

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.

NUMBER 1245.

T has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bonnay Countre, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me to wit. B directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXAN-DER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treafons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Mildemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treaions, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the faid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the faid Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a cession of Admigalty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trefpasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and perpetrated or had, done, committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to profecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court, -Dated this 26th day of June, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following Proclamation relative to the regulations of Trade for the Mauritius and its dependencies.

PROCLAMATION.

TN the NAME of HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IL of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, KING

HIS EXCELLENCY R. T. FARQUHAR, Esa. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

After having deliberated with His Honor GEORGE SMITH, Esquire, Commissary of Justice.

WHEREAS by the 18th Section of the Proclamation of the 31 October 1814 it is ordained as follows "The goods, Wares ,, and Merchandize, imported under fo-

,, consumption, shall immediately pay a ,, duty of Eight per Cent, upon the a-

mount of such appraisement.,,
And whereas under the authority of this Section, all foreign Vessels whatsoever without distinction, from the Ports of foreign Nations in Europe as well as elsewhere have been permitted to enter and land their cargoes and reload with Colonial produce direct from hence for the Ports of France and those of other foreign European powers, which practice has been deemed to be inadmissible and must therefore henceforward cease and determine.

Be it therefore and it is hereby ordered.

ARTICLE Ist. From and after the publication of this present Proclamation, no Goods Wares or Merchandize of the growth produce or Manufacture of Europe, can be imported into this Colony, save as is hereinafter excepted, other than such as shall be exported hither from some Port of Great Britain or Ireland and in British built Ships owned and navigated according to Law.

ARTICLE 2nd.

No Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton-wool, Indigo, Ginger, Fustic or other dying woods Rice, Molasses or Copper-ore being of the growth produce or Manufacture of this Colony, shall be permitted from and after the publication of this Proclamation, to be exported from hence to any Port in Europe except to some Port of the Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland and in English built Ships owned and navigated according to Law.

ARTICLE 3d. All other goods of the growth Manufacture or produce of this Colony, which may be lawfully exported to any other European Port than those of Great Britain or Ireland can only be allowed to be so exported in British built Ships owned and navigated according to Law.

ARTICLE 4th. All cases specially provided for by any Treaty now subsisting or which may hereafter be made between Great Britain and any other power, cannot be affected by this or any other local Regulation of the Colonial Government and are necessarily excepted from the operation of the preceeding articles.

ARTICLE 5th.

AND WHEREAS it has happened that vessels from France and other foreign European Countries, have already arrived in this Port, since the entry of such ships has been forbidden, which said ships have been fitted out purposely for this Colony and with the Capitals of British subjects residents here upon the faith of the Proclamation of the 31 October 1814, the sending away of which vessels with their Cargoes at this time, would be attended with uter ruin, to many of the parties concerned, and whereas it is probable that some others in a like predicament are now on their Voyage to this Port. And whereas it is just and equitable that, as far as it is possible, a prospective effect alone should be given to this present Proclamation, it is hereby further Ordered, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall, for and during the term of three months from the date hereof, extend to prevent the entry landing and sale of any Cargo from what. Port or Place soever the same shall come, where such entry landing and sale shall be

prevent at any time any other landing and sale of such goods which shall be ordered in due course of law by the English Court of Vice Admiralty in this Colony, or which shall be brought to this Colony in any ship with a licence or permission from any competent Authority in Great Britain.

ARTICLE 6th.

The other regulations contained in the Entrepot Law of the 31 October 1814 as relating to such Trade as may be carried on between the Isle of France and the Countries lying within the limits of the East India Company's Charter are confirmed.

ART. 7th.

The present Prolamation to be read, published and entered upon the records of the different Courts and Tribunals of this Colony and an Office Copy thereof to be forthwith transmitted to His Honor the Commissary of Justice.

Given at Port Louis; Mauritius, 18th May 1816.

R. T. FARQUHAR, G. A. BARRY. By Order, Chief Sec. to Govt.

> By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASPLE, 2d July 1816.

Government Advertisement.

Council, is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, Signed as London, 3d July 1815.

No. 10 AMERICA.

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE, between Great Britain and the United States of America; signed at London, 3d July 1815.

I 18 Britannic Majesty and the Unit-ed States of America, being desirous, by a Convention, to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfac-tory, have respectively named Plenipotentlaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention; that is to say, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has named for His Plempotentiaries the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, Vice President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's Forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament; Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws: and the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy specially authorized under the sign manu- | Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, , reign Colours, and declared for inland | al of His Excellency the Governor, or to | citizens of the United States; and the said | nufacture of His Britannic Majesty's terri-

Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following Articles; VIZ.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the terri-tories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subjec always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively;

ARTICLE II. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any articles the growth produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any pronibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from the said territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, to or from the said United S ates, which shall not equally ex-

> tend to all other nations. No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports

on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be invessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Bri annic Majesty's territories in Europe, of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or matories in Europe, to the United states, whe- | the other party; but before any Consul ther such exportation shall be in vessels of shall not as such, he shall, in the usual the United States, or in British vessels; and form, he approved and admitted by the the same duties shall be paid and the same Government to which he is sent; and it bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manutacture of the United States, to his or government of the country to which Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, he is sent, such Consul may either be whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of His Britannie Majesty' in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two Comracting Part es reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Maje tv's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this Article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with

respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE HI. His Britannick Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and ho pitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominations in the East Indias, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, and that the Citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for the a in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Gove nment, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The Citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unla-

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this Article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch, for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this Article, the Citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British Government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties respectively, to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of

is hereby declared, that in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws. punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended Government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared, that either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE V.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by His. Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty and on the said United States for four years from the date of its signature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July. in the year of our Lord; One thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) (L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON. (L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN. (L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

(L. S.) JOHN. Q. ADAMS. (L. S.) H. CLAY. (L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

DECLARATION.

THE undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded in London on the 3rd of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signatuae of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Heleng shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the Third Article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said Treaty will be xechanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, as long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

(Signed)
ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER. Washington, November, 24, 1815.

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

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Goyt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d JULY 1816.

RICORDERS COURT.

Ecc. SIDE, In the Goods of SHAMJEE BHIM late of Bombay Hindoo deceased.

Totice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the above goods may be granted to MANBOY, of Bombay Hindoo Widow, the Mother and a Creditor of the faid deceased -- dated 5 July 1816; Tamarind Fish from Goa per

J. HUNGERFORD, PROCTOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, At 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE OFFICE OF THE Agent for the Manufacture

GUN CARRIAGES;

Sundry Unserviceable Condemned STORES:

BELONGING TO THE

HON'BLE COMPANY,

List whereof may be seen at this Office, the lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expence of the first purcha-

R. MCINTOSH,

BOMBAY Agent for Gnn Carriages Office 2d July 1816.

Captain of Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages.

By order of the Military Board, E. H. BELLASIS,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MOLONEL GRIFFITH, as Commandant of Artillery, having taken charge of the effects of the late LIEUT. DAVID HOGARTH of that Corps, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount to him, and such as may have claims thereon are requested to prefer them without delay.

> W. MILLER, Lt. Actg. Adjt. Arty.

Bombay 5th July 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

WILL SELL

On Monday Next the 8th Instant, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

YUNDRY House-hold Furniture Chairs, Couche's, Tables, Bedsteads Large and small, Queens Ware, Lamps and also an as asortment of Books & a few Lots of Madeira Wine, Port Wine, and Claret, &c. &c.

Bombay July 5, 1816.

TO BE LETT

And entered upon immediately,



AN Airy Commodious dwelling House, in Apollo Street, with good stabling &c. Enquire of LIM-

JEE BHICAJEE, Sons and Co. opposite the premises.

Bombay July 6, 1816.

AT THE

BOMBAY TAVERN WAREHOUSE

H E following articles just imported per the Ships of the Seafon, are felling at the undermentioned prices,

Salt Beef and Pork in Casks of 200lbs. Nett Weight

each Cafks Rs. 90 0 00 By the piece per lb. 00 2 00 Large Ox Tongues each 3 2 00 A few small cales of Hollands

contg. 12 three pint bottles each, 30 0 00 Cogniac Brandy per Gallon, .. 7 2 00. Jampica Rum, — Ditto, 4 0 00 Hollands — Ditto, 5 0 00

Europe bottled Beer per dezen, 10 0 00 Ditto-Do.-Porter,-Do. .. 10 0 00 TOGETHER WITH Bengal Rum at per Gallon, 3 0 00

Old Batavia Arrack, Do. 3 0 00 Columbo --- Do. -- 2 0 00 AND

Keg, 8 0 00

Bombay 6th July 1816. Embarkation.

GUY JOHN BECK.

WATCH MAKER

FROM LONDON:

ESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, and the Public in general, that he will undertake to repair Clocks, Watches and Chronometers on moderate terms-Military Square, next door to the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 5th July 1816.

FRENCH CLARET

AT PULIC AUCTION:

77 ILL be sold, this day, at Public Auction, at Captain AUSTINS house (opposite to the Bombay Tavern) a small quantity of superior French Claret, also at the same time one half pipe of Port Wine, and other articles: sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, July 6th 1816.

A CARD.

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

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

Bombay July 6th 1846.

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

Amount already Advertized Rs. 35,964 1 45 His Highness Anund Riw Guicowas Sena Khaskeyl Sumfhair Bensuder 5 00 0 00 His Highness Fatteh Sing Row Beba S .-

His Highness Syagee Row Bhow Sahib, ... 1000 0 00 Wi ul Row Babajee Khanjee Dewan, 1500 0 60 Bheema Sunker Gengather,..... 1000 0 00 Ditto of Mahe Kanta, 1000 0 00 Farnavecs 300 0 00 Mozoemdar 500 0 30 Seiledar Buckshee, 200 o co S-bundy Buk-hec, 200 0 00 Hurry Buckty,..... 2000 0 00 Samul Buches,..... 1000 0 00 Ruttonjee Manuckchund, 2000 0 00 Raghoo Bheemrow 5:0 0 00

From the Rannah, the Minister, and Merchants of Porebunder; as a humble testimony of their sense, of the benefit they derive from the successful exertions of British valour, and their gratitude, for the genero-ity and humane attention of the British Government of Bombay, towards the sufferers of their

Country during the late famine, viz. Rannah Kheemarjee,..... 250 0 00 Siich Haniraj Jertah, for Sounderjee Sawjee, 3 in n no Sait Veerjee Nonjee 20 0 00 Ummerchand Kemjee, 75 0 00 Lucka Mada..... 50 0 bo Govind Baudjee 50 0 00 Tuckur Mabdoo Narrain 35 0 00 Virtal Jugment 25 0 00 Dammeffah Muliupdais..... 20 p 00 Devce Hirjee Jyram 20 0 00 Jawien Vaffun..... 10 0 00 Vaunzejee Conjee 10 0 oo Ragojee Kemjee 10 0 00 Vallee Jannoo 7 o co Several Small Sums from various Persona 118 0 00



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH JUNE 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT II. Pike, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Bengal, on his private concerns for a period of Six Mouths from the date of his

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. Frazer, of the 24 Pattalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Linguist to that Corps in the Hindcostance Language, in succession to Lie than Wambey, from the Commencement of that Other's furlough, granted on the 25th In-

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1816. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraph of the Honora-C art's letter, dated the 9th February 1816.

ry Department; dated 9th Feb. 1816. 2d. We have permitted Mr. Andrew Pollock, to preceed to your Presidency and to practice as a furgeon, and we direct that he do succeed as an assistant Surgeon. The rank of this Gentleman will be extiled one future period.

Extract of the H. C. letter in the Milita-

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1816.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant A. Anderson, Ad-intent of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native In-lastry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate for period of six Months from the date of his emban-

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1816.

Energy John Addison, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regi-ment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Bombay Castle 2d July 1916.

Captain corge Moore, of His Maiesty's 36th Regimeet, is appointed Private Secretary to the Right Ho-

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

J. FARISH. Sec to Goot.



BOMBAY. -----SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.

We have made such Extracts from the English papers received by the Cornwallis, as appeared to merit our principal attention, for this day's publication; we have, however, not succeeded in obtaining even the perusal of a regular series of papers for the Month of March, and we are inclined to believe from the enquiries we have made, that except detached papers of the 7th, 14th, 16th, and 19th of March, no regular series up to a later date then the 5th of that month, has reach-

ed Bombay.

now received, without being forcibly struck with the numerous details of the commercial and agricultural distresses of the Country, which appear to be more generally felt than at any former period within our recollection. The severe pressure of these calamities on the bulk of the people of England, will sa istactorily account for the decided and unanimous hostility which has been expressed against the continuance of the Tax upon Incomes; and when the vast Military Establishments, which it is thought necessary to continue, even during the peace, are contemplated by those who already feel themselves sinking under the burdens of excessive taxation, it is not surprizing that a measure, so intimately connected with the continuance of these establishments as the Income Tax, should have excited a general sentiment of disapprobation. At the same time, it is impossible, to look dispassionately at the sub ect without acknowledging, that the finances of the Country must be supported by some equalfy operative measure, and that whether the new burdens, which must be imposed, are to bear the name of a Tax upon Income, or any other appellation, is of very little consequence to those who have to provide for them; we cannot therefore consider it as advantageous to the Country, to deprive Ministers of the most direct and effectual means of meeting the enormous expences to which the Nation is subjected, and to cast upon them the useless alternative of resorting to other means, which have no other difference than in their name, from those proposed by the continuance of the lax upon Lacone.

On the subject of great and continual retrenchments, there can be no doubt, that the state of the Country imperiously requires them, and unless a strict and exten- | conduct of his Majesty's Ministers had had

sive-system is adopted, and persevered in [the good furture to meet with his approba- | His Excellency the Governor General in for this purpose, it will be impossible to provide for the public expences, for a long period, and the pressure of increased Taxation will be in vain resorted to, to meet the demands of the State.

It is curious to perceive the alarm and jealousy which has been excited, under existing circumstances, by the formation of a large Military Club, which has been formed by many of the principal officers who have distinguished themselves during the late Wars-It is said, that this respectable body of officers consists of 1500 persons, and although their motives for assembling together appear to be perfectly harmless, it is represented, as improper and daugerous, to permit so large a society to adopt a practice, which is said to be inconsistent with modern usage, and contraay to our received constitutional notions.

We perceive by the papers of February, that Messrs. Parke and Abbott have been created Judges of England on the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Mr. Justice Dampier and Mr. Justice

Mr. Leach is also appointed Chancellor to the Dutchy of Cornwall, and Mr. Serjeant Best, Attorney General, and Wm. Harrison Esquire, Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales.

No less than 26 Houses of respectability been failed at Glascow.

Soult and Massena have both left France, the former arrived at Hamburgh early in march.

The Granicus frigate, sailed on the 5th of March to Lisbon to bring back Mr. Canning.

Mr. Ward is appointed to succeed him at Lisbon.

The Minden, 74, is appointed to the East India station, and is to bring out Sir Richard King as Commander in Chief in the Indian Seas.

The General Stewart, Private Trader, which left Bombay last September, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 23d of February. The Honorable Mr. Turnour, one of the Passengers, had fallen over board, and we lament to say was drowned soon after the Vessel came to an anchor.

A singular transaction took place at the It is impossible to peruse the papers | East India House on Wednesday 16th Feb. The Court of Directors having, by every means in their power, resisted the Payment of a large sum of money to Major Hart, Mr. Groom, the solicitor to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with One of the Officers of the Court of King's Bench, was introduced to the Court of Directors, with much formality, when he served upon them, individually, a Mandamus, directing them forthwith to sign and forward to India a dispatch, altered by the Board of Commissioners, on the case of Major Hart .- We may presume that at an early period, the real merits of this case will be laid before the public.

George Lowley Holroyd Esq. was sworn in as one of the twelve Judges, before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's Inn, on 16th Feb.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS .- On the 2d Instant, the Lidy of William Achburner Elq. of a daschter. A Secundrahad, on the 17th of June, the Lidy of Lieurenant Charles Anguerus Elderton, Deputy Paymester, and Deputy Postmaster, at that Station, of

The Marquis of Wellesley, it would ap pear, was not a supporter of the present measures of Government. He strongly censured in the house of Lords the proposed peace establishment and drew from Lord Sidmouth, in reply the following observations: -

" Viscount Sidmouth felt it incumbent upon him to offer some observations on the view taken by the last speaker of the military force proposed to be maintained for the present year, and some defence of that arrangement which had been arraigned by the Noble Marquis. He had listened to his Noble Friend with that attention which was due to every thing that came from him, and it was painful to his feelings to learn that no part of the

tion."

On monday the 4th of March the House of Commons having resolved itself into a the 27th of May, a Treaty of Perpetual and Committee on the army estimates, Lord Pal merston moved that a Land force not exceed ing 176,615 men including the forces in France, and 50.480 men to be disbanded, but exclusive of the men employed in the Territories of the East India Company and the Militia, be granted for the service of the present year.

Thereupon Mr. Tierney asked whether the total amount of effective force proposed to be mainfained was not 111,000 men; to which question his Lordship replied in the affirmar.

On this motion a very long debate took plac -Mr. Banks made an able speech, recommending retrenchment and economy, and declaring it to be his firm opinion that a force of 65,917 men was an adequate peace establishment. Lord Castlereagn made, we think, a very excellent reply; but it being almost two o'clock in the morning before his speech was concluded the debate was post poned til the wednesday tollowing.

Colonel Foley previous to the house going into a Commutee on the Army estimates. resented a Petition from Leominster, which, besides praying that the Property tax might not be renewed called the attention of the house to the formation of a military club un der the sanction and with the approbation of the commander in Chief and expressed a hope " that the House of Commons, with due jea lousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establish ment from the other classes of the community distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution."

This petition was the cause of much discus sion, and many underserved ich ctions were made, as we think, on this justiliable association of naval and military men - Mr. Roe was amongst those who spoke in its favor, & excited considerable muth by observing "that after all that had been said the house would perhaps be surprised to hear that he was a member of this formidable military club."

Mr. Anthony Buller member for West Looe had accepted the Chittern Hundreds, preparatory, as we suppose, to his leaving England for India.

The Castlereagh arrived in England on the 13th of March.

Consols were at 61 ths on the 18th of March. We perceive that the Java, Hodges, outward bound for India was in the Downs on the 5th of March.

Lord Clancarty is to be Ambassador at the Court of the Netherlands, and the Marquis of Salisbury is according to report, to succeed him at the Post Office.

[Bombay Gazt.

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Calcutta Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVER-NOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM, JVNE 10, 1816.

This-day dispatches have been received by

Council from Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident at the Court of Nagpore, anni uncing that on General D fensive Alliance and Subsidy was concluded between the Honorable the East India Company and His Highness Mahar jah Persoje Bhoolab, R jah of Nagpore.

Ordered that a Rival Salme be immediates ly fired from the Ramports of Fort William in henor of this event.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Cop.cil.

> I. ADAM. Sec to the Goots

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,

SUNDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1816.

A Mail from Holland arrived yesterday. The Papers by it are to the lath instant, and are nearly filled with he ceremonials at the marriage of the Prince of Orange to the Emperor Alexander's sister, at St. Poteers-burgh. The Duke of Wallington is shortly ex ected to leave Paris, in order to inspect the right wing of the army of occupation and the cautionary fortres es. Serious quarrels continue to take place between the Prussians and the French. The organization of the new French army, it is said, proceeds but slowley, owing to the extreme caution with which the old solowing to the extreme caution with which the old soldiers are engaged. His Prussian Majesty had ordered his troops to wear mourning for three days, for the

d athof Count Below.

The Paris Papers received on Friday contained the decision of the Court on Colonel Boyer and Admiral Linois, for their conduct at Guadaloupe: Linois is acquitted, and Boyer sentenced to death. There were no fresh arrivals vesterday, except some private let-ters, from which it appears that disturbances have re-cently occurred at Valence, in Dauphiny. Some of the disaffected were apprehended for uttering seditious cries, and by the exertions of the Police, the disorders were speedtly quested. It was understood that the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, would not take place before the 5th or 6t of next mouth. Their application for the document; en which the indictment against them is drawn up, had been for the fourth time, refused. The Chamber of Accusation was expected to decide on Friday last on the question whether the charges against them are supportable. The Duke of Weinington was still at Paris, but was expected to set out for the frontiers carly this week; he was however to return to Prince early this week; he was, however to return to Paris inmediately after he had completed his military inspec .

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

15TH MARCH.

ROYAL MARRIAGE. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

the House resolved iss' if into a Committee to take into Consideration the message of his Royal highness the Prince Regent, relative to the marriage of her Royal highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the unanimity with which the Rouse had last night agreed to an Address of Thanks to is Royal highness the Prince

Regent for his gracious communication, could anticipate no objection to the measure which he had to submit to the House, relative to the aus, iclous marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. The object of his motion was two fold; first, an annual allowance for their Royal Highness, and then an immediate sum to enable them to set out in the commencement of their establishment with comfort and splendour. The amount of the annual establishment which he should propose for their Royal nigunesses was 00,000% a-vear 10,000% of which was to be reserved to her Royal Highness for her private use, and the remainder to to the establishment of the Royal Pair.

tie next proposed that in the case of the death of Prince Leopold before the Princess, the allowance of 60,000%, a year to remain with her; but if the Princess 60,000% a year to remain with her; but if the Princess should die before the Prince Leopold, his allowance to be 50,000% a year during his life. On this establishment taking place, her Royal rilgoness's present establishment would cease, which in all amounted to about 30,000% a year, so that there would be but in increase of 30,000% a year to her Royal rilgnness's present expenditure. As much of the comfort of life depended on a suitable establishment in the setting out, and such an establishment would orevent any future call on the an establishment would prevent any future call on the genero-ity of that House, neshould propose in the Committee of Supply a ready sum of money. For carriages, wine, &c. &c. the sum he should propose was 40,000% and for dress to her Royal Higaness 10,000% and 10,000% more for Jewels. This establishment, he and 10,000, more for Jewels. This establishment, he was sure there was no gentleman in that house would object to. He had one point more to observe on. It had been found impossible to select a suitable residence for their Royal Highnesses as yet. There would probably he an approach of a farther allowance for this purpose, and he could have no doubt of the concurrence of the House on the occasion. The kight non. Gentleman concluded by moving a Resolution, "That there should be an allowance from the Coasolidate Fund of 60,000, a year or an establishment for her Royal Highness the Fincess Charlette of Wales, and his Serence Highness Prince Leopold of Cobourg. to his Serence Highness Prince Leopold of Cobourg, to commence on the day of their marriages."

The Resolution was agreed to.

The Chancetter of the Exchequer moved that the

House do go into a Committee of Sup. ly, which being agreed to, the Chancellor moved.—" Inat a sum not exceeding 63,000% be granted to his Majesty, to defray the expence attendant upon the marriage of ner Royal dignuess the Princess Charlotte with his Serence righness beopoid Goorge Frederick, Prince of Saxe Co-

This motion was unanimously carried, amidst loud

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

WHITEHALL, March 1, 1816.
His Royal Higuness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the appintment of Henry Thos. Howard Motyneaux, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of Gloucester, brother to the Most Noble Bernard Edward Duke of Norkfolk, Earl Marsaa and Hereditary Marshal of England, to be Deputy parl Marshal of England.

this Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Chichester and the Marquess of Salisbury to the Office of Post Master Gene-

LONDON, March 16-13, 1816.

Extract from a private letter, dated Paris, March 9:

Aimself and Mesers. Bruce and Hutchinson, demard the postponement of their trial until the 1 t of April. When it was objected they had had full time to prepare their defence they replied that the new and unexpected accusation presented against them, would not allow them to name a nearer epoch. They reclaim a dury, composed one half of Englishmen, because the Code Civil declares, that forms shall be adopted towards foreigners similar to those which in their country may be adopted towards the French."

German Papers to a late date arrived on Wednesday.
The evacuation of Genoa by the British troops was accompanied by the highest praises of their good order, description, and general deportment towards the inhabitants and the Series and during their stay in tants and the Sardinian garrison, during their stay in that city. What a proud and distinguished feature is in the character of our troops that they who have commanded the subjugation of the world by their courage in the field, should by their spirit of order elicit the general regard both of friends, and coursies. the general regard both of friends and enemies. An article from Berlin states that the Liberty of the Press sabout to be put on the same footing in Prussia as in England.

The magnificent Theatre of St. Charles at Naples, (one of the finest in Europe) has been reduced to ashes. The Royal Palace near the place where the tire happened, was in great danger, and, apparently by a miracle, saved from total destruction. Fortunately

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 1st of February, states, that on the 12th of January, a fire broke out at Adrianple, which consumed a part of that great city, and, among other buildings, the residence of the Boslange Pacha, which had been lately built at an immense expense. Three days after the city experienced another kind: On the 15th, a storm destroyed in the port, 12 merchant vessels of different

Washington Papersto the 11th ollime have reached town. There appears to be some foundation for the rumour that the Peace between America and the Dey of Algiers does not promise to be permanent. Final great hope of the American Navy, Commodore Decatur, has been charged by the Algerinas with a forfeit of his pledge, if not with a direct in feature of the large of his pledge, if not with a direct infraction of the late Treaty. This accusation does not rest upon the au-thority of the Algerines, alone but is confirmed by an American Officer present at the signing of the Treaty

Extract from a letter dated Copenhagen, 27th Feb.

— Admirat Bille, Governor of the Danish East India possessions, arrived at Tranqueber, on board the
ship Elizabeth, on the 15th September last. The English Commissioner there immediately acquainted the Governor, that two British Commissioners were appointed by the Governor at Madras to give up the esta-blishment, with magazines belonging to it. They were expected at Tranquebor the next day."

- On Thursday Mr. Hase waited upon the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and informed them that the Bank had agreed to their Petition: that is to say, the first payment of 30 per cent, is to remain as before, viz. the 11th of April; the second payment of 30 per cent, which was to have been on the 26th April, has been put off to the 17th of May; and the third payment of 40 per cent. which was to have been on the 10th of May, has been deferred to the 12th July.

The regiments of the line, in England, Scotland and Ireland, are to be reduced to 400 men each, in June

In the House of Commons on Thursday 14th March, In the House of Commons on Thursday 14th March, in answer to an enquiry made by Mr. Bankes the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he conceived that there was nothing to preclude the House from taking advantage of the unclaimed divide ds, and he intended to introduce some measure to that effect. Those dividends that had remained unclaimed for many years, might be considered as a species of escheat, and turned over to defray the national debt—subject, of course, to all demands that might be made within some certain period.

It is now understood that the discussion on the rene-wal of the Income Tax, was to commence in the House of Commons yesterday.

BRITISH SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. The important subject of the abuses of the British Flag, by being assumed by all descriptions of foreign vessels, has been taken up by Government with a promptitude much to its honour, and with a spirit which will be efficacious to its redress.

Orders have been sent of a most, peremptory nature to the British Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports within the Streights of Gibraltar, that no vessels are to be considered as entitled to British Meditefraneau passes, except such as are actually built in the United Kingdom, or in his Majesty's foreign Governments, or which actually belong to the town of Gibraltar; and that the Counsels and Vice Counsels should also discontinue the indiscriminate grant of British protection to foreign vessels of all descriptions.

continue the indiscriminate grant of British protection to foreign vessels of all descriptions.

We cannot forbear testifying our high satisfaction at this decisive step; it is of a British stamp, and does the Government much hon ur. This will authorise the British Admiral on that station to oblige every vessel which has not a British Mediterranean pass of a date posterior to the present, to strike the flag. Malta alone, within the Streights, will be intitled to this privilege. We hope that we may be allowed to congratulate the British Shipping interest on this circumstance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LURDS.

Monday, March 11, 1816.

The Marquis of Anglesea was introdued by the Marquis of Bath and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and took the oaths and his seat.

Several Petitions against the Income Tax, and the Insolvent Debtors' Bill were presented by Lord Grenville and other Peers.

Tuesday.

Several Petitions were presented against the Property Tax.

peety Tax.

The Dake of Bedford rose to make his promised motion on the state of the nation, he had before stated the principal points to which he was anxious to direct the attention of the House. These were the large Peace Establishment—the taxes that would be necessary to support that Establishment—the burthens which rendered the people unable to bear those Taxes and the distressed state of the Country and particularly with respect to the agricultural interests. The object behad in view was to propose that they should go in to a Committee to enquire into these important objects he would then request their Lordships to take a view of the different military establishments of other periods and compare them with tablishments of other periods and compare them with that which was now intended, he would ask them

whether they were prepared to vote for a large stand-ing Army in time of peace and to say, whether a con-siderable reduction might not be made in the present as the exercise of economy, and we are ready to go circumstances of the Country, not only without detriments but with advantage: it would be a benefit in a financial point of view. Much more so in a constitutional one? He would implere their Lordships to pause before they consented to so large a Military Establishment. He would entreat them to be satisfic with the Military glory they had already acquired, not only upon the plains of Waterloo but in the secession of brilliant achievements by which it was preceded, what was the strong arm of this Country? Her Marine situation, her Victorious fleet, her free constitution, and, above all her laws and liberties. He should next animadvert upon the Taxes by which it was proposed to support this establishment. The property Tax, the land Tax, the Malt Tax, the Taxes on Salt, Soap, and Leather were among the number of those that now pressed so heavily on the people: that the load bad reached nearly to the ne plus ultra of taxation, was to be collected from the pertinacity with which Ministers were resolved to press the property Tax, in defiance of the Petitions which crowded from all parts. Stigmatising it as unequal, Oppressive, and inquisitorial. Upon the subject of the internal distresses of the country he should not say internal distresses of the country he should not say much—their Lord-hips were all aware of them. The land in several parts was thrown out of cultivation because the farmer could not cultivate with any prospect of advantage to himself, he knew of two Estates in Norfolk, the one consisting of 5000 acres the other of 2000 which were offered your few and set in inof 9000 which were offered rent free, and not in-dividual could be found to take them. He trusted they would revert to their ancient practises and by reducing their Establishments, and adopting a system of viged excounty relieve the country from those burners which pressed upon every class of the com-

nity, and endangered the best interests of the state.

The Duke of Sassex said, that after the able manwould be indecorous in him to occup, much of their Lordship's time in seconding the motion.—There were two points for their Lordship's consideration—Our external connexious, and our internal polity. There could be no difference of opinion as to the cause of the present distresses—they proceeded from the long war of three and twenty years. As to the more impediate areas could be not always and the could be not always and twenty years. mediate cause, some differences might exist; and he was himself disposed to trace it partly to the termination of that War, upon principles different from those in which it began. With regard to our commercial arrangements, it was to be remarked, that prior to this peace our Trade had assumed an artificial ch acter. The great advantages we possesed origi. nally were, the cheapness of our Manufactures, as compared with those of other countries, our facilities of carriage, and the goodness of our materials. The high rate of taxation, however, had increased the price of our manufactures, and the difficulties of the times, and want of confidence, induced our traders to recall their capital much oftener than before. With respect to continuing a large force on the peace Establishment, it appeared to him likely enough, that the Powers of the Continent would be most auxious to make us plunge into any expence that would di-minish our resources, and thus prevent us from oppo-siting any ambitions scheme they might afterwards endeavour to effect. As to our Marine, he was of opinion, that we ought to keep up an efficient force. To the Navy the country were much indebted—and ire should have been glad, if the matter were so arranged, as to insure an active body of sailors to main our Vessels, in case any difficulty arose, which demanded their exertions. They had heard much talk of the balance of power—and, he contended that the further this Country stood also from continental politics—the more strictly she adhered to her situation as an insular nation—she could act with greater effect in preserving that halance and could throw her weight into the scale, for that purpose, with a greater probability of success.

The Earl of Aberdeen was perfectly persuaded, that a motion of this kind could lead to no beneficial results

the speech of the Noble Duke embraced a great variety of subjects, which he did not deem it necessary to di cuss at present, because, at a future period, they would come separately before the house and they might then be debated with more propriety than on this occasion. The Noble Duke first objected to the Military Establishment. Every person knew that it was greater than it had ever before been; but it must perfectly obvious, that the same amount of estabe perfectly obvious, that the same amount of esta-blishment, under different circumstances might be either unjustifiable, or completely reasonable. The question for their consideration was, whether, under the actual situation of the country, so large a force, as that proposed, was called for? Every man must agree that the grand object of our policy ought to be the pre-servation of the peace of Europe. In the present instance, this depended principally on the state of France and the union of the great Powers of Europe. It is true, that Napoleon is within our power, and his armies dispersed—but still the instruments of his ambition are in existence; the lawless love of rapine is not extinguished, and may be again called into action. He admitted, that Europe presented a greater prospect of permanent repose, than had been witnessed for a considerable period; but it could not be forgotten that it was still covered with armed men, and that the sound of War had scarcely ceased.—(Hear.) It was clear that the balance of power in Europe was restored for all practical purposes, and it was the duty of this country to aid in supporting it.

The Marquis of Buckingham animadverted in very

strong terms on the unconstutionality of keeping up a great military establishment in time of peace, and observed, that the throne in his opinion, which supported itself by a standing army, could do so alone by the abrogation of the liberty of the people: with respect to defence, against whom were we to guard? if the peace was not safe and secure, why was not the truth told? If danger existed, the peace was not safe, and told? If danger existed, the peace was not safe, and the vote which the hou e hath given testifying their approval of the treaty of peace, was a mere fallacy, it appeared to him, that the Military Expences proposed to be incurred for the present year, exceeded those of any one year from 1759 down to the peace of Amiens, whether during a period of war or peace. In proof of this proposition, the Noble Marquis read the amount of the different estimates for the years in question, and then called upon the Nobte Lords opposite to account for these things of the Exchequer, it appeared that the whole expences of the year would be about 30 millions, from which deducting the surplus of last year, the total sum to be provided would be twenty millions.—in what situation did the country find, itself to pay this in what situation did the country find, itself to pay this sum? And if it was continued for another year, was it possible to meet it without a national bankruptcy? In the speech of the Prince Regent, at the opening of the Session of Parliament, there had been a recommendation of economy, and the only wish his Noble opposition.

go to his Royal-Highness, flud say "You recommended us the exercise of economy, and we are ready to go into an enquiry to ascertain how that economy is to be effected." It was for the house to see how far the recommendation put into the mouth of His Royal Highness by his Ministers, had been observed by them.

recommendation put into the mouth of His Royal Highness by his Ministers, had been observed by them.

Larl Bathurst saw no practical good which could result from the Committee proposed; a Committee which he submitted should only be agreed to in a case of extreme necessity. If any distinct charge was to be brought regainst Ministers; he thought the best mode of proceeding would be by an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that they might be removed, or that a different system of Policy than that pursued at present might be adopted. If after such an address, the course taken by Ministers continued objectionable, it would then the time enough to go into a Committee would then the time enough to go into a Committee apon the State of the Nation. He contended, that no just comparison could be made between the expenses of the army of the present day, and that of any former period, inasmuch as both the pay of the Suldier and the circumstances of the country were wid ly different. The Noble Earl then alluded to the agricultural distresses from the character of which he said he did not mean to detract. He had, however, no doubt, that as those distresses had arisen solely out of the sudden transition from war to peace, and the necessary reduction which had taken place in the demand for articles of domestic growth, that in a short time things would come round and resume their former prosperity. He denied that these distresses were owing to taxation, and contended that they were wholly attributable to

the consumption of grain being lessened.

Their Lordships divided on the question for going into a Committee.

For the motion - - - - 71
Against it - - - - 140
Majority - - - - 39

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY MARCH 12.

PRTITIONS.

The following Petitions against the Property Tax were presented: - Castle Douglas; Country of Surrey; Parish Chertsey, in Surrey; Aldborough; Brighton; Colchester; Henley-on-Thames; Nottingham; Country of Berwick; Towns of Hay, in Brecknockshire; Manchester; Duileld; and the County of Forfar.

Lord Castlereagh rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually securing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, and for regulating all Commercial intercourse with the Island of St. Helena. He believed that no person would question the necessity and propriety of detaining Bonaparte as a prisoner, whe-ther he was to be considered as an unclaimed subject of France, or as Sovereign of the Island of Elba, with whom we had been at war, and with whom it was impossible, or at least unsife to make peace. But leaving those technical considerations, he would place the question on the broad ground of state necessity, and on such demand the concurrence of the House? He

should therefore move for leave to bring in a Bill.

Fo more effectually securing the person of Napoleon Bouspute, and for regulating the intercourse with the Island of St. Lielena.

Mr. Brougham said, he would not deliver his senti-ments of the proposed Bill, until he should see its arrangements. To the principle of it, he could not offer any objection; he indeed thought that the House would give its unanimous concurrence to any measure enabling Ministers to ensure the safe custody of Bouaparte. He hope I that they would provide for lenity, and even kinduess in the treatment of that great man, as farles his safe e study permitted, and leave it open for future consideration, whether any circumstances of Europemig must permit a period to be put to his con-

Mr. Lackart and Mr. Grenfell expressed themselves strongly against the possibilty of any future liberation

of their prisoner. Mr. Brough m would be sorry to be considered as an advocate for Bonaparte's certain liberation after a fixed period, he distinctly stated, that his sole desire resspecting that persons confinement was, that the possibility of its termination should not be now precluded, if the future circumstances of Europe would justify

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

eris of the first HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18TH.
THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

The Earl of Liverpool stated, that he had reason to think he should be authorised tomorrow, to bring down a Message from the Prince Regent on the subject of the intended Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. On such occasions it was the uniform practice to move the Address, on the same day the Message was delivered. He therefore thought it candid thus previously to ac-

quaint their Lordships with the circumstances.

Thurspity.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Lord Liverpool delivered a Message from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, intimating that a Treaty of Marriage was concluded between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; and recommending to the House a provision for the illustrious couple, suited to the High Rank and dignity of the British Empire; and expressing the con-fidence of his Royal Highness in the promptitude and liberality of his Parliament.

The Noble Lord in moving an Address of congratu-lation to his Royal Highness, assured the House that no expectations were entertained by his Royal Highness in any degree differing from the Principles of Economy, which it was his earnest wish to carry into effect in every department of the public Expenditure, consistently with the honour and dignity of the British Empire. From every information to which his Lordship had access, he could assure the House, that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg was a personage, who appeared, as well from the character of his own Court, as that of other Courts in Germany, disposed to strict peared, as well from the character of his own Court, as that of other Courts in Germany, disposed to strict economy; and he was confident that whatever allowance Parliament might be inclined to grant to the illustrious pair would be prudently appropriated. His Lordship concluded by moving an Address, assuring his Royal Highness of the zeal and promptitude of the House in yielding the fullest accedence to the wishes of his Royal Highness. The Address passed without opposition.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.

JANUARY 29;

Brussels, Jan. 23 .- According to private letters from Paris Mr. Bruce, on his first examination upon the escape of Lavalette, answered in the following manner to the questions which were put to him:

Q. Your name? -A. There is nobody except the Police of Paris to whom my name is

Q. Of what country are your?-A. Of that country which has conquered France.

Q Did you assist in the escape of Lavalette? - A. Distinguish: if you mean his escape from prison, no-if you mean his es-cape from the kingdom of France, yes. I might say no to this also, but I say yes.

Q What were your motives for acting in this manner?— 1. My motives—1st, in order to save a persecuted individual; 2d, to serve humanity: 3d, to answer the appeal made to Engligh honour (loyante Anglaise), an appeal which is never made in vain. Lavalette entered my apartment, he said to me, " I · am Lavalette; I have just escaped from " prison; I am pursued; I see some Geu-" darmes at the end of the street; il dare not " proceed for fear of being again arrested; I " fly to you; I confide myself to English ho" nour (loyaute), save me." - Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put ou; afterwards I concerted with my friends upon what was to be done to convey him out of the kingdom; I resolved to accomplish it myself, and I conveyed Lavalette out of France in my own carriage. This enterprise succeeded. by means of the disguise, &c.

It is reported that 16 General Officers only will be employed on the British Staff (including North Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney) during the present year; of these four will be Lieutenant Generals, and the re-

mainder Major Generals.

It is understood that the 103d and totth Regiments are not to be reduced as was formerry reported; but that it is the intention of Government that the 4th Battalion, 1st Foot; 2d ditto, 11th ditto; 2d ditto, 59th duto; 2d duto, 69th duto; 2d ditto, 89th ditto; and that the 1st and 2d West India Regiments will speedily be added to the reduction. The three Battalions of the 95th Foot are to be formed into a Rifle Brigade. to which a Battalion of the 14th Foot is to be added.

SURREY SESSIONS. (Before Rundal Jackson, Esq. and a full Bench of Magistrates).

Benefit Societies - A question of a very serious and important nature has engaged the attention of the Magistrates in Sessions in the course of last week, and we report it for the purpose of warning the middling and poorer classes of society of the danger they run when they embark their periodical savings, and their hopes of support in the declining period of life, in those fragile speculations, which under the denomination of Benefit Societies, are too frequently instituted by ignorant or,

designing persons.

Mr. Nolan applied on behalf of certain members of a society, called the Amicable Annuitant Society, for permission to enrol, under the Acts of Parliament applicable to the subject, various Resolutions, which had for their object the alteration of the original Rules of the Society. He stated that the Society consisted of more than 700 persons-that by the terms of the original institution, subscribers paying a certain sum monthly, were, at the period of ten years from their first subscription, to be entitled to an annuity for life to the amount of 201. which, at subsequent periods was to be increased till it amounted to 351. per annum. The first ten years having nearly elapsed, many of the original subscri: bers were on the eve of becoming emitted to the annuity of 20l stipulated to be paid to them; but some of the nrembers having entertained doubts whether the funds were large enough to satisfy the claims of the annuitants, a statement of the concerns of the Society were drawn up, and laid before Mr. Morgan, the Actuary of the Equitable Assurance Office, in Bridge street. The opinion of that eminent calculator was, that the constitution of the society was radically defective, and that if they paid the annotties, the first annuitants would exhaust the whole of the funds, and the society would become defective. To remedy the evil as far as possible, and prevent the entire annihilation of the society, a general meet-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:-Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street. WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

SUPPLEMENT THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ing had been held, and a resolution had been intered into, the object of which was to refuce the annuities to 101. This application in the Court, therefore, was to register the resolution, so altering the amount of the annui ties. He was aware it was a measure which seemed to bear hard upon the subscribers, sho having for ten years paid their subscrip' tions, found themselves disappointed at the moment when they expected the advantages to which they had looked forward.

The Chairman doubted the power of the Court to do what was required. The powers of the Magistrates were confined to regulating the constitutions of societies of this kind, and did not extend to the violation of them,

Mr. Young, a Magistrate recommended that the affairs of the society should be submitted to the consideration of some competent Gentlemans who should have power to avail himself of the assistance of Mr. Morgan, or the actuary of any of the other Assurance

Mr. Spankie addressed the Court on behalf of some of the subscribers. He lamented that societies of this description should ever be established otherwise than under the auspices of jersons whose peculiar studies rendered theur conversant with the soctrine of chances, and the principles of calculation, as referable to annuity societies. It evidently appeared in the present case, that the monthly sums paid by the subscribers ought to have been more than double what they had been, in or der toentitle them to the higher annuities of 201. and 351. He perfectly agreed with the hon wrable Magistrate, that the only means of p eventing the destruction of the society, was such a reference as he had suggested.

After some further discussion between the B. nch and the Bar, it was agreed to refer the whole matter to Mr. Lawson, the Clerk of the Perce, who was to have power to call upon Mr. Morgan and the other actuary; and with their assistance form a scheme upon a new basis. It was agreed that the parties should make such statements and proof before Mr. Lawson as they should be advised, and that in the mean time, none of the annuities should be paid, or any money be with draws. but that every thing should remain in statu quo:

Letters from Spain mention, that the Members of the Cortes, and the other persons late: ly condemned by Ferdinand, have been regeived in the towns, through which they passed on the road to their destined places of exile and hard labour; with every possible demonstration of regard and esteem, notwith standing it had ben mal clously ordered, that their escorts should prevent all communica. tion being held with them.

In order to judge of the situation of Spain, it is enotign to know, that in eight weeks, three different Ministers of Finance have been changed. And why? Because there is no revenue, of course no finances to adminis' ter, and the fault is unfortunately laid on the backs of the poor Ministers.

Madame De Stael is employed in writing two works, the one is entitled On Society, and the other is an Epic Poem, which will have for its title Richard Cour de Lion.

The revelations and prophecies of a person named Catherine Healy, ahas the Holy Woman, are the subjects of an address from the Rev. Dr. Touby, Catholic Bishop of Lime rick, which was read on Sunday in all the Chapels throughout that diocese. " This woman," says the address, " has presumed to assert, on the authority of a pretended revelation made to her, ' that infants who die immediately after baptism, are condemned to a punishment of twenty four hours duration." " She has also presumed to utter certain predictions, calculated, under the present gloomy aspect of mairs, to terrify and mislead the weak and ignorant, and disturb the peace and good order of the country."-(Dublin Free man's Journal.)

FEB. 48, 16.

PARIS, 10.

A change of Ministry is still talked of, but for the finance department, the Bishop of Mancy is mentioned instead of the Bishop of Pamiers, the two Prelates will be equally

The widow of Marshal Nev has, it is said, received aletter from the Prince de Metternich announcing to her that the Emperor his mas' ter had restored to her children, the estates which the Marshal possessed in the territories that are now under the dominion of Austria, This letter also contains, it is added, expressions stating that the Emperor of Austria considers with the liveliest interest and the greatest benevolence the situation of the wil dow and children of the Marshal, to whom he offers a residence worthy of them in his states.

FEBUARY, 26.

It was on Thursday . fficially announced to the Stock Excharge by Mr. Hase, that the Bank of England would dife unt the Govern. mehr debentures du- the 5th of April, to ac commodate the hold to of those fecurities, which amounts to about goo, cool.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated The English residents here are thrown

into a state of the primost consternation, in conf quence of a report that they will be or dered to hold themfelves in readincis to deport the capital in twenty-f ur hours Colen l Wardle, who had furnished a house, intending to fettle here with his family, and many other perfons, are thrown into confusion, mom-nea ily expecting to receive Monsieur Angle's or der to quit."

M. M. Satene and de Roch-failcault, in conjunction with M. de Montmorency, had a motion prepar d for the establishment of a test act, of which the operation is to exclude from forth the many fufferings under which they the holding or occupying any plane State, perions who have a rati n or profes

iupp

ovisional G. aed to the memorable ne vicifii udes of fortune !-Quinerte-exiled, G.Im r- shot. Caulaincourt-no one knows

Fouche-idem, Carnot-id m; where. W: can cor forbear at this m ment, tecalle ing to the recollection of Erglishmen, the prediction of that great man Mr. Whitbread as to the r. folt of the war, in the debate which

took place on the 18th April last,

" What would be the refult," faid he, " suppose the Allies again before the walls of Paris appose them in that city. The people of France then no longer at liberty to enous Government, would be fubje & to one imposed, by the confed rate armies. Was it to be suppos. ed, that the fame tranquillity would then exist, which now reigned in France? The Allied armier, could not be withdrawn, but would be maintained in France, and live on the foil of that kingdom which would be fubjefted, not indeed to the bayonets as it was now alleged to be of its own troops,-but to the bayoners of the Allied Powers. Such a state of this go would as fir we could now forefee; be fatal to the liberties of markind,"

INCOME TAX,

It is peculiarly incumbent on the constituent b dy all over the country, to kep their eyes fixed at this critical moment upon the conduct f their Representatives in Parliament. Some f thof- G-ntlemen who regularly support the Treasury, fome even of the country Gentlemen, however unwilling they may be to face their Constituents after fuch a vote, are understood o be pledging themselves to support this odi ods impost. Rumour mentions two as having at ended the meeting at Lord Cutlereagh's, and given their adherence to the Tax-two County Members, and Representatives of most forely distrefeed parts of the country. It is faid that Mr. Edward Littleton (formerly Wallhoufe), M mber for Staffordfhire, and Sir T. Acland, Member for D vonfhir-, have avowed this extraordinary intention. How ever steady and regular thefe gentlemen may be in their allegiance to the Treasury, we conf.f. our inability to credit this rumour, although extremely prevalent. Mr. Edward Littleton represents Staffordshir -including a large tract of country covered with manufactures, and suffering at this moment extraordinary privations. Sir T. Acland is member for Devon, were the numerous Yeomanry are almost reduced to want by the pressure of the fficient for giving extreme unction to the times. Is it possible that they can carry their sense of Treasury discipline so far as not, upon | wards of 100 of the old lamps, and diffuse a pounds.

this one occasion, to give an independent vote for their distrefsed Constituents? We cannot bring ourfelves to believe it. The one, to be fure, moved the Address (with the singular fancy of refusing to speak from the usual place behind the Ministry), the other (from that regular position) made a downright Treasury speech on the Treaties; but still that they thould, in the present uncertain state of the Parliament as to its duration, venture upon fo dangerous an experiment as supporting the In com: Tax, feeme fearcely credible.

The approaching election of Lord G wer will give the Staffordfhire men a good oppor. cui y of suggesting to both their Reptof ntaives, the fi line of conduct for County Mem. bers to purfu . Sir T. Acland, indeed, inay not have the same means of gatheting the f ase of his Constituents ; yet we fufpe &, frem the discussion on Friday, when he presented the Petitions from the different parts of his county that he was pretty well aware how the fact stands. Bhr then bis language on that occasion must have made every one believe that he was an enemy to the Tax for he was excredingly angly when the Opposition charged him with mitting all mention of it in prefent ing the Perision. This incident was fime what curi us, and perhaps meri s the attetition of petitioners who entrust their reprefentations to Members, without prec f: instructions as to their own conducti - Sir T. Acland, in open ing the first P lition, faid, that it come from a most refpett ble bedy of men-the Yeeman. ry of a district in D vorthere and that it fet

bured. Upon this topic he defeent d in

eneral terms, and it pefsed for the moment as it were all upon agricul ural distref : But hen the Petition was read at the table, it s found to contain a distinct allegation resfling the I come Tax and this being noticed Baroner's speech, he desended himself with fome warmth; and e implain d, that endeavours were made to represent him as suppressing the allegation against the Tak ; adding, lihat it would have argued grat incapacity in him fo to have acted, as he must be aware the allega tion w ul be frad imm diately by the Clerk. The toply was, that no incapacity whatever was imputed to him-but, that the fect of the omifeion was indifparablemand that when a Peti ion was read at the table, very little of it was in general heard. Now the refult of this conversation was, that Sir T. Acland appeared anxious not to pale for a friend of the Tax. But whether this was his intention or not, furely he was called upon to leave no doubt upon the matter-the mere especially if he had given the promife to support it, to which we have already alluded. It is fcarcely emerivable that he should have faid what he did; and gone no further, if he really had pledged himf If to Lord Castereagh; and therefore, we must again expr-fe our belief, hat the rumour will prove unfounded, and to be merely one of those innumerable falle ligh s which Government are fo buly in holding out ; to deceive the public upon this vital

question. We repeat our admissi n that, upon Sir T. Acland's and Mr. Edward Littleton's Support on all ordinary occasions, the Treasury may fafely reckon -They are indeed regular " friends of his Majerty's Government ;" but we trust, for the reasons above given, that there will be one exception, and that their Constituents will fee to this.

The marriage of his Highness the Crown Pince of Wirtemburgh with the Grand Duch fe of Old-nburgh, was f.l-mnized on the 24th Jan. at Sr. Petersburgh. In the mera ing a falute of artillery from the fortrefs an nounc d the folemnity, which was performed in the Chap I of the Polan, in prefence of the Emperor, the Empresses, the Grand Duchef. Anne, the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, & h. Foreign Princes. The Grand Duchess Catherine had asmall crown on her head, and a fearlet velvet mantle, lined with ernine, the train of which was borne by four Chamberlains, and the end of it by Prince

Gu Lights have been lately introduced in Finsburyfquare, where they appear perhaps to more advantage than in any other part of the metropolis. The lamps are on handfome pillars of cast iron, standing on the kirb, between the foot and carriage pavement : and 18 of thefe luminaries are fubstituted for up'

finer and more extensive light than any number of eil lamps could possibly produce.

· Singular Ling-vity -There is now living in the Ville of Dackick, Bughton under Blean, near Canterbury, a gallant old veteran, who has arrived at the surprising age of 122 years ?! He still retains his faculties, and convertes cheerfully with all his numerous visitors; his name is F rgufon, he was for. merly a foldier, and ferved many years in the Scotch Greys.

Teh LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 13. 1816.

FEBRUARY 14 1816.

At the Court at Brighton, the 12th day of Feb. 1815.

Present; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in

Council:

SHERIFFS appointed by his Royal Highness the
Prince Regent in Council; in the name and on the
behalf of his Majesty, for the year 1816.

BEDFORDSHIRE—Henry Brandreth, of Houghton Regis

Esq. BERKSHIRE-Rd. Powlett Wrighte Benyon, of Engles field, Esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Thomas Tyringham Bernard, of
Nether Winchendon, Esq.

Camb' and Hunt'—John Whitby Quintin, of Hatley

Saint George, Esq.
Chesuing-Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey, Esq.
Cumberland-William Brown, of Tullantire Hall,

DERBYSHIRE—John Peel, of the Pastures, Esq. DEVONS: YEE—Sir Arthur Chichester, of Youiston, Bart. Dorsetshire—John Herbert Browne. of Weymouth,

Esse -Nicholas Pearce, of Loughton, Esq. Groucestersure-Ipaniel John Niblett, of Herefield, Esg.
HEREFORDSHIRE—Kingsmill Evans, of the Hill, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE,—Daviel Giles, of Youngsbury, Esq.
KENT—Alexander Evelyn, of Saint Ciare, Esc.
LEICESTERSHIRE—Charles William Pochin, of barkby,

LINCOLNSHIRE—Neville King, of Ashby, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Sir Henry Protheroe, of Llantarn-NORFOLK-Siggismund Trafford Southwell, of Wroz-

ham, Esq.
Northamptonshire Sir James Langham, of Cottisbrooke, Bart. Northumbertann-Matthew Bell of Woolsington, Esq: Northneshausnike—Sir Robert Howe Bremoly of East

Stoke, Bart.
Oxfordshire—John Phillips, of Culham, Esq.
Oxfordshire—John Cole Gilson, of Burley, Esq.
Rutlandshire—John Cole Gilson, of Burley, Esq.
Shropshire—Sir Thos. John Tyrwhitt Jones, of Stan-

ley, Bart.
Somerserence—John Goodford, of Yeovil, Esq.
Staffordshire—John Smith, of Great Feuton, Esq.
County of Southampton—John Morant; of Brocken-hurst. Esq.
Suffork—Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield Hall, Bart.

SURREY—Benjamin Barnard, of Ham Common, Esq. Sussex—John Ingram, of Rottingdean, Esq. WARWICKSHIRE—William Holbeche, of Farnborough,

Esq.
WILTSHIRE—John Hussey, of New Sarum, Esq.
Worcestershire—Joseph Lea, of the Hill, Esq.
Yorkshire—Richard Oliver Gascoigne, of Partington, Esq. SOUTH WALES.

CARMARTHEN-John Colby, of Pennywern, Esq. PEMBROKE-Henry Mathias, of Fern Hill, Esq. ARDIGAN—Thomas Lloyd of Coedmore, Esq. GLAMORGAN—Henry John Grant, of Gnoil-Castle, Esq. Brecon—Edward Kendal, of Dansy Park, Esq. Radnor—Sir Harford Jones, of Boultibrook, Bart.

NORTH WALES.

MERIONETH—Thos. Duckenfield Ashley, of Cwmlle-

coiding, Esq. CARNARVON-Thomas Burrow, of Benarth, Esq. Anglesey-Robert Bulkeley, of Gronant, Esq. Montgomery-Thomss Watkin Yoke, of Cloghfan,

DENBIGH-Edward Edwards, of Cerrig Llwydion, Esq. FLINT—George Boscawen, of Marford, Esq. PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL. At a Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, held at the Pavilion at Brighthelmstone, on the 1st da 1816, Sir Arscott Ourry Moles the county of Cornwall of the present year, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

DOWNING-STREET, FEBRUARY 13, 1816 His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty. to constitute and appoint Major-General Sir Frederick Phillips Robinson, K. C. B. to be Governor of the

Island of Tobago.

Major-General George William Ramsay to be Governor of the Islands of Antigua and Montserrat.

Thomas Proben, Esq. to be Governor of the Islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

On the very day on which the news of the

first revolutionary peace arrived, Lord Sin. MOUTH, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, came down to the House, and thus expressed. himself:-" It is my intention to propose a repeal of the tax on income. Lam de-" sirous that the sentiments I entertain res-" pecting that measure should be perfectly " understood. As a war tax, I am persuaded " it was a legitimate source of revenue; But " I have ever considered it in no other light

" than as a war tax, inapplicable to a time

" of Peace."-March 29, 1802. We have the pleasure of communicating to the Public, that Major Byr, of the Royal Engineers, has laid the Models of a Bridge before the Master General and Honourable Board of Ordnance, on which new principles, an Arch of one thousand feet span, rising one hundred feet above the level of the water, can be erected in a few months, for fifty thousand

GAINST LORD ELLENBO. ROUGH.

chrance rof purfuent to his notice, rward certain Charges against the Chi-t Justice. He commenced by obng, that it was not necessary for him this occasion to trespafe at any length on the patience or attention of the Houf. When he recalled to mind, indeed, the groundlefs impurations to which his character had been fubj cted, his voin attempt to obtain a revifal of his cafe, the infamous fentence which h d been passed upon him, his subs quent expulsi on from that Houf, and his deprivation of the Order of the Bath, his emotions were alone fufficient to difable him from proceeding far at present in the subjet | Here the N. ble Lord was for fome moments interrupted by the evident force of his feelings, until encou raged by the cheers of the Houf .] When he considered all that he had fuff red, ard above all, his dismissal from a service in which he had passed the fir greater part of his life, le hoped the House would excuse the impressions he laboured under; but as the charges which he should move for leave to lay on the table contained all the matter which he had to urg against the Chi-f Justice, what appeared to him alone necessary was to submit them, and appoint a future day for taking them into consideration. That the H of thould com to a right judgment on this question, he thought no left due to Lord Erlenborough than to himself; and whenever these charges shoul be examined, he trusted he should be able to convince the Houf- of his own innocence, not only by documents in his possession, but by the refult of an investigation in particula. quarter, which would explain all the circum. stances of that mysteriou plot with which he had been supposed to be implicated, bu with which he had never had any connection, either directly or indirectly, Lord Cochranthen read the heads of the first charge, accusing Lord Ellenborough with partiality, in justice, milrepresentation, and oppression, on a recent trial, &c. which he moved tho laid on the table.

The Spacker faid, it was not nece, any Hon. Member to move for lear charges against any individual upo of that House. This was a discry belonged to him as matter of rig

Lord Cochrane then observed it would not be necessary to tr the Charges.

The Specker thought th receive or entertain Char against any perfon, with mediately read.

Lord Cochrane said upon the precedent i

The Charges w and read at lengt The First Ch Justice had ex rne defendan begin thei and after th-y had much ex

hausted, L'rd Chief The nd confounded Jasti ich that of Mr. the ca Cochrane other defendants. Third Ch

of Lord Cochrane, relative to the transactio of the 21st of February, was nuworthy of cre

Tenth Charge. That the faid Lord Chief Justice made unwarranted and unfound d ob j dions to Lord C chrane's d claration on oath, that he had received a letter from his brother, Major Coci rane, dated 1 th January 1815. Frating it as unworthy of credit.

Eleventh Charge. That the faid L rd Chi f Justice unjustly represented, in his charge to the jury, the evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane, relating to the origin of his ac quaintance with De Berenger, as unworthy of

Twelf h Charge. That the feid L rd' Chief Justice injuriously passed over, with ur comment, that part of Lord Cochrane's affi lavit which stated, that when he hesitated to receive D Berenger, the latter reminded him of his having received cornficates of recommendation from Lord Yarmouth and others; and further that the L rd Chief In ice misrepresented the evidence of the Hinourable Alex. Murray, relative to that point.

Thirteenth Charge. That the faid Lord Chief Junice passed over without notice the solemn declaration of Lord Cochrane on Oath, that he had not feen D B renger with a red Coat, star & ..

Thefe charges, which were of very great length, having been read.

The Speaker asked the Nible Lord what course he proposed to pursue with regard to

Lord Cochrane replied, that he proposed they to uld be printed, in order that Members night be able to form an opinion as to their contents, which it was quite imp faible for them to do by merely hearing them read. He

therefore moved that they be printed. The Speaker having asked " who feconds

the motion ?" General Matthew rofe. He prof feed him. selv altogether ignorant of the merits or demirits of the question at ifine, not having been in the country at the time when the procreding took place; but he thought that the harges ought to be printed for the use of both in justice to the Noble Lord the Nobl- Judge and

artunity of re-

Lord Kinnalia d'Angles Pref et of the r His Lardition hed an interview nister on Wednesday n. rening, when it intimated to him that it was the wish of the night French Givernment that he should quit the ne ropolis without delay. On inquiring the eafon of fo extraordinary, violent, and priopirate a measure, he was informed that it riginated in the general fentiments of dislik t, the catablished Government which were attributed to him, as well as in the society. was, notoriously hostile to the Bourby Lord Kinnaird requesting the any precise facts, the Minis this resolution had been grounds: and then la

s. If our Ministers will continue tamely to | published every year a collection of pieces in . submit to these affronts, we wish they would, for the honour of the country, withdraw the Hero of Waterloo from being the medium through which we receive them. Let them fend such a man as General Whitelock to command our troops, and then there would b I me confirmity between the treatment we are daily experiencing from the Burbons, and the channel through which they bestow

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816. Private accounts from America state tha the bill for regulating the commercial inter courle with this country, conf smably to the late convention for that purpose, has been re: jected in the S nate of the United States by a finall majority. The Paris Papers, which have strived to the 21st, state, that the diff ren ces between Auttria and Bavaria are likely to be amicably settled. The public attention at Paris feems to be much taken up with the consideration of the budget. An infinity of pamphlets have appeared in this fubject, the rincipal point of d fference relating to the fal f the last remaining property of which th clergy were robbed in the beginning of the Revolution. We have a proverb, which seems to mak- fome impression on the foundest par of the French nation, that " the receiver is as had as the thiet." Impressed with this notion many of the writers on the finances have propoled various means of filling up the deficie, without confummating this act of injustice. The pamphlet of a M. Bricogn appears to have arreacted the most attention on this sid of the ques in; the f.le of the ecclesiastical property is detended, as might have been expecced, by M. Gaudin, Buonaparte's Finance Minister. The public mind, however, feem to be pretty well made up against any further supplication of the clergy, and in favour o' reforting to some m asures sounded on the English system of finance. The horror of a funding and loans which was always off & d under Buonaparte, has given place to a diff r. ent way of thinking. " Though it should be admitted," fays a Journalist, " that the En' glish government has abused its system of cre' dit, by carrying it to fo vast an extent, yet this would not prove that, at least up to the point of abuse, the credit of E gland did not te her to the highest degree of power edients in finance, our bank domains, &c. &c.

tended to be adapted to music, in one volume, under the title of the Opera Almanack. The last work which has appeared under his name; is one to which he has performed only the office of editor. It is a curious marrative, written by one of his fons, named Moritz, who was taken prisoner by the French during Buonaparte's campaign in Russia. Though a German born (he was a native of the city of Weimar,) Kotzebue had become a Rufsian by naturalization, and his children are Rufsians by birth.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the extra ships Lady Carrington and Alexander, were taken up for one voyage, and thus stationed :- Lady Carrington, Mad ira & Bengal, Alexander, Madeira and Bombay .- The destination of he Ann was altered from Bengal to Madeira and Bonbay.

[The Times .- February 24

TRIAL

CAPT. GEORGE HARROWER, &c.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS FOR MIDDLESEX.

AT JUSTICE HALL IN THE OLD BAILEY, Saturday, February 17, 1816.

JUSTICE LE BLANC, MR. BARON RI-CHARDS, MR. JUSTICE ABBOT. COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION,

MR. GURNEY AND MR. ADOLPHUS. COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER, MR. SERJEANT BEST, MR. POOLEY, AND MR. ALLEY.

GEORGE HARROWER was put to the Bar on an Indictment, charging him with Bigamy; For that he on the 5th day of February, 1794; was married to and took unto wife MARY USHER, Spinster, at Bombay, in India, and that afterwards, to wit, on the 20th of October, in the year 1812, at the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, he was married to and took unto wife Susannah Giblet, Spinster, Mary his former wife being then living, against the form of the Satute, &c.

In a second count of this Indistment, he was similarly charged, but with this variance, that on the 5th of February, 1794, he was married to MARY USHER, by the name of George Harroway and not Harrower.

MR. GURNEY, with his usual prespicuity, tated to the Jury the feveral facts of the

e called in support

RISSEAU-SWORN.

ADOLPHUS. fice at the East India roducing it) from that e registers of marriages been transmitted from onse in the Company's k at the year 1794.

(Witness opens the book.) THE REV. ARNOLD BURROWES-SWORM

lost by the vefsels.

r nine o'clock

ourg, accompanied

nd Count Hardenberg.

Examined by MR. GURNEY. I am a Clegyman. I have been for upwards of forty years Chaplain of the Presidency of Bombay. In the year 1794, I was acquainted with Miss Mary Usher. I christened her, and married her mother and father. In the same year I knew Captain Harrower. I cannot say I ever saw him at the house where she resided. I was applied to marry Captain Harrower and Miss Usher. I believe that application was made to me through my Clerk. I did not in point of fact marry them.

O Had you at that time, on a visit at Bombay, the Rev. Mr Owen, Chaplain to the Company, at Calcutta?

Q. In point of fact, did Mr. Owen leave your house for the purpose of marrying the Captain to

Miss Usher? A I think he did. I cannot positively say. Af er that time I continued to know the lady who had been Miss Usher, and the afterwards went by the name of Mrs. Harrower.

Q. Did the Captain and she live together as

man and wife? A. Certainly. I recollect once receiving an inrica ion to dine with the Captain, and the presided. That was not an entertainment given on the occasion of the marriage. I was invited by him and came to the entertainment, at which the presided as Mrs. Harrower. I never knew that there was any separation until he left India. I believe I only faw them this time, -I did with them. In the course of the fulfilment of many, I used to transmit copies of the registers of marriages folemnized at Bengal to the Company. I take this book into my hand which was produced by the last witness, and here I find a copy of a Register certifi d by myself. The entry is not in my hand writing. This purports to be a copy of the original Register, and at the end of the book I find my igna ure, certifying that all the copies of Registers here inferred, from the 14th of February 1773 the 8th December 1799 inclusive, are true capie and I always c mpared them with the origina before I signed my rame.

Q. Look to the date February the 5 h, 1794. Mir. ALLEY .- " I object to that. This withe is called to prove that this paper which purpor to be a copy of the Register of a marriage at Bor my is a true and gourine copy; and it is faid the

notes found in th evaded evidence contradicting those Fifth Charge. That the said

Justice Ell-nb rough had mag vindictively insinuated to the Cochrane, in disclosing the name ger, supposed he was out of the kin refused most important testimony on t

Sixth Charge. That the said Lord Justice had most unwarrantably & unduly presented to the Jury, that the leave of sence obtained by L rd Cochrane from the Ad miralty was only a colour to draw their attention from the matter at isse.

Seventh Charge. That the faid Lord Chief Juffice had misrepresented to the Jury the vo juntary dischofure m de by Lord Cochrane of the circumstance of his b ing in the company of Mr. Cocnrane | hast in and Mr. Butt o. the morning of the 21st of F bruary.

Eighth Charge. That the faid Lord Chief Justice had most unwarrantably and undul. con reverted the declaration made on oath by Let Cochrane, relative to the tranfaction of the 21st of Fibruary, and repeated the fallacious argument urged by the Council for the prof cu ion.

Ninth Charge. That the faid Lord Chi i Justic: had repeatedly, nowarrantably, and unjus ly, represented to the jury, that the oat!

contempt. Lord ne Minister, communi. Sir C. Su rt and the Duke for ner of whom had receiv fficial informati n on the subject. He addressed the Duc de Richelieu, and to know the reasons why a British ad been subject to so inhospitabl The next morning Lord Kin official letter, enclosing his Perfect of Police; but idays after, that at th the British Ambasiador s fent to his letter. nfined himself to narges were made, holding opinions ver m nt, an geur des lois. pivocal y Wellington, were thip in confequence q ourfe of

the day f r England." called Lat us never forget on to fubmit to bu port this governme und contemptible a shough to embrace ev

istituted Au VISITI mb feador His Lor wrote to denying on one, but this presentations of a interference o

constant attendance on the his arrival in London, left th-Hotel for Brighton, where his nness is expected to remain feveral days. The Queen and two of the Princesses, it is upposed, will go there on Monday to meet his Highnefs. A Franckfort paper states that the meeting of the Manchester manufacturers for the purpole of requising the English government to endeavour to fecure by means of their ambale fador, Lord Claucarty, now at Franckf re. all p fable liberty for English commerce i the diff r nt states of Germany, has produced a very difagreeable fufation in that c untry.

arrived from lyrn

rived with del

anne pack

present

nay therefore defeat its own obj cts. In the midst of the gloom which pervade, he kingd m, it gives us satisfaction to learn, that the whole of the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire are at this time actively employ ed, at the instance of Mefers. Reid, Irving, and C . in the preparation of clothing f r inimperial Russian army. While this is chi fly to be viewed as an important obj of of domes tic utility, in affording life to our firmers, manufacturers, and labourers, it evinces alse in the strongest minner, the friendly and considerate views by which his Imperial M.j.sty and his government are aftuated towards this

The very great anxiety of the manufacturers

K tz bue. - The death of K z-bue is con firm d by the foreign papers. He was in th 55th year of his age, and had, since the ex pulsion of the Fr nch from Germany, resider at Koningsborg as Ruf ian conful. P thans since the days of Lopez de Vega, no suth has been more rema kable for the numb r his dramatic producti n . It has been ufo for a volume of new plays from his pen to a;

pear annually at Lipsic, besides which, h

ha has put his name at the bottom, and therefore would argue hat this is to be admitted to prove that the marriage took place."

SIR SIMON LE BLANC .- He is to prove that this is a true copy of the Certificate.

Mr. Gurney (to witness) Q Is this the very paper you fent to England?

Q Was it vour constant habit; before vonr transmission of these papers to compare them with the original Registers?

A. Yes. Mr. ALLEY-" I still conceive that that which this Gendeman states to be a copy of the registe is not to be received in evidence. There is no doubt that a copy of a register, if it be a gravine one, can be admitted as proof of a marriage between A. and B.; but I fhould contend, that with respect to a fereign country, that would not be admissable. If this purports to be a declaration merely that that marriage took place. I say that could not be in law a proof; and I take leave first to fubmit that is order to make out a marriage, celebrated in a foreign country, they might have proved it, if they called a perfon who was prefeut at the folemnization. Whether the law of Bombay is the law of England or not, we have not before us; neither have we what the law of marrage is in Bombay; nor have we been told whether this copy be made out according to that law. I should take it that there is no diffence on this head between a marriage solemnized in Bombav and any foreign country, suppose Holland or France. Would a copy of the register of a marriage, even admitting that it were genuine, solemnized in either of those countries, be received in evidence here, only upon a question in a civil action? I refer your Lordship to the case of Leader v Baring, which is in the first volume of Mr. Espinasse's Nisi Prius Reports, which was an action of Assumpsit; and the Defendant pleaded non assumpsit and her coveriure. In support of the latter plea, was offered in evidence a copy of the register of her marriage in the Swedish Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, which Lord Kenyon refused to receive."

" There is but one thing receivable as evidence between different countries-the great seal; and that is only receivabley by the coursesy of na tions. The marriage act has required that all marriages are to be either in pursuance of Banns published, or of a license special otherwise. A marriage in pursuance of Banns must be solemnized in one of the Churches or Chapels in which the Banns were published. A marringe in pursuance of license except in case of special license, where it can be solemnized at the house of either of the parties, must be solemnized in such church or chapel as the license shall direct. And if the marrage in question had been solemnized according to the Church of England, I should submit that they would be under the necessity on the other side of giving a complete and correct copy of the certificate accord. ing to the manner pointed out by the statute of

the 26 Geo. 11. cap. 33 "

The entry in this book was now ordered to be read: viz " Registers of the weddings at Bombay. beginning as under :-" 1773, February 14th."

1794, Per ary 5th Cree Harrowre, free mariner, to Miss Wary Usher, spinster. Here follow on the entries to the end of the year 1799, and then come these words :

" A true Copy from the Parish Register of Bombay, between the 14th February, 1773, to the 8th December, 1799, inclusive."

(Signed) A. BURROWES, Chaplain.

Mr. GU NEY, TO REV. ARNOLD BURROWES. Q. How often did you transmit these copies?

A. As often as possible-in originals, duplicates, triplicates, and quadruplicates.

Mr. Alley here referred the Court to the 337 page of " Phillips on the Law of Evidence," in which the au hor appeared to coincide with the get of the Learned Counsel's argument upon the point under discussion.

Mr. Alley, resumed .- " A. B. or C. D. may be married. Now, I say, if the law of England extends to Bombay, then this register ought to be

according to the laws of this country." Mr. Baron Richards .- " Bombay is not a fore-

ign country in point of law."

Mr. Alley -" In the case of a colony, I admit that out soldiers and sailors carry the laws of England with them; but if I am told that the law of England is not operative in Bombay, I must be told what is the operative law there, and be convinced that this supposed copy of the original certificate is according to the law of that country. Marriage is a contrast which, according to the law of this country upon that subject, must be made by par-

ties capable of entering into that contract, and, as I said before, must be celebrated by bauns, or license, special or other.' Mr. Alley here referred the Court to the Report

er's notes in the case of the King against the inhabitants of Billingham, in the 2nd part of the 1st. vol. of Mawel and Selwyn's Reports. The case to which the Learned Counsel referred was the case of Anne Nicholson against Anthony Franklyn, which decided before Sir W. Scott in the Ecclesiastical Court, in the judgment wherein in Learned Judge whose a tention was more peculiarly called to questions of this nature, said, " that no marriage could be valid unless there had been previously a publication of bauns or a dispensa ion of license."

M. Allevi-" We have here dis incly given, that it is clear, that there can be no such thing as valid marriage onless there had been either public' ation of banns or discensation by license. But this copy of this certifica e does not even state that the marriage ceremony was either celebia ed by a clergyman or in a place of public worthin; and your Lordships will not suppose that is it existence which does not appear. We have no proof that the parcies were, sui juris, in a sate to form this contract, It is not even in proof that the ceremony was performed " in facie ecclesiae." I should hope, my Lords, upon these several grounds, that this supposed copy cannot be admitted in evidence."

The Court overruled the Learned Counsel's ob jections.

Mr Serjeant Best now entered the Court, and acquainted their Lordships that he had but just come from the King's Beach, where he had been detained, and requested that he might be allowed, as he had not had an opportunity of hearing what had passed, to ask the witness in the box a sew questions, which was granted.

REV. ARNOLD BURROWES.

Examination resumed by Mr. SERJ ANT BEST Q. I see, Sir, that after a number of eu ries, ron fay, " to far transmitted by fuch a ship," and af er another number of entries, there is written " so far transmitted by fuch and fuch ships," and so on, - Can you take upon yourself to fwear that all thefe are accurate copies of the original registers

A. I would not like positively to swear so. It appeared after a long crofs-examination, imma erfal except as to its effect, tha their sheets, containing among others, the copy of the register of ma nage between Captain Harrower and Miss Usher, were not the original transmitsions which Mr. Burrowes had made to the I dia Company, and the genuineness of which he had certified, by his signature at the bottom of each : the Witness accounted for it in this way :-

Rev ARNOLD BURROWES. "I believe I can account for this now. The Court of Directors sent out word to the Governor that the copies of the registers of marriage were not regularly sent hone: and it occurred to me that the best way of convincing them would be to fend home a fresh copy of all the registers, together with these interpolating remarks of the original transmissions, viz. "so far transmitted by such a ship; so far by fuch a ship; and so far by fuch

Mr. Gurney - Had you this made from the original registers?

Mr. Serjeant Best - Do you mean now positive. ly to swear that you examined the original registers, word for word, with these entries from the year 1773 to the year 1799?

A. I can't recollect at this distance of time; I can't venture to swear I examined them word for word, although I verily believe this is a good copy. Re examined by Mr. Gurney.

I saw the lady, who was formerly Miss Usher, at the latter end of December, 1813. I saw her at

Mr. Cooke's house. She was then living.
Q. Did you receive these three letters (putting three letters into the hand of Witness,) from Mr

A. I received a bundle of tevers from Mr. Cooke, ters I received. What I received from Mr. Cooke, I received when I was coming to England. I made communica in to Mr. Gibler, that the Prisoner's wife was living in India. I made this com. munication in June or July, 1814. I arrived in London on the 3d of June and thortly after my arrival I gave the information to Mr. Gibler. I a tended at Bow street to give evidence against this gentleman. Between one examination and another, I understood that he was on his bail. He called upon me; but I think it was prior to my being at Bow street. I believe it was at a time at which I was given to understand that I would be examined. He begged that I would not give any evidence a. gainst him. He staid with me, perhaps, ten minutes. He did not request me more than once not to give evidence against him. I told him that I had seen his wife before I left India. I told him, that I had seen her at Mayhem, at Mr. Cooke's i declare I can't recollect what he said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Best.

I communicated all this information to Mr. Giblet, as the Prosecutor. He is the prosecutor, and the father of the second Mrs. Harrower. It is only within the last month that I was called upon to give evidence. During the whole of 1815. Giblet never called upon me to attend. Giblet has become insolvent, as I have heard: I saw the first Mrs. Harrower in 1813, at Mayhem. She was not raving: she was at liberty in the

Q. Was she not a lunatic? A. Yes; she was a lunatic; but she was perfectly quiet. I might have been half an hour in her company, and that was the first time I had seen her for several years. She was very much altered.

Re-examined by MR. GURNEY.

I have no doubt of her being the same person; I had christened her, and knew her from her childhood.

REV. JOHN OWEN—Sworn.

Examined by MR. ADOLPHUS.

Are you a clergyman of the Church of England?

Q. In the beginning of 1794, were you at Bombay on

A. I think I was.
Q. Are you acquainted with Captain Harrower? A. I am not.

Q. Look at him.

Q. Do you mean to say you do not know him?

Q. Did you know any young lady of the name Usher in Bombay?

Q. Did you not perform the marriage ceremony beteen Captain Harrower and Miss Usher? A. I do not recollect it; but it is such a distance of time, that I will not take upon myself to say. I can't swear to a negative. I will not venture to swear that I did, and I am far from swearing that I did not.

Q. Try to recollect! A. It is no use to try. I have tried already.
MR. PAUL SHEWCRAFT-SWORN. I have tried already.

Examined by MR. GURNEY. I was a resident in India in the year 1794; in the course of the time that I was there I knew Captain Harrower; I knew him in Bombay. He returned there after his voyages to China and other places. knew him from the month of February 1794. I was in the sea line myself and settled at Bombay, but I don't know when. I declare if I knew I would tell you. I know I was many years in Bombay without going to sea, perhaps I may have been 16 of 17 years: in the course of these years I very often saw Captain Harrower. I knew of his being away. I was intimate with him after the period of his supposed marriage, and I dined with him frequently after. I did not know Mrs. Harrower; I was walking on the Esplanade and some Gentlemen took me there: I told them that I was not invited, and that I did not know Captain Harrower; but the said "you must come, "we'll have some fun," The Captain had an entertainment in a shed on the Esplande. I did not see Mrs. Harrower there. If I did see her I did not know her. There were above sixty persons at that entertainment; but I can't positively swear that the Captain was there. I don't know that I ever had any conversation with him respecting the subject of his marriage. He was living then with Mrs. Harrower as man and wife. I dined with him frequently and he might dine with me.

Cross Examined by MR. SERJEANT BEST.
I was not acquainted with them until after their mayriage. I have been from Bombay six years on the 2d of this month, after I had been thirty three years there. Lately I did not associate with Capt. Harrower, and it may be twelve years since I have seen him. LIONEL THOMPSON-SWOEN.

Examined by MR. ADOLPHUS. I know Captain Harrower, and have seen him write.
The three letters which had been shewn to the witness, the Rev. Mr. Burrowes, were here put into the hands of this witness.) They are his hand-writing. In the year 1814, I was acquainted with Captain Harrower. In November or October, in the year 1814, I had some conversation with him about his marriage. I went to Calais with Capt. Harrower. He called upon me two days before he went to Calais. He said there was a c nspiracy against him to charge him with Bigamy. He said he had not another wife living. I told him I had heard to the contrary. He said he wished he might never enter the kingdom of Heaven if he had; and he called God to witness th he had not and he asked me to assist him to get out of the country. I said "if you are an innocent man, I will assist you:" and I then went with him to Calais. will assist you:" and I then went with him to Calais. Prior to my leaving Calais, I went to him one day on the Pier, and said to him, "Harrower, I am going to ask you a question, which I hope you will answer me truly; if you do not, I will never know you again." I said, "Is Mrs. Harrower at Bombay?" He said, she was," and I entreated him never to come to England again. I received two letters from him while he was at Calais. I have one in my pocket while he was at Calais. I have one in my pocket dated the 12th January, 1815. That was the first letter: I cannot say whether it was six or sex he was apprehended. When he believe he came to his believe he went ther residing publicly in Englished

dicett Hill, near Bushy. because I knew that he had another Croos Examined by MR. SERJEA

Q. You know no reason for his going Q. Had he not an estate and place of resid

A. I think not.
Q. Are you not a creditor under Mr. Giblet's commission? Q. Have you not quarrelled with Capt. Harrower?

A. No: Capt in Harrower for some reason withdrew himself from me. Q. Have you not been at variance with him? A. (After some hesitation.) I have never quarrel with him—have never been in his friendship and c fidence since his second arrival in England.

Q. When did you communicate what he entrusted your bosom as his confidential friend? A. Almost as soon as I arrived in England. Q. To whom did you communicate it?

Giblet as a man residing in Bond-street.

A. To varrious persons about town.
Q. Why did you not communicate it to Giblet?
A. I did not know Giblet at that time.
Q. Your answer is "you did not know Giblet."—
Do you mean to swear you did not know him?
A. (After considerable hestation.) I knew Mr. A. (After considerable hesitation.) I knew Mr.

Q. Have you not dined at his house before you went to Calais? Q. Have you not dined there frequently? After still greater hesitation;) Years ago. A. (Under a great deal of embarrassment.) Not

Q. Have you not dined there several times before he was even known to Captain Harrower?

A. (After a pause.) Yes.
Q. Were you examined at Bow-street/as a witness?

A. Yes, to prove the hand-writing of the three letters.
Q. Did you say one word of what you have disclosed to day about the conspiracy, and about the confi-

dence that was reposed in your friendship A. (After an appearance of contemplation.) I was Q. Have you not seen the Attorney, Mr. Stokes, be-

A. I never saw Mr. Stokes but once in my life. Q. Who desired you to attend at Bow-street? Q. The Officer. Mr. Giblet did not desire me. A. When you met at Bow-street, did not you hear inquiries made about the former wife?

A. Yes.
Q. Did not that bring to your recollection what your friend had said to you in confidence?

A. It did.
Q. Why did you not state it?—[No Answer.]
Q. Have you not been intimate with Giblet, and vi-

A. No.
Q. When did your visiting cease? A. Soon after I had advised this gentleman to go to in Middlesex.

O. Did he not say that he went to Calais to avoid Gib

let's im ortunity to get more money from him?
A. I do not know that he did. Q. Have not you heard that there was a mortgage upon the premises in Bond-street? Did he not tell you in this conversation that Giblet had got seventeen thouand pounds from him upon a sham mortgage?

He said there was a mortgage. A. He said there was a mortgage.
Q. When he came back he sent for you? He had no suspicion of your confidence.—[No Answer.]

O. Who paid your expenses to Calais. A. Captain Harrower, of course.

Re-examined by Mr. Angerhus.

Q. Before the day you were at Bow-street, had you ny communication whatever with Mr. Henson, the Attorney in this prosecution?

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. SERJEANT BEST. Q. You had not seen Giblet until the second examination at Bow-street?

Q. Had you not seen him before the day of the second examination?

A. No. Q. Wili you swear that?

A. (After a pause) to the best of my knowledge, I don't think I saw Mr. Giblet.

Q. Did you not go to his house in the course of that day, before the examination? Q. Will you swear that you did not see him then?

A. (After considerable hesitation.) I will-to the best of my knowledge. Q. What made you go to Giblet's house?
A. I went merely to see if he was in town.
Q. What was it to you whether he was in town or

Q. After the business of the Mortgage, were you in

the habit of seeing Giblet? A. Yes. My int macy renewed with Giblet after his mortgage with 73 per cent, to the Captain.

Re-examined by Mr. ADOLPHOS.

Q. Your first information was from Adkins the officer ?

Q. How long were you waiting in the Office at Bow street, before Mr. Henson and I came in? A. Half an hour.

Was Mr. Giblet there then?

Yes he was; I recollect very well: Was that the day you called at his house?

A. Not that day: on a previous day-the examinaion was very soon over that day. Q. What was required of you?

A. Only to prove the hand writing: nothing else.
DAVID WALLIS—Sworn: I am clerk to Mr. Henson, attorney for the prosecution. (A paper put into the hand of Witness.)

This is a true copy of the register of Captain Harrow-rriage with Susannah Giblet. I copied it myself. re put in and read. "St. George, Hanover Square. es.—20th October 1812.

rrower, Baichelor, of Rickmans-ah Giblet, of this parish, Spinster, his 20th day of October. By me, J. CREVIL. was solemnized in the presence of "PAUL GIBLET." mes of several others of the family.]

IBLET-SWORN. - (In tears) ed by MR. ADOLPHUS. is Susannah, I was present at her

oner at the bar. motion, she was prevailed i

"I now write to you from coa, where I are day. Hormigee will give you a copy of the a to keep. Mrs. Harrower will be easily manage be spoken to resolutely. She is timid, and, o any person speaking to her in a determined we make her obedient. When she used to be in the I found, by telling her to obey, and threatening her into the room, that she did obey. It will be sary sometimes to put her into the room when she is obstinate. As to her habits of cleanliness, she does not like to bathe; but you must make her. She was one of the most cleanly women living: but her habit is quite like to bathe; but you must make her. She was one of the most cleanly women living: but her habit is quite altered now, as is herself. I hope you will pay particularly attention to her. Her wants are but few. You will call on Hormigee and Mr. Stewart, and you will write to me twice a-year. Your monthly allowance will be paid by Hormigee! She has a good stock of clothes; and when they are out, you will get her some more fit for her condition. I will send some out every year. My house, at the Hill, contains every thing for her room. I sent you the beam. That will be a good place when finished. Write to me twice be a good place when finished. Write to me twice a-year. I shall be out with you in one or two years more, when I get . Il settled in England.

(Signed) "George HARROWER."

HENRY ADKINS -- SWORN.

Examined by MR. GURNEY.

I am an officer of Bow street. The first application that was made to me to look after Captain Harrower, was by Mr. Giblet, in 1814, I have no recollection at what time in that year. I looked after him much, but could not find him. I apprehended him as soon as I could find him, which was in Houndsdich,

Mr. Serjeant Best now took an objection under a

fore ?

Statute of James II. from which he contended, that if a man had not seen his wife, or heard from her, for seven years, that he was authorized in drawing the natural inference of her decease; and, in the present instance, his client had not seen the former wife, if she really was so, for twelve years .- The Court instantly overruled this objection.

Mr Baron Richards .- " Prisoner at the bar, the case is now closed on the part of the prosecution; and If you have any thing to urge in your defence, the time for your so doing is now arrived.'

Captain Harrower then addres ed to the Jury the foll wing.

DEFENCE.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, On the part of the prosecution they have been afraid to call Mr. Giblet, for fear he should be cross-exam n-'ed: I am the victim of a foul conspiracy, and not of a desire to satisfy the laws of my country.

"The moment I was married, Mr. Giblet's attornies made out instruments, which he told me were proper, for his daughter's and my benefit: I understand these instruments are illegal. Upon those instruments be got ten thousand pounds from me. I have been in the habit of associating with gentlemen, and was totally ignorant of this man's character. I could not have supposed that such a man could exist; I could not conceive the existence of a man who could *** his own child.

" After Mr. GIBLET got this Ten Thousand Pounds; I said, 'if we should have children; I would make over the furniture:' and I asked him to take my plate, in order that my wife might be taken good care of. He said, 'no; you have been too liberal already: If you wish it, you must put it in writing.'—I did so. The instrument was drawn out, and I understand was different from all other instruments. This man, sitting here

(pointing to Mr. GIBLET, who was sitting in the centre of the Court) ***** *** of the money which was

"I thought I could not do too much for a family to which I was so nearly allied. In a few days he begged two thousand pounds more, for which he said he would be ever grateful while he lived. He said, ' I only want it for a fortnight, and I will pay it back;' and his wife said, ' Don't be afraid, Captain Harrower: we always receive ready money; and a butcher Will never break. I gave an order for the money: This man is now about to s***** me. He brings

this charge against me, in order that I may not be ena-

"On account of the best and most amiable of women, who deserves the best of husbands, I from time to time put off asking for the money; but at last I applied to him. 'You want no money!' was his answer; and I could not get either money or interest. 'It is as sure as the Bank: You only do it to distress me.'—
'Distress you,' said I,' God forbid I should distress the father of my Susan.' I then said to him, 'I must have some security for my money.' You don't want security.' In this way I was put off. I said, 'Mr. Giblet, you have had thirteen thousand pounds, and your ad four thousand pounds; and I can't get a tell me your circumstances, while I have may depand the father and mother of my ver want the half of it.' He gave me

to Scotland in 1814 with my wife. The and no money was paid-not a farthing I was threatened with its being thrown in-This was the gratitude I received. Afaid, I must and will have my money. is me, that, ' I have another woman in Iner wife.' He says, to my wife, You and all the ten thousand pounds, and we will es to the amount of the rest of his proper-all burn or tear the marriage instruments. ny case; there is not a man can ever put a character Lleft my father's house

pce; I never borvill only believe

" On the occasion I last alluded to, my wife brought the carriage to me, and told me this conspiracy was formed against me. She asked her father. 'Can you give me any proof that there is another wife existing? Can you take me to any person who will tell me there

is another wife?' 'It does not signify,' he said, 'Do you as I tell you, and we will get all the property.' She said to me, 'For God's sake, go.'--You must go with me. I went into the carriage with her. This Gentleman, (pointing to the witness. Lionel Thompson) came to me, and brought a pair of pistols, and said I might depend he would protect my wife. I went with her, but it was not to fly the laws of my country.

"I then gave orders to my attornies to get the mo-ney from this man (Giblet) in some manner or other. At last he gave a warrant of attorney to pay 1251. per six months. He paid one instalment; he paid part of anothe : there he stopped; I could not get a farthing

more.
The next step I took was, when I found there were several executions against him, I put an execution into his house: the moment he found that; his son and he joined, and out of 50 or 60,000l, I saw in their books, they cannot pay the public.
"I have no wife but my Susan; she, and she only,

is my wife. I have no other wife. Let the world take her from me; still she is my wife. The lady in question was living with me—I don't know that she exists -I don't know that she lives.

such a man existed in the world.

"My wife has opened every letter that came to me from India, and has seen the contents of it, before myself. In this conspiracy Mr. Thompson comes as a Witness against me. He joins with Mr. Giblet; and they say 'He cannot prosecute us: He will have no power to do any thing:"

Captain Harrower delivered his defence in a most impressive manner, and concluded by calling on the Jury to save him from the consequences of a plot contrived to deprive him of his wife and property:

Mr. Baron Richards, previous to summing up the facts in the evidence to the Jury for their consideration, informed them, that he, as well as they, were bound by their oaths to do their duty; and however painful it might be, it was incumbent upon them to execute it conscientiously. He then observed, least they might be misled by any erroneous supposition, that the whole question for their decision was, whether or not the Prisoner married Susannah Anne Giblet during the existence of a former wife. He required them to direct their attention to this question solely, agreeable to the evidence, which he then summed up in detail.

The Jury retired: and in about half an hour return= ed to their box, with evident marks of pity on their countenances for the situation of the unfortunate gentleman; the Foreman pronounced a Verdict of GUIL-TY, but recommended Captain Harrower in the

strongest terms to mercy.

The Learned Judge informed them they might depend that their recommendation would be attended to.

The Court was crowded to excess. Mrs. Harrower was present, and excited great compassion by the deep interest she took in her Husband's fate: she was carried out of Court, in great distress, before the Verdict. Her father, Mr. Giblet, was also present, and an object of much attention; he quitted the Court, during the summing up, amidst strong expressions from the spectators, which were repeated more loudly out of Court. On the witness Lionel Thompson, leaving the Hall, he was surrounded, followed, execrated, pelted, and compelled to take refuge in the Saracen's Head lan, from the fury of the mob.

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