



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me to wit. I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER 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 Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, 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 Treasons, 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 said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

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

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute 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.

IN the NAME of HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland,
KING

HIS EXCELLENCY R. T. FARQUHAR, Esq. 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 foreign Colours, and declared for inland

consumption, shall immediately pay a duty of Eight per Cent, upon the amount 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 1st.
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 preceding 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 utter 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 specially authorized under the sign manual of His Excellency the Governor, or to

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 Proclamation 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,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

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

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d July 1816.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in 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.

HIS Britannic Majesty and the United 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 satisfactory; have respectively named Plenipotentiaries, 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 Plenipotentiaries 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 Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States; and the said

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 I.

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 territories 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 subject 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 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 prohibition 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 States, which shall not equally extend 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 in vessels 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 Britannic 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 manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's terri-

teries in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, 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 Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two Contracting Parties 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 Majesty'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 III.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, 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 them 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 Government, 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 unladen.

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

the other party: but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such Consul may either be 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 signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena 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 exchanged 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 Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d JULY 1816.

RICORDERS COURT.

ECC. SIDE,

In the Goods of SHAMJEE BHIM late
of Bombay Hindoo deceased.

Notice 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 said deceased--dated 5 July 1816;

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

OF

GUN CARRIAGES;

Sundry Unserviceable Condemned

STORES:

BELONGING TO THE

HON'BLE COMPANY,

A 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 purchaser.

BOMBAY
Agent for Gun
Carriages Office
24 July 1816.

R. MCINTOSH,
Captain of Artillery,
and
Agent for Gun Carriages.

By order of the Military Board,

E. H. BELLASIS,

Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLONEL 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. Adj. Arty.

Bombay 5th July 1816.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

WILL SELL

On Monday Next the 5th Instant,

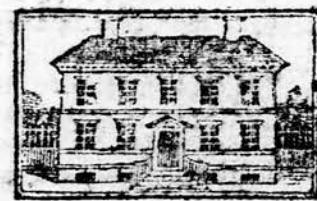
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUNDRY House-hold Furniture: Chairs, Conche's, Tables, Bedsteads Large and small, Queens Ware, Lamps and also an assortment 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 LIMJEE BHICAJEE, Sons and Co. opposite the premises.

Bombay July 6, 1816.

AT THE

BOMBAY TAVERN WAREHOUSE.

THE following articles just imported per the Ships of the Season, are selling at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Salt Beef and Pork in Casks
of 200lbs. Nett Weight
each Cask Rs. 90 0 00
By the piece per lb. 00 2 00
Large Ox Tongues each 3 2 00
A few small cates of Hollands
contg. 12 three pint bottles
each, 30 0 00
Cogniac Brandy per Gallon, .. 7 2 00
Jamaica Rum, — Ditto, 4 0 00
Hollands — Ditto, 5 0 00
Europe bottled Beer per dozen, 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.—Do. 2 0 00

AND

Tamarind Fish from Goa per
Keg, 8 0 00

Bombay 6th July 1816.

GUY JOHN BECK.

WATCH MAKER

FROM LONDON:

RESPECTFULLY 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 PUBLIC AUCTION:

WILL be sold, this day, at Public Auction, at Captain AUSTIN'S 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 Beaugier, in France, who also have an Establishment at Tain a Town on the Rhone, at the foot of the Hill which produces the Hermitage Grape.

Bombay July 6th 1816.

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

Amount already Advertized..... Rs. 35,944 1 45
His Highness Anand Row Guicowar Sa-
na Khankeel Sumthair Bainsuder..... 5 00 0 00
His Highness Fautch Sing Row Baba Sa-
hib..... 2000 0 00
His Highness Syagee Row Bhaw Sahib..... 1000 0 00
Wul Row Babjee Khanjee Dewan..... 1500 0 00
Bheema Sunket Gengather..... 1000 0 00
Sirooba of Kothwar..... 150 0 00
Dito of Msho Kanta..... 1000 0 00
Dito of Atruceesy..... 1000 0 00
Furoavees..... 200 0 00
Mozomdar..... 500 0 30
Selledar Bukheec..... 200 0 00
S-bundy Bukheec..... 200 0 00
Hurry Bukery..... 2000 0 00
Samul Buchee..... 1000 0 00
Ruttojee Manuckehund..... 2000 0 00
Bappoo Parak..... 5 0 0 00
Mungle Suckedat..... 1000 0 00
Furwaddy A zoonjee Nathjee..... 1000 0 00
Myraul Narain..... 100 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 generosity and humane attention of the British Government of Bombay, towards the sufferers of their Country during the late famine, viz.

Rannah Kheemjee..... 250 0 00
Sahib Hattaraj Jethai, for Soonderjee Sewjee, 300 0 00
Sah Veerjee Nujee..... 200 0 00
Ummerchand Kertjee..... 75 0 00
Lucks Nads..... 50 0 00
Govind Baudjee..... 50 0 00
Tucker Mabdoo Narain..... 35 0 00
Vittal Jugment..... 25 0 00
Dammesh Mullupdisit..... 20 0 00
Devee Hirjee Jyram..... 20 0 00
Dhurumic Kemchand..... 15 0 00
Jawien Vastun..... 10 0 00
Vaunjee Conjee..... 10 0 00
Ragjee Kemjee..... 10 0 00
Vallee Jannoo..... 7 0 00
Devee Chutta..... 5 0 00
Several Small Sums from various Persons 116 0 00



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th JUNE 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT H. 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 Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. Frazer, of the 24th Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Linguist to that Corps in the Hindostanee Language, in succession to Lieut. Wambey, from the Commencement of that Officer's Furlough, granted on the 25th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraph of the Honorable Council's letter, dated the 9th February 1816.

Extract of the H. C. letter in the Military Department; dated 9th Feb. 1816.

22. We have permitted Mr. Andrew Pollock, to proceed to your Presidency and to practice as a Surgeon, and we direct that he do succeed as an assistant Surgeon. The rank of this Gentleman will be settled for the future period.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1816.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant A. Anderson, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1816.

Ensign John Addison, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2d July 1816.

Captain George Moore, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, is appointed Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, date of appointment 1st July 1816.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secy to Govt.



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, 11th, 16th, and 19th of March, no regular series up to a later date than the 5th of that month, has reached Bombay.

It is impossible to peruse the papers 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 satisfactorily 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 surprising 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 subject without acknowledging, that the finances of the Country must be supported by some equally 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 expenses 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 Tax upon Income.

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-

sive system is adopted, and persevered in for this purpose, it will be impossible to provide for the public expenses, 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 dangerous, to permit so large a society to adopt a practice, which is said to be inconsistent with modern usage, and contrary 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 Heath.

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

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

Soult and Massena have both left France, the former arrived at Hamburg 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 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 Lady of William Ashburner Esq. of a daughter.
At Secunderabad, on the 17th of June, the Lady of Lieutenant Charles Augustus Elderton, Deputy Paymaster, and Deputy Postmaster, at that Station, of a Son.

The Marquis of Wellesley, it would appear, 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 conduct of his Majesty's Ministers had had

the good fortune to meet with his approbation.”

On Monday the 4th of March the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on the Army estimates, Lord Palmerston moved that a Land force not exceeding 476,615 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 maintained was not 111,000 men; to which question his Lordship replied in the affirmative.

On this motion a very long debate took place—Mr. Banks made an able speech, recommending retrenchment and economy, and declaring it to be his firm opinion that a force of 65,977 men was an adequate peace establishment. Lord Castlereagh 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 postponed till the Wednesday following.

Colonel Foley previous to the house going into a Committee on the Army estimates, presented 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 under the sanction and with the approbation of the commander in Chief and expressed a hope that the House of Commons, with due jealousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establishment from the other classes of the community—a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution.

This petition was the cause of much discussion, and many undeserved reflections were made, as we think, on this justifiable association of naval and military men—Mr. Rose was amongst those who spoke in its favor, & excited considerable mirth 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 Chiltern Hundreds, preparatory, as we suppose, to his leaving England for India.

The Castlereagh arrived in England on the 15th of March.

Consols were at 61 1/2ths 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 Gaz.]

Statement of the Observations on the weather, made at the rooms of the Literary Society of Bombay, from July 1815 to June 1816.

1815.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		
	HIGHEST.	MEAN.	LOWEST.	HIGHEST.	MEAN.	LOWEST.
July	83	74	61	29.76	29.85	29.85
August	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
September	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
October	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
November	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
December	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
1816.						
January	79	70	58	29.85	29.85	29.85
February	81	72	60	29.85	29.85	29.85
March	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
April	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
May	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85
June	83	74	61	29.85	29.85	29.85

N.B. The Temperature is taken at 10 A. M. 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. daily, consequently the Register does not show the extreme of Cold, nor the true mean which is 2 degrees lower. The Pressure is taken at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily at the opening and closing of the Rooms.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 10, 1816.
This-day dispatches have been received by

His Excellency the Governor General in Council from Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident at the Court of Nagpore, announcing that on the 27th of May, a Treaty of Perpetual and General Defensive Alliance and Subsidy was concluded between the Honorable the East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Persoje Bhooslah, Rajah of Nagpore.

Ordered that a Royal Salute be immediately fired from the Camp of Fort William in honor of this event.

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

J. ADAM,
Secy to the Govt.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON,

SUNDAY, March 17th, 1816.

A Mail from Holland arrived yesterday. The Papers by it are to the 14th instant, and are nearly filled with the ceremonial of the marriage of the Prince of Orange to the Emperor Alexander's sister, at St. Petersburg. The Duke of Wellington is shortly expected to leave Paris, in order to inspect the right wing of the army of occupation and the cautious forces of serious quarters continue to take place between the Prussians and the French. The organization of the new French army, it is said, proceeds but slowly, owing 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 death of Count Bellow.

The Paris Papers received on Friday contained the decision of the Court on Colonel Boyer and Admiral Limon, for their conduct at Guadalupe. Limon is acquitted, and Boyer sentenced to death. There were no fresh arrivals yesterday, except some private letters, from which it appears that disturbances have recently 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 speedily quelled. It was understood that the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, would not take place before the 5th or 6th of next month. Their application for the discharge on 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 Wellington was still at Paris, but was expected to set out for the frontiers early this week; he was, however, to return to Paris immediately after he had completed his military inspection.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

15th MARCH.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself 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 House had last night agreed to an Address of Thanks to his 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 auspicious 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 Highnesses was 60,000l. a year, 10,000l. of which was to be reserved to her Royal Highness for her private use, and the remainder to go to the establishment of the Royal Pair.

He next proposed that in the case of the death of Prince Leopold before the Princess, the allowance of 60,000l. a year to remain with her; but if the Princess should die before the Prince Leopold, his allowance to be 50,000l. a year during his life. On this establishment taking place, her Royal Highness's present establishment would cease, which in an amount to about 30,000l. a year, so that there would be but an increase of 30,000l. a year to her Royal Highness's present expenditure. As much of the comfort of life depended on a suitable establishment in the setting out, and such an establishment would prevent any future call on the generosity of that House, he should propose in the Committee of Supply a ready sum of money. For carriage, with &c. &c. the sum he should propose was 40,000l. and he addressed to her Royal Highness 10,000l. and 10,000l. 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 be an application for a further allowance for this purpose, and he could have no doubt of the concurrence of the House on the occasion. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a Resolution, “That there should be an allowance to the Consolidated Fund of 60,000l. a year or an establishment for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Cobourg, to commence on the day of their marriages.”

The Resolution was agreed to.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House do go into a Committee of Supply, which being agreed to, the Chancellor moved, “That a sum not exceeding 60,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the expense attendant upon the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld.”

This motion was unanimously carried, amidst loud cheers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Whitehall, March 1, 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Henry Thos. Howard Molyneux, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of Gloucester, brother to the Most Noble Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, to be Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

His 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 General.

LONDON, March 16—18, 1816.

Extract from a private letter, dated Paris, March 9.—The Counsel of Sir R. Wilson, in the name of

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 not known.

Q. Of what country are you?—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 escape 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?—A. My motives—1st, in order to save a persecuted individual; 2d, to serve humanity; 3d, to answer the appeal made to English honour (loyaute 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 Gen-darmes at the end of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honour (loyaute), save me."—Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put on; 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 remainder Major Generals.

It is understood that the 103d and 104th Regiments are not to be reduced as was formerly reported; but that it is the intention of Government that the 4th Battalion, 1st Foot; 2d ditto, 11th ditto; 2d ditto, 59th ditto; 2d ditto, 69th ditto; 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 Randal 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 Annuity 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 20l. which, at subsequent periods was to be increased till it amounted to 35l. per annum. The first ten years having nearly elapsed, many of the original subscribers were on the eve of becoming entitled to the annuity of 20l. stipulated to be paid to them; but some of the members 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 annuities, 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.)

Amsell and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, demand the postponement of their trial until the 1st 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 Jury, 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, discipline, and general deportment towards the inhabitants and the Sardinian garrison, during their stay in that city. What a proud and distinguished feature is it 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 enemies. An article from Berlin states that the Liberty of the Press is about 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 fire happened, was in great danger, and, apparently by a miracle, saved from total destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost.

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

Washington Papers to the 11th ultimo have reached town. These appear to be some foundation for the rumour that the Peace between America and the Bay of Algiers does not promise to be permanent. A great hope of the American Navy, Commodore Decatur, has been charged by the Algerines with a forfeit of his pledge, if not with a direct violation of the Treaty. This accusation does not rest upon the authority of the Algerines, alone, but is confirmed by an American Officer present at the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

Extract from a letter dated Copenhagen, 27th Feb.—Admiral Bille, Governor of the Danish East India possessions, arrived at Tranquebar, 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 Government at Madras to give up the establishment, with magazines belonging to it. They were expected at Tranquebar 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 403 men each, in June next.

In the House of Commons on Thursday 11th March, in answer to an enquiry made by Mr. Banks the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he conceived that there was nothing to preclude the House from taking advantage of the unclaimed dividends, 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 renewal 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 Straights of Gibraltar, that no vessels are to be considered as entitled to British Mediterranean passes, except such as are actually built in the United Kingdom, or in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, or which actually belong to the town of Gibraltar; and that the Consuls and Vice Consuls should also discontinue 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 honour. 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 Straights, will be entitled to this privilege. We hope that we may be allowed to congratulate the British Shipping interest on this circumstance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 11, 1816.

The Marquis of Anglesea was introduced by the Marquis of Bath and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and took the oath 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.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Duke 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 he had in view was to propose that they should go 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 that which was now intended, he would ask them

whether they were prepared to vote for a large standing Army in time of peace and to say, whether a considerable reduction might not be made in the present circumstances of the Country, not only without detriment but with advantage: it would be a benefit in a financial point of view. Much more so in a constitutional one? He would implore their Lordships to pause before they consented to so large a Military Establishment. He would entreat them to be satisfied with the Military glory they had already acquired, not only upon the plains of Waterloo but in the succession 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 Salt 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 had 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 much—their Lordships 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 rent free, and not an individual could be found to take them. He trusted they would revert to their ancient practices and by reducing their Establishments, and adopting a system of frugal economy relieve the country from those burthens which pressed upon every class of the community, and endangered the best interests of the state.

The Duke of Sussex said, that after the able manner in which the motion was brought forward, it would be indecorous in him to occupy much of their Lordships' time in seconding the motion.—There were two points for their Lordships' consideration—Our external connections, 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 immediate 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 character. The great advantages we possessed originally 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 anxious to make us plunge into any expense that would diminish our resources, and thus prevent us from opposing any ambitious 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 he should have been glad, if the matter were so arranged, as to insure an active body of sailors to man 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 aloof from continental politics—the more strictly she adhered to her situation as an island, the more she could, with greater effect in preserving that balance 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 discuss 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 had objected to the Military Establishment. Every person knew that it was greater than it had ever before been; but it must be perfectly obvious, that the same amount of establishment, 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 preservation 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 unconstitutionality 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 the vote which the house had given testifying their approval of the treaty of peace, was a mere fallacy. It appeared to him, that the Military Expenses 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 Noble Lords opposite to account for these things if they could. From the Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appeared that the whole expenses 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 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

friend (the Duke of Bedford) had was, that we should go to his Royal Highness, and 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.

Earl 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 against 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 be time enough to go into a Committee upon the state of the Nation. He contended, that no just comparison could be made between the expense of the army of the present day, and that of any former period, inasmuch as both the pay of the Soldier and the circumstances of the country were widely 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 - - - - - 14
Majority - - - - - 57

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY MARCH 12.

PETITIONS.

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

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Lord Castlereagh rose, to move for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually securing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, and for regulating and 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, whether 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 unsafe 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.

For more effectually securing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, and for regulating the intercourse with the Island of St. Helena.

Mr. Brougham said, he would not deliver his sentiments 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 secure the safe custody of Bonaparte. He hoped that they would provide for lenity, and even kindness in the treatment of that great man; as far as his safe custody permitted, and I leave it open for future consideration, whether any circumstances of Europe might not permit a period to be put to his confinement.

Mr. Lockart and Mr. Grey had expressed themselves strongly against the possibility of any future liberation of their prisoner.

Mr. Brougham 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 respecting that person's confinement was, that the possibility of its termination should not be now precluded, if the future circumstances of Europe would justify such a measure.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH.

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 acquaint their Lordships with the circumstances.

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 confidence of his Royal Highness in the promptitude and liberality of his Parliament.

The Noble Lord in moving an Address of congratulation 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 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.

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AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

...pursuant to his notice, forward certain Charges against the Chief Justice. He commenced by observing, that it was not necessary for him on this occasion to trespass at any length on the patience or attention of the House. When he recalled to mind, indeed, the groundless imputations to which his character had been subjected, his vain attempt to obtain a revival of his case, the infamous sentence which had been passed upon him, his subsequent expulsion from that House, and his deprivation of the Order of the Bath, his emotions were alone sufficient to disable him from proceeding far at present in the subject. [Here the Noble Lord was for some moments interrupted by the evident force of his feelings, until encouraged by the cheers of the House.] When he considered all that he had suffered, and above all, his dismissal from a service in which he had passed the first greater part of his life, he 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 urge against the Chief Justice, what appeared to him alone necessary was to submit them, and appoint a future day for taking them into consideration. That the House should come to a right judgment on this question, he thought no less due to Lord Ellenborough than to himself; and whenever these charges should be examined, he trusted he should be able to convince the House of his own innocence, not only by documents in his possession, but by the result of an investigation in a particular quarter, which would explain all the circumstances of that mysterious plot with which he had been supposed to be implicated, but with which he had never had any connection, either directly or indirectly. Lord Cochrane then read the heads of the first charge, accusing Lord Ellenborough with partiality, injustice, misrepresentation, and oppression, on a recent trial, &c. which he moved should be laid on the table.

The Speaker said, it was not necessary for any Member to move for leave to lay on the table any individual charge against any individual upon the subject of that House. This was a discretion which belonged to him as matter of right. Lord Cochrane then observed, that it would not be necessary to read the charges at present by reading more than the heads. The Speaker thought that to receive or entertain charges against any person, without immediately reading them, would be to do violence upon the precedent. The Charges were then read and read at length. The First Charge. The Chief Justice had excluded against a defendant the counsel to begin their defence, and after they had done so much exhausted the Court.

The Lord Chief Justice had confounded the case of Lord Cochrane with that of Mr. Cochrane, and other defendants.

notes found in the evidence contradicting those of Lord Cochrane.

Fifth Charge. That the said Lord Justice Ellenborough had maliciously and vindictively intimated to the jury that Lord Cochrane, in disclosing the name of the Duke of Wellington, supposed he was out of the King's service, and refused most important testimony on that subject.

Sixth Charge. That the said Lord Justice had most unwarrantably & unduly presented to the jury, that the leave of absence obtained by Lord Cochrane from the Admiralty was only a colour to draw their attention from the matter at issue.

Seventh Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had misrepresented to the jury the voluntary disclosure made by Lord Cochrane of the circumstance of his being in the company of Mr. Cochrane, Justina, and Mr. Butt on the morning of the 21st of February.

Eighth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had most unwarrantably and unduly inverted the declaration made on oath by Lord Cochrane, relative to the transaction of the 21st of February, and repeated the fallacious argument urged by the Council for the prosecution.

Ninth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice had repeatedly, unwarrantably, and unjustly, represented to the jury, that the oath of Lord Cochrane, relative to the transaction of the 21st of February, was unworthy of credit.

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Tenth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice made unwarrantable and unfounded objections to Lord Cochrane's declaration on oath, that he had received a letter from his brother, Major Cochrane, dated 1st January 1815, treating it as unworthy of credit.

Eleventh Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice unjustly represented, in his charge to the jury, the evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane, relative to the origin of his acquaintance with De Breyer, as unworthy of credit.

Twelfth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice injuriously passed over, with out comment, that part of Lord Cochrane's affidavit which stated, that when he hesitated to receive De Breyer, the latter reminded him of his having received certificates of recommendation from Lord Yarmouth and others; and further, that the Lord Chief Justice misrepresented the evidence of the Honourable Alex. Murray, relative to that point.

Thirteenth Charge. That the said Lord Chief Justice passed over without notice the solemn declaration of Lord Cochrane on oath, that he had not seen De Breyer with a red coat, star, &c.

These charges, which were of very great length, having been read, The Speaker asked the Noble Lord what course he proposed to pursue with regard to them?

Lord Cochrane replied, that he proposed they should be printed, in order that Members might be able to form an opinion as to their contents, which it was quite impossible for them to do by merely hearing them read. He therefore moved that they be printed.

The Speaker having asked "who seconds the motion?"

General Matthew rose. He professed himself altogether ignorant of the merits or demerits of the question at issue, not having been in the country at the time when the proceeding took place; but he thought that the charges ought to be printed for the use of the House, both in justice to the Noble Lord and to the public. He then moved that the charges should be printed.

Lord Kinnaird, Secretary of the Admiralty, and of the Admiralty, had an interview with the Minister on Wednesday evening, when it was intimated to him that it was the wish of the French Government that he should quit the metropolis without delay. On inquiring the reason of so extraordinary, violent, and precipitate a measure, he was informed that it originated in the general sentiments of dislike to the established Government which were attributed to him, as well as in the society he was, notoriously hostile to the Bourbon Government. Lord Kinnaird requesting the Minister to specify facts, the Minister replied that this resolution had been taken on the following grounds: and then laid on the table a paper containing the following particulars:—

The said Lord Chief Justice had constituted a Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of Lord Cochrane, and had appointed Sir C. Stuart and the Duke of Wellington for members of whom had received official information on the subject. He then addressed the Duc de Richelieu, and requested to know the reasons why a British subject had been subjected to so inhospitable treatment. The next morning Lord Kinnaird received an official letter, enclosing his resignation of the post of Police; but it was not till several days after, that at the instance of the British Ambassador, a letter was sent to his letter, in which he offered himself to be examined on the charges which were made, but on condition that the Government, and the Duc de Richelieu, should give up their demand for his extradition, and that the Duc de Richelieu should write to the Emperor, in unequivocal terms, denying on his part all the charges and imputations, but this was refused, and the representations of the Emperor, by the Duc de Wellington, were not attended to.

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If our Ministers will continue tamely to 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 send such a man as General Whitlock to command our troops, and then there would be some conformity between the treatment we are daily experiencing from the Bourbons, and the channel through which they bestow it.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.

Private accounts from America state that the bill for regulating the commercial intercourse with this country, conformably to the late convention for that purpose, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States by a small majority. The Paris Papers, which have arrived to the 21st, state, that the differences between Austria and Bavaria are likely to be amicably settled. The public attention at Paris seems to be much taken up with the consideration of the budget. An infinity of pamphlets have appeared on this subject, the principal point of difference relating to the fall of the last remaining property of which the clergy were robbed in the beginning of the Revolution. We have a proverb, which seems to make some impression on the fonder part of the French nation, that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." Impressed with this notion many of the writers on the finances have proposed various means of filling up the deficit, without consummating this act of injustice. The pamphlet of a M. Bricogn appears to have attracted the most attention on this side of the quai; in the file of the ecclesiastical property is detested, as might have been expected, by M. Gaudin, Buonaparte's Finance Minister. The public mind, however, seems to be pretty well made up against any further application of the clergy, and in favour of resorting to some measures founded on the English system of finance. The horror of a funding and loans which was always effused under Buonaparte, has given place to a different way of thinking. "Though it should be admitted," says a Journalist, "that the English government has abused its system of credit, by carrying it to so vast an extent, yet this would not prove that, at least up to the point of abuse, the credit of England did not stand higher to the highest degree of power than the credit of any other nation in the world."

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published every year a collection of pieces intended 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 narrative, written by one of his sons, 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 Russian by naturalization, and his children are Russians 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, Madras & Bengal, Alexander, Madras and Bombay.—The destination of the Ann was altered from Bengal to Madeira and Bombay.

[The Times.—February 24.]

TRIAL OF CAPT. GEORGE HARROWER, &c.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS FOR MIDDLESEX, AT JUSTICE HALL IN THE OLD BAILEY, Saturday, February 17, 1816.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE LE BLANC, MR. BARON RICHARDS, 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 Statute, &c.

In a second count of this Indictment, 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 perspicuity, stated to the Jury the several facts of the case, and called in support of the charge

MR. ADOLPHUS—Sworn. I was called in support of the charge at the East India Office (producing it) from that office the registers of marriages which have been transmitted from the office in the Company's vessels. I opened the book in the year 1794. (Witness opens the book.)

THE REV. ARNOLD BURROWES—SWORN Examined by MR. GURNEY.

I am a Clergyman. 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. Q. Had you at that time, on a visit at Bombay, the Rev. Mr. Owen, Chaplain to the Company, at Calcutta? A. Yes.

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. After that time I continued to know the lady who had been Miss Usher, and she 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 invitation to dine with the Captain, and the president. That was not an entertainment given on the occasion of the marriage. I was invited by him and came to the entertainment, at which he presided as Mrs. Harrower. I never knew that there was any separation until he left India. I believe I only saw them this time.—I dined with them. In the course of the fulfilment of my duty, I used to transmit copies of the registers of marriages solemnized 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 certified 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 signature, certifying that all the copies of Registers were inserted, from the 14th of February 1773 to the 8th December 1799 inclusive, are true copies, and I always compared them with the original before I signed my name.

Q. Look to the date February the 5th, 1794. Mr. ALLEY.—I object to that. This witness is called to prove that this paper which purports to be a copy of the Register of a marriage at Bombay is a true and genuine copy; and it is said that

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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 addressed to the Jury the following.

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-examined: 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 attorney 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 he 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 hers.

“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 enabled to look after my property.

“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 son has had four thousand pounds; and I can’t get a penny more: tell me your circumstances, while I have the opportunity. I may depend the father and mother of my Susan never want the half of it.’ He gave me a check for ten thousand pounds, and I went to Scotland in 1814 with my wife. The money and no money was paid—not a farthing. I was threatened with its being thrown into the sea. This was the gratitude I received. After I had said, ‘I must and will have my money.’ He said to me, that, ‘I have another woman in London, my wife.’ He says, to my wife, ‘You and I will divide the ten thousand pounds, and we will give you the amount of the rest of his property. I will burn or tear the marriage instruments.’ In my case; there is not a man can ever put a penny more in my pocket. I left my father’s house in 1814, and I never returned. I will only believe

such a man existed in the world.

“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 attorney to get the money from this man (Giblet) in some manner or other. At last he gave a warrant of attorney to pay 125*l.* per six months. He paid one instalment; he paid part of another: 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 60,000*l.* 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.

“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 returned to their box, with evident marks of pity on their countenances for the situation of the unfortunate gentleman; the Foreman pronounced a *Verdict of GUILTY*, 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 Inn, from the fury of the mob.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS No. 1, Church Gate Street.