

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

SALE OF PRESENTS &c. **NOTICE** is hereby Given, That at noon on Monday next, the 14th Instant, will be sold, by Public auction, at the Civil pay office, on account of the Hon'ble Company, one piece of Kincaub, one piece of Muslin, a quantity of Kiss-misses and sundry articles of Table and Kitchen furniture consisting of Glass, Queens and Copper Ware, a List of which may be seen applica ion at this

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council. J. WEDDERBURN, Civil Paymaster,

Civil Pay office, 13th October 1816.

office.



few Casks of rejected Beer import-A ed per Asia, Captain GREIG, from the Brewery of Messrs. COURAGE and DONALDSON, The Beer may be tasted at the time and place of sale. Bombay 10th October 1816. 2 - mail ten (

## Advertisement.

### Notice is Hereby Given,

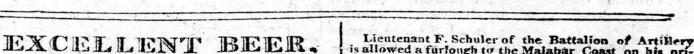
TO ALL WHOM IT SHALL OR MAY CONCERN,

**THAT IGNACIO RODRIGUES** Native Portuguese Inhabitant, has since discharged the claim 'which CUL-LIANJEE MADON MODY had advertised in this Paper of the 21st ultimo said to have had against the Oart and appurtenances called Katekecha Bhaut situate without the Town Walls near the Market with nine Messuages &c. in the said Oart containing by way of Mortgage by MARIA AUKELLA RODRI-GUES now or late of Bombay Portuguese widow, under and by virtue of a Mortgage Bond bearing date the third day of January 1814 for the principal sum of Three Thousand Rupees and Interest thereon due.

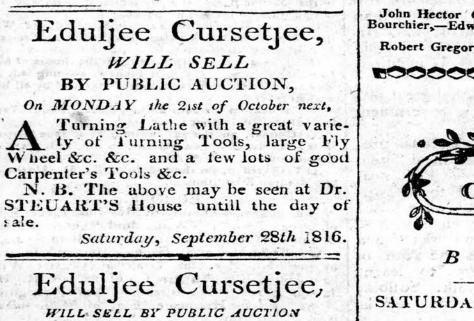
Bombay 11th October 1816.

sale.

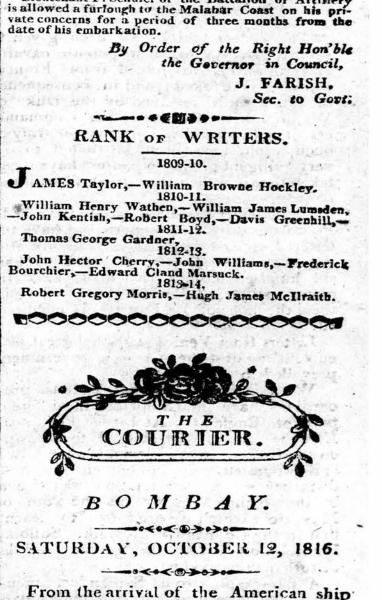
m62. WHZ માબર કી માંથી મા પી સે ચે જે શારવે • લો દ્વોને • માલમ • શા એ જ • આ એ אוֹאהו. זע וצוו. אליווישרוצו. זבצוא יאינוואייאיונישיאוגריאולוימו લો • દાવો • ગુજ્ર બી • આ મે આ છે • જે • દાવો • ગ વ્યવ્યા મ્ફીના ની ના રવ મીવ્યે ચ્યાએ ગ્રાપ્તાશામાં હાયોહ • ગ્રા આખત • 4 1ડી • 24 % . คีเพียง มีการใช้พเก . กายเ . วิเอริโ. ก થાન્નવ • પ્રોથરાં નથા ચાલ છે • 24 . ફારવે . બા २ फ्रीटनी-भारष्ठीत-पशिष्ठि ग्य-शार्व • ४२ ગન•મેરી•ગ્માવરેલ• કદરી છે. પોતાનુ. ખત הוצוש 28 או. אותומוצו פריצ הי. દારે ગીરવી ગ્યાપીલુ જ તેના મુદલ 3 VI241 3000 Aut. 24g. - 4 241 v. 22 g. < तु.त.शारव. युप्राची - 241 भी दक \* Al. 99 भी. 24 821042 9594



### FOR PRIVATE SALE AT RUPEES 75 PER HHD. READY MONEY, FEW HHDS. of Excellent PALE A BEER (greatly assimilating Hodg. son's) from the respectable Brewery of Messrs. Drane & Co. of London, imported on the Ship on PHEUS: which may be tasted at Hormasjee Bomanjee's Cotton Screws nearly opposite to the Police Office. Bombay, 11th October 1816.



On MONDAY next, the 14th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS



~ . . . . . .

મરનાર-પારશી-નશારવાનજી-માં મજ નાં જશાક્ષ 3 માં ખાલીશી કારીશની શા איישום חויצוואם וצאיליבואי חוי פא મી•આમે•મફીનાનીમે•બપોરનાં•પ્રલા 4 ११ नांग्यार्ट्र- सीसांद • अरीने • वे यशे शोरांभ्भ भीभो गरह भी घेला भीर के भ שות מופוניישאי הוא שאצוושויאי הוחיסולוסויקיזטויקהלייושיחיא श्री. वे साय्मेत. वा सा. 24 जारेगा. प्रोरेग.त થા દોનાસદશાનના છાતનો ભનાવેલો છે એ. બીર. લીવા હની. વ ખતે. એ ~ ~ जो• GYZ • या भवाने • भवशे \* AI. 40 HI.24 821012 9599

ALABASTER VASES.

HE above Elegant Articles recently received via the Red-Sea, may be in-spected at the Rooms of Messrs. Baxter & Co. in Forbes Street; and where the Scheme of the Lottery of 80 Tickets at. 30 Rupees lies for Subscription.

BOMBAY 11th Oct. 1816.

## MR. REEL,

) EGS leave to acquaint the Comman-D ders of Ships sailing from this Port, as well as Families proceeding to Europe, or else where, that he has from various trials and long experince, found out an a effectual Method of preparing and packing up Bisquit and Flour of every discription, Rusk, Ginger Bread, Rolong, Queen Cake, Plain do. Sponge do. and Rich Plumb do. the whole of which will keep in the highest State of preservation for Twenty Months; he also has found out a peculiar Method, of making, and packing, up Soft Bread which he will insure to keep good for Four Months ; and also Milk Rusk that will keep good for Three Months, the latter is a most desirable Food for Children, (as Milk is generally scarce on board of Ships) and the Rusk is not only an excellent and nutritive Food, but answers every purpose of Milk when soaked in Tea.

Bombay, 3d October 1816.

### At His Rooms

### IN MEDOW STREET

UNDRY Household Furniture Chairs, Tables, Couches, Bureau Book Cases, large and small Cots, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass, Lustre Looking Glases &c. &c. also Wines of sort, Madeira, Claref, Port Wine Champaign, and Noyau, and at 12 o'Clock will put up a Chariot, Horses, and Harnesses complete and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 11th October 1816.

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### GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D OCTOBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the Monthly Musters of Cattle the Muster Master be careful to arrange the different Classes of Bullock attendants in separate divisions previous to muster, and prevent any intercourse between them by Sentries which the Commanding Of-ficer will grant for that purpose and that to the Abstract of the Muster Rolls a Column be added for enumeraling the drivers of Pack Cattle.

#### BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH OCTOBER 1816.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Parslow

Sixth Regiment N. I. Ensign T. Moleworth, to be Lieutenant in succession to Parslow deceased, -Date of Rank, 22d Sept. 1816.

#### BOMBAY CASTLE, STH OCTOBER 1816.

Lieutenannt Colonel William Roome of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Eng-land on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation. The meritorious Services of Licutenant Col. Roome

will be brought to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Mentor at Madras, we learn, that ships, which left England the latter end of June, had reached Madeira early in July. The Mentor sailed from that Island on the 7th July and arrived at Madras after a fine run of 83 days, on the 27 ultimo ; the destination of the vessels from England which were at Madeira is not stated, but as several ships were to leave England for India in June, and amongst them we understand the Mary, Howell for this port, we hope, we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing their arrival in India. The Mentor appears to have had little or no intercourse with the English vessels, as she has not communicated any intelligence relating to European politics ; it is probable however, that no events of great public importance have occurred between the date of our last advices from Europe and that of the sailing of these ships : the present state of France is certainly not indicative of long continued internal tranquillity; nor does the relative situation of the great continental powers promise a lasting peace ; yet the presence of a large foreign military force will contribute to give a temporary kind of stability to the throne of the Bourbons, and sufficient time has not elapsed for the developement or the excitement of the ambitious views and projects of the other potentates of Europe.

We regret to state that, from the account of a contagious fever which has broken out in Morvee and someneighbouring villages in Kattiwar, the government here has deemed it necessary to take precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of the contagion along this coast ; the montality in Morvee is stated to be upwards of 25 persons daily.

The fourth Sessions of over and terminer commences to day, we understand

here are some cases of considerable importance likely to be brought forward.

Since writing the above we have received the Bengal papers of the 19th September, from which we learn that the American ship Horatio, has brought out English papers to the 29th May, of which the following extracts have been made.

A letter from Paris of the 22d of May states, that great perturbation prevailed at Paris, and that political and religious fanaticism had again broken out with great fury at Nismes : one hundred and sixty protest ints have been mas acred. The massacre began on the occasion of a protestant marriage, and the bridgegroom was among the first to suffer.

The national guard refused to proceed against the insurgents at Grenoble; and were forced to do so in small detachments under the charge of the regular troops. Numbers deserted on the march. Didier, the supposed leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, for whose head 20,000 francs had been afforded, has it is said been arrested.

The orders which had been given to several British regiments, both cavalry and infantry, to return from France, have been revoked; and in consequence of intelligence received by the Duke of Wellington, at Cambray, the commanders of different divisions of the army of occupation, have been instructed to be very viligant; and measures have been taken to strengthen the British force if necessary.

Caulincourt has been arrested, and M. Pozzo de Borgho is reported to have interfered in his favour. Arrests are still very frequent and numerous, not less than six hundled having been made at Paris alone within this short time. Among these the name of La Fayette is mentioneu.

Lefters from Venice state that great discontent against the Austrian government prevailed in that quarter.

We are sorry to see that riotous proceedings have taken place in different parts of England. At Little Port near Elv, the military were obliged to fire upon the rioters, when several were killed and wounded. In consequence of these disturbances, a proclamation was issued by the Prince Regent on the 25th of May, from which we are sorry to learn. that in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, very serious disturbances prevailed.

A paragraph from Santander, men-

BOMBAY.

MARNIAGE .- At Macao, on the 14th of May, Barbolomes Barretto Eiq. to Senhora Dona Antonia Francifca Goi falves Percira. BIRTH .-- On Sunday the 5th instant, the Lady of

Captain Hawkins of the Engineers, of a daughter. DEATH .- A. Julnah, on the morning of the 21 st of

September, after an illuefs of only two days, Lieuteusat Daniel Parflow, linguist of the 2d Bat, 6th Regt.

MADRAS. MARRIAGE .- On the 21st September, Mr. Charles Brandamore, 10 Mile Elizabeth Sulanna Pryce.

### CEYLON.

DEATH -At Trincomslie, on the 6th September, Ensign William Theraton, of H. M. 19th Regiment. CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS -On the 10th September, the Lady of Maor MacGregor, D pury Military Auditor General of a

On Sundry last, the 15th instant, the Lady of Adam Dalivie, Elq. of the civil fervice, of a fon.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant T. Maddock, afsistant Secretary to the Mi itary Board, of a daughter.

O . Saurday, the 14th inftant, the Lady of J. P. Larkins, Efg. of a fon.

At Cawnpore, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Thos. Jackfon, Elq. Surg. of H. M. . 14 h Fodt, of a fin.

A. Veltevreden, on the sift July, the Lidy of Captain Nixon, of His Majesty's 17 h Foot, Deputy Adjurant General to the Forces, of a daughter.

At the same place, on the 29th July, the Lady of Lieur. Tulloch, civil paymaster, of Twin Daughters. MARRIAGES .- On Saurday last, the 14th instant,

at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Shepherd, Captain Christian Wilson, of H. M 4th Regt. of Foot, to Mifs Wast, eidest daughter of Edward Wast, Elq.

A the same time, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, J. For.yth, Esq. acting C Hector of the 24 Perganas, to Mifs Farmer.

On the 11th instant, by the Venerab! H. L Loring, Archdescon of Calcurta, Lieu . Wm Paterson, of the so h N Jafantry, to Mils Charlotte Frances Smoole. DEATHS .- Oi the oh September Mr. R bert But-

ham, C aductor of Ordnance, aged 53 years, the last 33 of which he served the Honorable Company during that peri d his conduct generally met the approbation of his Superior. He was highly respected by a numerous circle of Friends and Acquaintances, by whom he is as deeply regratted -He has left a Widow and eight Children to deplore his 1 f.

On Wednesday. the 5th current, the infant Daughter of Captain J. Kidd.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Eliza Fay, aged 60 years. On the 10th inftant, Captain John Lowe, Secretary to the Marine Board, sincerly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Saturday last, the 14th instant, Edward Wild liam East Trower, the Infant Son of Charles Trower, Erq. of the Civil Service.

On Tursday, the 12th instant, at the house of Mr. Laurence Pleachy, Miss Ann Francis, a young lady of very amiable qualities, and deeply regretted by all her acquaintances.

At Cattack, on the 24th ultimo, Robert Arthur Ward Erg. of the Civil Service. At Chunar, on the 224 ultimo, Mrs. Jane Grant.

Wife of Lirut. Col. Lewis Grant, in her 34 h year, of a consumption.

At Veltevredon, on the 22d July, Dr. D. Ainslie of the Madras Establishment,

#### EUROPE

MARRIAGES. ]-On the 4th May John Eicke, Esq. of Doughay street, to Anne, third daughter of John Bannister, Elq. of Gower-street, Bedford-fquare. On the 3d May at St. George's Hanover- fquare, by the very Rev. the Dean of Chester, William James, Efq. youngest fou of the late R. H. James, En. of Bruton-street, to Maria, daughter of the late John Heathcore, Elq. of Mount-pleafant, Touenham.

, At Liverpool, on the 2d May Charles Robert Simplou, Efq. 10 Harvey, Elq.

On the 11th May, the Rev. J. C. Clements, of Cheam, Surrey, to Mary, fecond daughter of George Jubb, Efq of Winchester-street.

On the 2d May at St. Alphage, London-wall, W. H. Tatham, Efg. of Sion-college, Alder manbury, to Mils Todd, of Lad-lane.

On the 13th May at St. James's church, by the Rev. G. H. Templer, A. M. and chaplain to his Royal Highnels the Prince of Wales, Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bar. M. P. to Mils Helen Graham, fecond daughter of Thomas

Graham, Eiq. of Kinrols, N. B. BIRTHS ]-At Greenwich, ou the 6th May. the wife of Major Bird, of a fon. On the 4th May, at Knor's-green, the lady of

John M'Taggart, Efq. of a fon. At Avoch-houfe, Rosshire, on the 2d May,

the lady of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of a daughter. May 8, at Crovdon, the wife of Joseph Reid,

Eig of Old Broad-street, of a daughter.

Ou the 12th May, Mrs. John Cumberlege, of Camden-street, of a daughter.

In Millbank-sureet, Wertminster, on the 13th May, Mrs. Walter Cosser, of a lon.

DEATHS ]-On May 1st, Ann Elizabeth, the wife of John Richard Farce, M. D.

On the 29th of April, at Allerton-park, York thire, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Stourton.

At Fallham, on May 1, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

On the 2d of May, William Henry Staveley, Flo. of Darham-place-east, Hackney-road.

Ou April 26, Mr. Thomas Robinfon, of Walcon, Leicesterfhire, late of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, in the 60th year of his age.

On the 4 h May at hishoufe, Earl's-court, Old Brompton\_road, Lieut.-General Son ag, in the 69 h year of his age. His long, faitnful, and meritorious fervices are well known to the army, and his loss is deeply lamented by his affectionate wite, his family, and numerous friends.

On May 7, at Walker's Hotel. Bridge. street, Blackfriars, James Tyers, Elg. of Field-place, Stroud, Giocestershire, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 27 h of April, a Paris, the Rev. Sir Her. ber Croft, Bart. in the 65th year of his age.

On the 6 n May aged 77, univerfally lamented by all who knew him, Mr. John Bacon, of Bed Lionstreet, Clerkenwell, 52 years organist in that pa-

Ou the 7th May at Frognal, Hampstead, Mrs. Abel, wife of James Abel, Elq.

On the 8th May, the infant child of Mrs. James Burchell. of New Ormond-stree ..

On the 8 h May aged 18 months, Charles, fon of Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Queenstreet, Cheapside.

On the 9 h May at Chelfea, Mr. James Pelurau.

On the 11th May at his house, Camberwell. terrace, in the 68th year of his age, Henry Blaxland, Elq. late of Broad-street, city.

On last, the 8th May. after a lingering illnefs, at his house in Cadogan-place, Chelfea, Mr. William Whitehead, in the 55th year of his age; he was an eminent builder, and for many years one of his Majesty's tradesmen.

On the 12 h May the infant daughter of Colonel Francis Hastings Doyle, five weeks old.

On the 12 h May, at Dalton, after a long illnefs Mr. John Nowland Sandell, aged 46. On the 12th May, in Tavistock-place, Rufsel-

fquare, the infant fon of Mr. Edward Hillis. On Sundar, the 12th May, aged 71, Sarah,

the wife of Mr. Thomas Danston, Steward of St. Luke's Hofpital. The lois of this excellent wo. man has occasioned the most poigoant grief to eve. ry patient in the hofpital capable of feeling it.

Capt. L. Verduyn, from Colombo Sth September and Pondicherry 25th Sept. 27th, American Ship Mentor, Capt. W. Loring, from New York, left 20th May, Pas-sengers, Mr. J. B. Clarke, and Mr. R. R. Byrres. DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24th. Brig Cyclops, Capt. Z. D. Egville, for Bengal,—do. H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Sapt. Hill for Tricomallie—26th H. C. Ship Larkins, Capt. T. Dumbleton, for Fagland. Dumbleton, for England.

## CALCUTTA.

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AKRIVALS - Aug. 9. Ship Kick Ella, D. Diemail, from Loudon, Igth April, Madeira. 30th ditto .- H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle, Wm. Moffat, E.q. Capt. from England 18th April--Snip Eliza, P. McLardie, from Mauritius 3Ist July.

DEPARTURS-Aug. 3. Ship Adele, William Skitter, for Padang.

5. H. C. Skip Lord Lynedoch, James Crichton, Esq. Caprain, for China. Paficnger : James Goldie, Esq.

6. H. C. Cruizer Antelope, J. Hall, for Java. Pafsenger: Capt. Harris, of the Bingal Artillery.

7. Ship George and Albert, E. M. Don" naldson, for China .- Ship Wellington, Edward Toufant, for Bombay. Paisenger: Lieur. Fearon, H. M. 8th Dragouns, and Lieusenant Monteath, H M. 17 h dirto.

### Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1316. REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. N. S. Cameron, Head Assistant to the Collector of Canera.

During the last week, the neighbourhood of Madras has been visited by some severe storms, which however, have not yet had the desired effect of clearing the sultry atmosphere, which is usually felt so oppressive at this season of the year. About four o'clock on Monday morning, a slight shock of an Earthquake was distinctly felt in Madras. This phenomenon, so rare on this coast, was followed on Tuesday night by one of the most awful thunder storms, we almost ever witnes. s.d. Several buildings, we hear, were struck by the Lightning, and amongst them was the house of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, which the electric fluid penetrated-Providentially all the family escaped unburt, and we are hap. py to say, no material in jury was done to the building. Our contemporary of Thursday's paper, states that the actual fall of rain in July. August, and to Wednesday morning, was 141 inches; which is nearly double the average quantity,-Whilst the Coast is thus deluged with rain, in Calcutta the inhabitauts are complaining of the unusual drought which has prevailed this Season, and the want of rain is severely felt in the high lands of that Province.

#### Madras Courier September 24.

The severe Thunder Storm on the night

tions the execution of two individuals at Madrid, for attempting to assassinate Ferdinand, and that "several other individuals implicated in the same conspiracy, were in prison.

Mr. Canning, had arrived in England on the 25th May, but no arrangements in the Cabinet are yet announced in consequence.

The arrival of the following ships is noticed in to-day's report.

The Ennore Trafit, J. Greig, Madras, 2d September. Passengers : Dr. and Mrs. Hendey.

The American ship Hope, J. Gardner,

from New York, 16th May. The Hydrossy, Nacoda, from Point

de Galle, 2d September. The Phænix, P. C. Hogan, sailed for Isle of Fance yesday.

By yesterday's Express we learned the arrival of the following ressels from En-gland. The Honourable Company ship Caledonia, 2d June. The Astel, 17th May and the Westmoreland, the date of whose departure is not mentioned.

We have the pleasure to state that the Partridge Capt. Anderson from this Port had arrived at the Isle of France on the 6th September and would sail the following day for the Cape-Mrs. Warden, we rejoice to learn, was much recovered and the rest of the passengers were well.

ARRIVALS -- Captain J. Carter, Barrack Master.

Lieurenant Henry Adams, 3d Regiment. Major Fallon, 4th Native Regiment. DEPARTURES. ]-Captain James Elder, Bom. b.y European Regiment. Innot 21

an complete to the weither and

Captain Hough, D. A. G.

On the 1st May Mr. Benjamin Chandler, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitty, Efq. Sherborne, Dorset.

On the 2d May at St. George's Hanover-fquare, T. Bostech, Efq. to M. Andrews.

May 4, by special license, by the Rev. J. W. Deacon, Lord Viscount Bury, eldest fon of the Earl of Albemarie, to Mils Frances Sceer, of Chichester.

On the 4th of May, at Little Horsted in Suffex, the Rev. P. G. Crufis, to Mils Elizabeth Frederica Law, third daughter of Ewan Law, Efq. of Horsted place.

On the 2d of May, at Rolleston, in Staffordfhire, the Rev. Edward Law, to Mils Mary Mosley, daugh er of the Rev. John Peplos Mosley, rector of Rollesion,

On the 6th May at Lambeth, by the Rev. J. T. Barratt, A. M. Richard Edleston Hyde, Efq. of the Crefcent, near Maschester, to Anne Ifabella, eldest daughter of Thomas Alby, Elq. of Lam. beih.

May 6, at Goudhurst, Kent, by the Rev. Wil liam Harrison, Mr. William Sporden, of Mark lane, to Sarah, only child of John Greenland, Esq. of Goudhurst and Jamaica.

On the 9th May at St. George's Bloomfbury, by the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Robert O'Conor, Efq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Haunah, y-ingest daughter of John Rofs, Esq. of Great Coramstreet, Brunfwick-square.

On the 8th May at St. Mary's Islington, by the Rev. G. Peché, A. M. John Cattley, Efq. of Queenhithe, to Frauces, fifth daughter of the late John Garrau, Efq. of Newington-green. On the 2d of May, at Rotherhithe, Mr. John

Cooper, of Hornfey-road, Islington, to Mils A M. Hearsey, niece of Mr. Stoddard, of Rotherhithe.

On the 27th April at Stepney, Daniel Griffiu, linen-draper, Walworth, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. William Neville, of Mile-end.

On the 7th May in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Sal erfield, of Manchester, linen-draper.

At Devizes, in Willis, on the 12th May, Charlove, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Laing, St.

Marin's-lane, Caunon\_street, London. On the 12th May, at Stoke-Newington, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth de Valangin, widow of the late Dr. de Valangin.

Ou the 4th of May instant, at his lodgings in the Edgeware-road, Captain Charles Roberts, of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.

On 12th May at Northdown-house, near Mar. gate, in her 20th year, Frances Caroline, third of the late John Baker, Elq.



### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

#### BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]-7th instant the H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieur. B. Dominicierte from Malvan. DEPARTURE.]-Ditto Ship Roparell, Nacquadah Waljee Esmalljee to Bengal.

### - com MADRAS.

On the 12 h May at St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street, Mr. F. H. Pedder, of Gould-fquare, to Aline, eldest daughter of J. L. Sjordet, Efq. of Austinfriars. On the 11th May at Walton, near Bristol, by the Rev. Walker Gray, Abraham Gray Har-ford Battersby, Efq., 2d fon of the late John Scandrett Harford, Esq. of Blaife-castle, to Elizabeth Grey, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Dundas, of Fingalk, and niece to the Eatl of Home.

the 17th instant, noticed in our last, appears to have done some damage ; several buildings are said to have been struck; among these is the residence of Lientenant Colonel Marshall : Happily the Family escaped unlivert ; and the building has not received so much injury as the violence of the Storm might have led us to apprehend. A shock of an Earthquake was felt at Madras, about 4 o'clock the preceding morning.

Government Gazette:

SEPTEMBER, 28TH 1815.

We understand, that Sir Thos. Strange prior to his leaving India, had been requested to sit for his portrait, to an eminent Artist, on his arrival in Engand, to which he signified his assent -and that the Subscribers intend it to be placed on its arrival, in the Supreme Court, as a testimony of their respect for his public and private character.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1816.

PASSENGERS .- Per H. C's. Ship Larkins in addition to those mentioned in our last :---Captain Wood, H. M. 22d Dragoons --- Master Robert Molesworth Gurnell.

The Packets by the Ship Grant, are also advertised to be closed at noon.

According to the accounts brought by the Frederick and Maria, His Majesty's Ship Minden will not sail for this country before the middle of July; a Frigate was, however, lying at Portsmouth, ready to take her depar ture for India when the Frederick and Maria sailed.

The Ship General Graham was expected to be laden and to sail from England for this Coast and Bengal, the beginning of June : it is probable, however, she will not be able to reach Madras before the monsoon sets in, and will in consequence proceed on to Calculta.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Astell sailed from Colombo for Calcutta, on the 7th inst.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017

#### SEPTEMBER, 28 TH 1816.

His Majesty's Brig Icarus, with treasure on board, from the supreme Government, for the Island of Mauritius, came to an anchor in these Roads on Toesday last.

On Thursday afternoon a Salute of i7 Guns from the Garrison of Fort St. George, anneun" ced the departure of the Honorable Sir T. A. Strange, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, from the Settlement; which was answered by a like salute from the Honorable Company's Ship Larkins, Captain Dumbleton, which shortly after got under weigh, and proceeded on her homeward bound voyage.

Passengers to England on the Grant, Mrs. Bircham, Mrs. Irving, Miss Bell, Lieutenant Edward Sproule, H. M. 69th Regi. and John Irving Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

On Saturday last arrived the Brig Grey hound, Captain Bean, from the Mauritius. left the 25th ult.

Prior to the sailing of the Greyhound-the French Frigate Amphitrite, with Genera Du. puy on board, for Pondichery. had arrived at the Island, but we have not blen able to ascer tain either the amount of the force or the names of the other officers, who are come out. -The public papers, from which we present a few extracts in our Gazette of this day, are silent on the subject.

The transports and Frigate, were expected to leave Bourbon for Pondichery the beginning of this month .- We may in consequence, ex pect daily to hear of their arrival.

The American Ship Mentor, Captain Lor ing, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, touched at Madeira on her passage out, and sailed from that Island on the 7th of July Prior to her sailing, Ships from England had arrived, which left the latter end of June -but we have not been so fortunate as to re ceive any English Papers by this opportunity, nor to obtain any further intelligence.

Letters from Pondicherry just received an. pounce the arrival of His Excellency M. Le Conte Dupuy in the French Frigate Amphitrite, with a transport in company.

Arrivals at the Presidency ] Lieutenant W Ewbank, 34th Regt .- Lieut. C. F. Hunter, H. M. 52d Regt - Lieut. J. Smith, 2d Lt. Cav.

Departures ] Captain Haly, 53d Regt -Captain H. Downes, Pioneers,-Surgeon K. Macaulay, 1st Bat 11th N. Regt .- Asst. Sur Reon D. Henderson,-Lieut. A. Taylor, 25th Light Dragoons.

### Calcutta Intelligence.

No news have tra spired as yet from the Horatio.

The arrival of an American ship direct from France under French Colours, is a circumstance which we can interpret but unfavo ably to French Commerce or Politics.

" and lost one anchor, and my long boat " dafhed to pieces. The gale continued " without abatement during the Izth, I3 h " and I4th, which obliged me to bear up for " Rangoon. The two ships alluded to, I " am sorry to say, were lost, and I really " expected to fhare the fame fate ; but thank " to providence, I reached Rangoon on the " zoth May, with the lofe of only the anchor, " long-boat and fore fail. The ship, however, is so much injured, that her bottom " must be new sheathed ail over, a new false "k-Il put on, with a new gripe, and caulked "all over. These repairs will not be com " plated until about the 2 th July ; and it will "therefore, be the 20th August beføre I fhall " be able to leave this for Calcorta."

Morn. Post.

### IGTH. SPPT.

By the Moira, letters have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th July, which mention that the homeward bound pr ate Ship Exmouth Capt. Freeman, had that ay dropped anchor in Simons Bay, after a "dious but pleasant passage from B-sgal. She was to sail in profecution of her voyage in ight or ten days. His Majesty's Ship R voluti maire, had also reached the Cape.

From Penang, we have received letters & apers to the Ioth ultimo. The Honorable Company's outward bound Ship Scaleby Castle ad call-d these on her way to China.

The Honorable Company's Ships Cabalv. and Marquis of Huntly, from Bombay, arriv ed on the 13 h July.

#### I7TH. SEPTEMBER.

The Penang Gazette of the Ioth ultimo, in ations the arrival there of the Honorable Company's thip Scaleby Castle, Captain Mot fat, direct from England the 18th April. Al. the other China direct thips had left Eigland at the same time.

The Lady Nugent and Lady Barlow, had sailed down the Straits. The latter carried a detachment of troops from Penang to Malacca. The Frances Charlotte had also failed with provisions for Malacca.

## To the Editor of the Mirror.

SIR. Had not Captain Boyce, of the Nautilus, failed for England, before Captain Warrington's Official Letter, to his Government, appeared in the Cal-cutta Papers, he would, I am perfuaded, have considered it proper to publish the following Official Report, of his engagement with the American Sloop of War Peacock, to which I request, as a friend of Capisin Boyce's, that you will give a place in your Paper.

#### Your's, &c. A READER.

Calcutta, 17th Sept. 1816.

. LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT BOYCE, TO CHARLES

ASSEY, ESQ. To CHARLES ASSEY, Esq. Secretary to Govern.

" gale of wind, with the two other thips; I was very favourable for firing, I refrained from doing so, until his first fire, as I could not lead myfelf to believe, under all the circumfiances of the cafe, that he intended an attack ; by his firft fire I received a wound in my right buttock, which was thorily followed up by another. in my right knee, and being thus difabled, my First Lieutenant likewise dangeroufly wounded. and great flaughter on board, I judged it needlefs to make any further resistance, against fuch a fuperior force.

> The above narrative being related to the beft of my recollection, I shall be willing at any time to ettify the fame on oath if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moft obedient humble Servant, (Signed) CHARLES BOYCE, Lieut. Comdg. II. C. Cruiser Nautilus. ANJIEH,

July 13, 1815.5

#### EVIDENCE OF MR. MCGREGOR.

July the 20th 1815 - Appeared before the Si ing Magulta e, Mr. F. E. Turr; Mr. McGre, gor, Matter Attendent at Anjier, who volunta. rily deposed :

On the afternoon of the 30th of June laft, a veffel was feen coming up the Straits, of Sunda from the weliward, with sll fail fet before the wind, which holfled British blue ensign, and agreeable to the infiructions of Government, I went out, (when the strange vessel was within ix miles of Anjier,) to board her; on my coming alongside of the above veffel, an Officer wa flanding on the gang-way gun, who I afked what teffel that was. He requested me to walk upon deck, where as foon as I had arrived, he told me tha I was a prifonar of war on board of the U S. Sloop of War Peacock, and I was ordered to be taken below.

(Signed) R. B. McGREGOR, Dep. Master Attendt. Anjier.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) J. C. SCHMIDT, Secretary. In confequence of the Orders of Government, by a Letter of the Secretary, Mr. Affey, dated 19 h July laft, the following Interrogation was held on the abovenamed Deponent, by the aforesaid Magifirate :

Question,- ' Did vou communica e to the Officers of the Enemy's thip before the action be ween her and the H. C. Cruiser Nauillus took place, that peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and ratified by both parties ?"--- Answer .-. 'I did. I communicated to the First Lieutenant on his inform ing me that I was a priloper of war, but I fearce faid it, when the Captain came forward; and ordered me to be taken below, I communicated the above allo to the Purfer of the thip in the wardroom.'

Question .- ' Wat time had you been on board before the commencement of the faid action ?'---A .- " Rather more than a quarter of an hour."

2 .- " Has any reply been made by any of the Office s of the American Sloop of War on your

not know how we can avoid a little brush," and the Purfer ordered me to go out of the way into

the side Cabin." 2- Has any conversation passed in your hearing between the Cantain of the Enemy's Ship and Lieu enant Boyce ?'--- A .- ' From the situa i n hat I was placed in, I did not bear what they faid, but I heard them hail each other."

2 .- ' Do you know any thing more relative to he said action ?'--- A .- ' Nothing more than hat, after a thort time I heard that the Nautilu had tiruck to the American Stoop of War.'

writing: Witness cautioned the prisoner against saying any thing to criminate hunself. Witness asked him how he came to fire a pistol in a public theatre. He said it was to make an alarm. Witness then asked him how he came to point it so. His answer was, Sue can explain." He did not mention Mis. Kelly's name, but her name had been mentioned, and that of no other female.

Miss Kelly was sworn evidently under great mbarrassment, and much affected. On the night in quesion she was performing at Drury-lave Theatre, saw a light, and at the same moment hear what she supposed to be a detonating ball. Had not the least acquaintance with the prisoner to her knowledge; and never seen him before that period, not till this day. (The prisoner was observed to smile, and look earnestly towards Miss Kelly.

Cross examined .- Received two letters signed with the prisoned's name. Never answered them, or took the slightest notice of them, xcept to a friend. The letters were then but

John Baker was in attendance at Drury. lane Theatre on the 17th of February ; saw Mr. Taylor produce the pistol now put in ; it appeared to have been recently discharg. ed. (The pistol was of the same size as that used by Bellingham, about six inches long.) While conveying the prisoner to Tothill-fields' he asked him how he could do so rash an ci-was it his intention to shoot Miss Kelly? The prisoner enswered, " I tell you the pistol was not loaded with either ball or slugs." He admitted his intention was to shoot at Mus Kelly.

Cross examined .- Saw the prisoner on the Monday following at Totinil fields. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, and made a sort of a laugh.

Samuel Dicken accompanied the list witness in taking the prisoner to Tothill fields. The prisoner said he intended to kill Miss Kelly, in answer to a question from Baker. Baker then asked why he intended this? The prisoner answered, " She knows very well what it's for."

Here the evidence closed, when the letters produced by Miss Kelly were read.

FIRST LETTER -" MISS KELLY, DRURY LANE THEATRE, FEB. 12th 1810.

- Did love ever prompt you to rehearse
- The part of honor, unessayed in verse? Or passion strive to guard it from decay,
- A pplause to gain, or self-applause to pay? The works of genius would its charms resign, And your house's praise echo every line. Mistaken girl ! ambition would you sway,

- To assume a part in each concerted play ! Your sex's softness endeavor to abuse,

" And for defence, not one poor excuse, " I have here, Madam, defined your character and disposion in a few words ; and shall go so far as to say, you are not a stranger to my name. "Years ago 1 was your admirer, but always met

with disappointment-coquetry indulged you, though often obtained at the expense of others

"Without vanity to myself, I think my good inten-tions towards you have been more trifled with than any of my cotemporaries; my claim to your person is, therefore greater; which determines me to demand

your hand—or, in other words, to make you my wife. "You will either consent to this, or accept my challange—1 will attend you any hour you please, on Wednesday or before. I have witnessed your dexterity in firing a gun but suppose a pistol would better suit you, as being much lighter. "Had you not infringed the rights of your sex, I should not have thus addressed you; but as it is, no other person can better answer this letter than yourself.

Cal. Times, Sept. 17

#### ITTH. SEPTEMBER.

We find thay Corner Perret, and Livure. nant John Sowerby, of the Ift Batt. 20th N. 1. have come Paffingers from Penang, in the brig Helen, A. Roy.

The Magnanime is now off Chaundpaul Ghaut. One of the Papers of laft week fays that, when her Supercargo left Paris about the loth April, Mr. Dayot the Governor of Pondicherry, was preparing to proceed to Rochelle. We understand a French thip commanded by a Mr. Baudin, is foon expected here from Havre de Grace. We alfo hear that the Captain of the Magnanime fays, that he met off the Cape de Verd Iflands two veffels, which he knew to be French frigates ; one of them particularly appeared to be La Licorne.

The Boats which were held in preparation for conveying the Suite and Baggage of the Governor General to the Upper Provinces, have ibeen discharged.

The materials for configuring the Iron Bridge across the Goomty, with the exception of shose which were loft by the accident which we formerly noticed, have faiely arrived at Lucknow.

On Manday before laft a thip, 673 tons bur. then, was launched from the yard of Meffrs. Kyds and Co. at Sulkean. She was named by 'General Doskin the " Commodore Hayes." Cal. Times. Sept. 17.

> " SHIP GEORGIANA. Rangoon 24th June, 1816.

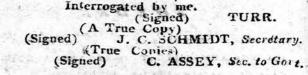
" I reached the Car Nicobras on the 29th " April, where I found two other ships ; fe-" veral having just left with cocoanuts , of " which I could get only 18,000. On the this instant." To this I replied, 'I thall do no sitions against the prisoner. He put a question delivered to M. the President copies of his is interested to the prisoner; the answer was not taken in speech delivered in the Chamber of Peers,

ment, Batavia. SIR.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ins ant, and beg lave to report for the informa ion of the Vice President in Council, the circumstances and convertation that took place previous to my engagement with Cap-tain Warrington, of the U.S. Sloop of war Peacock, on the evening of the 30th ul imo.

At 4 P. M. the Honoaable Company's Cruiser Nautilus was clofe in thore off Anjier, working to the fourh-west, the Peacock in sight, hull down to the fouth-west, coming up the Suaits with a fair wind. At this time I made her out to be the veffel, that the Du ch Cap ain bad given informa ion of, 10 the Deputy Mafter Attendant at Anjier, and that the latter Gentieman had made a fufpicious report of to Government.

At half palt 4 P. M. obferving the Peacock to have a blue English ensign, and a pendant flying, I sent my gig in charge of Mr. Bardeu, the Matter, my paffenger Cornet White, accompanying, him, to board her and obtain information. The Matter Attendant's boat and mine reached the Peacock nearly at the fame time, and being very attentive with my glafs, I oblerved that the Officers were no fooner out of the boats, than the Crews of both boats were handed ou board forcibly, and the boats made fast aftern. This had fuch an extraordinary appearance, that I immediately made every prepara ion for an enemy. The two veffels were at this time only two and a half miles apart, when the Peacock opened her tier of ports, and bore down towards me. To avoid her crofling my haufe, I made a tack, and fhor .ened fails. As foon as within hail, I enquired, "What fhip is that?" which I repeated three different times moll vociferoufly, without receiving an anfiver ; the fourth time I was answered with an ' Halloa,' It was about this time that they thifted the British ensign and pendant with American. My next queftion was, 'Am I to confider you in the light of a Friend or an Eveny, "An Linemy,' was his reply. I then informed him of Peace having been ra ified, between America and Great Britain, and begged that the consideration of this would induce him to fpare bloodfhed. I was then desired, in a very loud. and peremptory manner, to hanl down my Co. lours, and again told- Haul down your Colours,



### EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

### OLD BAILEY, Monday, April 8.

George Barnett was put to the bar, charged with shooting a loaded pistol at Frances Maria Kelly on the 17th of Feb. last : in like manner with shooting at Edward Knight.

Mr. Nathan Harris desposed, he was in the pit of Drury-laue Theatre, about the eight row. He saw the prismer about two rows before him, who stood up during the perform ance of the farce. Miss Kelly and Mr. Knight were on the stage at the moment, embracing each other, in the characters of Nan and Joey, in the farce of. The Merry Mourners. After they had parted, Miss Kelly was retreating backwards towards the stage door, when wit ness observed the prisoner standing above all the people around him, with his right hand pointing slanting towards the spot where Miss Kelly was standing, witness saw a flash come from his hand, and heard the report of a pistol: witness reached across to him instantly, and seized him, when he said, " ] am not the man who fired it ; don't take me.' Witness said he was, sure he was the man. At this time the prisoner dropped the pistol. Witness had seen the wadding drop at the moment of the flash. The prisoner was then secured, taken out of the theatre, and search ed. In his pocket was found a small block the case full of gunpowder. Witness did not stop longer, the crowd was so great.

Mr. Birnie deposed that he took the depo sitions against the prisoner. He put a question It shall not brock contempt, or triffing excuses "GEORGE BARNETT." "To Miss Kelly." "22, Princes-street, D-ylane." SECOND LETTER, "Miss Kelly, PERFORMER,

DRURY LAND THEATRE. " February 14, 1816.

"MADAM-I received a letter yesterday evening, which, from its apparent rusticity, I believe is yours. You would act wiser if you was to add your name, as I un not sufficiently acquainted with your hand-writing? a id, as I hinted, in my last letter, not to subject others to be answerable for your forwarness. It the terms specified in my letter were not to your satisfaction, why not express yourself as one becoming your profession? " I love the sex, and once esteemed you as an orna-

ment to it, till you roused my indignation by your im-pertinence and scandalous abuses:

You are very partial to a disguised male dress ; but let me not experience any more or your folly, for if you do, 1'll secure you as an impostor, and punish you for yous temerity.

"1 am, madam, your well-wisher. "GEORGE BARNETT."

Mr. Dowring now announced his intention to call evidence to prove the infanity of the prisoner. Several witnesses were called to prove the insanity of the pri-

Mr. Baron Wood proceeded to sum up the evidence. With respect to the retters which had been read, he said that they bore evident symptoms of insanity.

The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty, on the ground of in-anity. He will of course be confined by order of the Crown.

#### FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the Monitur. )

PARI , MAY 7. .

We have received a printed copy of the following note :--

" Messieurs the chevaliers subscribers for the aboliton of slavery, in whites as w ll as blacks, and other persons invited by them, met in the rue George Bateliere, the 15th April, 1810.

" M. Viscount Chateaubriand, on his arr v.'

ALC: N

which were afterwards distributed among | to his Royal Highness Monsieur, and to receive | authorized to take upon himfelf the govern-Messieurs the chevaliers present.

" M. the President, opening the sitting, read several extracts from his report, which will be printed and delivered to subscribers, and communicated all the justificatory papers of his very extensive correspondence, of which some are in the Arabic language, from Liban even to Allas, from Jaffa to Tangier, with the translation ; and of all the interesting documents which are in his hands:

After dinner, the President continued the reading of the principal pieces, and among others of some letters from Algier itself, particular a letter from an officer of the British navy, addressed to a member of parliament of his own nation, and which he had sent to the President, containing very distinct details of the situation of the unfortunate Europeans, suffering in irons at Algiers, of which he was very recently an eye-witness, and some very judicious reflections on the impolitic measures of the nations who, having been, and being still able to annihilate the naval power of the Algerines, have made ephemeral truces, for they cannot be consider ed as solid treaties of peace, stipulating merely for their commercial interests, without regard to their glory or to the rights of humanity, and leaving to the Algerines the m ans of beginning again, as is doubtless their intention.

" Sardinia, having no military marine, could not perhaps have acted otherwise; but it is expected of the great Powers, who have it in their power, to stipulate for the smaller; the protection, of all the coasts of Europe, inhabited, according to the expression of the Mussulmans, by the Nazarene nation. The ambassador of his Sardinian Majesty to the court of France has notified to the President, under date of April 20, the conclussion of peace between his Majesty and the Regency of Algiers, through the support and mediation of Great Britain.

" The President having had the honour to be admitted to an audience of the King the day after this meeting, to make his report to his Mojesty, as a subscriber to the charitable fund, and to lay before him the correspondence and documents, directed his Majesty's attention to the energetic and impressive conclussion of the address of the English House of Lords to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the 15th of May 1814, · imploring him earnestly to use all the influ ence of the British crown in the negotistions and to solicit of all the Sovereigns of Europe, the total and immediate abolition of the stave trade in Africa-to stipulate for a general and irrevocable renunciation of these barbarous practices, and to procure the promulgation, under the united authority of the whole of the civiliz d world, of a solemn declaration, that, to drag into slavery the inhabitants of peace. ful countries, is a violation of the universal law of nations, founded, as it ought to be, on the

immutable principles of justice and relig

from him the like assent."

PARIS, MAY 7.

His Majesty transacted business yesterday with several of his Ministers.

The Princess Caroline embarked at Naples on the 6th, and is expected to reach Toulon on the 10 h.

General Cambrone set out yesterday for Nantes.

The Emperor of Russia has permitted the exportation of 12,000 beeves from Poland, for the supply of the city of Vienna.

We are assured that the conventionalist Guyardin (of the Upper Marne,) was obliged to leave Dijion, and to expatriate himself, in virtue of article 7 of the amnesty law of January 12, has died in foreign coutry.

A paper published in the Netherlands states, that in virtue of decrees issued by the Sovereign of that country, great numbers of the militia are returning to their homes, on leave of absence.

The mayor of Agen being informed that there are persons who take upon themselves to wear caps, watch chains, and other articles of dress, which by the assortment of the colors bring to recollection those which are preseribed, has issued an arrêt containing the following regulations :- " Every citizen is prohibited from henceforth wearing a bounet rouge, or any other rallying sign, which may call to mind the frightful system of 1793. The wearing of every other article in which the three colors of red, blue, and white may be united, is also prohibited ; as also any other particular signs by which the wearer may an nounce the intention of distinguishing himself. Such measures of security as the case may require shall by adopted with regard to those

who contravene this present arrêt. One of our journals has published the fol. lowing anecdote, to which the law for suppressing divorce gives a certain appropriateness:-

" In Zurich, the husband and wife who apply for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of humour are shut up together for a fortnight in a tower on the Lake. They have only one apartment, one bed, one chair, one knife, &c.; so that, for sitting or sleeping, eating or resting, they are completely dependent on each other's complaisance. It seidnm happens that they are not reconciled before the fort night expires."

The second council of warpf the first militery division will to morrow take cognizance of the process in contumacy against General Berthrand, included in the first list of exceptions to the amnesty: According to the terms of the law, the witnesses can make no oral depositions, and no counsel can speak in favor of the accused. The reporter only will he heard.

Wheat role this morning at Mark-lane, ix shillings a quarter, making, with the rise last Friday, ten shillings a quarter beyond at Monday's price. role ten sall. lings per fack. The best Whents were fold this morning at from 92 to 100 s. the quarter Courier, May 3.

ment, with all the rights which, according to the Conflication of Norway, belong to the King.

The Norwegian nation and its reprefentatives now off mbled nourifh no warmer wifhes than that Providence may fill in a long feries of years grant his Maj fty undiffurbed health; but as ilinefs, alas ! may reach every mortal, and this, under all circumftances, unbappy event, when it happened to his Maj-fty, would fill more increase this misfortune of the Norwegian nation, if the royal authority in that cafe were not committed to the prefent Crown Prince of the two kingdome the reprifentatives fhould not be worthy of the confidence which the nation have beftowed upon them, if they did not contribute what they could to the placing of the helm of go vernment in the hands of the above mentioned illustrious Prince, fanding near the throne, radiant of fo many fignal qualities, on the mournful occasion of his Maj-fty bring unable from illnefs to direct it himf-if.

The Storthing, ther f r., dare, with the beft confidence, folicit the gracious function of his M jefty to the above mentioned refolu-1100.

Christiana, at the Ordinary Diet of Nor wiy, 20 Dec. 1815.

Oa behalf of alt che reprefentatives.

CHRISTIE, ( P. T. ) President. Sanctioned by his Majelty the 29th Janu. ary, 1816.

RAMBECK, ( P. T. ) Secretaire.

MARCH 4. 1816.

A REPRIEVE - W. Bode, the celebrated aftron mer of Gotha, tias inferted an article in the Swife and German-Journals, denying that a comet will appear in 1822 and deftroy this globe. The affer ion was attributed to him, but he fays the world will yet exift feveral years longer !!!

### MARCH 8, 1916.

We find in the Times, that it has at length been decided by a Scotch Jury Court, that the fignature of a man who cannot write, is not good in law .- Surely fuch a verdict would have better fuited an Irifh Jury.

At the Hanover fquare Concerts in London, the fanguinary and dreadful hatils of Waterloo, is now fung as a glee !!!

The Nain Jaune contains several humorous paragraphs, such as the following : " Some people see every thing through a dark mehum, in France the Police behold every thing through a tri coloured medium. An individual was some time ago crossing the Tu lleries, when it was remarked that he wore white stockings and a red waist-coast. So far there was nothing positively seditious; but unfortunately it was the month of Janu ary, and cur gentleman was so very cold,

been held at his house, who were ingructed how to act on this occasion ; thefe gentlemen were among thofe who were fuppofed to form the independent intereft ; and a certain number were invited, under the presence of baving the paper explained to him. Of courfe, with regard to all who were not invited, expla-nation was thought in vain; and the inference to be drawn from this proceeding was, that the noble lord thought he had a case which called for the private interference of government- This he urged as a proof of the nervousness of the noble lord on the fubjeft ; and he felt it his duty to fate this to the houfe, that it might be generally underflood in what light the fubject was viewed by minifters. The noble lord, in what he had flated on the preceding evening, did him (Mr. T.) no more than juffice in fating that he was equally with his lordfhip actuated by a desire to up-hold the due fpleudour of the crown. The only difficulty was, what was required for the fupport of that iplendour, and in what it properly consisted, in a conflitution framed like out's. If it were urged that it consisted in mere external flow and decoration, to attraft the admiration of a giddy multitude, he thould envirely difagree with the noble lord; but if it consistd in an adherence to conduct that might deferve the applaufe of the better parts of the community, the noble lord could not go beyond him in readinels to afford h: means for perfevering in fuch aily ftem. The noble lord had faid, with a fort of fneer, that there exitted in many quarters a desire to lay open the civil lift for he purpose of vilitying and degrading the royal family: i was hardly necessary for him (Mr. T.) to difclaim mentions fuch as thefe ; but he muft remind the houfe, that while his lordfhip had failed to preduce the thadow of a fact in proof of such an afsertion, no gentleman could doubt that fuch accounts had been haid b fore the house, fuch expenses had been detailed, ha, uniefs the house did at length interfere, it was impossible to anticipate what limit might be fet to future demands. With refpect to thofe expenses, he had endeavoured on a former occasion to flow in what branches the exceedings had stilen, and in what way a remedy might be applied ; but the noble lord had alleged that the civil lift was of little confequence to the royal family, and that no above one third of the whole amount could be fairly faid to be appropriated to the royal family, including the expense at Windfor. The noble lord had faid that we were not to imitate, but to bear in mind the civil lift of France. The fact was, that the noble lord had returned from his travels, like all other young travellers, having imbibed, not the improvements, but the defects of foreign countries; he had admired the civil lift of France, but if he had looked a little closer into the subject, he would have found, that in return, for a liberal grant the people had experienced a liberal sepayment for their generosity, and that the royal family had actually remisted a part of the allowance voted them. He did think that the neble lord might have profited a little by this example. We had aircady frong claims on our fovereign, but much flonger when compared with the people of France, whole will had not been confulted with regard to the perfon who was to tule over them, and who at all events were fuffering under no great burthens from any long compliance with his wifnes ; whereas all the difficulties we laboured under arole in confequence of the people of England having to long fopported the crown, that they could at laft fcarcely iupport themick ves. It was very material that the house thouse un\_ derftand the actual situation of the royal family; for he point that the noble lord had endeavoured to effs\_ blifh was, that, inftead of the people being buithened, the crown had been ill uled,—for inftance, in the pa-per that accompanied the appendix of the report of the Committee. He (Mt. T.) complained of his paper as giving an unfiir flatement ; for it held out, that His Majefty had given up an heredi ary revenue, and that 800,0001, of the pretent allowances were in compeufanon for fuch furrender. Now this was in no wife the cafe ; thefe hereditary revenues, as they were termed, belonged to the crown only for the life of George the Second, inftend of a defcendible property in the family; it was not fair, therefore, to fate that an hereditary evenue had been made over to the people as a consideration for 800,000t. of the prefent bur hen. It was necessary to guard the hould against the impression that might be made by this language in the report, coupled with the language of the nobie lord, left we thould be held out as niggardly .. He would now fate a few of the fums that were actually paid, and then ask the house if fuch allowances were not to be deemed liberal. For the establishment at Windfor, 100,0001. ; to her Majefty the Queen, \$\$,000l. Was there any thing niggardly in this? Might he not ask whether a more fiberel feale could potribly be imagined. There was not one word in the fpeech of the noble lord, or in the report of the committee, refpecting any faving; and he muft repeat that it was a most enormous grant to allow too, oool. for the efteblishment. If any thing like a sincere difposition exifted to make retrenchments where they might be mide, he would ask, whether ie was necessary for his majefty, in his prefent unfortu-nate situation, to have four lords of the becchamber? Then there was a groom of the fole, and all the other parade of royalty for an unfortunate fovereign, who could neither enjoy nor perceive the fplendour around him." He thould next come to the Prince Regent, and ask, whether the allowances to him could be deemed niggardly ? For his royal highnels's privy purfe 6.,000i., totally unencumbered: an additional allowance of 10,0001; the duchy of Cornwall, 15,0001; for Other charges, after providing for the Princets of Wales, 43,0001; making a total of 128,0001, without any deduction. The noble lord would isy, that 40 or so.cool. out of this was laid aside for the payment of debts; but it must be recollected that this was a burthen imposed on the people to pay debit that never were laid before the house. Following the noble lord's arrangement, he should now come to the fourth and fifth clafses, which the noble lord had flated were all that firstly belonged to the royal family, and which smounted jointly to 275,0001; thefe, and the other clafter together, gave a comt of 512,0001. for the perfonal fplendour of the Prince Regent. The junior branches of the reyal family were allotted 238,000l. more. The whole amonut of the charge incurred for the royal family was 1,030,000l. It might be fome fa-tisfaction to the noble lord to find that, in fome parti-----

soliciting also the acknowledgement and per formance of those important duties by which we have engaged to pay that homage to the rights, liberty, and happiness of our fellowcreatures.' The President observed to his Majesty, that, as the blacks were not specified, the whites could not be supposed to be exclu. ded from the wishes expressed for the abolition of slavery in Africa.

" The President, on this occasion, laid before his Majesty a copy of the eloquent appeal of the Vicomte de Chateaubriand to the Cnamber of Peers, on the 9th of April, remarking, that, from the sentiments thus expressed by the House of Peers of both nations, the Sovereigns night perhaps think it worthy of consideration ; and if in their wisdom they admit the principle, they might proceed to its application, and do good by their supreme authority, without waiting for a formal suggestion, which could not be presented this session. nor earlier than next September, which would leave the desenceless coasts of Italy exposed to the incursions of pirates, at least during the whole summer.

"His Mojesty readily admitted the correctness of this reasoning and admitted the justice of this cause. He evidently felt the same indignation that was manifested by the President when submitting to his Majesty the documents, proving that several inhabitants had very recently been carried off from the coasts of Italy and Sardinia, and that 20 men had been murdered, and their corpses found upon the shore.

#### SWEDEN.

RESOLUTION OF THE STATES OF NORWAY RESPECT. ING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM, IN CASE OF THE ILLNESS OF THE KING.

In conformi y of what the states of Sweden had decree at the Diet at Orebro, chofed the 18th of August 1812, it was refolved by the Extraordinary Storching, under date of the 17th November last, that his Royal Highnef. the Crown Prince Charles John, until the vexu Storthing had taken a nearer determination. thould, in cafe of the illucis of his Majefty, alfo have the government of Norway, with the fame rights that according to the conftitutution, belong to his Majefty ; which refo. lution, afterwards, had been gracioufly fanc: tioned.

In confequence of thefe refolutions, the Or dinary Storthing now affembled has, under inc 2d of this month, decreed as follows :---

"Whereas the Extraordinary Storthing, under the 17th of November 1814, has refolv. ed that his Royal Highaels the Grown Prince, until the next Storthing might nearer deter. mine the cafe, fhould, during the illnefs of th. King, take apon himfelf the government, with all the right, that, according to the Conflicution of Norway, belong to the King, it is hereby nearer determined that his Royal " The President had the honour, on the Highness the Crown Prince Charles John, in same day, to make similar communications | cafe of the illnefs of his M-jefty the King, is

that the extremity of his nose was entirely blue '

. This circumstance proved decisive; he was immediately arrested, interrogated respecting his stockings, his waistcoat, and his nose, and the business ended with sending him to one of those prisons where thousands. of the factions are shut up. M. de Cazes, the Minister of Police, has decided that this person is not to be set liberty till the spring, for the purpose of teaching him what it is to have a blue nose in winter.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. 6 MAY, 1816. CIVIL LIST.

Mr. TIERNEY role to call the attention of the houfe to a fubjest of the utmost importance : he was aware that it mutt prove in a great degree unentertaining, but he threw himfelf on the indulgence of the houfe, and hoped the magnitude of the queftion would arone for the drynefs of detail. When the noble lord (Castlereagh) had brought forward the fubject laft Friday, he (Mr. T.) had complained that the proceedings on that occasion were not altogether fair. Sufficient time had not been allowed, and gentlemen were taken en-tirely without preparation. He had, however, diligently employed himfelf on the fubject since Friday; and though he had been enabled by much labour to mafter it biinfelf, he did complain that other gentle\_ men had not had fufficient time to do fo-he complei. ned, becaufe every one who dealt in thefe fort of de. tails knew the advantage of not having gentlemen fufficiently prepared to follow him in his flatements ; but the noble lord had not only withheld evidence till it was too late to be of any avail, but he had alfo tampered with the jury. A meeting of gentlemen had

( Continued in the Supplement. )

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1816.

### ( Continued from the last Page. )

culars, we approached fo near the royal family of France ; bur, certainly, to give fo much muft acqui England of any thing like a niggatdly difposition : and from fuch a fum as 792,0001., exclusive of the junior branches, he thought the royal family might make fome return. He had faid thus much in anfwer to any insinuation of the noble lord that the nation was niggardly in its provision. He would now endeavour to follow the noble lotd in the manner in which he had met the fubject, by going into a retrofpect of what the expenses had been, and by considering the eftimate for future demands. As to the former expenses, there would be no occasion for him to take up the time of the houfe, as it was paft all difpute that those expenses had increafed in a very great degree since 1810. The toral amount of the charges for 1816 was 1,480,0001 ... and the charge by eftimate, after making all deductions, 1,360,0001 ; the eftimate for 1814 was 979,0001 ; 10 that the eftimate of 1814 was exceeded by that of this year in the fum of 381,000l. The nuble ford had con-tended that the effimate made by Mr. Pitt was of no value ; fo he (Mr. T.) believed of the effimate of the prefent day, and of every eftimate that was not found-ed on a practical inquiry into the fubject. Bur pafit g by this eftimate, and coming to the period of feven years ending with 1811, there remained an exceeding in the charges of laft year, as opp fed to the average of the fe feven years, of no lefs than 257,001. The noble lord had faid that this was not ex raordinary, becaule there was no occasion in 18 4 to come to parlisment for many charges that had fprung up tince ; and when partiament was applied to in 1811, it was flated hat if the exc edings in furure were g eater than 124,0001. the dous fh uid be applied o the exe f. Now, even deducting that from 2,7,000L, there rem ined an in-creefe of 133,000L. Buy, from the con mencement of the regency down to the prefent moment, the mnin lexcefs had not been lefs than 257, wool. And bere he muft obferve to the houfe, that they had of late been fo accustomed to talk about milijone, that thousands c uid no longer excise any attention. He well remembered that even in the time of M. Pirr, if an error of so,000!. was sp ken of, is produced a greater effect than the mentio of a million at present, insomuch that many genileman, and those well dispoted to economy, might thick 257,0001 a small snm, and say, " after all, 'tis but 257,0001;" but he thought the situation of the country such, that the sum of 257,0 0'. was to be considered of most alarming magnitude; and he should state, that his object in rising was not to peint out this or that mode of arranging the civil list, but to produce a spirit of honest inquiry, that the house might theroughly ir. form itself before it came to any vote, and he should therefore move for all records and papers that could shrow any light on the various items of expenditure, without which it was little less than mockery to enter on the subject. He had last year succeeded in gaining a committee, authorized, if the papers were not found sufficient, to send for any person in order to examine him. They had not been long employed on the business before they found themselves quite sground. It became necessary to call Lard Hertforde but objections were started, and the noble lord was not sent for. It was then proposed to send for some of the minor gentry; (he begged pardon, and he ped he sould not offend them by the expression; but he meant minor in comparison with others of higher rank). Somehow or other, however, their attendance was declined, and he therefore declined continuing with the e mmittee, which he felt convinced would rpose, unless armed with a power pel the attendance of any whom it might be necessary to call f.r. And what had this c mmittee done afterward ? They had produced an estimate as to what ought to be the future, expense of the civil list; for he must suppose that this estimate of 1815 did come no. from the treasury bench.) No? He had though shet that estimate meant & mething; but if not; t was a warning not to give ci dit to the present; bu if that estimate meant nothing, what did this mean? (Read from the treasury bench.) Read wha ? The last paragraph of the 6th page ) That was the very palage he had maked ; i clearly thowed he fh f the committee was driven to, because they had not the power of sending for individuals. The c mmi tee cancluded by stating, " that they did not feel themselves au herized to give aty opinion as to the adequacy of she acc unts, or the accuracy of any details." (Hear hear, hear.) It he es ima e meant nothing, what was intended by appointing he committee: did hey m kthe report as an amusemen ? The Chancellor of the Exch quer smiled, but lass year the Chancellor of the Exchequer was ab ut to burg in just such a bill as the noble lord row. H: (Mr. T.) and the lateness of the session stopped him ; but he would afk if he did not mean to bring is a bill grounded on that estimate ? He was glad, however, to fee that ministers were at length afhamed of that estimate, and he hoped that they would be afhamed of this. As to the exceedings, there was a difference of one half between the estimate of 1811 and 1816; what was he to believe from this ? It was no satisfaction to him merely to see a reduc ion in the gross amount, if the whole were not placed on some established footing. But in truth there was fomething of the same feeling in the production of this estimate, as appeared in the voluntary production of the amended army and ordnance estimates. Nobody called for them, but all at once they were produced to the house, and it was thus that a new estimate was produced for the civil list. He had afked for a committee to assist in drawing such an essimate ; but no ! that was such an outrage against the royal family as never was heard of ! And what was the difference ? Instead of a committee appointed by the houfe, the noble lord had employed a committee appointed by himself ; he had appeinted 3 members to do what he (Mr. T.) desired a committee of the house to do. Three gentlemen had been sent for ; and alshough he could not properly name them as members, yet be could name them as commissioners : they were Mr. Long, Mr. Huskieson, and Mr. Arbuthnor.

and to a high firm for his work.

the boldness to hold out this nomination to the counity as an honest desire to retrench! He believed, however, that none beyond the tressury beach would repose the least confidence in their promises. Last year an estimate dropped from the clouds; but this year these three gentlemen had formed one; but whether it was a mere speculation of their own, or was founded on any previous inquiry, he was wholly una-ble to say. The new projet was to new model the civil list in two columns: the one contained the charges that were to remain in the civil list: the other, the charges that were to come under the review of parliament evel ry year. The charge that was to remain for 1815 amount-ed to 1015 0001 whereas in 1811 is hed been only ed to 1,015,0001. ; whereas, in 1811, it had been only 915,0001. making difference of 85,9001. In the esti-mate of this year, there would be an increase of 42,0001. of excess over the seven years preceding 1811. The third class consisted of a charge for ministers at foreign courts. The noble lord had said, that he was very glad of being model of a long to the third class of long in the seven years of long in the seven yea courts. The noble lord had said, that he was very glad of having moved this question, rather than of leaving it to the right hon, gent, in whose department it more properly was, because he should have an opportunity of stating the extent of expenditure under this title. No minister, however, had ever encumbered the civil list more than the noble lord; and he (Mr. Tierney) should like to know whether the noble lord had been questioned by the three commissioners. Last year. questioned by the three commissioners. Last year, Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary of state, had writ-ten a letter, mentioning the noble lord's opinion, how much an ambassador should have; but now it turned out that the noble lord said, there was not a word of troth in the instructions which he had given. Last year he fixed the salary of an ambassador at 12,0001, and 60001. for his outfit; but this year the salary was to be 11,0001. and the outfit 40001. It was to be hoped that if we lived till another year, 10,000l. would be found sufficient. Whenever, (said Mr. T.) the noble lord offers you a reduction of 1000l. be stout, nd refuse it, and will come down the next day and offer you 20001 With respect to the extraordinaries of the foreigns ministers, the noble lord had something to answer for to the Country. These special missions to Paris and Vi-enna appeared to be most expensive measures, and much would have been saved if the house had attended noble lord was abroad, the charges amounted to 43,8051. exclusive of a salary of 12,0001., making a total of 27,5041. per annum. Now, for what had all this ex-pense been incurred: The noble lord had said, that it was necessary to maintain splendour abroad: but if the noble lord had been dressed in sackcloth and as ses, the noble lord had been dressed in sackcloth and as les, and had lived on bread and onions, he would have been as much respected. The value of his services did not depend on feasting and waltzing, but in the large sums which he distributed to foreign powers; and for this he was entitled to the admiration and astonishment of the whole world. (Loud laughter,) But then zame the expenses of Lord Stewart, am unting to 24,0001. and the expenses of Lord Stewart, and untring to 23,0001. including his salary, and full pay as a general, so that their charges came fully up to those of their ma-ter. He sincerely hoped the house would not suffer this e-normous expenditure to pass without the most serious inquiry. It was totally unprecedented to have ao other series there extravagent whereas than in a other account of these extravagant charges than in a speech, and to be told that they were not to have any other information. From what he had neard of these missions, it was extremely probable that they had real-ly cost more money, b t he was now to assume that the amount was accurately given. This third class required a particular investigation; and the p int on which they should stand was, to know what had indu-ced the noble lord to alter the salary in his own es-timate of last year from 12,0001. to 11,0001.? The outfits of the one year amounted to 74,000i.; in the othes they were reduced to 51,000l. All he said was, that the house was trifled with, and had no information on the house was triffed with, and had no information of which they could place any reliance whatever. Last year, the expense of maintaing consuls was 40,000l., but this year it was only 30,000l., making a reduction of 25 per cent. in the space of niue months. Next came the department of lord steward and this, he begged the house to observe, was the most important point in the whole subject. The fourth class includ-ed the lord steward, lord chamberlain, master of the horse, and master of the robes. Of the master of the horse he had very little to say not only because he seemed to have managed his department very well, but there was something manly in breeding horses, and the expense was connected with a degree of spl ndour which the public could enjoy : it was not like eating and drinking, and the desire of possessing mere trap-plings and furniture. Last year the expenses of the lord steward's department amounted to 96,0001. : this year they were estimated at 85,0001. Did the noble lord, however, mean to assert, that the lord steward had asked for either of those sums? He did not be lieve it: but it was a dispute between them, which could only be settled by examination. It was very material to look at what had been the expenditure for the seven years preceding 1811. The average ex-pense in those years was 105,0001. per anuum; but he begged the house to consider the great change of circums ances. There was then an establishment consisting of a great variety of tables, which maintain-ed all the junior branches of the royal family; but, now his royal highness the Prince Regent kept only one table for himself, and another for his pages. All the charges for the younger branches were done away, and the house was now asked to vote the enormous sum noble lord state to justify this grant? The prince's establishment, putting aside the splendid plate and noble attendance, was no more than the table of one of the first noblemen in the kingdom. The minister, how-ever, tells the lord steward that he ought to have 96,0001. for his expenditure. By the estimate he is required to expend this sum on the table; but, in the quarter ending the 10th of October last, which was a very quiet quarter, he could only get through 10,0001. instead of 15,1241. In the next quarter, it was necessary to bestir himself, for things were going to ruin very fast indeed; but although ne was assisted by many members of that house, and excited by a sharp easterly wind at Brighton, he could only make an increase of 1,0001. Here, then, were upwards of 10,0001. of the original estimate that he could not get quit of; with all these advantages, he could not eat his way through more. The estimate of last year was formed on such a scale of extravagance, that, in spite of them-selves, there was a saving of 10,0001. He did say, that if the house would thoroughly investigate this matter by a committee, they would find that the ex-penses of the royal table might be reduced 20,0001. a vear. under the management of this very indentical year, under the management of this very indentical Lord Cholmondeley. In the return signed by his Lord-

not understand them. There must certainly be some mistake ; for the whole of her establishment had been conducted with the utmost privacy. It remained, therefore, to be shown in what manner that money had been expended; and this constitut-ed an additional ground for inquiry. The next de-partment was that of the lord chamberlain. Last year the expenses amounted to 45,0001.3 they were now reduced to 40,0001 In the new estimate the Charge for St. James-palace was 1, 001.; Kensington, 4001.; Hampton-court, 6001.; Kew, 2001 for Carlton-house, and other residences of the Prince Regent, 25,00.1.; Now, he should like to know what was meant by other residences ? It was notorious that his royal highness had no other residence than Carlton-house : Brighton was not a royal residence, but a private residence. Then followed yeomen of the guard, chapel bo s, watermen, and unforeseen orders and contingencies, 10.0001.; and for Whitehall and Westminister, the two houses of parliament, Mr. Speaker's house, and so on, 15,0001. There remained then of the civil list 40,0001. & 20,000l, went to Carlton-house. But how was it possible to get rid of that money? Could any man believe that that sum could be expended for mere furniture? When the house considered the great variety of articles that had been purchased for Carlton house in the last three years, it would be impossible to find room to put any years, it would be impossible to find room to put any thing else in it. It contained every thing that the wit or want of man could require; and it the noble lord would say that 20,0001. were still necessary for fur-nitule, he would give up the question at once. It was probable, indeed, that the 10,0001. for contingen-cies were also to go there; but the house should al-ways bear in mind, that 30,0001. were voted last year in store. In stating these facts be could not but rein store. In stating these facts, he could not but re-mark that the junior branches of the royal family had Two royal dukes lived in Kensington-palace, and the whole sum that was allowed to them for furniture, &c. amounted to 1251. year. There was no provision whatever, even for repairing a broken pane of glass. Did the noble lord mean to deny this. He makes no sign: But 1 know, (said Mr. T.) what is the object of re-ducing the junior branches in this manner. It is only practically to throw away an enormous sum of money on Carlton house, and for nothing else. (Hear, hear.) The junior branches had not the means of providing those things which, he would not say, were splendid, those things which, he would not say, were spreadul, but absolutely necessary. It was a curious thing to see how his Majesty went on in the seven ears preced-ing 1814. For the first year the expenses at Windsor were 22,0001. and at the Queens house 2,5001. But the greater part of this 22,0001, was incurred by new furniture, which was not removed on every change of famion; so that the average of the whole expenses in the 7 years was 11,0001. whereas now 20,0001. were required for one house. It should be rememb red, too, that during this period there were fetes, suppers, in-stallations, and other enternainments, but they were conducted in a manner much more gratifying to the eyes of the people. (*Hear, hear.*) He thought that 10,000; a year would do very well for Carlton-house: but if the furniture were to be constantly exchanged, in order to follow new fashions, then even 20,0001. would not be enough. Perhaps he should be told of the corrage, but there was no residence whatever there. The Great Lodge was occupied by Mr. Nash; and as to Cranbourn-lodge, he hoped the Princess Charlotte would reside in it. With respect to the board of works, it was nominally under the lord-chamberlain, but was as much under the coatrol of parliament as any other branch of the establishment. The surveyor-gene al had a large salary, and there were, besides, a deputy and three architects; but he was not very jealous of this department, as the sum voted was not extr. vagant. His own deliberate opinion was, on the best calcula-tion which he could form, that something very conside-rable might be saved in the civil list. He contended, that there were too many lords of the bed-chamber, too many equeries; too many grooms of the stole. There ought to be one separate establishment for his Majest, and one or the Prince Regent. It was true, these were very unpleasant topics to be discussing, but gentlemen must remember, that the country was in a very unpleasant state. (*Hear, hear.*) Having said thus much on the general branches of the civil list, he would next advert to recent occurrences, and make some abservations on the prospective arrangements of the noble lord. It was well known that an order was lately made that the great officers of the household, the lord steward, the lord chamberlain, and the master of the horse, should each, at the beginning of every quarter, make an estimate of the expenses to be incurred during it. In the two quarters that followed the enact-ment of this regulation, the lord chamberlain (the Marquis of Hertford) strictly complied with it. He gave in estimates to the treasury at the terms appointed by the acts. He stated the estimate of the charges incurred in the different royal palaces, so far as his de-partment was concerned. He fixed the estimate for Carlton-house at 9,3401. This was for the quarter of the year ending the 5th of October 1815. He at first said that he could not fix upon an estimate; but, what was odd enough, had subsequently complied, without stating any reason for the refusal he had at first made. The stimate for the quarter ending the 5th of January, which now proved to be 7,7451. had been delayed much beyond the period fixed for presenting it, and he had made a motion to have it produced. The noble lord (Castlereagh) opposed its production, and was determined that the estimates of the lord chamberlain should not be presented or made known to the world, till they came out with his comments and explanations. He on Friday night came forward and disclosed the circumstances which caused this breach in Lord Herr-ford's duties. The residence of the Prince Regent at Brighton was his own private property, but additional buildings were to be erected, land bought, and furniture supplied, at the public expense. The treasury board were unwilling that the necessary charges for these purposes should be thrown on the civil list, or come within the acknowledged household expenditure. They probably were averse to the charges altogether. Lord Hertford, however, was determined, that if they did not allow the Brighton expenses, he would furnish did not allow the Brighton expenses, he would furnish no estimate. The first lord of the treasury, and the right hon. gentleman opposite, were sensible that they could not command the lord chamberlain. They were bound, by the terms on which they held office, to per-mit him to do as he desired. He was their maker, and they were obliged to submit the him theorem. they were obliged to submit to his pleasure, instead of controlling his arrangements. What could they do in this dilemma? The only way in which they could re-tain their places, and at the same time make a show of fulfilling their duties, was to appoint commissioners to examine into proceedings which it was dangerous for themselves to restrain. The treasury were bound to examine the officers of the household upon oath, but

the second second set whether is a first the set

be responsible for measures which they could not infuence 2 They were obliged to lower their authority fluence ? They were obliged to lower their authority and dignity to this degree by the very condition on which they were admitted to be ministers. After mak-ing such engagements, they were bound in good faith to observe them. If they had done that which with any pretension to the spirit of men they would not have done, they had surrendered the independence of their office, and must be contented to be controll d by those to whom they oved their place. The result of their once, and must be contented to be control a by those to whom they owed their places. The result of this submission of the ministry to the household was, that no estimate could be obtained from Lord Hertfort. The minute of treasury was now produced, by which the whole transaction was explained; and one more extraordina y never came under the view of the house. Lord Hertf rd stated of the treasury, that as Brighton Lord Hertf rd stated of the treasury, that as brighton was become a royal residence, it must have certain additions of buildings and land, and a suitable supply of furniture. Instead of manf il, resisting such a te-mand at first, as it was bound to no, that beard pro-mised to take the matter i to consideration. They could not oppose the intended arrangements, but being un-certain that course to take, they deliberate for two months, and then issued directions contained in the mi-nute of treasury now on the table. This minute of treasury, adverting to the excesses of the civil list ex-penditure over its income, directed that the deficiency treasury, adverting to the excesses of the civil list ex-penditure over its income, directed that the deficiency of the latter should be made up by sums granted from the droits of admiralty. The deficiency amounted to 277,0001. He could not here help remarking upon the extraordinary course pursued by his Majesty's minis-ters in dealing with the civil list excesses. The usual practice was to exhault all the means of he crown to pay the deb's of the crown, before any new burdens were thrown upon the people by recurring to a parli-amentary grant. Instead of adhering to this rule, an ap-plication was last year made to parliament for 534,0001. amentary grant. Instead of addering to this rule, an ap-plication was last year made to parliament for 534,0001, while, in the mean time, the droits available to the purposes of civil list expenditure amounted to 49',00,01. Why was not this sum first applied ? but did not the treasury advise the having recouse to it last year as well as this? He (Mr. T.) would not hesitate to give it as his opinion, that the intention of ministry was to it as his opinion, that the intention of ministry was to conceal it for some purpose or other which do would not offer any conjecture upon. Way not state this sum when the deficiency of 217,0001, for the present year was first mentioned, and why encamber the country with expenses which the crown could advance out of suns in its own hands? The answer to all this was, that these droits of admirally were allotted for some secret end, and which we could not now penetrate, and that they were disclosed only from necessity. The and that they were disclosed only from neces ity. The and that they were disclosed only from necessity. The miunte of treasure went on to state, that after the de-ficiency of 277,000. - outd be difrayed out of the 493,0001, the remaining 210,0001, should be disposed partly in the way used be way now about to state. As his Royal Higgmess had incurrent expenses on his resi-dence at brighton for building and land, it directed that the sum of 20,0001, should be laid over to the lord chamberlan for defraying these charges. Let it be re-membered, that Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer contributed this sum of p blic proper-ty, not to the crown, but the individual. The proper-ty of Brighton was private property, and consequent-ly that part of the battonal funds supplied for its use on this occassion was given away, not to the Prince Regent as sovereign, but in his unomicial depacity the batton of the could comprehend, might Regent as sovereign, but in his unomicial depacity the droits of the admirality, he could comprehend, might be used by he crown, but he could comprehend, might they should be converted into private property. The residence and premises at Brighton on which this sum was expended, might be sold to morrow but the frince Regent and no control could be exeld to morrow but the frince chase money. This would be but a triffing expense, however, he was afraid, compared with that which would yet be incurred, and which the problem of the supply. Considering this sum as belonging to the nati-on, the application of it in this unauthorized manner was so much lost to the nation. The count of anner was so much lost to the nati n. The country of manner the Prince Regent 50,0001, for paying his deb ; b t instead of applying all the sums that could be ob-tained for that laudable purpose, he was but se, he was hast ning to create dditional debts, and to incur more extravagant charges. The 20,0001. was not sufficient for covering all the charges attendant on Brigaton magnifi ence; and Lord Hertford, although he would not give in his estimate, was not to be defeated in nis object. The treasury minute went on to state, that the lords of the treasury allowed out of the same droits, for sup-plying plate and furniture to the Pavilion at origaton, (except those of them who were let a little into the secret), would e unable to conjecture what that som was which was not to be exceeded. They would i magine that it must be trifling. They would run over in their minds the extent of the building which this furniture was to adorn, and the state in which it previously ex-isted with regard to a supply. They would suppose that it was to be a species of retirement for his ro. al highness, and that a moderate share of ornament and splendour would best become its intention, as it would be most consistent with good taste. With such notions, they would probably fix upon 5001. or 1,0001. What then, must be the astonishment of all, when they were told that a sum was given for furniture to Bright a amounting to 50,0001. (Loud cries of hear, hear, from the oppesition.) The lords of the treasury, however, made different regulations with regard to this sum than they made with regard to the other of 20,0.00. They directed that estimates should be made out of the prices of the articles in the purchase of which it sho ld be expended; that an account should be taken of them by the proper officers, and that although they were destined to supply a royal residence, which was the Prince Regent's private property, they should be considered as belonging to the crown. There never was a more coarse of clumsy transaction than this, which was imposed upon the ministers by their situation. They could not grant suca an alarming sum of public money for articles which were to become the private property of an individual, and they could consistentwith a regard to office refuse it. They were therely with a regard to once refuse it. They were there-fore obliged to follow the clumsy plan the had a-dopted, and to appoint persons to watch the use his royal highness would make the gift, as if he were disposed to sell or give away he furniture of his house. Here there were 70,0001, of the public money squan-dered on the Brigaton residence 1 and the reason now dered on the Brigaton residence; and the reason now appeared why the estimates were only given after the most pressing instances on his part. There was the most pressing instances on his part. There was no wonder, than, that a reluctance was shown to produce them. Here was an expenditure framed on a scale of unparalleled, inc mprenensible extravagance. The advisers of his Royal Highness were incurring serious responsibility by abetting or encouraging it. He himself had arrived at that time of life when his taste for extravagance must have been diminished, and when the indulgence of whim or caprice mig a be Mr. Long, Mr. Huskitson, and Mr. Albuthnot. Thus, ministers had acknowledged that there must be a committee to inquire into the expenditure of the civil list, but had taken upon themselves to appoint one, refusing to let the house do it; and yet they had
Mr. Albuthnot. Thus, ministers had acknowledged that there must be supposed that there must be then had defrayed the examine the officers of the household upon oath, but then they did not dare to do so on the present occasion. Where was the control which Mr. Burke's bill placed in the treasury, if the officers of the household refused to obey its commands; and how could the ministers
when the indulgence of whim or caprice might be then they did not dare to do so on the present occasion. Where was the control which Mr. Burke's bill placed in the treasury, if the officers of the household refused to obey its commands; and how could the ministers
when the indulgence of whim or caprice might be when the indulgence of whim or caprice might be supposed to give way to more moderate views and when the indulgence of whim or caprice might be then they did not dare to do so on the present occasion. Where was the control which Mr. Burke's bill placed in the treasury, if the officers of the household refused to obey its commands; and how could the ministers
where t

of the admiralts that had been thus so liberally sactifeed were as much national property as any other property that belonged to the nation (hear, hear, from the opposition); yet on this occasion they were dealt with, not for the use of the crown, but on es.imates made out for the Prince in his individual ca-The estimates must be prodigally wasteful. pacity. o talk of expending 50,0001, for the small residence of Brighton, appeared truly extraordinary: There re-mained of droits to be disposed of, 277,0001.; from which deducting the 70,0 tol. expended on Brighton. there remained 207,0001.; or deducing only the 50,0001. there remained 227,0001. To this sum the horse should immediately look ; the mode of expending it should be vigilantly watched ; (hear, hear; ) it should no longer be left without examination or investigation. The interference of parliament could alone give any as-strance of its wise and constitutional use. The crown had received such sums from the country to supply deficiencies; and even allowing its right of property to the droits of the admiralt, it should pay them back for the aid it had received. It appeared ex-traordinary that the advisers of the Prince Regent should come down to parliament demanding 50,0001. to pay his debs, with such sums in their hands. The house should appoint a special committee to inquire into the civil list, and give instructions to examine into the amount and application of these extraordinary resources. This committee should have power to call for persons; papers, and seconds. Without such authority, its appointment would be vain, as it could but by such facilities perform its functions. He would beg leave, before he sat down, to advert the prospective arrangements of the noble ford. The noble lord proposed to detach the uncertain charges from the civil list, and bring them by annual for the other branches of public service. He (Mr: T.) had reflected a great deal on this subject, he had examined it in all its bearings, and he was disposed to give it as his opinion, that the best plain that could be adopted was to vote an entire sum, that night, upon an estimate formed by a committee, upon mature examination, be thought sufficient to answer all demands. It looked well in theory to say that estimates would annually be laid before parliament, and that thus a system of checking extravagance would be annually enforced, but in practice it would be found not so eligible. Ministers could make out their own case they might conceal from the house many of the reasons on which these estimates were ground, and they might chose a period of the session for bringing forward their measures when there were few to check their extravagance. The honse, too, it should be recollecsed, was very unfit for discussing minute details ; and the estimates must necessarily embrace such details : a committee above stairs was alone competent to such inquiries. Be sides, he considered it as essential to the splendour of the crown to have the control of the sums allotted for its support-the distribution of that amount of pensions & allowances which parliament should think it becoming to set apart for its disposal : that amount should neither be excessive nor parsimonious, but, when fixed within proper limits, should be left at discretion. No man could be more inclined then himself to vote a liberal, though not an extravagant sum? Let the house go into the committee for which he rose to move, and he would demonstrate his liberality. ( Hear hear herr. ) Another part of the noble lord's plan regarded the creation of an officer for auditing the accounts of the household, and in the policy of this he could as little agree as in the forme The noble lord had said that he was desirous that the crown should not the degraded in the eyes of Europe. To support its splendour, therefore, he intended to appoint an officer, without a voucher from whom' none of the royal servants could purchase any article in a shop, & without authority rom whom no tradesman's bill could be paid. He (Mr. T. ) knew that when the finances of his royal highness came under the regulations of Mr Pitt, some such arrangement was proposed, at which his royal highness then left indignant. His royal high-ness was then a young man, and had not as it come under the direction of the noble lord. He might now, therefore the direction of the noble tora. The inger now, increase be very much changed? but if the noble lord went again on his travels ( which he hoped would never be the case ) ( a laugh ), it would sound odd to the royal personages into whose society he might happen to fall, to tell them the restraints under which his regulations had laid the household of his royal master. He was disposed to call for a general estimate, and to leave the details to the discretion of the prince servants. It would probably oon be necessary to enter into new arrangements for the civil list of George IV. and he did not think any vere ne If it were said that none other but those on the table were to be afforded, and that the examination conduct ed by the three ministerial commissioners was sufficient to guide the decision of parliament, then he would be bound to say that the whole was carried by ministerial influence. He (Mr. T.) had now stated to the bouse all that he thought necessary for inducing it to agree to bis motion. He had abstained from strong expressions as much as possible, and he was not sensible of having indulged in any improper warmth of temper. There might have been phrases in his speech, however, which were capable of being twisted into a violent and abusive meaning, and in this shape carried to the royal ear. He did not think the noble lord capable of such ear. He did not think the noble lord 'capable of such baseness, but it might nevertheless be done, and he frin-self represented as person disposed to degrade royalty, and to visify the Prince Regent's government. He cared hot for these imputations. They were more than counterblanced by the consciousness of his having per-formed his daty. He could not have forgiven himself, after having attacked the salaries of poor clerks in the public offices if he had 'not brought' forward measures public offices, if he had not brought forward measures that might contribute to repress royal extravagance. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, would move that a select committeebe appointed to inquire into the expen-diture of the civil list, with power to call before it per-sons, papers, and records. If he succeeded in obtaining this object, he would next move that instructions be given to the said committee to inquire" into the expenditure of the droits of the admiralty. Upon the question being put. Dord Castlereagh rose to examine some of the state-ments of the right hon. gentleman. He trusted the house ments of the right hon, gentleman. He trusted the house would indulge him with a few observations. Although he did not mean to follow the right honourable mover through all his details and reasonings, he would touch upon a few of the points of his speech. The right hon, gentleman professed himself disposed to support the splendour of the crown, and promised, if he made one of a committee on the civil list, to show his liberality; but he was not disposed to draw a very fayourable omen of this disposition from the tenour of his speech. He never heard a speechasis conciliatory, or more calof this disposition from the tenour of his speech. He never heard a speech tess conciliatory, 'or more cal-culated to inflame of Jealousy that might exist of ro-yal expenditure. More partial statements, more in-correct accounts, more unfair inferences, he had never heard (laughing on 'the opposition' benches.) He would advert to some of his misrepresentations, al-though he wished to turn his back upon 'every thing cal-culated to inflame (alaugh,) for the purpose of mak-ing some observations in which all could concur. He set out with a misrepresentation, in saying that be (Lord set out with a misrepresentation, in saying that be (Lord C.) had on a former night complained, on the part of the sovereign of this country, that our civil list was not so great at the sum dedicated for the same end in France. He had only mentioned the circumstance as an answer to the clambur of those who saw every thing extravan-gant that was done by our royal family. The right hi nourable gentleman might have spared his observati-ons with regard to the sum allotted for the junior branches of the royal family. Their number did not depend-upon the will of the crown, or of ministers, but far a dispensation of Frevidence over which they had

no control. ( Loud laughing on the opposition ben des. ) Ministers were not to blame for the expense, & nothing houd be put down for the splendour of the crown but the charges of the 4th and 5th clases, together with the prive purse ; and the i, in-tead of amounting to 500,0001. lid not exceed the sum he had mentioned, namely, 109,0001. It was impossible likewise for the crown to control those charges that arose from the malady of the King. The right honourable gentleman had two ways of dealing with questions of this kind, both of which he had applied on the present occasion. He, on the navy estimates; moved to send them back without going into the committee, simply on a view of their p inta facis extravagance; and he ow proposed a committee on the civit list, while he still threw the responsibility of making estimates on ministry. The responsibility of making estimates on ministers. The no de lord observed that he would now proce d to direct the attention of the house to a comparison of the excess on the civil list for the last four year , with the average exceed for the seven years coding in 1811. Upon the third class, involving the expenditure of the foreign department, and the ministers employed abroad, there was a total increase during the last four years of 169,0.01. He was not prepared at that moment to explain or justify all the items of which this aggregate amount was composed ; but in point of general heads of expense it must necessarily explain itself upon a reference, to the state of Europe, and the circumstances of this country during the latter period. For the seven preceding years we maintained little or no intercourse with the confinental powers; at present, independent of the especial missions which had been supported, we had II in dif-ferent parts of Europe. On the 4th and 5th classes the entire encrease was 184,000 or a joint excess under these two heads of 16,000, personnum for the four years. With regard to the details of these departments, he would remind the house that it was already in preses-sion of minute and ample information. The house had before them the reports of five committees, and he could hardly conceive that the voluminous accounts which had been presented by them required the aid of any further inquiry; If the subject w. not well under-stood it certainly was not because it had never been investigated, or because there was any want of infor mation. It certainly did appear to him that the right homuirable gentleman was giving very improvident counsel, when he endeavoured to persuade parliament to call on the crown to perform impossibilities, or to regulate its expenditure unformly by the same limit. If such a principle were ado, ted, he was sure that in practice it would be found necessary to add not less than 250,0001. a year to the civil list, the effect of which must be as an invariable limitation to make the crown too rich at one period and too poor at another. An entire debt had grown up for the last four years of 933,0301.; but it would be easy for him to show that this exres had been created for public purposes, and that the additional expenses of the household had been incurred only by the equipment of the regence, without which there would have been a reduction. He should concur with the right hon, gentleman in throwing out of his view the sum of 120,0001. for the establishment at windsor. The difference in the account for the last year, would be found, then, to consist in the first class of a sur of 14.0001. for the expenses of the royal family. The second, from which the judges and public officers were paid, remained the same. To the third he had already adverted, and should have fattie occasions of giving the fullest explanations with regard to it. On the fourth there was a reduction of 25,0,001. which was in some degree balanced by an excess in the fifth class of 21,0001. In the sixth there was little difference, the seventh and eighth seldom varied, and on the ninth there was an increase of \$6,0001. On the whole there was a diminution of the expenses, merely bousehold, below the average of the seven years ending in 1811. The difference between the present estimate and that of the last year proceeded from the preceding estimate being fram d on a different view of the expenditure adroad, rendered necessary by the critical situation of affairs in Europe. One part of this alteration was incident tal to his own department, and arose from the new principle which it had been thought by the house desirable to adopt in regulating the salaries, of our foreign ministers. It had been deemed expedient to new-moministers. It had been deemed expedient to new-mo-del their allowances, and to convert them into a nett sum, clear of all charges and deductions, which should be adequate to the support of the rank they held, and the functions which they had to discharge, Some regulation'was like wise intended in the office and fees of the consuls. The supposed reduction in the lord ste-ward's department of \$5,0001., instead of 96,0 101., appeared to be misunderstood by the right honoroble gentleman. The estimate under this head remained unaltered, and the appearent difference arose, from the present estimate not including the expense of the royal gardens. There was no truth in any of those sweeping observations which ascribed a greater degree of splenobservations which ascribed a greater degree of splen-dour and expense than was necessary to the exalted situation of the person extrcising the function of so-vereignty, nor would they be borne out by those who had had the most frequently opportunities of remark-ing on that subject. Neither was there any more found-ation for saying that all public business was transact-ed at Charlton-house, or that there alone it was neces-sary to maintain a dignified establishment. The ser-vices both of the lord steward and lord chamberlain were often requisite at Brighton. The right hon, gen-tleman had not alluded fairly to the sum set anart in tleman had not alluded fairly to the sum set apart in the lord chamberlain's office, in order to meet future contingences; the true view was, first to look at what was the amount required for the due maintenance of that deparment. The right hon, gentleman and in-veighed against the wanton profusion which he assert-ed to prevail in the royal residence at Brighton; and had intimated his opinion, that the original establishment might have answered all his royal highness's purposes. There were few, however, he believed, who recollected what Brighton was a few years ago; who recollected what Brighton was a few years ago; who would be disposed to agree in this opinion. His royal highness once resided there as a young man, surround-ed only by his private connexions; but he now lived there occasionally, when it was necessary for him to see his own illustricus family, and discharge the public duties of his high office. He was, indeed, the only in-dividual in Europe exercising the functions of sover-eignty who had not a variety of palaces. Besides his temporary residence at Windsor, the Prince Regent had only Carlton-house and the Pavilion. (Here the noble lord endeavotred to show that the furniture at Carlton-house was the Prince Regent's private proper-Carlton-house was the Prince Regent's private proper-ty.) With regard to what had fallen from the right hon. ty.) With regard to what had failen from the right hon. gentleman as to the expediency of paying off the en-cumbrances of the civil list by grants from the droits of admiralty, this appeared to him to be an improvident mode of proceeding. The support of the royal family was unquestionably a branch of the public expenditure and occasional aids to them from the funds in question might be advisable; but to have recourse to them on every emergency would be little consistent with sound policy of a wise economy. He trusted the house would discharge itself of the misconception so invidiously inculcated by the right hon. gentleman, that the sum of 531,0031. voted last year in discharge of the arrears was a debt created by any expenses personal to the Prince Regent. It had arisen entirely out of public exigencies, and the whole amount of the debt on account of he household was 184,0001. for the last 4 years, including the support of the Princess Charlotte. He should have various opportunities of communicating to the house, in the progress of these estimates, what he trusted would be satisfactory explanation with respect to these details. At present, he considered it sufficient to take a general view of those main points on which the fright hon. gentleman, had relied, and the fallacy of which he lattered himself he had already exposed : but

on which he was autious, even now? to say a few words, because it related to his own department, and was necessarily of a very fluctuating nature. The right b m. gentleman had taken so much pains to excite the jealonsy of the house on this subject, that he might beex-cused for attempting a little to disarm it. Referring, then, to the especial missions of himself, Lord Catheart, and Lord Stuart, it was an error to suppose that the expense had been increased, by his (Lord Castlereaga) sending for his noble friends to assist him at Paris. The fact was, that they came to Paris in their character of ambassadors with the monarches to whose persons they were attached. When there, he idmitted, he had fornished them with such employment as he conceived their services would be found useful in executing and a portion of duty had been thus transferred to them. The expenditure of his two noble friends had indeed been considerably enlarged by their being obliged to maintaia establishments at Paris as well as at Vienna. He trusted that the expense of his own missions, which had been three in number, would pot, when looked into, be found liable to reproach. As they appeared on pa-per, they amounted to 43,0001., because every bill required his signature, and all that were drawn on the treasury were sent therefore to his account. He coald assure the house that with a large proportion of this he had no more to do than with the charges of his couriers, and that no more than 24,0001. could be consid red as the actual cost of his establishments. He had been three times especially sent to the continent, and had been on an average six months engaged in each mission. This was a charge of 8,0001. for each, and comprehended the expenses of long journeys of twelve gentlemen att ched to the foreign office who accompanied him, & of the bo pitality it was necessary to exercise. (Hear hear.) This was, indeed, but a small merit in bimself, and was owing to the exertions of an individual to whom he intrusted the management of his household. He had, however, been obliged to maintain an extensive intercourse; but it was probably their own good nature rather than the splendour of his entertainments which had induced individuals to accept them. Ife had now submitted the grounds on which he conceived the house would be of opinion that the right hon. gent. had not succeeded in making out any necessity for a sixth com mittee to inquire into the civit list. Such an inquiry could not possibly produce any new information, unless the house were disposed to break down those berriers that had hitherto prevented them from desiring to look too minutely into the details of the royst household. No accounts or information for which the house had ever ad dressed the throne had been refused. No estimate of a committee could enable the crown so to regulate its expenditure as to equalize it every year. The right hon. gent, himself would not be satisfied to lend his assistance to an ordinary committee, but wished to introduce a hold personally. The new officers of the boase-would cosure this great security that of an early audit of the accounts. He hoped the great object of economy would not be found inconsistent with the usu I deference to the crown. . No case had been made out for taking so strong a measure as to introduce a new species of inquiry, ibstend of the ordinary mode of proceeding by address. Had it not been for the equipment of the regency, there would have been a reduction in the separate expense of the bonschold, as disting ished from the expenditure of a public nature. The noble lotd concluded by observing, that the extinction of the excess by any application of a sum taken from the admiralty drofts would have been against law, and might have incurrred the displeasure of the house, as an appropriation of money without the knowledge of parliament. Mr. C. Wynn remarked that it had been studiously

omitted to notice the important point which regarded the droits of admirality, of which a sum was kept back equal to five-eighths of the diffciency on the civil list. Why was parliament to be called upon to take so large a sum out of the public purse, when the crown had al-ready so much at its disposal? These droits were applicable either to public or to private purposes: they m the either laid out upon pavilions and stables, to be given to fayourites, or to be devised by will, by which the suc-cessors to the throne would be deprived of the benefit of them, or upon palaces, which, as royal residences, were unalignable. In the course of the last year 30,0001. were voted for furniture at Brighton, which the noble lord had said was laid up in store, so that no further sum would be required for the present .year : yet in the estimate now upon the table no less than 50,000

quired to pay for new fur on o the Prince Reg was idle to talk of de read to the house the clared itself competen of the civil list, and of diture. He was willing very respect, but he wa this, in these times, me entreated the house to country, to the distresse of the taxes, and to the sources, and to consent as the commencement o The Chancellor of the exchemer wished to say a few words upon the subject of dreits of admiralty : it had been charged against government that it had been guilty of a breach of its duty in coming to parliament when it had in its hand a large fund that might be de-voted to the civil list: The applicable balance upon the face of the accounts appeared to be 277,0001.; but to it a note was appended, which the hon. gentleman seemed to have overlooked that stated, " that there still remained various claims of captors for rewards not yet determined upon; also expenses on condemned property, and other contingencies, to the liquidation of which the 277,0001. will be applied." In fact, after deducting the 50,0001. for Brighton, and the other sums to be paid out of this fund, the disposable, balance would not be found to exceed 30,0001 according to the statement of the proper officer. He wished the house not to forget what large sums had already been paid out of the droits of admiralty. The total amount of pay-ments la t year was 950,0001. of which 450,0001. had been distributed in navy rewards, 390,0001. in discharge of the incumbrances on the civil list, various small sums to the consolidated fund, 20,0001. for furniture, and 20,0001. for the use of the Princess Charlotte; so that the amount remained was exceedingly insigificant. He was convinced that there was no foundation for the complaint that ministers were unwilling to produce accounts : they had always been ready to give all useful information, and to remove all needless jealousy as to the application of the money. It ought not to be for-gotten, that his present Majesty had applied one million and a half to 'the service of the public out of the droits of admiralty. A division then took place upon the motion for a committee, when the numbers were:

distinguished himself peculiarly among the most distinguished. The line of cavalry, at the commencement of the engagement, was drawn up a little in the rear of the eminence on which our infantry was arrayed; they, could not in this situation see much of the battle, bit the shot and shells flew thickly amongst them, which they were compelled to sustain without moving. Nothing tries a gall int spirit more than this. Show was hit, and wounded in the breast; his officer desired him to fall out: " Please God." said this brave fel-low, " I sha'nt leave my colours yet." Shortly after, orders came down, that the cavalry should advance : the whole line moved forward to the top of the hills Here they saw our artillery-men maning from their gens, attacked by heavy masses of French dragoous," "It was arreed among ourselves," said a private to me, "that when we began to gallop we should give three cheers, -- But our's was not very regular cheer-ing, -- though we made noise enough." The Scotca The Scotca Greys made charges that were perfectly romantic a those brave fellows, will get themselves utterly cut to pieces," said some of the British generals, when viewing them, a mere handful of men, planging into vast solid masses of French horse. It was observed by a French marshal to some distinguished British otheers at Paris, that the British were the only troops in the world that could be frusted in lines against columns : they would stand or alvance, two deep, against a nines some yards in thickness. When the gallantry of men crai be thus relied upon, they derive a great advantage from their bravery, tending to, Coun. teract the effects of the superior numbers of their adversaries,-for they are thus enabled to employ every bayonet they have, instead of sinking the majority as a undation for supporting the few. In this way, a single Builtish battalion, consisting one of hundred or two hundred men, repeatedly drove back immense columns of the enemy containing some thousands. Our noble fetlows were content if they could but make out a front something like that opposed to them; they cared not how few they had to back themselves, nor how many their adversaries had to support them. The 52d when there did not remain to it much more than a bundred men, threw themselves over a hedge directly against a mas, of the Imperial Guard. The latter stood till the Scotch came close up to them. Some firing took places these terrible adversaries looked each other full in the

furer. Shaw, the famous boxer and Horse Guards nan.

face, while they coolly levelle length the few of the 92d mad bayonet. The French Guar but, for a moment : before the had turned their backs, -but t this moment the Scotch Grevs 1 my as a flood ; they took 1500 ; as an eye-witness said, " walked

This thorough courage, howeve any thing and every thing, dem management, and watchful supe part of the Commander in Chief.

of British must not be trusted to themselves two longs even victory, would soon absolutely expend them. I understand that the excellent generalship of the Duke of Wellington is wonderfully shewn in the timely preparations that are always made, under his orders and directed by his eye, to sustain and support his troops at the proper moment. A regiment finds that, just as it has almost exhausted itself, and be-come involved in serious circumstances, another most opportunely steps up and relieves it. This regularly, occurring in the moment of emergency, our troops have now a thorough confidence that it will always occur. and never besitate to go at whatever comes before them, leaving to their, general the task of getting them well through the business. But to return to the cavalry charges. The guards

first encountered a regiment of cuirassiers :- Sha ready noticed, w s with one or two other brave fellows, a little advanced beyond the line, talking, as one of his comrades told me, as pleas ntly as if he were in Hyde Park. The French did not stand the charge ; they turned " and then," said a dragoon, " we had nothing to do, you know, but to ride away." Our brave fellows rewith them, and work. away." Our brave fellows rode through them into a column of, infantry, which they broke. A regiment, of French lancers afterwards met, the shock of the, Horse Guards, and great slaughter ensued. Those who hat the fought on that day are sen cuirassier is bu ersary, reta ds

Anecdotes of the Battles at Waterloo &c. from Scott's Paris revisited in 1815.

#### ( Continued from our last. )

It has been well observed, that these engagements eem to have combined all the energy and interest of the personal combats of ancient warfare, with the vast manœuvring and terrible thundering of the modern miwhich he lattered bimself he had already exposed : but litary practice. Our cavalry, on the 18th, were occ there was one branch of the excessio the expenditure pied in a constant series of desperate individual adv

of the attificial les, and free to shew the genuine moting of his spirit; -let his bosom have, as it needs, no armour but the heart within it.

As the day advanced, the cavalry scoured the whole field, and the men got together in small parties: - in this way they encountered bodies of the French, and fought it out with their swords.' In a lane, up which our troops pursued a considerable number of the enemy, and egress from which was shut up, a tertible slaughter took place. Very little quarter was given on either side. The passions of the combatants had become terribly exasperated. There is scircely a surviving man of our cavalry but has to say that he put to death several of the enemy with his own binds; --these regiments, however, suffered terribly themselves. The French are allowed, according to every testinony, to have had at least double the num-ber of effective horse that we had : their superior proportion of heavy dragoous gave them great advantages. Our light cavalry was found of little or no use against these pondrous enemies. An opposition newspaper, I remember, 'ridiculed the measure of sending 'out the House Guards, as a piece of drivelling folly, but what should we have done without them? Deptorable and ruinous would most probably have been the consequences, if a provision of this description of force had not been made.' In fact, 'our beavy dragoons may be considered as the salvation of our army on the 18th, -considered as the saturation of our army on the 18th, — as it is clear that Buonaparte intended and expected that his heavy dragoons should be the ruin of it. He thought to bear our infantry down, and trample them to pieces in this way: -their unparalleled steadiness did much to disappoint him, -but it is scarcely to be doubted that the result must have been unfortunate, if the marks the blue must have been unfortunate, if the guards, the blues, and the greys had not been in the field.

Almost every one with whom I conversed, that had been engaged in this desperate battle, alluded in terms of strong feeling to the appearance of the poor wound-edhorses. When they are hit they stop, tremble in every muscle, and groan deeply, while their eyes shew wild astonishment. The horse of a very distinguished officer of the horse guards, still retains the live-ly recollection of us hurts and surprises, sustained in this engagement; the clambur and bistle of it seem to have perpetuated themselves in his ears :-when any one approaches him in the stable, be puts aimself on the alert for a charge, and starts as if to get out of the way of asabre cut. Some of the horses, as they lay on? the ground, having recovered from the first agon. of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them,-thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which shewed the

weakness. Others of these interesting animals, to whom man so strongly attaches himself, were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field, het ween the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs, and the balls that flew over their heads, and the roaring behind, and before and about them, causing no respite of the usual instincts of their nature. Straggling soldiers from both the French and the English lines, inspired by that passion for gain, which, in so many, rises predominant over all the other feelings, that would appear more legitimately. to belong to these sublime scenes, were observed rushing down, exposing themselves to imminent darger, to catch the valuable creatures. When unsuccessful in the attempt to get hold of their bridles, the men would stoop down to strip a fallen comrade or enemy of his shoes, to search his pocket, or seize any matter from his person that could be quickly taken and easily carried off. This business of turning the penny, was carried on with an intentness that seemed to have no distraction towards any other consideration, although it was two to one that these industrious persons would become the fair objects of the industry of others, similarly actuated, before they could carry back what they had acquired. When a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of the stray horses already mentioned, the trained animals would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and, though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest; not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

It is atfirmed, as an aneedote of the battle, that a French skirmisher took frequent advantage of the body of a wounded British officer, who had fallen far in advance during a charge made by his regiment. The Frenchman loaded his piece crouching down behind his fallen foe, and then went a little way in fr nt to his fallen foe, and then went a true way in ir nt to discharge it, returning again to prepare for another fire. During the continuance of this process, a con-versation went on between the parties. "You Eng-lish will certainly be beaten by the Emperor,"-said the tirailleur: "You have no chance with us." This was repeated several times, as he returned to his old shelter; -but at last the Frenchman came back with a whimsical smile on his countenance, and, instead of stopping as before to load his musket, exclaimed hastily:-" Ah, ma foi, 1 believe you English will beat the Emperor: bon jour, mon ami!"

It was not always however that such good humour revailed ... The ferocity of the French troops to those our men whom they wounded, or made prisoners, niversally spoken of in terms of indignation : and as the news of their conduct after the battle of the 16th got abroad, a corresponding bitterness was engendered on our side on the 18th. It seems quite clear that so much of a personal feeling of animosity never before mingled in a national quarrel. The French military felt that the cause was their own, and that it was their own exclusively, having the majority of their countrymen at home against it, as well as the whole of the rest of Europe. The consciousness of general odium at ach ing to the object of one's favour, generally encreases the zeal of affection. A horse-guardsman, whose desperate wounds, going quite through his body, 1 myself saw-told me that he was left upon the ground within the French lines, wounded in a charge : he threw his helmet from him, for his enemies were chiefly exasperated against our heavy dragoons, by whom they had suffered so much. After some time he raised his head, two French lancers saw the movement, and, galloping up to him, dropped both their weapons into his side: they left him for dead, but he still retained life, and shortly afterwards a plundering party came down from the enemy's position. They stripped the poor fellow, and several of them, who had been in England as prisoners of war, took this favourable oportunity of reading Dim a lecture on certain political facts and principles, such as the right of the French facts and principles, such as the right of the French nation to choose its own sovereign, and the perfidy and rapacity of England, whose inexhaustible gold was ever at work producing wars and the various miseries of dissension. Our bleeding soldier was obliged to listen very submissively to these doctrines and accusa-tions,—" for you know, Sir," (as his own words were), "they had got the best of it with me then." It is not very likely that such a singular scene could have presented, itself within our lines:—many of the British would be found fact the strip off the jackets, the shoes, and the stockings, of a wounded capting.— but none, I think, to interrupt their work with a lively but none, if think, to interrupt their work with a lively disquisition, accompanied with all the enforcements of gesture and action, on the moral character and pub-lic rights of nations. This could only, be done by Frencamen: the disposition from whence it flowed is a feature in their system, and shews itself in various indications connected with their social state, that are accepted by some, given among ourselves, as proofs of their polish, their feeling, their amenity, and generally exquisite civilization. Hence it is that they form all sector unnatural con-nections; hence filth, which would not be to mated in the visest street of London, is to be found scattered in the gateways of palaces in Paris, more superb than the people of London ever think of erecting : hence I saw myself in the public garden of the Thuilleries, a lady and her daughter receive a most obsequious bow from a gentlemen, a stranger, who came out, adjusting but none, I think, to interrupt their work with a lively from a gentlemen, a stranger, who came out, adjusting his dress, from the door of one of the public *lieux* in that garden, while they curtsied, and siddled in to take the place he had just vacated.

blocd running about him; he was awakened from a kind of doze, considing party of sleep and partly of budily ex inc ion, by one creeping down by his side : -he turned his head and faw his c mrade, the famous Shaw. b f re mention d, who could fe reely crawl to the heap b log almost cur to pieces : " Ah. my deat fellow, I'm done for," faindy whilpered the laver ;-but few words pals-d between them -- und my informant told me that he foon sdropped asleep : in the morning he weke, and poor Shaw was indeed done for : he was lying dead, with his face leaving on his hand, as if life had been ex inguified while he was in a state of intensibility. This brave man carried death to every one against whom he rode ; he is faid to have killed a number of the cuitafsiers fufficient to make a fliew against the lift of slain furnifhed for any of flomer's heroes. His death was occasioned more by the lofs of blood from many cuts, than the magnitude of any one .: he had been tiding about, fighting, the whole of the day. with his b dy strea-

Several Women, the wives of foldiers, were killed. and found lying in their plain female diefs by the fides of their hufbands, to wh m they had brought water on hearing that they were wounded. Among the French dead, on the other hand, were found the bodies of feveral Parisian girls, in male attire, who had gone forth with their paramours, and actually fought in their company. This, I understand, was no uncommon event in the French armies. Que morning, when passing through the Palais Royal, during my fecond visit to Paris, I faw one, of thefe woman drefsed en militaire, with boots, fpurt, at d fabre. No Frenchman feemed to consider the sight as range one. A French lady of rank told, me, that when the was young the was beau iful, and then her hufband was very proud of taking her out diefied as a beau, fometimes on horfebick to the Bais de Brulogue and f merimes to walk in the gardens of the Thuilleries. She often went, the faid, to evening per ies thus meramorphof d, and evidently did no, conceive that au idea of the impropriety of fuch, con. due could crofs my mind. The character of the fea males of the two countries, might be fafely, and I think fairly lef., to the evidence given by thefe poor slaughtered woman on both sides. An efficer told me, that, juft as he was marching into action on the 16 h, he faw a private of the 28th lying asleep on the ground, exhausted by his march, and his wife sitting. lo king in his face, as he slept, holding his hand, and weeping Binerly.

The Dike of Welli gron, during the whole of this defpertte fight, expressed to the efficers about him great confidence in the refuit, founded on his know. ledge of the through bravery of the British troop. In refolving, howevery, to receive the enemy's battle in his p fiefsion at Waterloo, he took into account the efsistance, which he required, and faw of ur, d he fhould receive from Prince Blucher. That afsifty ce was delayed till iate in the day, and of cou fe the fiery trial was of longer duration than had been expected. Ir may be said with, truth, that British foldeits alone could have fo fupported i. The day frequently bore a very ferious and even alarming aspect : cur, troops were tried, to even beyond the strength of man ; a moments relief for refreffiment could not be granted, when it was afked for the fcanty furvivors of the almost destroyed 33d :- " every thing depends on the firm countenance, and unrelaxed fteadinels of the Britifh,-they muft not move,"-was the seply ;- 10 which a few simple words of hear felt f. mpathy, were added by this Grace, and fome fh re compliment, well carned and honefily mean. But whatever the joy it. What he had gained, and what he had escaped, fuperior numbers of the enemy might have enabled must at this moment have added but to the melancholy them to effect the next day,—there can be bur very little doubt that we fhould have, maintained outfelves on the field during the night of the 18 h,—and that the battle of that day would have terminated with the overthrow of every attack made on, our portions by the French, even if the Paulsians had not come up. them to effect the next day,-there can be but very overthrow of every attack made on our poritions by the French, even if the Prufsians had not come up. officers have confirmed the fact, - that in his, last dreadful charge, made with the old imperial guards, now first brought forward, fresh in bidies, keen in fpirits, and in numbers far exceeding our wasted tanks. he was infinenced by a conviction what the matter might be fettled with the British before the Poustians. could take any material first in the engagement; and the British did fettle it before their friends came up. to the official account which he gave of his defeat, he does not in any degree arribute it to the Prufsians; -he fays that the young guard were charged by fqua-drons of English and that their flight foread contu-jon and terror among the other French regiments. The faft, I believe is that the laft attack made by the encmy, about feven in the evening, was the most terrible and slarming of any ; i buift like inundation, to the top of our position; it caufed our artillery-men, to withdraw their guns; but on the elevation of the ridge our brave remnants of regiments meet it and stemed it. It was at this moment that the few Scotch left of the ninety-fecond drove back an enormous colomn :-it was at this moment that the heavy dragoons of the French rode in im il bodies about our infantry, matching for opportunities to plunge into their ranks, and occasionally fighting hand to hand with parties of our cavalry ;-it was at this moment that, devotion took the place of animation, and each individual of Welling ton's army felt that he had but to fall wi hou fl achi g; -it was at this moment that the Duke is faid to have prayed for the Prussians or for night, -and to have

of a c ack corps, ralli g the Brun wickers in perforthe wing himself into the centre of infantity b reliant chirg d by caval y -and giving a few ere thaging words to the exhausted foldiers, as he fot on his herfe, rxp I d o the shower of all f r's of bullets, watching for the proper instant to give the command for them to tile from their place of partial, shelter, to stand to heir arms as the enemy's column anproached near. " Up, guarde !---- d'ar shem "fain,"-+ was his exclamation on one of these occasions. " We must not be beat, my friends,--what would they fay in England !" was another of his farr and pirry addref es. This in ment, as I have fild, was a trying and even a doub ful one ; bu its fury was encountered and repeiled by the British unsided :- he last charge made by the e imy was completely repulted :- he French retired from before us alone ; and the arrival of the Pruftians had only an is flaence on the fu use operations. This influence was c trainly very valuable. To be fore, it was hardly likely that light would have lafted long enough to permit Buonaparte to form frefh columos of a tack gu st the Britift .- but he had men enough to do fo,-he continued to out number no greatly,-and we were dreadfully exhausted. If he could have arranged another great charge b fore night fell, theiconf-quences might have been very feriou : but the Prufsians game up, just as he had been again. roughly dafhed back from the immovesble British lines, -just as he had a ceived his last lefton as to the marcul f quali y of the trop by wh m his generals had been often besten. , and agair st wh m he had to. day been fir the first time oppef d. The arrival of our gallant allies under fuch circumstancea, destroyed him. It is necessary, however, to obferve, in confequence of fome reperie that are abroad - hat the Duke peyer defpaired of the battle. I is faid that a very dis i guifhed. British general, made fome rather melancholy repreferrations to His Grace towards the end of the day. " You are wrong." he replied, -and then pulling our his watch, added-" Y u will fee that in half an hear I shall have besten them. I know both my own tro ps and thefe with whom they are

figh ing !" The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. The Duke only rode as far as the small inn of La Belle Allance, near which Buonaparte had stationed himself during the greater, part of the day : he approached it, not by the road, I believe, but from the right across the fields, and here he accidentally encountered Prince Blucher, -then hot in pursuit. The meeting of these two Generals in Chief, at the conclusion of this ardnous engagement, is a circumstance that seems to have attracted, universal attention, and will probably be commemorated in all accounts of the battle.

They parted almost immediately : the Duke return. ing to Waterloo, to attend to the affairs of his shattered, but victorious army, who had done too much in the battle to do any thing in the pursuit, -the gallant old Prussian to pursue his impetuous course towards Paris, full of, spirits, and at last gratified to his heart's content.

Alluding to the Duke's return across the field to his' head quarters, after this interesting meeting, one of, the many published accounts of the battle, rather forcibly describes, what I have heard testified by several, as a fact; viz. His Grace's emotion on seeing, himself surrounded by so many slain, and so few living, of thosegallant friends, who had pantaken with him of all the the cares and triumphs of his, long military career. It had now terminated in the utmost of dignity, and glory: that the unrestrained imagination, of ambition could ever have presented as attaioable, -but comparatively few were left to enjoy with him, this sublime ; result, of those who were best qualified and entitled to en-Buonaparte has let us know himfelf, and feveral of his officers have confirmed the fact, -- that in his, last The passage in question is as follows, -- for it is worth quoting.-"They parted ;-Blucher proceeded on his way, Lord Wellington returned to Waterloo. As he crossed again this fatal scene, on which the silence of death had now succeeded to the storm of battle, the moon, breaking from dark clouds, shed an uncertain light upon this wide field of carnage, covered with manuled thousands of that gallant army, whose heroic valour; had word for him the brightest wreath of victory, and left to future times an imperishable monument of their country's fame. He saw himself surrounded by the bloody corpses of his veteran soldiers, who had follow-ed him through distant lands-of his frieuds and asso-ciates in arms-his companions through many an event-ful year of danger and of glory. In that awful pause which follows the mortal conflict of man, with man, emotions unknown or stifled in the heat of battle forced. had now succeeded to the storm of battle, the moon, emotions unknown or stifled in the heat of battle forced. their way,-the feelings of the man triumphed over, those of the general, and, in the very hour of victory, Lord Wellington burst into tears\*."

After the poor horfe-guardiman was stripped, they fent him to the reat, and being too weak to walk, he. was dragged with his feet trailing along the ground for fourteen miles ; being occasionally struck by thole about him, to force him to move his legs. He faw feveral of his fellow prifoners murdered. But the French being in full retract as the night came on, and clofely purfued by the Prufsians, they at last permited the milerable min to sink down on the dunghill of an inn, in one of the fmsll towns through which they were as the time passing. Here he lay with his I exposed himself as much as the most forward grenadier |

\* The Battle of Waterloo, published by Booth, pp. xxvi-xxvii.

うちょうううううちょう BOMBAY :- Printed for the PRO-PRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS? No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017