they thought surely, that 350011 a year could not be objected to, for an officer who would do just as much. As to the 5001, more or less, it was a matter of little consequence; but to do them instituted it was very bandconsequence; but to do them justice, it was very hands some that these Gentlemen had not asked 4000h, a year. [A. laugh.]—The whole of the arguments which had been used, shewed the turn of mind peculiar to the Treasury Bench. Their maxim was not to give up an office without some equivalent. And when the Treas. ry Commissioners came to report on uscless offices, they would perhaps, be found insisting, that if they reduce ten offices for the sake of the public, they have a good pretence for setting up a few for themselves.
The proposition of the Right Homourable Gentleman was in fact a most outrageous disgusting job, brought forward too at a late period of the Session, when pro-bably it was calculated that it might steal its way through the House unobserved. But, according to the Right Honourable Mover; it was necessary to grant this appointment to a man of eminent talents, for the benefit of their House; of which he was to be a Member, with the exercion of such taients were to be rewarded with 3,5001. a year. The tiouse however, before it acceded? to such a proposition, should appoint a Committee, to inquire into the tatents which ought to be so provided for to ascertain who the officer was of what materials he was composed. For the House must be the best judge of the capability of the individual by whom it was to But the Right Hanourable Mayer has But the Right Honourable Mover had with the Right Honourable Mover had with make so table provision make so table provision make so the dignity of this new officer in Ireland, yet in the same breatil the Right Honourable Gen man urged the necessity of transplanting, that dignit officer to England. How then was the Right Honourable Gentleman and the light Honourabl

office; to England. How then was the Right Honor ble Gentleman to account for this inconsistency into which he had been petrayed no doubt by the frankness and ingenuousness which belonged to his character? The Right Honourable Gentleman had, too, said much about the propriety of supporting the dignity of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while he urged the necessity of appointing an officer to controll his Excellency. Thus the poor Lord Lieutenant's dignity was consulted but the poor Lord Lieutenant's dignity was consulted but more, when this new offider was absent from Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant was to be controlled by his De puty f and so there was an end of his Excellency's dignity. But if this office were at all necessary ashe admitted it might, it could be necessary or useful only it freland; and it could not require much talent to perform its daties, for the office was purely ministerial.
This, indeed, the Right Honourable Mover himself
appeared to admit when he said that this officer was only to execute orders of others; and he (Mr. T.) sub-mitted to the consideration of the House, whether, at a time that the country was borne down by taxes; it a time that the country was borne down by tares, it was decorous to burden the country with 35001. a year for the support of such an officer. If this officer were to reside in Ireland, he apprehended that he might live in any private lodgings in Dublin without any diminution of the efficiency of his office, or of his proper diganty. For it was not necessary that he should maintain any rank or display. There was a time, no doubt, when public officers, especially in Ireland, thought such display necessary; but that display, while in the endit could afford no private gratification to any individual, should not be supported at the expence of the country, especially under existing circumstances. But 35001. a especially under existing circumstances. But 35001. a year was not the only sum proposed to be granted upon this occasion; for there was, in addition, the salary of the Deputy; who was thought indispensale, although the alleged ground of the first grant was the controlling

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

S, &c.

Bill.

JUNE 14TH IRISH VICE-TREASURER. In a Committee on the Exchequer Confolidation

Sir John Newport, after fome obfervations on the defects of the old system of finance in Ireland, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if Government persisted in their intention of creating, in addition to

The Chancellor of the Exchequer antwered in the

Sir ha Newport observed, that this would be reviving the old sinecure sylem. They were creating

d coloner not return at 1000

The state of the s

faid, no one could vote for that es he meant to object to the whole niddleman might not have funds to pay for till he received his rent from his own r s few words from the Marduis of Laned wn d Lord Holland, the amendment was negatived, and

the Bin read a third time and poled,

the place of Irifh Vice-Freasurer, that of a Dupury Vice-Tresfurer.

affirma ive.