

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Gollah Chinnaswamy Chetty,

VS.

Yencanarasam Braming the Brother, and Goudanarasam Braming and Balladattaswami Braming the Sons and personal representatives of Braming deceased.

THE Sheriff's sale of the one of Cottam situated in the road leading to Tenavatur and adjoining to the Choultry of Maracore, and adjoining to the Precincts of Tenavatur, measuring 241 Gannas of Area, bounded as above, is to be taken place on the Premises on Friday next the 28th August, between 10 and 12 in the afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the sale, are to take notice that and some general conditions, and upon the said Premises shall be paid for the redemption of the same, for the day of sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises shall stand, and the balance to be paid, good by the first purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

And on Saturday the 10th. At the Dwelling House of the above named Defendant No. 25, Cross Yencara Choultry Street, between 10 and 12 in the afternoon for Ready Money only, a Large Chain of Minds Hassan and a Large brass Pot, being the property of the said defendant, and sold by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

WILLIAM OLPHERTS, Sheriff.

MADRAS, 5th August, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MR. MARK EVERSON, deceased, have an Indulgence of Assessor, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 20th of the 10th year of His Majesty's Majesty, Chapter 29th, Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all claims indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

FOURTH ST. CROSS, JULY 31, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of BENJAMIN GOARD, late a Captain in the Service of His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, not fully administered by DAVID YOUNG, deceased, in by GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. the Register of the Supreme Court, having now been granted by the Hon. Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to DAVID JAMES DECKER, Esq. the Creditor of the said DAVID YOUNG, deceased.—All persons indebted to, holding property of, or having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, deliver on the property, and state their Claims to the said DAVID JAMES DECKER, Esq. the Administrator of the said Estate, at the Office of the said DAVID JAMES DECKER, Esq. deceased, at Madras.

MADRAS, AUGUST 3, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES HENRY CHURCHILL, Esq. late in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, on his Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to CAPTAIN HENRY ANSLY PURCHAS, the only Executor to India therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. HENRY, DENNISON and Co. the Attorneys of the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, 1st AUGUST 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

C. Kistnamah Chetty, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he is now removing his CHINA GOODS, into a House formerly occupied by MR. J. BRANSON, and lately by Messieurs BALEFOUR and HOGG, nearly opposite to Messrs. HARRINGTON and Co.'s Office. THE GOODS will be exposed for Sale on Monday next.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 11 o'clock IN THE FORENOON,

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL AT THEIR ROOMS, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

FULLY PIECES of hand-made Flowered Muslins—22 pieces of Bengal Lead Coloured Cotton—18 do. White do.—7 do. Cutchery—6 White Sashes—120 Pairs of Men's and Children's Bengal Shoes—2 pair Boots—24 of Cotton Carpet—20 Large Flowered Cotton Punks, and 200 Small do.

N. B. The Public may depend that the whole will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 11 o'clock IN THE FORENOON,

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, IN ORDER TO CLOSE A CONCERN, THE WHOLE OF THE

CHINA ARTICLES

AS ADVERTISED IN THE LAST Commercial Circulator

CONSISTING OF A HANDSOME table and dessert set of China Ware, hand-painted and flowered China Silks, Green Glass, Late-ware of various colours, China Silk Stockings, among which are several pieces of Black, 48 kinds of Porcelain &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at 11 o'clock

Ashton and Meppen,

ARE DESIRED TO SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE,

AN Invoice of Military, which has been damaged in coming out, Ashton and Meppen, buyers or others, that many of the Articles are so little injured, that they can scarce be said to be damaged, the Articles in general, are exceedingly beautiful, and of the last fashion, they consist chiefly as follows:—Horn Dresses,—Greenian Drapery,—Randy Caps,—Moraglio do.—Short Vests,—Brause-hair Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other Articles.

N. B. As these Articles must be paid for, by 4 o'clock this day, A and M. request the purchasers will pay for them and clear them away immediately.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th Instant, at 11 o'clock IN THE FORENOON,

By ORDER OF THE EXCHEQUER,

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL A QUANTITY OF PLATE, Household Furniture, Glass and China Ware &c. &c. Hand bills will be printed for the day of Sale in which the Articles will be more particularly mentioned.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th Instant, at 11 o'clock IN THE FORENOON,

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL A QUANTITY OF EUROPE Hams, Pines and Berkshire Cheeses, &c. &c. that have been rejected, many of them however may be fit, for present use as any that can be put chased.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF

THE PRIZE AGENTS,

FOR THE CAPTURE OF

BANDA,

being landed in October from His Majesty's Ship Caroline and Sloop Rapinetta.

AT THE GODOWNS OPPOSITE THE NAVAL COOPERAGE, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

This day, TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, EXACTLY AT 11 O'CLOCK, TWENTY-SIX CHESTS OF

MACE, and two BOXES of NUTMEGS, which has been Packed up for the Europe Market, and being of superior quality, they are ordered to be put them up one Chest in a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

Terms of Sale, Ready money. And the lots to be cleared away in three days from the day of Sale, in default of which, they will be resold at the risk, and expense of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

N. B. The Bidders may see the Godowns four days previous to the day of Sale, and it is to be understood that the Packages are not to be sub-let.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

This day, TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,

Immediately after the Sale of the Spices,

ONE Hundred and ninety Casks of Light Pale Ale, just landed from the Honorable Company's Ship TAUNTON CASTLE, being the property of CAPTAIN RICHARDSON, and which will be put up one Cask in a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. All Purchasers, to be paid for, and cleared off immediately, as D. and S.'s engagements with Captain Richardson, is to render accounts with the proceeds the day after the Sale.

N. B. The above will draw the attention of those who may wish to purchase Liquor of that description.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

OF Elegant Plate,

AND PLATED WARE,

VIZ. TWO Pair Octagon Silver Curry Dishes, with Gradation Edges—2 pair ditto ditto, Stands, with Heater or ditto—2 pair Octagon Silver Curry Dishes, with Gradation Edges and stands, for Hot-water—2 Octagon Square silver Curry Dishes—2 dozen Teapots, with Handles and Gradation Edges—2 Smaller ditto, with ditto—2 ditto ditto—1 Table Egg—1 Egg Stand, with 6 Gill Cups and Spoons—2 Soup Ladles—2 Sauce ditto—1 Cream Pot—1 Sugar Bason, with Lion head Handles—2 Silver Labels, 3 dozen Table Spoons—2 dozen Desert ditto—3 dozen Table Forks—14 dozen Desert ditto—3 Garg spoons—2 Salt ditto, gilt inside—2 Sauce Plates, with Covers and Lion Head Handles—2 Tea Drives—1 Butter Pot and Covers, with Lion Head Handles—1 Collee Pot and Stand, and 1 Tea Kettle and Stand—14 dozen Silver Desert Knives—1 dozen Pistol do.—1 dozen Silver Desert do.—1 dozen Plated do.—2 Bottle Stands,

AND Sundry other Articles of Plate and Plated Ware.

OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

It is requested that those SUNDAYERS to whom the Public may not deliver the Paper in proper time, give early notice of the place to which they remove the Press, who will pay attention to their orders, and be required to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE whole of the Piece Goods, and Sundry other Articles, advertised by them for sale on Monday, which they were obliged to postpone on account of the press of business occasioned by the departure of the Ship for Bengal.

N. B. The above will positively be sold to the highest bidder, to clear.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

BY ORDER OF THE Commissary of Stores,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE Honorable Company,

THIRTY Unserviceable Baggage Trunks and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

FORTY SEVEN Yards Superfine Black Cloth, 27 Dito Brown Dito, 37 Dito Scarlet Dito, and 150 yards of Plaid not landed from the ships in the Roads, which will be put up 9 yards in a lot for the convenience of Purchasers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, A PAIR OF Serviceable Camels.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,

ONE Painted Bathing Tub, 5 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 5 inches deep, and proportionably broad—one plain do. 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches deep and proportionably broad.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Dobbin & Sutherland,

On SATURDAY next, the 10th Instant, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 4 and 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

ON THE GLASSIES, OPPOSITE THE WRECK, OF HIS MAJESTY'S LATE SHIP

DOVER,

A QUANTITY of Timber of different dimensions. Particulars of which will be mentioned in hand-bills.

MADRAS—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

It is requested that those SUNDAYERS to whom the Public may not deliver the Paper in proper time, give early notice of the place to which they remove the Press, who will pay attention to their orders, and be required to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

Tuesday, August 6, 1811.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

The Lord Chancellor stated to their Lordships, that it not being convenient for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to be personally present this day in Parliament, he had given directions for the issuing of a Royal Commission; and therefore he moved, "That the House do now adjourn for the purpose of robing."—Agreed to.

The House having resumed, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Camden and Westmoreland, (the Lords President and Privy Seal) and the Duke of Devonshire, took their seats before the Throne, as the Royal Commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor having directed the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod to acquaint the Commons their presence was required to hear the Commission read, the Duke of Devonshire, with a numerous attendance of Members, appeared at their Lordships bar, when the Commission, for declaring the further purposes of Parliament being assembled, was read by the Clerk.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed both Houses in the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In execution of the Commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the Royal Authority of this Kingdom.

"In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most persevering attention, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the power with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's dominions.

"We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

"The capture of the islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna has still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.

"The attack upon the island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valour of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

"The judicious arrangements adopted by the Officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object.

"In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been frustrated.—The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of these distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's Allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Buzaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that he trusts that it will be his pleasure to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave nations of the Peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will feel that the best interests of the British Empire must be deeply affected by the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence

of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.

"We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness, that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the maritime rights and interests of the United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands, that estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this Kingdom has laboured, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's Revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the Revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the Government of his Kingdom; & that his Royal Highness earnestly prays, that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to avert the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself."

The Commons immediately retired, and about five o'clock the Speech was again read by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards in the usual manner by the Clerk.

THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of Aberdeen rose, for the purpose of moving an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in answer to the Speech which had been delivered to both Houses of Parliament. His Royal Highness expressed his own affliction when he meditated upon the calamity which rendered it necessary for him to exercise the functions of the Royal Power; and in that feeling he was convinced of all who now heard him to have participated. The people of this country had reason to lament the calamity which had befallen them, yet the conduct of his Royal Father's indisposition, had been so tempered with filial regard and veneration, with moderation and fine feeling, that it would secure the approbation of all their Lordships, and the affection of the whole country.

"(Hear, hear!)" The people of the United Empire would have to console themselves, if Providence should be deaf to all the vows and prayers which were offered unanimously for his Majesty's recovery; that the conduct of his Successor entitled him to their confidence and admiration. The most important point in the Speech brought under their consideration was the conduct of our army in Spain and Portugal. In turning his attention to Spain, he was ready to admit there were still shadows and clouds which hovered around and darkened the land, but there were also powerful gleams of liberty. The spirit of resistance was abroad, and the general heart of the invaders of their country remained undiminished. The fire which had been kindled might momentarily appear smothered, but there were evident signs it was not extinguished, and expectation was not too sanguine that it would soon burst forth with tenfold vigour. (Hear, hear!)" In viewing the exertions of our army and navy in the defence of Sicily, they were more grateful to our feelings, because the triumphant boasting of our enemy had ended in their mortification and disappointment. It was also consolatory to reflect that the revenue of the country had greatly increased, although he believed that branch of it arising from the Customs had decreased; which, he said, they were more grateful to our mercies, was easily accounted for. But in considering the gigantic means which the enemy possessed, we ought not so much to wonder that he had crippled the commerce of this country—that he had harassed and partially injured our trade—but that he had not accomplished his destruction. We ought not to be so much astonished that he had done so much, but to

wonder that he had not been able to effect any more. That discussions were now held between America & this country, & that his Royal Highness was anxious to bring our differences to an amicable adjustment, afforded ground for consolation to every well-wisher to his country. At the same time he did entertain a confidence that every fair and proper advance would be made by his Royal Highness's Ministers to unite the two countries in the bonds of reconciliation and friendship. There was one subject not mentioned in the Speech, and on which it was delicate to touch—the state of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. Various opinions had been expressed upon the expediency of their Emancipation, but in regard to such an event in the light of general policy, he should ever entertain the sentiments which had been entertained by persons on both sides of the House, and particularly by an individual of immortal memory—(Hear!)"—How far at this moment the event should be promoted, was another consideration, and might call for a further delay; but its accomplishment, in due time, was actually necessary to the strength and security of the empire. The conclusion of his Royal Highness's Speech was certainly the dictate of his own heart, and not that of his Ministers; and it is to meet the approbation of every man in the country, which, in addition to the whole of his conduct, seemed the offspring of genuine patriotism. He concluded by moving an Address to his Royal Highness; which was read by the Lord Chancellor, and, as usual, was an echo of the Speech, except that where he expressed their Lordships' condolence with his Royal Highness and the rest of the Royal Family, for the loss they had sustained in the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia.

Lord Elliot seconded the Address. He thought those who now held the reins of Government more entitled to praise for their conduct on this question; than those who preceded them in office.

Earl Grosvenor said, the Speech which had been delivered was certainly not one which Parliament and the country had a right to expect. In such a period one would have expected the advisers of his Royal Highness would insert some expressions relative to the use of the Prerogative, which had been so long suspended. It was natural to expect, that the people would have been informed there was reason to hope for some remedy for the abuses they suffered. Some thing popular ought to have been introduced into the speech—something which would have tended to soothe the minds of the public. However, their Lordships might be assured there was a spirit in the people of this country, which he trusted would ever be alive to the proper correction of public abuse. It was therefore he expected the Speech would have declared, that the people were more gratified by the Regent were held by him of the same generous utility, that of the good of the community.—Indeed the whole of the Speech contained not one subject of any importance—it seemed intentionally composed, that it might effectually express nothing—the structure was of the most flimsy materials. In his opinion, before any thing was said upon the conduct of our army in Portugal and Spain, we ought to be apprised of the real mind of the people of the Peninsula, and of the state of a part of our own dominions which may require our speedy attention. Before he could concur that it is expedient to send out more forces to Portugal, he should wish to know the real state of Ireland. There were many matters which he believed rested upon no idle foundation, that many people were emigrating just now from different parts of Ireland; and with their families were taking refuge in this country and the mountains of Wales, from the expected dissensions of their own country, where they apprehended a general rising. The Speech was framed in such a manner as to leave a supposition that Ministers were intruded, that the country must ever recollect they were the men who planned the Expedition to Walcheren, and who had brought various misfortunes upon the commerce and the prosperity of the Kingdom. He disapproved of the Speech also as it contained nothing of importance to the present crisis of our affairs; it was a lame and phantasm-like and skeleton-like composition.

Lord Grenville was sorry to find himself impelled not to let the Address which had been moved, pass without a few observations. The subject of our aiding the cause of Spain and Portugal had been introduced into the Speech;

and for this reason he was anxious to declare more his ideas upon that subject. It has been said our army was to defend Portugal; but was it not known that it depended on this merely the ground it occupied?—With regard to Spain, what had we to hope for?—In the course of the war several opportunities had been presented to the Spaniards to exercise their energies, and effectually to resist the French;—opportunities beyond the most sanguine hopes of the most sanguine men. And what beneficial effect had arisen from them? First, when the troops of France were withdrawn from the Peninsula, and marched to sustain a conflict in the uttermost parts of Germany, look then what advantage was taken of this golden opportunity? It was not his intention to enter into the particulars, but he only called on them to look at the result. Again, when the whole of the immense force of the French in Spain was occupied with the British Army—when we took credit for solely engaging their attention—when scope was given to the Spaniards to expand and re-occupy their own country—see what had they done? The result was, that even during that time the affairs of France in every other part of Spain had advanced, and the contest in that country was in a more favourable situation than at its commencement. Other modes of succeeding the Peninsula would have been much more advantageous than that of making ourselves a principal in the war—a mode imprudent and improvident for Britain, without being conducive to the interests of her Allies. The House of Commons being pledged by any words in the Address to give further aid, by means of a British military force, to the Spanish and Portuguese nations. To him the sending of more men appeared to be most impolitic; and to that he must decidedly profess hostile, though in the other points of the Address he was ready to concur.—It was with infinite satisfaction that he heard that now, if not before, we were in a train of friendly negotiation with America, and that hopes of a happy agreement were entertained. He would content himself at present with concurring in the Address moved by the noble Earl at every point, and would himself from being pledged to the support, in the way in which it might be maintained, of the contest in Spain and Portugal.

Lord Liverpool said, with respect to the Address, it had been their (Ministers') most anxious wish so to frame it, and so to express the sense entertained by Parliament of his Royal Highness's conduct, that every thing which was wanting it could only arise from a desire to avoid any thing likely to promote a difference of opinion, or give rise to dissension.

The Earl of Radnor supported every part of the Address, with which he most sincerely agreed.

The question on the Address was carried without dissent or division. The Lords with white wands were ordered to wait on his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to know his pleasure when the same should be received.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 21.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it might be recollected, that in the course of the discussions on the Regency Bill, he had alluded to the course which, in his opinion, would be the most eligible for the House to pursue in the establishment of the Regent's Household. He had accordingly been preparing to submit a plan which, by the temporary reduction of the Office of the Chamberlain, would enable the country to purchase and maintain such an establishment at the rate of 12 or 15 millions. When his Royal Highness was pleased to signify his determination of continuing in the service of the Crown the persons then carrying on the Government, he (Mr. Perceval) felt that it became his duty to lay the plea of a Household before the Regent, but upon an audience with his Royal Highness, he learned that his Royal Highness remained fixed in a perfect determination of adhering to his former sentiments upon that subject. For the nature of those sentiments his Royal Highness was pleased to refer him to a Learned and Hon. Friend of his opposite (Mr. Adams). By him he had been informed, that from the moment that he (Mr. Perceval) had first communicated his intention respecting the course meant to be pursued by him respecting the Household, his Royal Highness had communicated to that Learned Gentleman his determination not to add to the burdens of the State by any increase of his public state as Regent of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He felt satisfied that neither that House nor the public would have felt any indisposition in contributing to the expence of the due support of state and dignity of the

Prince Regent. (Hear.) At the same time, the objection would not be backward in duly acknowledging this instance of self-denial on the part of the Prince (hear), and his Royal Highness could not fail to find that such refusal will, in point of fact, throw round his character and station more real splendour than could be borrowed from any pageantry, however brilliant (hear, hear, hear); that external magnificence, calculated to dazzle the vulgar gaze, and catch the giddy admiration of the populace, the Prince did not hesitate to sacrifice to those solid good qualities which have long been worn, and promise to secure to him, the affections of the people. (A general cry of Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Adam said, that previous to the day on which the Right Hon. Gentleman moved his motion in that House, his Royal Highness had delivered into his hands copies of the letters from the Right Hon. Gentleman to the Prince, and of the Prince's answer, accompanied with written instructions to him (Mr. Adam) requiring him, in case any thing should be stated relative to the establishment of an additional household for the Prince, to state on behalf of the Prince, that it was his Royal Highness's wish to discharge the duties of a temporary Regency without adding unnecessarily to the burdens of the people. In case, however, of such circumstances occurring as might lead to a permanent Regency, he conceived that the question would then be open anew to the consideration of his Royal Highness.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Dec. 7.

PRICE AND THOMPSON, v. GYNN.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiffs, surgeons and apothecaries, for 2l. 1s. being the amount of a bill for medicines and attendance on the Defendant, a pork-butcher, and his wife, during their confinement. It appeared that the Defendant had got a sore toe, and his daughter a sore finger; in order to cure which, the Plaintiffs had been called in. The demand for both cures was 3l. 11s. of which 1l. 10s. was paid. Against the remaining 2l. 1s. the Defendant demurred at first; but on appeal that was withdrawn, and he offered for the money, he went to Mr. Benjamin Bishop, the attorney employed, in order to discharge it. He was there informed that the costs of the writ amounted to 2l. more, upon which he refused payment altogether.

Mr. Gynn, daughter of the Defendant, remembers her father's bad toe. The Plaintiffs attended him; he saw Thompson there three times; might be more. Her father often went to their shop himself, and got advice and medicines. The sores of the toe was merely occasioned by a tight shoe, and was not in a state of inflammation at all. She thought much more about her own finger than about the toe. Different medicines were brought for both complaints from the Plaintiffs' shop. She used a lotion for her finger, and was ordered to keep it constantly wet. She shewed the finger to a Lady, a friend of hers, who bid her never mind their cure, but put on a new pair of hand and milk, and she would soon get well; she did so and recovered. She took an opening draught also. 1l. 10s. had been paid, and 2l. 1s. was still demanded by the apothecaries as due.

Charles Barry, a surgeon and apothecary, had the bill shewn him, and considered the charges reasonable. He knew Messrs. Price and Thompson; they were practising surgeons.

Richard Hardon, also, an apothecary, thought the charges reasonable. He knew apothecaries, as apothecaries merely, had no right to demand payment for attendance.

Sir James Mansfield—"I think it's a very terrible thing that an apothecary cannot charge attendance unless he gives physic, whether it's wanted or not."

The Plaintiffs' case being closed here, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd contended for the Defendant's readiness to pay the bill, even though he thought it exorbitant, until he was attempted to be snubbed with additional law expenses. The bill itself he deprecated as most unfair, and the quantity of medicines most unnecessary. "See, Gentlemen," said he, "because this poor young Lady happens to get a scratch on the top of her finger she is most unconscionably condemned to an opening draught! Take care of your fingers, gentlemen, or the Lord will have mercy on your bowels!" The family indeed, seemed to be victims to opening medicines of various kinds; for it appeared that after his unfortunate client had been mercilessly flogged by the medical physician, he found the legal doctor prepared with a fresh prescription. Under such circumstances, his only resource was to put himself under the protection of the Jury. Scipio Robinson called.—Sir James Mansfield—"What is that boy's Christian name?"

Serjeant Vaughan—"Yes, my Lord; a descendant of the great Scipio Africanus."

Scipio proved the payment of the 1l. 10s.

James Baylis, a surgeon and apothecary, on being shewn the bill, thought some of the charges more than usual. The lotion, which was charged 6s. 6d. he thought might have been made for 3s. 6d.; certainly, if spirituous ingredients were mixed with it, it might come to more.

John Denison, an apothecary, a simple apothecary, was shewn the bill; he would not charge 3s. 6d. for the pint of lotion.—Serjeant Vaughan, "Do you swear, Sir, that you think it ought not to have been so charged?"—"Not to all persons; do you think or suppose that I'd charge his Lordship's pork-butcher, as much as I would his Lordship, himself?"—Sir James Mansfield—"Very pleasant information."—Serjeant Vaughan:—"Pray, Sir, how long ought the pint lotion to have lasted?"—"Sir, I heard the young lady say that she was to keep her finger constantly wet. Now, I think if she was at all industrious, she might get rid of it in a day."—"Do you see the charges for the opening draughts?"—"Yes, I see two opening draughts in this bill, and two successive days; one on the 14th, and one on the 15th. I suppose, my Lord, the 14th missed fire."

—Sir James Mansfield:—"Pray, Sir, if the man's toe was in the state you have heard it described, would you have ordered these opening draughts?"—"A—Yes, if he was castive, I should certainly go with you."—"Sir James Mansfield:—"Look at the charges in that bill, and say whether or not, if you had so charged for your medicines, you would have made an extra charge for attendance?"—"A—No, my Lord, as I'm of the old school, not to the pork-butcher's."—"Have you never charged for attendance?"—"A—Never directly; but when I thought it ought to be considered, I have said so in a modest manner at the foot of the bill.—Serjeant Vaughan:—"Now, Sir, you know butchers are often of a gross habit of body; they live well?"—"Yes, Sir; I think, indeed, that professions do that when they can; no doubt, Sir, you take your wine!"—"Well now, Sir, if the opening draught on the 14th missed fire on the butcher's gross body, don't you think the dose on the 15th would be necessary?"—"A—Yes, I think if the first took effect the second was needless."

—"Suppose now that a surgeon attended; are the spirituous lotions since you are only supposing, I have to inform you that there are no spirits put in a poultice?"—"Two papers were here put in, written by Mr. Benjamin Bishop, proving the law demand upon the Defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan said, since the person who wrote those papers was now dead, he should not comment on them. *Denarius mil nis bonum* was an old adage, and Mr. Bishop was now at rest for ever, to the great joy of all his acquaintance. This case he assured the Jury was of the utmost importance to his client; as if a verdict was given only for 39s. and 9d. he, by the Act of Parliament, would have to pay double costs. Much had been said about the charges in the bill; the opening draught had been complained of; and it was even said that too great a quantity of linseed meal to make poultice for the Defendant's toe was attempted to be charged. "Oh, gentlemen (said Serjeant Vaughan), would that I could produce this butcher here! No doubt he has a carcass bursting at every pore, and a toe that would take a quarter of a pound of meal to poultice it. A toe! I dare say it would cover Lord Wellington's position. Gentlemen, you all know what a butcher is! Many an opening draught it must have taken to open him, and many a to-mo was necessary to shut him up again. As to his daughter, it appeared she had her finger sore."

Sir James Mansfield—"Aye, and she had an opening draught also."

Serjeant Vaughan—"Oh yes, my Lord; when a young lady is delicate, with a pimple on her face, or a scratch on her finger, a little physic is the only alternative. Gentlemen, I am pleading this day the united cause of physic and apothecaries, and I, therefore, for the honour of both, to obtain your verdict. This Lordship, however, thinks the charges should be reduced, I have no hesitation in saying I would wish to withdraw the record."

Sir J. Mansfield—"Indeed, then, Brother Vaughan, I do not think, considering the charges for medicine, the other charges are too high."

Serjeant Vaughan—"Then, my Lord, I at once acquiesce, and withdraw the record."

Plaintiff nonsuited.