BOMBAY



COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

[NUMBER 1247.

Thas 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 Bonbay Countre, 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.

T being necessary, that country Ships proceeding to China, should take out licenses for that purpose-Notice is reby 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 license.

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

Chief Sec. to Goot

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th July 1816:

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

HAT a Packet is now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the PAR-TRIDGE, 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.

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

By ORDER of the COURT of the RECURD. ER of BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT 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.

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

BOMBAY. 20th JOLY 1816.

શ્રી• રીષ્ઠાકર• પ્રોરટનાં • દોષ્ઠ્રમથી

भागर दाथी मापी येथे

प्रदेखायीप • अपीया • भाश्रादा • ६१ था भी छ क्रीरतनां कांभ आजतां भी अपी थ्या के શાહળા - દ્વારટ - મધે - દ્રજ્યા ન લકે છે - તે - લો क्रीनांक्तया भी भारती क्रीनांक के ति शाउ की ति च प ए पे प्रचात प्याप्या प्या

ર૮ની • ખુશી છે જે • તે • રૂપી આ ની • ક્રાંજ • શ री-तहणीर-४री-लोकमो-कमानी-ते-3 પી આ - શારા - શા કુદ્રારનાં - કાયમો - વાજે. 24149 नि.क. सी ही . 24 . 3 भी अमा भा . शरी ४६ • ते • सोनोना • नप्राने • वाश्रते • ते • शाउ • भक्ते.क्षेप्रके.के.परपोलस.सेक् के.प्रो ध • अपीय्मा • वार्के • सवाने • भ्रशी • की व्येती णीरा•34ी आ • के व भति • प्रोरट • हा प्रम• หรือกิงยเปลือกเอเอกสเมาองมเลือ मेश • अपी अपा • के व मति • भी दर्भ • ते • व मते ते व्यानीने नां कां व्याकी आ व्याणे नहीती शरकारनी नोट क्षांक कीरटनां नाजा भी • अपाप • ते • पर पी कल • भधे • ले भे • के ग्या 'ટલા • ટ દ્રાનુ • વાજ • આપી શ્રુ • ને • પાછા • રૂપી 241. maa ानी . भाजार . फ्रेटली . मुहताभी . क्रियो • क्याने अपीया • पाछा • माठा • त प्रेटली · भुदत्रभा • लरे *

या र० भी • असार 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.

धनमधरग्रीसर्डर होर्ठ या चिख्रहेषस्याणीर्याणर्या प्रेमेडताचिक्त किया करी धतातपणीगेर्याचां छेपण घक तमस्यविसाषिडतच्याघतवा **छेत्रेसांखेपमचाद्राण कचीत** उ जापद्येर्धतीष्टरं रोतती रेपपचाग रेप्नेनीसारेपमत्रकंमे जेपीता त्याचित्र फ्यां मजीता प्यां छी जेपप म्ण पु ४ ७ च र कु छे प प प या परेगी छे पगपीताचेपीती प्याणीर्रेपप यामगैताचिडत वासमगैतीइती प्राणि भीती छेप प्राणि घ्या पद्माष्यसा छेप मत्षर ध्रम धंड ब्रेडताचेताध्यातयप्रमत रेपपे मणुषद्राचानाणी कणती इत्यापः छीनद्यन्वीमश्यगुनद्याचे म्ण्यु न्येडताचीयम्य वासम्यय षा छेप ने सिण ते छ स्मे स्मा परे ती ए

षद्मश्रीणप्माचीन्नगेवती प्रपी **परमधेष्याघपी ताजीध 20 पा** एर्ग एन १८१६

Published by Order of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder,

J. KAYE Accountant General to the Recorder's Court. 20th July, 1816.

A CARD,

LVI ONDAY, the 12th of August, being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince Rogent's Birthday, there will be a Ball and Supper at Parell House; to which, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's, and the Honorable (ompany'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. Vassr, at St. Thomas's Church.

Rs. qrs.

BIBLES.

English	Brevier Octavo.	5.3	3	2	
Ditto	Brevier Octavo, Pica Do.		5	2	
Ditto	Minion Do.		3		
	Non Pariel			-	-
Ditto	Pocket Duodec	imo	2	2	-
Arabic	quarto		—,	4± °	-
12 7	TESTAMEN	ITS.			
English	Pica Octavo -		1.	3	
Ditto	Long Pareil Do	,	1	1	
Ditto	Brevier Do		-	3	
Ditto	Pocket Duodeci	mo	-	3	
	Octavo -		1	-	
	Do. ———		1	1	

The following editions are also daily expected from Calcutta.

Dutch and French Bibles, Greek, German, Hindostance and Mallay Testaments Greek Septuagint, Martyns and others Gospels.

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

July, 15th 1816.

Portuguese Do. -

Syriac Gospel quarto -

Arabic quarto -

PROPOSALS For Publishing, by Subscription,

THE

ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLA-TIONS & COMMENTARY; AND

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS,

MULLNA FIRUZ BIN MULLNA KAUS, To which will be added AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE Desâtêr 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 san of whom Zerdusth, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteent, and the fifth Sassan the last. This Safsan lived in the time Khusrow 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 without 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 Sassan, who has added a commentary in which fome difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have exist-

ed 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 prefent edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Isphahan about forty four years ago when travalling 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 Parses of India regarding the antient Persian 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 Jehanger. Indeed Behram Ferhad, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desater. It is often cited by Hakin Bushaw Tebrize. l'ae author of the Barhawe-kalad, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan and who often quotes Persian Gospe.s, Syriac and Chinese the Desater as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfekar Ali, who feems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistan, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtêr as his I guide in the account which he gives of the antient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtêr, 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 antient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the pretent work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eninence 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 Defâtêr, as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of fuch monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Perstans, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the stile 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 feveral 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 refult 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 Vo. will not exceed Rupees Turry ave (00.)

Copies	
By the Government of Bombay, 100	
The Right Hon'ble Sir Lvan Nepeau, Bar 3	
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 3	
Lient. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B 2	
Lient. Gen. all folies triggingan, it. o. b	
The Literary Society of Bombay,	
Sir A. Anstruther, 9	
Mr. Elphinstone, (Poona) 5	
Heary Pottinger, 1	
John Ford 1	
John Briggs, 1	
Ma Brown 2	
Mr. Elphinson, 1	
The Rev. Archdeacon, Barnes 2	
F. Warden, 2	
S. Babing on,	
D Court	
A. Dicuali,	
Will Distille,	
R. T. Go dain, 2	
L Afhburner, 1	
Caprain Harvey,	
John S eward, 5	
John Wedderburn, 1	
Mr. Anderson, 1	
The state of the s	

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

Bombay, July 6th 1816.

A CARD.

DOYCE 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. OLONEI. Smith's appointment, on the 20th of June last, of Major Indack 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 c n. cerns 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 be longs, 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 Cruizer 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, FARICH Sec. to Goot.



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 hada rrived here.

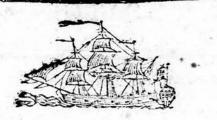
· We have published all that has vet reached us from Madras under the proper head: the Madras Gazette of the 6th of July, received yesterday afternoon, has not added an iota of news, to the Courier Extra, which we received on Thursday, but it mentions that "extracts "from the English papers shall appear " 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

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 tical monied men who recommended them Brother Editor.

The David Scott, and Carmarthen, even repeated his ingenious and favourité Indiamen, arrived safely at the Cape of idea of the guinea per man throughout the Good Hope, on the 12th of May, and kingdom. But all fell flat and pointless on sailed again on the 21st, Major Hanna, of the house. The cause was radically bad; the 56th Regiment, one of the Passengers, had died at Sea.

ARRIVALS.]-Lieut- R. Dawson, 2d Batts 4th

Major G. Mackonokie, 2d Batt. 1st Regt. Capt. Barton, 2d Batt. 4th Regt. Ensign J. Connellan, 2d Batt. 1st Regt. Capt. C. W. James, Paym-aster P. S. F. Major W. J. Eldridge, & Regt. Lieut. R. O. Meriton, E. Regt. DEPARTURE.] - Ensign Terrington, 3d Regt



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED. - Ship Charlotte, Captain P Brown, from Sea. 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, reach ed the Cape on the 18th of February, and was to leave it in prosecution of her voyage to England on the 20th of that month she encountered a heavy Gale of Wind about the longuade of the S. end of Madagascar, which she happily weathered without sustaining any injury whatsoever. The Liver. pool, homeward bound was likewise in Table Bay. That Vessel left Saugor about six weeks before the Z nobia. She had been considerably damaged in a Gale of Wind and had been under the necessity of cutting away her Mizen Mast.

The Mercury Cruizer, arrived on Sunday last, from the Gulph; but, as far as we can collect, has contributed nothing ligence 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 Gaze.

BOMBAY. BIRTHS .- On the 17th Instant, the Lidy of J. H

Pelty, Efq. of a Son. On Thursday the 18th Instant, the Lady of Lient. Colonel Mignan of a Son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.]-On the 16th of February last, at his House i . Portland Place, Henry Fawcett Etq. Membes of Parliament for Carlisle: Mr. Fawceit's lervices were for many years aby 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, fecured the exteem and respect of all who knew him. Throughout this Semlement the public lofe will be acknowledged; whilst private affliction mourns the departure of a most worthy friend and patron.

We have just been faroured 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 pracwere biassed by views of interest. He had | the Ministers was left in the minority.

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 succeeded." They have done their duty. They have felt with the feeling of the country; and have taught Ministers that the right of pention is not a useless weal pon 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-& 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 inquisitoin was vexatious, they opened a new door for inquisitorial oppression. But they are gone—they and the parent-monster, the grant 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 hature—principles congenial with our free constitution, and suited to the happy state of peace which has rewarded our persevering endurance of the buithens of war.

For the continuation of the tax 201 Against it

The declaration of members was received ed 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 tumultous 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 plea fure to aunounce the arrival, in the Roads, early this morning of his Mrjesty's Sloop of War, Conway, Captain Torog from Portfmouth; whence she failed on it of March. She touched at Madeira and the Cape, and took her departure from the latter place on the 27th of

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 Prefs.

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 tex should remain at 5 per cent. but after violent debates, which continued, (as we were informed) three fuccessive sittings,

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Lord Buckinghamthire in the Office of President of the Board of Courtoul. We learn, however, tha either Mr. Robiason or Lord Melville will be peminated to fill that important Office.

Reports were correct in March of a change of Ministry, being in contemplation.

admiral Sir Riesard King has hoisted his Flag on the Magicienne Frigare, and may be daily expecled to arrive in the R ails.

The Minden, will follow after being docked, to be the Flag Ship on this Sta ion. Captain Patterfon commands her.

His Majesty's Sloop Hecate, was at the Cape, when the Conway failed from thence.

General Boyer, who was fried with Line's and convicted, had been thor. This is he only piece of foreign inselligence, we have yet heard.

Sie Home Popustn, nas faited to take the command of the St. Helena Sa ion.

We have been able to learn nothing about the H. C. Ships Wexf rd and Ephins one. The few cond Fleet of the Seafon had not failed.

The Parruguele Ship Com eas, alfo arrived this morning. She filled from Lifbou, on the 3d of March. We expect to get fome interesting intel ligence relative to the affairs of Spain. We have taken meafures to get the Lift in Papers.

JULY 1st.

Yesterday evening arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Princ: Regent, Captain T. Riply, from London 17th and Torbay 20th.

Passengers. Mrs. Wigan, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Warburton-Sir William Cke, Jedge of the Supreme Court at Ceyton, Captain Chadwick, Li-atenant Tzanton, Lieurenant , Eden, Leur. Cotton, and Cornet Divis, His Majefty's 22d Light D'agoons, Affiltant Sargeon Gibion, Enfigne Lingf n. Belibe, Pudner, Marth. Hie Majeny's '69 h Regt. Captain-Lieut. Warburton, Madres Etta blifment, Lieutenant Thomas Wigan. do. Lieuteneat F.ed. Brown, do. Lieut. Rich. Cock .. do. M. T. Stonehours, Writer, de. Mr. W. H. Parry, and a D tochment of His Majefly's 22d Light Draguons.

JULY 4th.

Hie Mejesty's Ship Hesper, Captain L Cimpbell, Campbell and Kyle, the former lately in a minand of the Hesper, and the latter Lieutenant Governor of the Naval H spital, were Passengers.
His Majesty's Ship Horatio, is expected to sail

about the 10th.

Yesterday afrived in the Roads the Ship Neptune, Caprain Inversity, from Lind in ; whence the Giled the 23th of February, and L'Orient the 20th of Mirch. Passengers : Mrs. Nixon and Family, -Captain F.

French, Sprain Hardgrave, Mr Su herland.
The Honorable Company's Ship Fort William, Capt innes, anchored in the Roads yes erday afrer Dou from England; having sailed at the same time with he Regent ; but it would appear had pur back, and taken her departure sgain, on the 9 h of March.

Pascengers : Mife Carnegy, Mis M. Carnegy, Lieutenan's Mecleod, MacLeane, Gordon and Bothomly ; Ensigns Lordner and Leardet ; Lieutenant A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Bosc.

The Snips Warrior and Albion, for this place and Calcutta, were at Port Louis, when the Echipse Packet sailed from thence.

Passengers on the Warrior : Lieurs, Barry, Levy Kennech, Irwin, Bayley, Carrot, Bateman, Spaigth and Lewen, of H, M. 87th Regiment, Mrs. Rend, Caprain Allen, Misses Adair and Scott, and Mr. Mon-

Atbion :For Madras, Mr. Burn, Mrs. D garry, J. B. Pybus, E.q. Lieur, and Mrs. Chapman, -For Calcutts, Mr. and Mrs. Berhun, Miss Mackenzie, Major Comming, Mr. H. Howell, Mr. R Coombs, and Mr.

Accounts have been received by the Eclipse of the death of the Queen of Portugal. The Regent of courfe aucheeds Her Majesty. His Mojesty's Ship Doris, Captaiu Harpur, had

geached Bugland. The stay of the Eclipse Packet is limited to 7 days, our and home at each of the following places, viz. the Cape, Lile of France and Ceylon ; to 3 days at Midras and 30 at Calcutta outwards, on the prisage home to call at St. Helens, and remain there 24 hours only.

We observe the Minden is again about to be the Flag Ship in this country; and that Sir Richard King, as been appointed to fucceed the late Sir Grorge button, as Naval Commander in Chief in the Ess:

The arrival of Sir William Coke, one of His Mejera ty's Judges for Ceylon, was announced on Monday last by a salute of 15 guns.

The Earl of Buckir ghamfhire .- This lamented No. bleman, had been indisposed between two and three months, in consequence, as is stated in the English Papers, of having been thrown from his Horse in St. James's Park. His Lordfhip was advised to go to Bash; but learning from the Physicians there, no hope could be entertained of his recovery, he removed by slow and thort stages to Town ; where he had been only a very few days, when his valuable life was terminated. The Noble Earl died between to and 11 o'clock on Sunday the 4th of February, in the 56th year of his age.

Towards the middle of February, the cold in England was extreme; at Flamstead House (the Royal Observatory at Greenwich) the Thermometer is stated to have been at 39 degrees below the freezing point;

No fuccelor bad been appointed to the late | a degree of cold which it is remarked had not occurred | the original purchase, and of the future that for two centuries before.

> Carthagens, was at length, reduced to surrender by famine 3 the number of persons who are stated to have died of hunger, exceeds belief; every shing estable had been consumed. The Army of the Independents escaped by sea, but in a most deplorable state.

> All parries of course condemn the conduct of Ferdinand VII; the Opposition Papers speak out, and accase the other Powers of Europe, including our own Government, of indifference, at least, in not taking steps towards relieving the brave Patriots who are suffering from the despotic measures of Ferdinand such interference, however, is certainly a very delicate point; and the Opposition are afked, what is the line of conduct they would have us pursue. Do they mean to recommend war with Ferdinand? or to lay it down as a principle, that whenever the Sovereign of any other na in miegoverns or opprefses his people, we thould be unavailing, that we are then to go to war with him. Are we to finitare the conduct of the French Revolutionists and invite all perple to rise against their Governments, under the promise of prorection and support frem us? Certainly not, is the reply, but these Partiots were joined with us, in the g orious work of freeing the Penicau'a from its oppressore ; which has given us a right in a certain degree, to interf re in their behalf.

In a London C urier, we find the following notice on the subject of the war between the Americans and the Creek Indians. " This war with the Creek Indians is said to have begun, and some of the American Papers coolly speculate upon the necessity of a total exibiguithment of the tribe in order to render them no longer troublefofhe to the Americans! That indeed is one way. " Dad men tell no tales." But the mind thrinks with horrer and disgost form this wholesale plan of murder us vengeance. Or the grounds of quarrel with these ' poor Indiane of untutored mind,' we are but imperfectly informed. It is said that they oppose the establithment of the boundary line. It he Western fron iers of Georgia and South Carolina and the Banks of the Mississippi, there is a large track of counity inhabited by tabes of Indians: One of these is the tribe of Creek Indian's, which unbappily for themselves is the nearest in point of contact to the Americans of the State of Tenessee. It scems to be the policy of A merica to streich her already overgrown terri ories quite to the Mississippi- a policy which canno be completely executed without the removal of those Indians that said inhabit the country on the E st of the Mississippi. " Where will you stop," said a Creek warrier-" You have made us remove from the lands of our forefathers which were on the banks of the great waters (the ses)-our feet had but jus ceased being weary with fatigue, and our heads had just lain down to rest on new lands, when you still further encroached upon us-And now you bid us begin our journey again. But some of our Chiefs are worn down with age, and our mothers are old and want rest-and we would have a settled home. Betrer would it be to put an end to all of us so that our blood fhould no longer run in the veins of any living creature." This affecting statement, this counsel of despair given by the India Warrior is coolly recom! mend d'in an ar icle in one of these American Papers There appears to be a perverseness in that trieb that must sooner or later terminate in the total extina toops seems to have been misunderstood, it is probable such measures will rem ve all cause for future drafts of the militia for the purpose of preserving peace ou the frontier."

A German paper states, that Eugene Beauharnois will cede his possessions in Iraly to Austria, for a yearty inc me of a million france

A midal is circulated in Paris, with the heads of Ney, L bedoyere, and Lavalette on one side, and that of the Duke d'& guien on the other; with the ins-

THE MONTROSE REVIEW,-FEB 2, 1816. A new toyal palace is to be built at Hanover; towards the expenses of which the Prince Regent will furnish half a million sterling!

Calcutta Intelligence. 24TH JUNE 1816.

" O. Wednesday morning, a meeting was held, by several Gentlemen of the President. cy, for the purpose of taking into considera. tion the inflication of a Horticalteral Society : an ettablishment of this description has long ben defireble in Bengal, where nature affords every requifice for that perfection, which are at ne can finally obtain. There can be li tle doubt that the indigenious fruits and vegetables, might be most effentially improved by scientific cultivation, and the rich soil and invariable summer of thefe regions, must be favorable to exotic introductions under judicious management and sedulous attention. It has always, however, been a matter of regret, that amongst all our gardens, we are abfoluerly with ut a gardener and till the malli becomes a creature of a new sp cirs we may say of the fields and plan

tattent: " Man is the only growth that dwindles here." " To introduce improved methods and rear gardeners as well as plants, are the chief objects we understand of the prefent society; the Members of which will by their subscrip. tion, secure a supply of the best vegetables and truits, Indian or European, for their cables, and of any curious plants or flowers which they may be desirous of introducing into gardens of their own : the first meafure of the Society is the purchase of an extensive piece of ground in the vicinity of Calcutta, which is to be appropriated to the purpose of a nurfery and kirchen garden, and the next step is to maintain an efficient eftablishment

bliffment, must be nec ffarily heavy, but it is not more so than will be adequate perhaps to the abundance and superiority of the arrived yesterday, The papers mention a supply with which the Subscribers will be furnished, we conclude with ut other charge, and by the immense public benest that must accrue from such an insti action.

"The following gentlemen were nomina ted a Committee, for giving currency to the plan, and carrying it into execution.

" John Paimer, E q.

" Commodore Hayes, " John Williamson Fulton, E.q-

" Heary Alexander, E.q.

. Dr. Wallich, and

" Edward Brightman, Esq. . Dr. Wallich S cretary and Treafurer.

We are concerned to state, that the In dian O.k on Saturday morning last was difcovered to be on fire : and that there is rea. son to sufpret that the circumstance was not accidental .- Perfons who are implicated by this suspicion are now in cuttody ; and it may be hoped, that if there is sufficient evidence of their guilt, the present Seffion will enable the law to apply the punishment due to a crime to dreadful and so prevalent. The details of this courrence have been already published in all the papers of the last week; and the following letter, which appeared in the Calcutta Gizetie, seems to furnish a correct ace unt of the discovering of the fire; and the means successfully adopted for stopping its progress :

" New Anchorage, 16th June, 1816. " I send , u a hastily written account of a fire which breke out in the Indian Oak this morning, and alarmed us, I affure you not

. About day break in the morning of the 16 h, an alarm was given that the thip was on fire, every method was resorted to, to discover its situation, which after a few menotes was arcircaised to be in the fore part of the ship, about the foremast, and between decks, on the larboard side, close to the buikhead of the scacunnies' birth.

" The bulk head was immediatly forced p when the flame burst forth and continue ed to rage with great fury for about five miitues, but owing to the great exertions made by Captain Penberthy and his Officers, it was happily extinguished, before much damage

" Strong suspicions attach to three Seacunnies, who will in confequence be sent to Calcutta to take their trial, One of them they were set on fire:

46 About half a dozen bags of Cotton are damaged or destroyed-We do not expect to leave this before the 23d."

JUNE 25.

The following Sups entered the River on Sunday last :-The Agamemnon, Captain James Jackson,

from Madras, 15th instant. The Volunteer, Captain Waterman, from

the same place and date. The American ship Charles Morris, Capt. tain J. Chever, Jun. from Sumatra, 2d in-

Another ship came up on the same day, the name of which is not yet known.

We have, already announced the arrival of the ship Cochin and of the brig Bonatelle. The Passengers by former are-

Mr. Scott, Mrs. Buchanan,

Cornet Buchanan, of the 4th Nat. Cav. Mr. and Mrs. Fiellrup and four Children,

BY THE LATTER.:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards,

Miss Nancy Edwards Lieutenant Henry Lugle, of the 15th N. I. Mrs Emelie Migat de la Combe.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Mr. Anacharsis Migat de la Combe.

FEBRUARY 17, 1816.

We received, yesterday, the Paris Papers to the 14th instant, they are extremely barren of news. The Chamber of D puries were occupied in discussing the Report of the Com mittee on the project of Law relative to Elections, upon which much difference of opinion appears to exist. Lavalette is now faid to have passed through Stutigard, furnished with a foreign passport, and to have taken the road to Bavaria. Nothing is mentioned in the journals respecting our countrymen charg ed with assisting in his escape, Some of the papers state, that a letter from Calais of the 10th mentions that the communications with England had been interrupted for fome days by contrary winds, which feems to be intended as an excuse for not giving extracts from under an able superintendant-the expence of the English journals. There is, however, assertions and doctrines, which require, and

English news in two or three of the papers

dared the 8th.

Mails from Flanders and Hamburgh alfo report that Saltzbourg had been declared in a state of beige; but there is an expedition, that notwithstanding this, the diff rences between Apitria and Bavaria will be amicably accommodated. Fouche was still at Drefden, and, it is stated, was negociating for the purchase of estates in Bohemia, Silisia, and Poland.

By the packet, we have received letters from the Brazils to 23d December, of which the following are extract :- The Price Regent fem: days sgo, created mefe dominions into a kingdom, and has commenced siyling himself. " Prince Regent of the U-ited Kingdom of Pirtugal, Brazil and Algarve." Tair, in the opinion of the Courtier, confirme, if further proofs were ne bary, the idez that the Court is resolved not to quie Rio Janeiro. In order to render its territorial limits to the Suth more compect, it is believed that Portuguefe troops will immediately occupy Montevideo, and all the eastern bank of La Plata. For this purpole, it is said, the troops now arriving from Lisbon are to proceed to Rio Grande, the present Trontier in that quarter. Their numb t ie nor I fo than 5000, and the militia of the Country, as well as the rest of the regular treops, are preparing for the same service. It is not known whether all this is to be done in concert with the Spanish Government or not, but certain it is, the operation cannot long be deferred

In the meantim, General Viggodet and Father Civilo, the matrimonial agents, remain here, ill looked upon by the Court, though grea ly noticed by the Princels Carlota. As heir mission was very secret, and formed by the suppressed Ministry of the Indies in Spain, without any participation on the part of the Ministry of State, this circumstance has created ferious difficulty in the Brazil Cabinet, and it is indeed dubious. whether the marriage will be carried into eff &, motwithstanding the matrimonial contracts have been regularly signed.

It is rather remarkable that the gift of. money by the Duke D'Angouleme to the Catholics of Nismes, has not appeared in the French Papers till the 11th of February. We mentioned the fact from our Private Correspondence feveral weeks since, and it was immediately adduced by the apologists of perfecutors, in proof of the friendship and impara ciality of the Duke towards the Protestants. In the letter from his Royal Highness, Jan. 24th, it is, however, perfectly evident that the whole trasfaction was designed to pamper and aggrandizet te Catholics, and to degrade the Protestants. Because the Catholics desire to have the Protestant Temples, but must pay for them, the Dake will not only publicly fanction their desir, but will contribuce thas they may be gratified at less expense

The Doke jesuistically presumes, that the Protestants are free and cordial parties to this unconstitutional and oppressive measure, bue the fact is, they merely submit to the Authorities, who, let it be observed, are in correspondence with his Royal Highnels. The following interesting account of this Negociation is extracted from a valuable Memoir, lately published by order of the Committee at Williams's Library : -

On the o h of D cember, two Pastors and an Elder of the Consistory were called to the Prefecture, where they found the Prefect, the Mayor, and the Colonel of the National Guard. They proposed to them to give up their tem. ples, which the Catholics behold, with the greatest uneasines, in possession of the Protestants, promising to build them two others, either at the expence of the G veroment, or of the City. The Members of the Consistory replied. .. That they were always submissive " to the laws, - hat the will of the King and " the Authorities would still find them obe-. dient ; that they would meet their desires. " provided those desir a were expressed in "writing; but that they should not take the " step of giving up their churches, not " wishing to expose themselves to the censure " of the other Protestant churches in France, " which, like those of Nismes, are in possel-" sion of edifices formerly consecrated to Cas "tholic worship, - not being willing even " to appear to consider as illegal that posses. " sion of Temples which they have enjoyed " for these twenty five years."

Mr. Brougham brought forwad the prece. dent of our interference for the Huguenots, solely in allosion to the Spanish Patriots, and without one word of reference to the French Protestants, but Lord Cartlereagh thought proper to flide into a very long parenthesis, on the persecutions which have difgraced the nineteenth century : In endeavouring to whitewash the persecuting Royalists, he advanced

we hope will receive some notice from Mem bers of Parliament; he stated, that former interference for the Protestante 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 Prorestants, 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 at tempt to support the Agricultural interests. of this Country.

Marshal Soult, it is said, bas received an invitation to enter into the Rassian service, and many other Frenchmen, disringuished by their talents for come mand, or for military ad ministration, have been pressed by the Empe ror Alexander to settle in his empire. S.veral persons who have cultivated the sciences with distinction, have also been invited, ur. der very encour ging circumstances, to setti in Russia: Lacepede, the naturalist, and Chap tal, the chemist, and Ex Minister of the Interior, have declined the invitation, and ar preparing to set out for the United States of America, Several other litarti mean, it is said, to pursue the same destination. Such arthe results of that narrow policy, which is warring against every thing and every per-

son, that is distinguished for liberality i

France.

THE JESUITS .- Petersburgh Jan. 6-A storm has just burst forth sgainst the Jesuits. They had been long treatened with it, having incurred the displeasure of Prince Geli zee. the minister of public worship. He was extremely irritated on learning, in December 1814, that his nephew, the young Prioce Alexander Galitzen, 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 Beil, restoring the Jestits, had also excited displeasure in Russis. Their G.neral, who was recalled by the Sovereign Pontiff, was not suffered to retura to Italyapparently from a fear lest the Jesuise in Russia, should find themselves dependent on a General residing in a foreign country. Their correspodence was inspected, their ac ions watch-d, and the labours of their mission ries in Siberia and the colonies of the Volga thwarted. The Protestants and those of the Greek cherch united to ruin them. Some conversions of Russian ladies completed the irritation of those who looked upon them with nevil eye; and when the Emperor retur after a long shience, complaints were made to him of the Jesuits, who were described as disturbers, Hence the Ukuse of the 1st of

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. WESTMINSTER, FEB. 15, LIBEL. WEBSTER v. BALDWIN.

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

Mr. Serjeant Best stated the case. He de scribed Mr. Wedderburn Webster as a gen. tleman 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 beau ty-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,

I that army was commanded by the Duke of | Webster. During the absence of Mr. Web | a Colonel in the Artilery, and is consider Wellington. It was natural that a Nobleman of his rank should visit families of correspond ing quality-amongst which were those of the Earl of Mountnorris, and Mr. Wedder burn Webster, particularly as both the individuals last mentioned, were previously ac quainted 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 be dy 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, whither he was going to provide suitable education for his unmarried daughter. It was most impor tant to observe, with reference to damages, that at this time Lady W. W. bster was seven months advanced in her pregnancy; and she never had an opportunity of speaking to the Dake 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 pa pers. Being aware of this fact, she should have been the last person to be held up to public ignominy, asguitty 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 recoilec tion the situation of Brussels, immediately after the butle 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 Welington, 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 crimimal motive to an illustrious individual, who acted from the most frumane 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 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 --- that.

" The cessation of warfare has in Paris enabled scandal to resume her usual influence on the public mind; a report is very prevalant, in the first Parisian circles, that a distinguished Commander has surrendered him. self 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

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 para graph, 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£ which the fortunate lover offered to pay-but the business was too no. torious to be compromised—or the injured party had too much sensibility to wear gilded

In a succeeding application, the Defendant had copied into his paper, from an Even. ing 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 a mour with a distinguished Officer, was of Irish extraction, evidently pointing at Lady F. Webster, who was the daughter of an Irish

Mr. Henry Nott produced the papers containing the libels.

The Duke of Richmond, who was examined from the Bench, stated, that he was at

ster from Brussels, she lived with her father, mother, and an unmarried sister. He was intimately acquainted with the Duke of Welling. ton, 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 din. ner, and he (the witness), invited Lady Web ster to the same party.-Lady Webster was much in the habit of visiting the Dutchess of Richmond. The Dutchess and himself were always happy to entrust their daughters to

Mr. Serjeant Lens addressed the Jury on behalf of the Defendant, who, he observed, felt sincere contrition for his error. In ap portioning the damages, he called on them to have 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 2,000l.

THE DAY, -FEB. 19.

The B with merchants in Per ugal continue to be apprehensive that it is the intention of the Portuguefe Regency to make fuch regulations with regard to the wine trade, as shall pur their own countrymen on a better footing than the British. This design, should it be persisted in, may be off chally counteracted, by laying on an additional import duty here.

By the latest advices from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the reception of Marshal Lord Bereiford by the Prince of the Brazili, was most flattering. He carried his point against the Regency most completely, in every question, and the organifation of the Anglo Portuguele army is now confirmed in a mauner highly flettering and beneficial to our Officers. The following is a list of the promotions which bear dace from Od ber 12. 1815:

Major G neral Blunt, to be Lieur. General Brigadie's-Compb II, D'Urban, Wilson, Ashworth, and Buchan, to b. Major Generale. Colonels,-Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Sir John

Campbell, Sir George Eder, Sir Charles Suc-

ton, and Colonel M'Creagh, tobe Bigadiers. Sir H. Pym, to be Colonelof the 18th R.g. Sir M. Graut, ditto of the 6th; Sir Edmund Williams, ditto of the 11th; Colonel Arms. tring, ditto of the 4th; Colonel Bryan O' Tole, ditto of the 14 b; Col. George Party, ditto of the 5th; Coi. MacNeil, ditto of the Roll, ditto of the 17 h; Col. Prior, ditto of the zoth-And a very long list of Majors made Lient Colonels, and Captains made Mijors, Marshall Ber sford is expected to return to Portugal in April.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

About a forfnight ago, a captain in Buona parte's Inperial 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 unfor unate pirons are conducted to the Plaine de Grenelle and sho! General Drouer's case emb trasses 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 surrend e ed himself; the Gaoler would not receive him-" Weil," said Drouet, " I am oblige to mike several visits, which will occupy me about two hours, in the mean time, 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 al legiance 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, Lanjuiwais, Bondy 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 Brussels at the same time with Mr. and Lady is a very religious man. He was many years

a very able Officer. He was raised to the raik of General at the battle of Leipsic, in which he distinguished himself, but at the battle of Hanau it was by Drouet's judicious manage. ment of the artillery, which he commanded, that the entire of the Bayarian 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 goth year.

Madame Ney's conduct has been much cenfored, as the was the cause of her husband's having joined the Ulurper; the was constantly celling him of the ill treatment the experienc: d at the Court of Louis XVIII. It is now el known that when the took her last fare: well of her husband, he repro ched her, in the presence of his children, for having been the caufe of his difgraceful end.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER:

FEBRUARY 18, 1816: LATEST INTELLIGENCE. PRINCELY HOUSE OF SAXE-COBOURG. Leopold .George Christia , the intended

husband of the Princels Charlotte of Wales,

was born the 16th of December 1790. He is the Son of the late reigning Duke, Francis, and of Augusta Caroline Sophia, Daughter of Henry XIV. Count de Reufe d'Eberdorf. His Granufather 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 auve. His Brothers are -lar. Erneit Frederick Anthony, the reigning Dake since 1808, born 2d of Janual 1784, married in 1814 to Princels Kraf Keawick; and 2d, Ferdinand George A guitus, born the 28th of March, 1785 General in the Russian frvice. His Sister are-ist, Sophis Frederica Carolina Louist, born 10th of August, 1778; 2d, Antoinette Ernestina Amelia, born 1779, married 17th of November, 1798, to Charles Al Rander Frederick, Prince of Wortemberg, a General in the Rufsian fervice ; 3d, Henrietta Ulrica, born 23d of September, 1781, now Anna Fedorovica, married to the Rufsian Grand Doke Constantine, 26th of February, 1796; and 4th, Maria Louisa Victorina, 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 Casile, with some manufactures of porcelain and of a petrified wood, with which the country abounds. Both the Sovereign and the Subj-cts are of the Lutheran religion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

5th MARCH 1816. PROPERTY TAX. (Continued from our last.)

of Amien's the words " during the war and no longer," had been inferted in the Act for continu. ing the Tax, but it could not be understood by the infertion of those words that the House meant to preclude any discussion on it at the end of the war, if its continuance thould 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 perfous who acted with him, considered themselves bound by those words to abolish the Tax at the termination of hostilities? He (he Chancellor of the Excheque) 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 discontinued it when hofillities had ceased; for on that occasion he diffinely stated, that His Majesty's Minifiers did not consider themselves pledged to such a measure, but as he said at the time, because he thought the Tax inconvenient and uppropicious [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 he had to feveral 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 protperty Tax, in the wav in which he intended to fub. mit it to the House [bear, hear!]. It was on thes grounds that he had thought the proposition oe the Tax in the present Session, the fafest and thf

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT THE BOMBAY

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

bed means by which the sums necessary for the Service could be raised. As to the time at which be intended to bring the motion for the tax before the H use, he did not consider i could be fooner than Manday. The consideration of the military Erab ilbment, and the ques ion on the ffa e 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. P nonby 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 direcily 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 Defini ive 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 you must bear the other. He (Mr. P) would suswer 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 height 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 Peri ien (Sir E. Knaichbull) 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, at d he hoped that as the Chancellor of the Ex chequer 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 at 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 abilish the tax; he had mentioned that it was not proposed because the ha ion was at peace, and because he did not conerre himself authorised to propose it at the ter-

mination of hostilities [hear! hear !]-It was in this sense that the aboli ion of the tax was under stood throughout the Country at that period. I was in this sense they continued still to understand it, the people conceived that the ax had been a. bolished 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. Freemande) would oppose the tax. He conceived it not only a ax against the consent of the whole na ion, but a tax by which the faith of Parliament would be considered by the people as viola ed. He called on the Regnt 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 Pericion was then read, and ordered to lie

Mr. Dickenson presented a Petition from the Inhabi and of Somerseishire against the renewal of the property Tax. The Perisoners complained of the distressed s ate 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 aboli ion of sine sure places and unnecessary pensions Mr. D. ob. served, that the distress to which the Country had been reduced, was owing to the extraordinary pressure of taxation. The agricultural c'asses 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 has this emigration been carried, that he could assert, that forty five passports given by the Fre ch Am. bassador, out of every fifty, were given to English-men about to leave their Country through discress. The House should take this matter into consider ation before it consented to such an increase of the general discress 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 fi nation, was a general reduction of the public Expences. This alone could fave the Country at prefent. This economical reduction should be the leading seature of any meafure which could be applied with effect. Economy had been put i to the mouth of the Prince Regent at the commencement of the Session, yet he regretted to find, that this had not been ac ed 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 aboli ion of the Tax, and that it had only been passed at the return of Napoleon from Elba, as one which was to expire expressing a hope, that the Chancellor of the Ex chequer would not continue to orge a measure, against which fo decided an opinion had been ex. pressed by the people.

Mr. G. Lang on hoped that Ministers would a . tend to what had been faid in the petitions which they had heard read. He hoped that they would see the necessity of a speedy and general reduction doctrine which had that night been urged, relative to the meaning of the Act of Parliament on the subject of the meaning of the Act of Parliament on the words uniticularly to fee a diminution of the immense fland:

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 Hou e, but would conclude by moving that the petition should be read in a distinct & audible manne 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 propoted

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 throught the country at the opening of this Session. He would consider himself called upon to represent to his Royal Highway the Prince Royal that the time had 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 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 hones if a large Standing Army were to be kent up sures were adopted, but he could not form such plea-sing 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 mistate-ment which had appeared in some Morning Papers, ment 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

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 Honourable Arember sat down amidst loud cries of hear, hear!

Mr. Lambton congratulated the House on the public spirit evinced by the Honourable Centleman who had last addressed them. After humourously commenting and the application of leaches last addressed them. After humourously commenting on profuse bleeding, and the application of leaches as means of remedying the evils of the country, the Honourable 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 for his produce, yet such was the season in which it 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 (a) 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 case of their real interests, and 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

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 Ex-

pences of the Corporation of Trinity.

A Petition was presented from the inhabitants of the Borough of Tewkesbury. Red and ordered to lie upon

Colonel Foley presented a Petition from Leominster, in Herefordshire. The petitioners, he said, expressed their humble hope that the Hon. House would not deem their humble hope that the Hon. 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 impositions 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 metro olis [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 inaloud and to the Petition. In at least having it read inaloud 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

Mr. Gooch was resolved to omit no occasion of re-butting such illiberal attacks as that night had been made against the Honourable 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. Chasles Wynne delivered his most solemn protest against the language used by the Honourable 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 honovirable 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 migh y things they have done!" Such an argument would be quite as asy a reason for not examining into the conduct of Ministers, as the one which had been alledged by the Honourable Gentleman in reference to the Military Ctub; 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 way 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 rescinted at any future period; for his part, it he wished to establish a pernicious society; he would commence by the every department of the lia e. He wished particularly to see a diminution of the immense stand: the Property Tax. The acceptation of the words unique suspecting army which had been proposed. If Ministers did not consent voluntarily to this reduction, he least, was, he contended, a sufficient proof that the favourable opportunity to rescind this rule [hear, hear]. There were symptoms in the times which making some sount regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members were [hear, near!]; but he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members were [hear, near!]; but he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members were [hear, near!]; but he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members were [hear, near!]; but he would commence by making some such regulation, because then many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members are [hear]. There were symptoms in the favourable of the content of the words unique that the property Tax.

If Ministers are the many people suspecting no dauger would be entrapped as members are proposed. If Ministers are people out of doors at least, was, he contended, a sufficient proof that the favourable opportunity to rescind this reduction.



regard to new military tion but one out of many nerea e of av granted to th er in Council from the Crown , ards that it received the sanc-

ose to correct the statement of the dieman, who was usually renarkable trants of the description ailuded to were V Orgers in Council. The Estimates which by the Honourable Gentleman had be n ore the trouse, and approved of before they manunicated to the Arm .

r. Wynn expressed his sorrow for baving made a catement which might appear incorrect. But he could with certainty refer to an increase of pay granted by the Crown to Serjeants during the recess of Parlia-

Coronel Wood, in consequence of statements made that night, felt anxious to give the composition o the club (a laugh). In it taere were many navai 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 langa]. Gentlemen might be surprised at their number, out what was it, formid ble as they were [a loud langh]. There were likewise some Lord Lieutemants of Counties, and he was sure that this could not mean any danger to the Constitution [a lang]. An ilonourable pa-ronet had said that no never neard of such an exclusive club existing before, but it was well known that there were tour navas crubs existing a long time [a langa]. and one of them consisted of 2000 members. There were also other clubs [a laugh]; he believed that the Honourable Gentieman was presented this Petition, was gentlemen [1 1040 la 1gn] He was sorry for the awkward were not many members [some Member called for the name of the Club aliuded to]. The club which he meant was prookes's [a loud taugh]. The military club would consist of many men who had served in various parts of the world, and they did not deserve the attack which had been made.

Mr. G. Rose stood up in order to state that he was a member of the club (loud laughter), though he was neither a minitary nor a naval character. The honour had been conferred on him, not in his individual but in his officiai capacity [hear, hear, hear!]. He could not preceive how Parhament would be able to interwith the establishment of this society-It was beneath the dignity of Parniament to interfere. He concluded 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 Monourable the Tresurer of the Navy, instead of extenuating the objections to the Military Club, had on the contrary, done every thing to add to its exceptionable character. He had alloweed that the honour of being admitted a Member was only other hiember, not a military man, was the Noble Lord at the nead of the War Department. Of the respectability 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 Gentlemen who made such flaming speeches on the high s - the distinction betwe-n an objection against the chaacter of institution and an objection against the character of aindividuals [hear, hear]. It made no difference that the navy were joined with the army in this Club; for all the persons was composed it looked up to the Crown for promotion. If the Clubs of Lawyers ailuded to were allowed to have done infinite mischief, why might not a Club of Admirals and Generals produce 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-

Captain Waldegrave conceived there was no analogy whatever between the Naval Military Club. The

power by any explanation which he could give to do away all sort of prejudice against the Military Club [laugh]. Clubs of Officers were not new in this coun-There had been a Flanders Club and a New Flanders Club, an American Club, and a Mottand Club, a Peninsula Club, an Irish Statt Club; indeed he thought he migat fairly say there and been 10 or 18 Clubs composed 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 immediate y on their coming to town, by affording them an Ordinary at a cheap rate, where they would always find men of congenial nabits. Gentiemen 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 Crub. It was certainy very convenient for Odicers coming to town for a port period, to find on their arrival a cheap Ordinary of the s Club, any impropriety of theirs, had called for the vigilance of the House? He would ask too, if General Officers in that House were more under the influence of the Crown than other individuals? With respect to his own conduct as a Representative of the people he would challenge an examination with any in the House [laugh]; nor did he believe that the displaasure of the Crown was ever incurred by the politi al conduct of any Odicer in it [near, near , hear!] Nothing like politics were ever started in the Club.

Mr. Brougham could not help owning that he still remained unsatisfied with respect to ta's 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 altuded were of a trifling and inconsiderable nature even by his own showing. Some of these were composed 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 Crub composed of Orficers 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 it there was any deviation from this rule it was in the admission of another branch of service-the navai; 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 service by his office, and a Noble Lord at the head of the The sort of exceptions here quoted rather proved 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 canant Officer wished to be admitted a Member he had no doubt that he would be as readily received as any Barrister whatever. In fact a great proportion of toat 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 serious consideration of the House; and he certainly, for his own part, felt no small degree of jealousy respecting 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 nabits of the country, and to make us more than we had ever been, a military country [near, hear!]. The Milita-ry Club was one of the most powerful engines for car-rying 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 dou t, it was evident that in a certain not the smallest dou t, it was evident that in a certain quarter, which he would leave the House to guess, a very great anxiety was electrained as to its success. He understood that individual and not only been requested to become Members, but the regular returns had been made to a certain quarter of those persons who had signified their accession, and if those who exused [hear, hear!]. He wondered that any persons should feel, in the judiousy entertained of this Institution, any thing in the least disrespectful to the individuals composing it; he could not conceive that any man supposed posing it; he could not conceive that any man supposed the least suspiction of designs against the Constitution to

even of the body as a body at the present moment. He knew, as far as regarded the respectability of the individuals, he had a security in the Institution, and the excellent individual at its head, he meant Lord Lyne-doch, then whom so man in the country bore a more respectable character, or enteetained more sound con-

stitutional principle.

Colonel Wood wished to set the Honourable and Learned Gentleman right as to one point. There was not the slightest tittle of authority for maintaining that Officers were courted to become Memaers 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, acqua nting them of their failure.

Mr. Brougham said, he be i ved 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. Westerm 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; 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 accession 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

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 be sincerely hoped they would be they still persevere, he sincerely hoped they would be defeated in their projects.

Mr. Metheuen presented a Petition against the Property Tax, from the proprietors and occupiers of land of Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire.

Lord Milton presented similiar Petitions from Gis-borne, & another Town in Yorkshire, against the Pro-

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 aid 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 proportion of the most respectable Merchants, and manufacturers, 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 reduced, could not from the distressed state of their tenants recover those rents from them. In the difficules 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 severity on the domestic industry of the country, and parti-cularly the agricultural. But the distresses of the farmers were heightened by other circumstances; he alded in part to the failure of the Country Banks. This failure was attended with a diminished circulati-

from the highest to the to introduce as much sav of reducing the amount of i He thought however, this ma of the charges were the necess war, and ought to be deducted in a of our establishments. Saill, howev the agricultural interest, nothing but Taxation would bring things to a level. tion should not be seriously set about ! the conduct of a inisters would be night and, he should be one of the first to raise. gainst them. He took this opportunity of the 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 delive

his sentiments. Mr. C. W. Wynne said the agricultural and Mercantile interests were connected in prosperity or misfor-tune, by bonds so close & indissoluble, that there was no possibility of affording relief to one without extending it to the other; and, in fact, the only measure waich could give relief to either branch of the community, 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 futil 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 unnecessary 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 understand the nature of the Noble Lord's objections to the tax. He objected to the part which affected tenants, 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 commercial persons; because to compel a disclosure of their affairs, at a time of distress and embarrassment, was peculiarly 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 oppresive 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 oresent, it was legally convened by him, and (though the Aldermen were not present) a Magistrate of the West Riding 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 after 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 nocket. town, presided. No objection whatever was made to

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 Pomfret against the Income Tax was presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PRO PRIETORS by SAMUEL RAN

