



VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

[NUMBER 1247.

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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

IT being necessary, that country Ships proceeding to China, should take out licenses for that purpose—Notice is hereby given that the same will be granted from the Office of the Secretary to the Government, and all Owner, of Ships in applying for such Licence, are required to specify the number of chests of Tea, which they may be desirous of bringing to India, in order that the same may be granted in the licence.

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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th July 1816.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a Packet is now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the PARTRIDGE, Captain ANDERSON, and will be closed on the 4th of next month at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. R. SNOW, H. M. D. Post Master Gen.

BOMBAY, H. M. P. Office, 19th July 1816.

By ORDER of the COURT of the RECORDER of BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there is in my hands a considerable sum under the controul of the Court belonging to Suitors and others, and the Court being desirous that, until some permanent arrangement can be made, the Monies aforesaid may be placed out at Interest in the most secure manner for the benefit of those who may be eventually interested therein: I am ordered to invite and receive Tenders from all persons who may be willing to receive at Interest the Monies aforesaid, and also such other sums as the Court may from time to time direct to be placed out at Interest, or any part thereof, Depositing in the custody of the Court, an equal amount in value of Government Securities. The Tenders to specify what rate of Interest, such persons will allow for the same, and what notice of repayment they will require.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, J. KAYE, Accountant General to the Recorder's Court.

BOMBAY, 20th July 1816.

श्री.री.का.र.की.र.नां.ही.कं.म.थी

म.भ.र.ही.थी.आ.पी.मे.थ.ने.

के.र.ला.मे.के.उ.पी.आ.मा.ह.रा.हा.थ.मो.के. की.र.त.नां.का.मि.भा.भ.त.नां.मे.उ.पी.आ.ने. शा.ह.मी.की.र.र.म.थे.क.थ.आ.स.के.ने.सो. की.नां.न.थ.मी.ना.सो.की.नां.के.ने.शा.उ.की.

र.द.नी.प्र.श.ी.के.ने.ते.उ.पी.आ.नी.कां.ह.श. री.त.द.नी.र.की.री.ने.थ.मे.ह.आ.ने.ते.उ. पी.आ.शा.रा.शा.ह.कार.नां.हा.थ.मो.वा.ने. आ.प.व.ने.ने.सो.की.मे.उ.पी.आ.मी.श.री. के.ने.सो.नी.नां.न.थ.ने.वा.श.ते.ने.शा.उ. म.ह.ने.ही.कं.म.थे.ने.प.र.पी.अ.स.के.ने.के. ही.उ.पी.आ.वा.ने.स.व.ने.प्र.श.ी.ही.मे.ती. जी.आ.उ.पी.आ.ने.व.भ.ते.की.र.र.ही.कं.म. थ.रे.ने.ध.ए.नी.तां.हां.न.र.मि.ह.आ.ने.हं. मेश.उ.पी.आ.ने.व.भ.ते.मो.के.ने.ने.व.भ.ते. ते.ध.ए.नी.तां.हां.वा.ने.शा.रा.मि.न.ही.ती. श.र.कार.नी.ने.द.ने.कां.ह.की.र.र.नां.ता.भा. मो.आ.वे.ने.ने.प.र.पी.अ.स.म.थे.स.मे.ने.आ. द.ला.द.का.नु.वा.न.आ.पी.थ.ने.पा.का.उ.पी. आ.न.र.व.नी.भ.भ.र.के.द.ली.मु.द.त.मो. ने.ह.थ.मे.ह.आ.ने.उ.पी.आ.पा.का.मा.के.ते. के.द.ली.मु.द.त.मो.न.रे. *

न.०.२०.मी.नु.स.हा. १८१६ Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, J. KAYE, Accountant General to the Recorder's Court

BOMBAY 20th July, 1816.

श्री

चं.न.म.घ.र.गी.र.र.ड.र.र.या चि.य.ह.प.र.न.थ.या.गी.र.घ.र. ये.तो. ने.मे.ड.ता.चे.घ.नि.घ.र.कु.मि.म.स.स. घ.ता.न.प.गी.गे.र.या.च.ये.प.व. घ.कु. न.म.र.न.घ.ये.सा.उ.मे.ड.त.च्या.घ.त.घ. ये.ते.ने.सा.ये.प.म.चा.र.गी.घ.ची.त. उ. न.प.घ.ये.ती.र.र.ये.ते.ने.ये.प.व.चा.ग. हे.प.ने.नी.सा.ये.प.म.त.उ.मे.थ. ये.पी.ता. न.सा.चि.न.फ.यां.म.गी.ता.व्या.गी.ये.प.न. म.पु.न.उ.घ.र.कु.ये.प.व.प.घ.प.मी.ये. ये.प.व.प.ता.चे.प.घ.ती. व्या.गी.ये.प.व. या.म.गी.ता.मे.ड.त. घ.र.म.म.गी.ती.घ.ती. प.सा.गी.न.मी.ती. ये.प.व.व्या.गी. घ.मा. प.आ.उ.प.सा.ये.प.म.त.उ.र.मी.घं.ड. मे.ड.त.चि.ता.घ.मा.त.घ.म.म.त. ये.प.वे. म.पु.न.मे.नी.न.गी. य.उ.ती.घ.त्या.पा. य.नी.घ.न.पो.म.घ.स.गु.न.घ.मा.पि. म.पु. न.मे.ड.ता.ची.य.म.उ. घ.र.म.म.घ.उ. य.ये.प.ने.मे.प.ने.घ.ने.व्या.घ.ये.ती.घ. तो.घ.न.प.ये.प.व.घ.न.त.घ.आ.प.या.उ.व्या.

उ.म.ये.मे.गी.उ.प.मा.वी.म.गे.घ.ती. प्र.पो. व.घ.म.थे.व्या.घ.पी. ता.गी.घ. २०. जी. घ.घ. उ.व. १८१६

Published by Order of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, J. KAYE, Accountant General to the Recorder's Court. BOMBAY 20th July, 1816.

A CARD.

MONDAY, the 12th of August, being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birthday, there will be a Ball and Supper at Parell House; to which, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's, and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military and Marine Services are invited. FRANK HAWORTH, A. D. C. PARELL, 20th July 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Bibles and Testaments may be had at the prices affixed an application to Mr. VASSY, at St. Thomas's Church.

Table with columns for BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, listing various editions and their prices in Rs. and qrs.

The following editions are also daily expected from Calcutta.

Dutch and French Bibles, Greek, German, Hindostanee and Mallay Testaments Greek Septuagint, Martyrs and others Persian Gospels, Syriac and Chinese Gospels.

By Order of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, N. WADE, Secretary.

July, 15th 1816.

PROPOSALS For Publishing, by Subscription, THE DESÂTÊR, WITH THE ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLATIONS & COMMENTARY; AND A GLOSSARY OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS, BY MULLNA FIRUZ BIN MULLNA KAUS, To which will be added AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE Desâter is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in number from the time of the fifth Sâsan of whom Zerdusth, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sâsan the last. This Sâsan lived in the time Khusrôw Parvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the antient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible with out the assistance of the antient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlivi and the Divi, the most celebrated of the Dialects of antient Persia. The old Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Sâsan, who has added a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan about forty four years ago when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsês of India regarding the antient Persia's Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad the author of the Shîrîstâny-char-cheman, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehângêr. Indeed Behram Ferhad, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâter. It is often cited by Hakin Bushaw Tebrize, the author of the Barhawe-katad, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan and who often quotes the Desâter as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfikar Ali, who seems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistân, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâter as his guide in the account which he gives of

the ancient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâter, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourse, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of ancient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the present work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eminence in rank in India. He may in particular, mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have published, and in which he had made considerable progress when his death interrupted the undertaking, and of General Sir John Malcolm, who in a letter lately received by the Editor encourages him to proceed with the proposed publication, and who in his History of Persia, mentions the Desâter, as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the style of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the language of Persia their study.

Whatever may be the result of the Editor's labours, he feels a consciousness that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An English Translation and preface will accompany the work.

The work will be published in two Volumes, and it is expected the Price will not exceed Rupees thirty-five (35).

Copies	
By the Government of Bombay	100
The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	3
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	3
Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.	2
The Literary Society of Bombay	2
Sir A. Anstruther	5
Mr. Elphinstone, (Poona)	5
Henry Pottinger	1
John Ford	1
John Briggs	1
Mr. Brown	2
Mr. Elphinstone	1
The Rev. Archdeacon, Barnes	2
F. Warden	2
S. Babington	2
R. Stewart	1
Wm. Erskine	3
R. T. Godwin	2
L. Ashburner	1
Captain Harvey	1
John Seward	5
John Wedderburn	1
Mr. Anderson	1
Mahomed Ally Khaww	2

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of this Paper.

A CARD.

BOYCE KEMPT & Co. Take the opportunity of respectfully acquainting their Friends and the Public, that they have just received by the Cornwallis Captain GRAHAM, A small consignment of first growth (Saint George) Red Hermitage.

B. K. & Co. likewise have pleasure in stating that the Wine is consigned to them by the Holders of the Farms of St. George, Bazas and Bengier, in France, who also have an Establishment at Tain a Town on the Rhone, at the foot of the Hill which produces the Hermitage Grape.

Bombay, July 6th 1816.

A CARD.

BOYCE KEMPT & CO. have the pleasure to inform their Friends & the Public, that they have received a small quantity of very fine light flavoured BOURDEAUX CLARET by the Ship PARTRIDGE. Captain ANDERSON, last from the Isle of France.

The above Wine has been approved of by good judges, and therefore can with safety be recommended.

Bombay, 20th July 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH JULY 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

COLONEL Smith's appointment, on the 20th of June last, of Major Imlack to assume the Command of the 2d Brigade, vice Lieutenant Colonel Roome, upon the March of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment for Baroda, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1816.

Assistant Surgeon, D Lamb M. D. is allowed a furlough to Bengal on his private concerns for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that it shall infuture be considered as a standing regulation, that any Officer occupying Public quarters may be permitted to quit them on producing from the Surgeon of the Regiment, to which he belongs, a Certificate that a change of air, or situation, is essentially necessary for the recovery of his health; and, that from the time of quitting his quarters, he shall not be called on to pay House rent, until the Surgeon reports him fit for Duty.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1816.

Assistant Surgeon Lechmere Hathway, is appointed to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Psyche.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. W. Fleming, to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, vice Kettle resigned.—Date of Appointment 6th June 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

On Thursday last, arrived the Providence, Free Trader, Captain William Green, from Portsmouth the 23d of March. This Vessel has not brought out a single Letter, and as we are led to believe, no Newspapers, and had it not been for the few heads of intelligence received from Madras by the arrival of the Conway, we should have been as destitute of any additional news from Europe, as if no Vessel had arrived here.

* We have published all that has yet reached us from Madras under the proper head: the Madras Gazette of the 6th of July, received yesterday afternoon, has not added an iota of news, to the Courier Extra, which we received on Thursday, but it mentions that "extracts from the English papers shall appear in the course of that day" so that we hope to receive some more particular news, either to day or tomorrow and shall lose no time in preparing a Supplement, should any thing interesting reach us:

The only additional News which we have yet learned, is, that the Majority against Ministers on the division respecting the Income Tax, was 37 and that a very large number divided on both sides. A Times Newspaper of the 19th of March, containing the final Debate is we understand, in the possession of our Brother Editor.

The David Scott, and Carmarthen, Indiamen, arrived safely at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th of May, and sailed again on the 21st, Major Hanna, of the 56th Regiment, one of the Passengers, had died at Sea.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R. Dawson, 2d Batt. 4th Regt.

Major G. Mackenzie, 2d Batt. 1st Regt.

Capt. Barton, 2d Batt. 4th Regt.

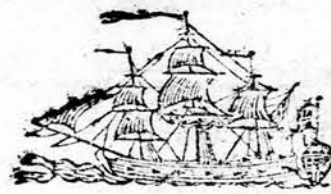
Ensign J. Connellau, 2d Batt. 1st Regt.

Capt. C. W. James, Paymaster P. S. F.

Major W. J. Eldridge, 8th Regt.

Lieut. R. O. Meriton, 8th Regt.

DEPARTURE.—Ensign Terrington, 3d Regt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Ship Charlotte, Captain P. Brown, from Sea.
Do. Do. Do. Prince of Wales, Lieut. C. J. Maillard from China.

Do. Ship Providence, Free Trader, Capt. William Green, from England.

The Zenobia, Captain George Pelly, reached the Cape on the 18th of February, and was to leave it in prosecution of her voyage to England on the 26th of that month she encountered a heavy Gale of Wind about the longitude of the S. end of Madagascar, which she happily weathered without sustaining any injury whatsoever. The Liverpool, homeward bound was likewise in Table Bay. That Vessel left Saugor about six weeks before the Zenobia. She had been considerably damaged in a Gale of Wind and had been under the necessity of cutting away her Mizzen Mast.

The Mercury Cruiser, arrived on Sunday last, from the Gulph; but, as far as we can collect, has contributed nothing whatever in the shape of news, the intelligence she brought having been completely anticipated by the previous arrival of the Cornwallis.

The Sulimany was detained by H. M. Ship Favorite and sent into this Harbour, in consequence of its being discovered that she had on board a number of Slaves, whom she was conveying from one Port to another.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th Instant, the Lady of J. H. Pelly, Esq. of a Son.
On Thursday the 18th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Mignan of a Son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 16th of February last, at his House in Portland Place, Henry Fawcett Esq. Member of Parliament for Carlisle: Mr. Fawcett's services were for many years ably and honorably exerted under the Government of Bombay, and his name will be handed down to posterity, as one of the original founders of the firm of Bruce Fawcett & Co.

His generous disposition and upright conduct, secured the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Throughout his lifetime the public lost will be acknowledged; while private affection mourns the departure of a most worthy friend and patron.

We have just been favoured with the following Extract from an English paper of the 19th of March.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

With heartfelt joy we offer our congratulations to the country, on a victory as important as any that was ever obtained over the military Despot of Europe—a victory over the fiscal despotism of the Income Tax. The great question was decided about half-past one this morning; when the Minister was left in an unexpected minority of THIRTY-SEVEN. Up to the very moment of the vote, there is every reason to believe that he expected to be successful, in the face of the numerous petitions that had been presented from every part of the Island. He had pleaded his cause on all the points so often before canvassed. He had denied that a pledge was given. He had asserted that the tax was justified by necessity. He had deprecated the idea of loans however small, and insinuated that the practical minded men who recommended them were biased by views of interest. He had

even repeated his ingenious and favourite idea of the guinea per man throughout the kingdom. But all fell flat and pointless on the house. The cause was radically bad; and a worthy Baronet, in an early part of the evening, had with reason warned the minister, that "if the good people of that house did their duty, he could not succeed." They have done their duty. They have felt with the feeling of the country; and have taught Ministers that the right of petition is not a useless weapon in the hands of the people. The result of the vote was received both within and without the house with shouts of applause, and we are sure that the feelings of delight will spread with rapidity from the metropolis to the most distant corners of the isle. We are delivered, we and our posterity, from a fiscal inquisition. Never more will a British Minister dare to propose the subjecting his countrymen in time of peace to so odious and galling an oppression. This was indeed the first time, in the history of the world, that such a measure had ever been proposed, save under the pressure of a formidable war; and it has been defeated—thanks to the unanimity of all parties in opposing it—thanks to the ready exercise of the right of petition—and we may add, with some degree of honest pride, thanks to an independent press! We hardly know whether it is now worth while to advert to the delusive modifications by which it was hoped to lull one class of society into a thoughtless security, while the others were rendered victims to the tax. The good sense of the country saw through this flimsy veil. It saw that nothing could ameliorate the principle of the tax—the tyrannical, the inquisitorial, and by necessary consequence the immoral principle. It was on this ground that we uniformly stood, and by this feeling the House seemed to be actuated in the debate; for the modifications proposed by the Minister scarcely seemed to be thought worthy of discussion. In fact they only tended to aggravate the evil. Of that which was before unequal they increased the inequality: and where inquisition was vexatious, they opened a new door for inquisitorial oppression. But they are gone—they and the parent monster, the great plague, to the tomb of all the Capulets: and we may now hope for the adoption of a just and liberal financial system on principles of a totally opposite nature—principles congenial with our free constitution, and suited to the happy state of peace which has rewarded our persevering endurance of the burthens of war.

For the continuation of the tax 201
Against it 238

Majority 37

The declaration of members was received with long and reiterated shouts of congratulation, which pierced all the avenues of the house, and were audible at a great distance. Strangers were excluded for some time by this expression of the tumultuous feelings of the majority.

When the general cheering had subsided, and the gallery was reopened, we found Mr. BENNETT, moving for the production of several papers relative to the commissariat department.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 5th.

Courier Office, 1 o'Clock, P. M.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, in the Roads, early this morning of his Majesty's Sloop of War, Conway, Captain Thompson, from Portsmouth; whence she sailed on the 2d of March. She touched at Madeira and the Cape, and took her departure from the latter place on the 27th of May.

The Conway has brought regular Packet Mails from the General Post Office in London. They had not been lauded when this was put to the Press.

We congratulate the Public upon the final and total abolition of the Property Tax. We have heard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in proposing that this tax should remain at 5 per cent. but after violent debates, which continued, (as we were informed) three successive sittings, the Ministers were left in the minority.

we hope will receive some notice from Members of Parliament; he stated, that former interference for the Protestants had not been on moral or general, but political grounds. We hope those who still continue vigilant and active in behalf of the really persecuted Protestants, will not be deluded by the parenthesis of the Noble Lord, who has brought this important subject fully before Parliament, when he had not the least occasion.

Advices have reached Town from New York to the 10th Feb. They communicate distressing accounts of the embarrassments of the country; and the Government of the United States appears to have as many difficulties to struggle with, respecting their endeavours to uphold the Merchant and Trader, as the British Government experience in their attempt to support the Agricultural interests of this Country.

Marshal Sault, it is said, has received an invitation to enter into the Russian service, and many other Frenchmen, distinguished by their talents for command, or for military administration, have been pressed by the Emperor Alexander to settle in his empire. Several persons who have cultivated the sciences with distinction, have also been invited, under very encouraging circumstances, to settle in Russia: Lavoisier, the naturalist, and Chaptal, the chemist, and Ex Minister of the Interior, have declined the invitation, and are preparing to set out for the United States of America. Several other literary men, it is said, to pursue the same destination. Such are the results of that narrow policy, which is warring against every thing and every person, that is distinguished for liberality in France.

THE JESUITS.—Petersburgh Jan. 6.—A storm has just burst forth against the Jesuits. They had been long treated with it, having incurred the displeasure of Prince Galitzin, the minister of public worship. He was extremely irritated on learning, in December 1814, that his nephew, the young Prince Alexander Galitzin, educated at the academy of the Jesuits, had become a Catholic. He immediately took the Prince from their house, and placed him among the Emperor's pages. The Pope's Bull, restoring the Jesuits, had also excited displeasure in Russia. Their General, who was recalled by the Sovereign Pontiff, was not suffered to return to Italy—apparently from a fear lest the Jesuits in Russia, should find themselves dependent on a General residing in a foreign country. Their correspondence was inspected, their actions watched, and the labours of their missions in Siberia and the colonies of the Volga thwarted. The Protestants and those of the Greek church united to ruin them. Some conversions of Russian ladies completed the irritation of those who looked upon them with an evil eye; and when the Emperor returned, after a long absence, complaints were made to him of the Jesuits, who were described as disturbers, hence the Ukase of the 1st of January.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WESTMINSTER, FEB. 15,

LIBEL.

WEBSTER v. BALDWIN.

This was an action brought by Mr. Wedderburn Webster and Lady Caroline Frances, his wife, to recover damages for a series of libels, imputing to Lady Webster a criminal intercourse with the Duke of Wellington, which libels appeared in The St. James's Chronicle, a Newspaper of which the Defendant is proprietor.

Mr. Serjeant Best stated the case. He described Mr. Wedderburn Webster as a gentleman of large fortune, and allied to some of the first families in the country. His lady was the daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris, about 24 years of age, of great personal beauty—but the beauty was lost sight of by those who were acquainted with her virtues. In the commencement of the year 1815, during the short period of peace with France, Mr. and Lady Webster proceeded to Brussels, in the neighbourhood of which city they resided. The Earl of Mountnorris, the father of the lady, and many other families of distinction, also lived there. At this time, in consequence of the landing of Bonaparte in France, an army was assembled near Brussels—and happily for the repose of the world,

that army was commanded by the Duke of Wellington. It was natural that a Nobleman of his rank should visit families of corresponding quality—amongst which were those of the Earl of Mountnorris, and Mr. Wedderburn Webster, particularly as both the individuals last mentioned, were previously acquainted with the illustrious Duke; but it would appear in evidence, that he was never in his life alone with Lady Webster. The period at which those parties met together at Brussels, was about the time that the battle of Waterloo was fought. At that time Mr. Wedderburn Webster was obliged to leave the Continent, in order to attend to some family affairs in this country. On that occasion Lady Webster lived in a place, the most proper of all others for a person in her situation—she lived with her father, in the city of Brussels. Mr. W. Webster returned, after the battle of Waterloo, just in time to accompany the Earl of Mountnorris to Paris, whether he was going to provide suitable education for his unmarried daughter. It was most important to observe, with reference to damages, that at this time Lady W. Webster was seven months advanced in her pregnancy; and she never had an opportunity of speaking to the Duke of Wellington, prior to her being in that situation. That the Defendant was acquainted with her situation could not be doubted—for he noticed the fact in one of his papers. Being aware of this fact, she should have been the last person to be held up to public ignominy, as guilty of a criminal and adulterous intercourse. Before he called the attention of the Jury to the first paragraph, it would be necessary to bring to their recollection the situation of Brussels, immediately after the battle of Waterloo. There the wounded of the British army were carried, and all were delighted to hear of the attention that was paid to them. It was stated in the papers of that time, that the Duke of Wellington, after the battle, repaired to Brussels in order to visit his wounded troops. Sorry he was, that there should be, in this country, any mind so given to slander, as to impute a criminal motive to an illustrious individual, who acted from the most humane impulse. But so it was. The following paragraph appeared in the Defendant's paper.

"It was said, at Brussels, that when the Duke of Wellington returned after the battle of Waterloo (which, *en passant*, ought to be called the battle of Mont St. Jean), he came to visit the wounded—perhaps the wounded heart was meant. A word to the wise."

This was a loose and vague paragraph. It did not point to any particular person; but the following lines, which appeared in a subsequent number of the Paper, fully explained who was meant—

"In the letter W. there's a charm half divine, War, Wellington, Wedderburn, Webster, & wine." Soon after another paragraph appeared, which still further developed the slanderous intention. It stated—

"The cessation of warfare has in Paris enabled scandal to resume her usual influence on the public mind; a report is very prevalent, in the first Parisian circles, that a distinguished Commander has surrendered himself captive to the beautiful wife of an officer of rank, in a manner that renders a very serious investigation necessary; but it is hoped that this will turn out nothing but a tale of malevolence."

In a day or two after, however, the Defendant treated this tale of malevolence as an absolute fact. He published another libel. The Learned Serjeant here read the paragraph, which stated—

"That the amour did not take place at Paris, but at Brussels a day or two after the battle of Waterloo. The husband had laid his damages at 50,000*l.* which the fortunate lover offered to pay—but the business was too notorious to be compromised—or the injured party had too much sensibility to wear gilded horns."

In a succeeding application, the Defendant had copied into his paper, from an Evening journal, a sort of contradiction of these slanders—but, to mark his own feelings on the subject, he placed a paragraph beneath it, stating that the lady implicated in the amour with a distinguished Officer, was of Irish extraction, evidently pointing at Lady F. Webster, who was the daughter of an Irish Nobleman.

Mr. Henry Nott produced the papers containing the libels.

The Duke of Richmond, who was examined from the Bench, stated, that he was at Brussels at the same time with Mr. and Lady

Webster. During the absence of Mr. Webster from Brussels, she lived with her father, mother, and an unmarried sister. He was intimately acquainted with the Duke of Wellington, who came to take the command of the British Army while he was at Brussels. He could not state the exact day when Lady Webster became acquainted with the Duke of Wellington. He asked the Duke to dinner, and he (the witness), invited Lady Webster to the same party.—Lady Webster was much in the habit of visiting the Duchess of Richmond. The Duchess and himself were always happy to entrust their daughters to her.

Mr. Serjeant Lens addressed the Jury on behalf of the Defendant, who, he observed, felt sincere contrition for his error. In apportioning the damages, he called on them to leave out of their consideration every thing that his Learned Friend had introduced relative to the Duke of Wellington, who was no party in this cause.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence. The Jury retired, and, after a short consideration, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 2,000*l.*

THE DAY.—FEB. 19.

The British merchants in Portugal continue to be apprehensive that it is the intention of the Portuguese Regency to make such regulations with regard to the wine trade, as shall put their own countrymen on a better footing than the British. This design, should it be persisted in, may be effectually counteracted, by laying on an additional import duty here.

By the latest advices from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the reception of Marshal Lord Beresford by the Prince of the Brazils, was most flattering. He carried his point against the Regency most completely in every question, and the organization of the Anglo-Portuguese army is now confirmed in a manner highly flattering and beneficial to our Officers. The following is a list of the promotions which bear date from Oct. 12. 1815:

Major General Bland, to be Lieut. General. Brigadiers—Campbell, D'Urban, Wilson, Ashworth, and Buchan, to be Major Generals. Colonels—Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Sir John Campbell, Sir George Eider, Sir Charles Sutton, and Colonel McCreegh, to be Brigadiers.

Sir H. Pym, to be Colonel of the 18th Regt. Sir M. Grant, ditto of the 6th; Sir Edmund Williams, ditto of the 11th; Colonel Armstrong, ditto of the 4th; Colonel Bryan O'Tole, ditto of the 14th; Col. George Patten, ditto of the 5th; Col. MacNeil, ditto of the 10th; Col. Anderson, ditto of the 1st; Col. Roll, ditto of the 17th; Col. Prior, ditto of the 20th.—And a very long list of Majors made Lieut. Colonels, and Captains made Majors, Marshall Beresford is expected to return to Portugal in April.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, FEB. 14.
About a fortnight ago, a captain in Buonaparte's Imperial Guard, of the name of Felix, was tried and shot within four and twenty hours, for having joined his late master on the 25th of March last. Scarcely a day passes, but some unfortunate prisoners are conducted to the *Plaine de Grenelle* and shot! General Drouet's case embarrases the Government; he was put upon the first list, but it was expected that he would quit France; instead of that he very deliberately went to the prison of the Abbaye as soon as the list was published, and surrendered himself; the Gaoler would not receive him—"Well," said Drouet, "I am obliged to make several visits, which will occupy me about two hours, in the meantime, go and take your instructions, and I will call again." Accordingly he came back at the time he said he would and the gaoler then received him. Drouet never sent in his adhesion to Louis XVIII, nor did he ever take the oath of allegiance to him.—He was a subject of Napoleon who was recognised as a Sovereign by almost every State of Europe. Napoleon abdicated, and Drouet went with him to Elba, and when his Sovereign returned from Elba to France, Drouet accompanied him, and was present at the battle of Waterloo; now how can the Government try this man for high treason, whilst such men as Boissy d'Anglas, Lanjuinais, Bony and others, who were actually Members of Louis XVIII's Government previous to March last, who joined the Usurper, are now again employed by Louis XVIII? Drouet bears a most excellent character, and is a very religious man. He was many years

a Colonel in the Artillery, and is considered a very able Officer. He was raised to the rank of General at the battle of Leipsic, in which he distinguished himself, but at the battle of Hanau it was by Drouet's judicious management of the artillery, which he commanded, that the entire of the Bavarian artillery was rendered useless at the commencement of the battle, in consequence of which the French army was enabled to pass the Rhine without molestation.—Drouet is in his 50th year.

Madame Ney's conduct has been much censured, as she was the cause of her husband's having joined the Usurper; she was constantly telling him of the ill treatment she experienced at the Court of Louis XVIII. It is now well known that when she took her last farewell of her husband, he reproached her, in the presence of his children, for having been the cause of his disgraceful end.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FEBRUARY 18. 1816.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCELY HOUSE OF SAXE-COBOURG.

Leopold George Christian, the intended husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was born the 16th of December 1790.

He is the Son of the late reigning Duke, Francis, and of Augusta Carolina Sophia, Daughter of Henry XIV. Count de Reuss d'Eberdorf. His Grandfather was the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, who commanded in Chief the Austrian Army in Flanders, during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He has two Brothers and four Sisters alive. His Brothers are—1st, Ernest Frederick Anthony, the reigning Duke since 1808, born 2d of January 1784, married in 1814 to Princess Kral Keawick; and 2d, Ferdinand George Augustus, born the 28th of March, 1785; General in the Russian service. His Sisters are—1st, Sophia Frederica Carolina Louise, born 10th of August, 1778; 2d, Antoinette Ernestina Amelia, born 17th of November, 1798, to Charles Alexander Frederick, Prince of Wurtemberg, a General in the Russian service; 3d, Henrietta Ulrica, born 23d of September, 1781, now Anna Fedorovna, married to the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, 26th of February, 1796; and 4th, Maria Louisa Victoria, born 17th of August, 1786.

Cobourg, the capital of this principality, is situated in Upper Saxony, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. It has a College and a Castle, with some manufactures of porcelain and of a petrified wood, with which the country abounds. Both the Sovereign and the Subjects are of the Lutheran religion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

5th MARCH 1816.

PROPERTY TAX.

(Continued from our last.)

of Amiens the words "during the war and no longer," had been inserted in the Act for continuing the Tax, but it could not be understood by the insertion of those words that the House meant to preclude any discussion on it at the end of the war, if its continuance should be thought necessary. In 1806 the same words were continued in the Act, but would it on that account be asserted that the Marquis of Lansdown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day, and the persons who acted with him, considered themselves bound by those words to abolish the Tax at the termination of hostilities? He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had thus stated to the House the view in which the words "and no longer," had been taken by his predecessors, and he declared that he had ever considered them in the same light. In 1814, when he proposed the Taxes for the year, he did not propose the property Tax in the ways and means, not that he conceived the House bound to discontinue it when hostilities had ceased; for on that occasion he distinctly stated, that His Majesty's Ministers did not consider themselves pledged to such a measure, but as he said at the time, because he thought the Tax inconvenient and unpropitious [hear!]. Instead of the property Tax he had then resorted to an increase of the Assessed Taxes and to other Taxes, but recourse could not now be had to several of those Taxes, because many of them had been already pledged for the loan; and indeed, it had been objected to him from several quarters, that even if a further increase of those Taxes were now proposed, it would be much more oppressive and less productive than the property Tax, in the way in which he intended to submit it to the House [hear, hear!]. It was on these grounds that he had thought the proposition of the Tax in the present Session, the safest and the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

best means by which the sums necessary for the service could be raised. As to the time at which he intended to bring the motion for the tax before the House, he did not consider it could be sooner than Monday. The consideration of the military Establishment, and the question on the state of the country, would occupy a considerable portion of the week; therefore, in consideration of the health and convenience of the House, he thought it would be better to defer the discussion of the property Tax till Monday.

Mr. Pinfon observed that the Right Hon'ble Gentleman who just sat down had declared that the faith of Parliament was not pledged to the abolition of the property tax at the end of the war, but it was most certain the understanding of the House and the Country on the subject were directly opposite to the assertion. If ever there was any one thing more clearly and distinctly understood than another, it was the wording of the Act of Parliament, which said that the tax would expire on the 5th of April in the present year, if a Definitive Treaty of Peace had been signed before then. How was it possible that any thing could be more explicit or more clear than this was? But in the face of the Country, with the words of the act so very plain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer still said that the House was not pledged. Did the Right Hon'ble Gentleman mean to say that no pledge existed because a clause had not been inserted in the act stating that no such pledge had been given? Such a clause would have been unnecessary, for the act had been too clear on the subject. The Right Hon'ble Gentleman had talked of the assessed Taxes and the great pressure which they would have on the Country. He had threatened the House with the torture of those taxes if they refused their assent to the property tax, and seemed to say if you don't have the one, you must bear the other. He (Mr. P.) would answer him thus, the House or the Country would have neither [hear, hear!]. The one or the other was too much. Either could only be necessary to keep up expenditure which the Country did not require [hear, hear!]. It was because the immense weight to which the expences of the state had been carried would not be relinquished while ever such large supplies were granted, that he would object to either of the taxes which the Right Honorable Gentleman had proposed. The Honorable Baronet who had presented the Petition (Sir E. Knatchbull) had been complimented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the manly and independent manner in which he had expressed himself. He (Mr. P.) agreed to this compliment, and he hoped that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had so great a value for the opinion of the Honorable Baronet, he would take the advice which he had given him, and give up the tax altogether [hear, hear!]. Mr. Freemantle said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in stating his reasons for not having proposed the property Tax in 1814, should have gone a little farther than he did—he should have recollected that besides his declaration at that time, that he did not conceive the House pledged to abolish the tax; he had mentioned that it was not proposed because the nation was at peace, and because he did not conceive himself authorised to propose it at the ter-

mination of hostilities [hear, hear!].—It was in this sense that the abolition of the tax was understood throughout the Country at that period. It was in this sense they continued still to understand it, the people conceived that the tax had been abolished because the war was at an end, and they now conceived that it should be abolished for the same reason [hear, hear!]. It was for this reason that he (Mr. Freemantle) would oppose the tax. He conceived it not only a tax against the consent of the whole nation, but a tax by which the faith of Parliament would be considered by the people as violated. He called on the Right Honorable Gentleman to give up this tax, against which such a just cry had been raised. If he carried it he might have cause to regret it for the rest of his life, as it was a measure against which it was evident he saw the general feeling of the Country raised.

The Petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dickenson presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Somersetshire against the renewal of the property Tax. The Petitioners complained of the distressed state of the agriculture of the Country, and prayed, that as a substitute for the Tax intended to be proposed, there might be a reduction of the public expenditure, an abolition of sinecure places and unnecessary pensions. Mr. D. observed, that the distress to which the Country had been reduced, was owing to the extraordinary pressure of taxation. The agricultural classes had suffered more severely than any other, and in the despair of relief numbers of persons were daily quitting the Kingdom. To so great an extent had this emigration been carried, that he could assert, that forty five passports given by the French Ambassador, out of every fifty, were given to Englishmen about to leave their Country through distress. The House should take this matter into consideration before it consented to such an increase of the general distress as the Property Tax would be.

Sir M. W. Ridley observed, that the only effectual remedy which could be applied to the country in its present distressed situation, was a general reduction of the public Expences. This alone could save the Country at present. This economical reduction should be the leading feature of any measure which could be applied with effect. Economy had been put in the mouth of the Prince Regent at the commencement of the Session, yet he regretted to find, that this had not been acted upon in any one way since. On the contrary, increase instead of reduction had been made in the Salaries of some public officers. The Honorable Member then contended, that the House stood in a great degree pledged to the abolition of the Tax, and that it had only been passed at the return of Napoleon from Elba, as one which was to expire at the termination of the war. He concluded by expressing a hope, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not continue to urge a measure, against which so decided an opinion had been expressed by the people.

Mr. G. Lang on hoped that Ministers would attend to what had been said in the petitions which they had heard read. He hoped that they would see the necessity of a speedy and general reduction in every department of the State. He wished particularly to see a diminution of the immense standing army which had been proposed. If Ministers did not consent voluntarily to this reduction, he

trusted there would be found a majority of the real and independent Representatives of the people, who would oblige them to it [Hear, hear!]. He would not trespass further on the time of the House, but would conclude by moving that the petition should be read in a distinct & audible manner by the Clerk, that the Ministers might hear it, for they seemed to be the only persons in the country who were ignorant of its opinions on the proposed tax [Hear, hear!] and a laugh.

Mr. Methuen, having seconded the Address presented to his Royal Highness at the commencement of this Session, thought himself particularly called upon to say a few words concerning the present subject, which had so much of late days attracted the attention of the House. Were he in the place of the Minister, he would conceive it a most imperative duty to remonstrate on the immediate falling off from those professions of economy and retrenchment which diffused so much joy through the country at the opening of this Session. He would consider himself called upon to represent to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the time had gone by for any further excesses in the Civil List—that it was no longer the season for building Cottages, and Pavilions, and Pagodas [hear, hear, hear!].—that at length economy, which had been so often promised in theory, should be fulfilled in practice—that there was now no excuse for profusion and difficulties, which could be justified neither by inexperience nor by poverty [hear, hear!]. He would consider that he should tell his Royal Master, that the French Contributions were in no respect to be looked upon as Droits of the Crown [hear, hear!]. Such were the representations which he would imagine himself in duty to his country bound to make. At present, he did not despair that the prosperity of the country would rise, if proper measures were adopted, but he could not form such pleasing hopes if a large Standing Army were to be kept up in time of profound peace [hear, hear!]. It a deaf ear were given to remonstrances from the people, he trusted the House would rise unanimously in their favour; that such public spirit existed in the House, he was himself convinced, though unfortunately a contrary opinion seemed to prevail with many out of doors, and even among their own Members. Before he sat down he would take the opportunity of correcting a mistake which had appeared in some Morning Papers, namely, that the Members who voted for going into a Committee would consider themselves bound to approve of the several items in the Estimates; he, for one, could say that he had given his vote for going into a Committee without any such impression. By voting for the Committee, he merely wished that the subject should receive an accurate investigation; had he voted otherwise, he would conceive that he voted against any Establishment whatever.—The Honorable Member sat down amidst loud cries of hear, hear!

Mr. Lambton congratulated the House on the public spirit evinced by the Honorable Gentleman who had just addressed them. After humorously commenting on profuse bleeding, and the application of leeches as means of remedying the evils of the country, the Honorable Member proceeded to draw a strong picture of the misfortunes which were represented in the Petitions that crowded their tables from all quarters. It was a time, he said, in which the landlord could receive no rent, and the tenant could receive no market for his produce, yet such was the season in which it was thought proper to insult the people. It was said that the Property Tax did not attack the poor, but he would ask, whether it did not affect their interests most materially, if the rich (as was really the case) from the enormous load of taxation, had not the means of affording employment to the poor? The people had been long deluded in their expectations from the result of peace, but he trusted that they would at length awaken to a sense of their real interests, and of the means for attaining it.

Mr. Lyttleton thought it his duty to oppose a certain doctrine which had that night been urged, relative to the meaning of the Act of Parliament on the subject of the Property Tax. The acceptance of the words universally received amongst the people out of doors at least, was, he contended, a sufficient proof that the House was pledged to an abolition of the Tax—the

should, therefore, hope that Ministers at length would yield in compliance with the universal feeling throughout the nation [hear, hear!].

The Petition was read ordered to lie upon the Table. Mr. Neville presented a Petition against the Property Tax from Oakingham, Berkshire. Read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Sir James Shaw presented a Petition to the same effect from Line-street Ward. Read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

A Member gave notice that on Tuesday week he would move for an Account of the Income and Expences of the Corporation of Trinity.

A Petition was presented from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Tewkesbury. Read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Colonel Foley presented a Petition from Leominster, in Herefordshire. The petitioners, he said, expressed their humble hope that the Hon. House would not deem them guilty of ignorant impatience [a laugh, and hear, hear!], if, after having borne heavy imposts during a protracted war, they now entreated that they might be relieved from this oppressive Tax in time of Peace [Hear, hear!]. Amongst other subjects of alarm to which the petitioners had taken the liberty of calling the attention of the House, there was one in which, he trusted, that they would be followed by every part of the Kingdom, he meant the establishment of a great Club, exclusively military, in the metropolis [Hear, hear!], at the head of which was the Commander in Chief. He requested that justice would be done to the Petition. In at least having it read aloud and intelligible voice.

Sir Charles Monck could not lose this opportunity of making an inquiry relative to the formation and constitution of this Club, especially as last year a new honorary society had been made for Military Members only. It must justly excite attention at a time in which the lowest soldier was separated from the civil character, by the erection of Barracks in every part of the country.

Mr. Gooch was resolved to omit no occasion of rebutting such illiberal attacks as that night had been made against the Honorable Members of the Military Club alluded to. He conceived that the services which the individuals composing that society had rendered to their country, ought to prove sufficient to screen them from the imputations which were thrown out.

Mr. Charles Wynne delivered his most solemn protest against the language used by the Honorable Member who addressed them last; language which tended to destroy the freedom of debate, and to limit the right of the House to interfere in a subject, which by many was deemed to be highly dangerous to the Constitution. There was, he conceived, a most obvious difference between the Members who composed this Club, when considered in their individual capacity, against which no imputation had been made, and when viewed as a corporate body; and even in this latter point of view apprehensions were entertained, not from a supposition of danger at the present moment, but from a dread of what the Club hereafter might become. According to the mode of argument adopted by the Honorable Gentleman, the House might be checked in its examination of the conduct of Ministers, for some one might rise and say, "What! will ye entertain any doubt concerning the conduct of Ministers, who have rendered their country so much service by the speedy and successful termination of the last war! See, what mighty things they have done!" Such an argument would be quite as satisfactory a reason for not examining into the conduct of Ministers, as the one which had been alleged by the Honorable Gentleman in reference to the Military Club; he contended, that the highest respect for the Members, individually, was not inconsistent with a jealousy towards them united as a Military Club [hear, hear, hear!]. It is mentioned as a reason why we should not be jealous, that by a rule of the Club, the discussion of political subjects is prohibited; but there was nothing to prevent this rule from being rescinded at any future period; for his part, he wished to establish a pernicious society, he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no danger would be entrapped as members were [hear, hear!]; but he would soon take some favourable opportunity to rescind this rule [hear, hear!]. There were symptoms in the times which might

regard to new military...
...of, granted to the...
...Council from the Crown...
...wards that it received the sanc-
...to correct the statement of the
...man, who was usually remarkable
...of the description alluded to were
...by Orders in Council. The Estimates which
...by the Honourable Gentleman had been
...the House, and approved of before they
...communicated to the Army.

Colonel Wood, in consequence of statements made
that night, felt anxious to give the composition of the
club (a laugh). In it there were many naval and army
officers, there were also many East-India officers who
had made fortunes in that country (a laugh); there
were thirty-six Colonels of militia (a laugh). Gen-
tlemen might be surprised at their number, but what
was it, formidable as they were (a loud laugh). There
were likewise some Lord Lieutenants of Counties, and
he was sure that this club could not mean any danger
to the Constitution (a laugh). An Honourable Bar-
onet had said that he never heard of such an exclusive
club existing before, but it was well known that there
were four naval clubs existing a long time (a laugh),
and one of them consisted of 2000 members. There were
also other clubs (a laugh); he believed that the Hon-
ourable Gentleman who presented this Petition, was
himself a member of a club in which there were not many
gentlemen (a loud laugh); he was sorry for the awkward
step which he had made, but he merely meant that there
were not many members (some Member called for
the name of the Club alluded to). The club which he
meant was Brookes's (a loud laugh). The military
club would consist of many men who had served in
various parts of the world, and they did not deserve the
attacks which had been made.

Mr. Rose stood up in order to state that he was
a member of the club (loud laughter), though he was
neither a military nor a naval character. The honour
had been conferred on him, not in his individual but
in his official capacity (hear, hear). He could not
perceive how Parliament would be able to inter-
fere with the establishment of this society—it was be-
neath the dignity of Parliament to interfere. He con-
cluded by expressing his sign sense of the honour con-
ferred on him in being elected a member of the club,
and hoped that it would long continue and flourish
(hear, hear).

Lord Milton said, he must confess that what had
been stated by the Right Honourable the Treasurer of
the Navy, instead of extenuating the objections to the
Military Club, had on the contrary, done every thing
to add to its exceptional character. He had allowed
that the honour of being admitted a Member was
only conferred on him in his official character; and the
only other member, not a military man, was the Noble
Lord at the head of the War Department. Of the res-
pectability of the individuals composing that Club he
did not entertain the slightest doubt; and he thought
it shewed a great want of discrimination in the Gen-
tlemen who made such flaming speeches on the high
character of an these individuals, that they did not
see the distinction between an objection against the char-
acter of an individual and an objection against the char-
acter of an institution (hear, hear). It made no differ-
ence that the navy were joined with the army in this
Club; for all the persons who composed it looked up
to the Crown for promotion. If the Clubs of Lawyers
alluded to were allowed to have done infinite mischief,
why might not a Club of Admirals and Generals pro-
duce the same effect? However, he did not think this
a matter of which the House could take cognizance in
any other way than by individual Members delivering
their opinions on it in Parliament, and raising and di-
recting the public opinion on the subject.

Captain Waldegrave conceived there was no analogy
whatever between the Naval and Military Club. The
former generally consisted of half-pay Officers, men
retired from service, and consequently possessed of no
influence.

General Gascoigne was afraid it would not be in his

power by any explanation which he could give to do
away all sort of prejudice against the Military Club
(a laugh). Clubs of Officers were not new in this coun-
try. There had been a Flanders Club and a New Flanders
Club, an American Club, and a Holland Club, a
Peninsula Club, an Irish Staff Club; indeed he thought
he might fairly say there had been 15 or 18 Clubs com-
posed of Officers who had served together at any par-
ticular period. Some time ago it was proposed that
there should be a general union of these different Clubs,
for the purpose of dining together once a month; but it
was thought from its being so very extended that it
might be formed into an institution beneficial to Officers
immediately on their coming to town, by affording them
an Ordinary at a cheap rate, where they would always
find men of congenial habits. Gentlemen were under
a mistake when they called this a Military Club;—its
proper denomination was the United Service Club.
Family men seldom came to the Club. It was certainly
very convenient for Officers coming to town for a
short period, to find on their arrival a cheap Ordinary
and genteel society (a laugh). He would ask if any of
the Club, any impropriety of theirs, had called for
the vigilance of the House? He would ask too, if Gen-
eral Officers in that House were more under the influ-
ence of the Crown than other individuals? With re-
spect to his own conduct as a Representative of the peo-
ple he would challenge an examination with any man
in the House (a laugh); nor did he believe that the dis-
pleasure of the Crown was ever incurred by the politi-
cal conduct of any Officer in it (hear, hear, hear).
Nothing like politics were ever started in the Club.

Mr. Brougham could not help owning that he still
remained unsatisfied with respect to the Club, even
after the speech of the gallant General who had just sat
down, for this reason, that all those Clubs to which he
had alluded were of a trifling and inconsiderable nature
even by his own showing. Some of these were com-
posed of Officers who had served in a particular part of
the world or been on any particular expedition; some of
them Officers who agreed to drink a particular beverage;
but here they had a General Club composed of Of-
ficers not brought together by having been on the same
service at any particular period, not united by any com-
mon recollections, but simply military men; and if
there was any deviation from this rule it was in the
admission of another branch of service—the naval; and
if there was any other deviation it was in admitting
the Colonels of Militia and Lords Lieutenants, and
then the Treasurer of the Navy, connected with the ser-
vice by his office, and a Noble Lord at the head of the
army. The sort of exceptions here quoted rather pro-
ved the rule. The Lawyers Club, of which they had
heard, though composed principally of Lawyers, let
in persons of all other descriptions; and if the said
Officer wished to be admitted a member he had no
doubt that he would be as readily received as any Bar-
rister whatever. In fact a great proportion of that
Club were not lawyers. He owned he rather regretted
that this subject had been treated in a ludicrous manner
for he thought it was one which deserved the most seri-
ous consideration of the House; and he certainly, for
his own part, felt no small degree of jealousy respect-
ing it; if it stood alone he should have entertained no
jealousy of it, but it was only part of an attempt of
which they saw too many instances, to alter the habits
of the country, and to make us more than we had ever
been, a military country (hear, hear!). The Militia
Club was one of the most powerful engines for carry-
ing such a design into execution. He knew, from
the best authority, that great influence had been made
use of to induce individuals to become Members of this
institution; and if this was the case, of which he had
not the smallest doubt, it was evident that in a certain
quarter, which he would leave the House to guess, a
very great anxiety was entertained as to its success. He
understood that individuals had not only been requested
to become Members, but that regular returns had been
made to a certain quarter of those persons who had sig-
nified their accession, and of those who refused (hear,
hear, hear!). He wondered that any persons should
feel, in the jealousy entertained of this institution, any
thing in the least disrespectful to the individuals com-
posing it; he could not conceive that any man supposed
the least suspicion of designs against the Constitution to
be entertained by those brave men who had hazarded
their lives in defence of that Constitution. He entertain-
ed no jealousy of the individuals composing the Club or

even of the body as a body at the present moment. He
knew, as far as regarded the respectability of the indi-
viduals, he had a security in the institution, and the
excellent individual at its head, he meant Lord Lyn-
doch, than whom no man in the country bore a more
respectable character, or entertained more sound con-
stitutional principles.

Colonel Wood wished to set the Honourable and
Learned Gentleman right as to one point. There was
not the slightest title of authority for maintaining that
Officers were courted to become Members of the Club,
and that a report was made to a certain quarter of the
accession or refusal of such Officers. He would under-
take to say, that not the slightest Report been made
to any one individual; the only Report ever made was
to individuals black-balled, on soliciting to become
members, acquainting them of their failure.

Mr. Brougham said, he believed what he had stated
to be correct; the Member who spoke last did not
know that the return he had stated was not made, and
indeed he could not know it.

General Gascoigne explained.
Mr. Western said, when he considered that the Prince
Regent took such an interest in this association as
to solicit Officers to become Members of it (No. 1 from
the Ministerial Benches,) and that the Duke of York
was at its head, it was high time for the House to view
it with considerable jealousy, as an institution from
which dangers might arise to the Constitution.

Sir Mark Wood said the Members who composed
the Club, were equally capable with the Honourable
Gentlemen opposite, of judging whether their ac-
cession to it, was, or was not unconstitutional.

Mr. R. Ward denied that the Prince Regent had in-
terfered to solicit officers to join the Club.

After a few words from Colonel Foley, and Sir
Mark Wood, the Petition was ordered to lie on the
table.

Lord Ossulston presented a Petition from Knares-
borough against the Insolvent Debtors Bill.

A Petition was presented from the City of Chester
against the Property Tax.

Mr. J. Wharton presented a Petition from Beverley
in Yorkshire, against the Property Tax.

Mr. Forbes sincerely hoped from what had passed
in that House, that his Majesty's Ministers, on a due
consideration, would abandon the measure; but should
they still persevere, he sincerely hoped they would be
defeated in their projects.

Mr. Methuen presented a Petition against the Prop-
erty Tax, from the proprietors and occupiers of land
of Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire.

Lord Milton presented similar Petitions from Gis-
borne, & another Town in Yorkshire, against the Prop-
erty Tax.

His Lordship thereafter presented a Petition from
the Borough of Leeds, against a large standing army,
and the renewal of the Income Tax.

Lord Lascelles said he understood from a letter
which he had received, that the Mayor of Leeds did
not preside at the meeting at which the petition was
agreed to and that the Aldermen, and a great propor-
tion of the most respectable Merchants, and manufac-
turers, had also not been present at the meeting. With
respect to the main part of the Petition, the Property
Tax, he wished to express that he had no opinions to
deliver now on the subject. At all events it would be
absolutely necessary to reduce and modify the Tax on
the tenants; and also to make a reduction in the case
of Proprietors, who, though their rents were not re-
duced, could not from the distressed state of their ten-
ants recover those rents from them. In the difficul-
ties under which the country at present laboured, it
might be impossible to levy taxes which might not be
hurtful in more flourishing times. With respect to the
distresses of the agricultural interest, he owned he
could not see that there was any great hope of a remedy
from the House. After the long war in which the
country had been engaged with the approbation of that
House, the burdens of the country had been augmented
to such a degree as to bear with the utmost severi-
ty on the domestic industry of the country, and particu-
larly the agricultural. But the distresses of the farm-
ers were heightened by other circumstances; he al-
luded in part to the failure of the Country Banks.
This failure was attended with a diminished circula-
tion, and greater caution on the part of the Banks,
which still remained. It would puzzle any man to
suggest any remedy in these distresses but one, namely

to introduce as much saving as possible, and to
of reducing the amount of taxation, and the
He thought however, this matter should be
handled in the discussions in the
of the charges were the necessary
war, and ought to be deducted in all
of our establishments. Still, however,
the agricultural interest, nothing but
Taxation would bring things to a level.
tion should not be seriously set about
the conduct of Ministers would be
and, he should be one of the first to
against them. He took this opportunity of throwing
out two or three general observations, because as he
did not feel himself in such a state of health as to allow
him to be present at the debates which would take
place on this subject, and which were likely to be very
late, it was the only occasion on which he could deliver
his sentiments.

Mr. C. W. Wynne said the agricultural and Mercan-
tile interests were connected in the prosperity or misfor-
tune, by bonds so close, & indissoluble, that there was no
possibility of affording relief to one without extend-
ing it to the other; and, in fact, the only measure
which could give relief to either branch of the com-
munity, was a relaxation of taxation, and to this end
a severe scrutiny was necessary into every department
of the public expenditure. But he differed from the
Noble Lord who spoke last, who supposed that of their
own accord the Ministers would fulfil the wishes and
expectations of the public. True it was they had held
out a promise of economy in the Speech from the throne
but not one department which had been created in
consequence of the war had yet been reduced. The
War department continued to exist, and every other
department of the same nature, the estimates before the
House, the staff, the Military Colleges, and other un-
necessary establishments, gave proofs of a disposition
to keep up a rate of expenditure which the country
could not bear with.

Mr. Ponsonby said that as it was probable they
should not have the benefit of the Noble Lord's (Lord
Lascelles) presence, at the time of the discussion on
the Income Tax, it was material the House should un-
derstand the nature of the Noble Lord's objections to
the tax. He objected to the part which affected ten-
ants, because they were now unable to pay it to that
which affected a large class of landlords, because it
was unjust to tax them as receiving rents which they
did not in fact receive to that which affected commer-
cial persons; because to compel a disclosure of their af-
fairs, at a time of distress and embarrassment, was pecu-
liarily oppressive and injurious. What class of men
then remained to pay the tax, if these classes were
exempted? Or what was to be said of Ministers who
would press a tax so oppressive to all classes of the
community?

Lord Milton wished to explain as to the nature of
the meeting at which the Petition which he held was
agreed upon. Though the Mayor was not present, it
was legally convened by him, and (though the Alder-
men were not present) a Magistrate of the West Rid-
ing of York, a man of course of no small account in the
town, presided. No objection whatever was made to
the petition, and the sole reason why the signatures
were not more numerous, was the short time it
remained in Leeds where it was drawn up. He had
no doubt the House would pay as much attention to
the prayer of a public meeting, as to any letter the
Noble Lord (Lascelles) might have in his pocket.

The Petition was brought up, read, and ordered to
lie on the table.

A new writ was ordered for the Borough of Leves;
Mr. Kemp having accepted the Chiltern Hundred.

A Petition from Pimfret against the Income Tax
was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

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