

MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1811. NUMBER 1360.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1811.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Bowler, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade to the troops in the Ceded Districts, viz. Mysore.

We are concerned to announce the death of the Right Honorable Lord Melville—From the accounts received by the Couriers, it appears, that his Lordship was found dead in his Bed, at Edinburgh on the 29th of May, at which City he had arrived for the purpose of attending the funeral of his friend, the Lord President Biber.

FETE AT VELLORE.

On the evening of the 23d instant, at five o'clock, the whole of the Troops in Garrison consisting of the Madras European Regiment and the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, paraded in the Fort Square, and fired a feu de joie, accompanied by a Royal Salute from the No. 1 Co. Cavalry, in honor of the important capture of the Island of Java, by the Troop under the command of the gallant Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Officers of these Corps and the Garrison Staff repaired to the hospitable mansion of Colonel Lang, where they found assembled the greater part of the Youth, beauty and fashion of the nation. Dancing immediately commenced, and the foreign country dances, Scotch Reels and French Cotillions. The greatest hilarity prevailed, while the rapid motion of the Reel and Country Dance and the slow and measured step of the French Cotillon formed a most agreeable contrast, the latter displayed to the greatest advantage, the fair and bewitching forms of the lovelier part of the creation.

At 11, the Supper Room was thrown open and discovered a table laden with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season. After Supper several loyal and patriotic toasts were given, the health of the Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty and the Heroes of Java. It was drunk three times three, with most enthusiastic ardour, heightened by the martial air of "The British Grenadier," executed in a most impressive style by the fine Band of the Madras European Regiment.

At twelve, the Dances recommenced with renovated spirit and animation, and at three, we with reluctance beheld the ladies depart. At a second Supper the Song and glass briskly circulated until the morning gun, seconded by the spirit stirring drum and can piercing reveille gave the signal to depart, when we took leave highly impressed with a lively sense of the polite attention shown by our hospitable entertainer.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES—On the 26th instant, by the Reverend Doctor Butler, at St. George's Church, Mr. George Fowler, Conductor of Ordnance, on the Non Effective Act, to Miss Mary Ann Fowler.

DEATHS—Late at Aduliah, Lieut. George Flint, of the 16th Regiment Native Cavalry, a young and promising Officer, much universally and deservedly regretted, for he has possessed more engaging manners, and more a warm heart.

On the 16th instant, the Infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, commanding Wallahabad.

In Fort St. George, on the 28th of October, aged 16 months, Helen Maria, daughter of Major Sir Thomas Ramage, of the H. C. Service, on the Bengal Establishment.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZ. EXTRAORDINARY.

OCTOBER 14, 1811.

Yesterday, the Hon. Company's Ships *Dover* Captain John George Richardson, and *Marquis Wellesley*, Captain George Baringham, arrived at 2 o'clock, and Madeira the 24th July.

PASSENGERS.

For Dover Castle—Mrs. Tupman, Mrs. May, Mrs. Sawyers, Mrs. Mackenzie and children, Beaver, Lieut. Halliday, Ensign Macdonald, Lieut. Ensign C. Macdonald, Ensign Gardner, Ast. Surgeon Hooper, Ast. Surg. Macdonald, and 18 Privates. H. M. 66th Regiment, 25 Privates and 10 Women, H. M. 66th Regiment, Major Kelly, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Mackenzie, Ast. Surg.

Ramsey, H. M. 4th Cavalry Regt.—Lieut. A. Kinmonth, H. M. 3d Cavalry Regt.—Capt. James Jones, Lieut. Odoardo, H. M. 2d Cavalry Regt. Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Moore, Ast. Surg. Curtis, H. M. 1st Cavalry Regt.—Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Kendall, Royal Artillery—Mr. John May, H. Wright, Esq. Writer for Ceylon, Mr. Odoardo, 2 H. C. Recruits for Bengal, Mr. E. J. Smith, for Bengal; Mr. R. Cook, Cadet for Madras.

For Madras—Miss A. Mansell, Miss M. Mansell, Lieut. Colonel Maitland, Mr. Mansell, Paymaster H. M. 66th Regt. Captain Mansell, Lieutenant Hogan, Burks, Hughes, O'Donnell, Murphy, Davies, Crofton, Crowder, Crooke, Haslam, Home, Assistant Surgeons Rosa, Gibbs, and Campbell, of H. M. Ceylon Regiments—Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. T. Stewart, Mr. Couriel, For Bengal, Mrs. T. J. Smith, for Bengal; Mr. R. Cook, Cadet for Madras, Mr. Polwhele, and Mr. Kelly.

English Extracts.

LONDON, APRIL 25, 1811.

We hesitated in giving belief to the numerous intimations in Holland, knowing that all the youth of the United Provinces had been drawn off from its population; and that no known animal as a phlegmatic as an aged Dutchman, we thought it improbable that any movement against oppression should take place there; but we understand that authentic information has been received by Ministers of the important fact—and that it amounts to a serious insurrection. Yesterday afternoon, we hear, intelligence upon which they can rely, came to hand. The seamen on board the fleet which had sailed, and that it was by their demonstration that the flame spread. We have heard no particulars—and indeed the insurrection, connected with Holland very generally disbelieved the reports, at least discredited the rumour that the discontent had assumed any formidable shape of hostility to the French. They consider them as totally subdued and broken in heart; but at the same time if the Norwegian and Danish seamen have deserted, so as to arouse the dormant spirit of the Dutch, they say that they are as stubborn when up as they are difficult to stir. We trust, therefore, that the accounts received from Harwich yesterday afternoon will turn out to be true.

It is confirmed that there have been some disturbances in Holland, but not to the extent at first reported. A vessel arrived at Harwich from the Dutch coast on Wednesday evening, having previously landed, at Southwell, dispatched for Government, stating the particulars.

By this vessel we learn that, up to the 19th instant, the day on which she left her port, there had been frequent disturbances in most of the sea-port towns, but that tranquillity had been restored by force of arms. These disturbances appear to have principally been occasioned by the dislike which the Dutch sailors have to enter into the naval service of France; for some time great exertions have been making to collect sailors from Holland, and in the Scheldt, and a system, not unlike our own press laws, has been rigidly enforced in all the ports. On the arrival of any of their ships or galleys, they were immediately seized, and all the young men found on board were sent to the men of war.

The discontent excited by this system at last broke out in acts of open resistance, but the opposition was carried on without union or concert, and, after the loss of a few lives, was easily suppressed. General murmurs continued, but they are not expected to lead to any serious result.

As we apprehended, the sensation in Holland is of little importance, and that the Dominion of Holland can be obtained; for wherever our troops occupy the fortresses keep the whole country under. They may be laid under water if they attempt to rise.

The Sergeant of the 57th or the Prince's Own Royal Irish Volunteers, who took the Eagle, at Barossa, is to have an Emigency, and to be removed on the first vacancy into his

own regiment. His gallant Colonel, Sir John Byng, submitted his claim of merit to the Prince Regent, through the Commander in Chief, and has been justly granted.

The front of the house in South Audley-street, inhabited by his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, was last Thursday night most brilliantly illuminated, to celebrate the expulsion of the French army from Portugal.

Minister in the beginning of the week received dispatches from Admiral Rowley, communicating to them the latest and interesting proceedings of his Imperial Majesty Christopher. This dispatches were brought over by a Naval Officer, who had been sent to St. Domingo, to demand the restitution of a British vessel that had been confiscated. This gentleman was the Count of Christopher, and was received with all honours and honours of an Ambassador. Christopher gave him a grand entertainment, at which the young black Prince and Princesses, the sons and daughters of the Emperor, were seated in state. There was an immense retinue of black lords in waiting, all dressed in gala suits of scarlet and gold; and the price of gold plate, and a number of *lou a-la-française*, and served with magnificence.

Christopher is building himself a palace, at a short distance from which will be the seat of a fortification, that when finished, will be one of the strongest in the world. Immense sums are expending on the erection; and not only upon his work, but upon all that concerns the establishment of a regular and powerful set of Government, a degree of skill, and combination of means are employed which promise the most extensive results. The foundation of a Navy is laid. The naval force under the flag of Spain, already consists of 1 frigate of 44 guns, 4 ships of war, 5 boats of 20, 25 guns each, a brig of 14 and 16 guns each, and a number of schooners, seldom carrying less than 100 men each.

The following letter from an Officer in the Portuguese Cavalry with Marshal Beresford gives an account of most brilliant effort which took place near Zaira.

"Zaira, April 17—Yesterday we had a smart affair with the enemy's cavalry, amounting to 800 men, at Los Santos a village two miles from hence. The Marshal valued our Portuguese cavalry highly; we charged the French force broke their line, and pursued them four leagues at a hard gallop. We took 200 prisoners and 75 horses, and a number of the killed. We scarcely lost a man or horse. We have also taken a prize more valuable—1000 rations of bread, & the same quantity of drapery. As an example to the Portuguese, Marshal Beresford puts himself forward in every instance in the most conspicuous manner, and they have nobly followed his lead. Upon this signal occasion he broke the French cavalry in a style that attracted the admiration of the English."

A letter from under the walls of Almeida, dated the 17th inst., states the reduction of that fortress, was not intended to be effected by a siege or bombardment, but by a very close blockade. The garrison, though small, was deemed to be very well fortified, and the fort and the enemy were in no condition to introduce fresh supplies, the surrender of the few troops would follow in a matter of course when their present stock was exhausted. No intention of violence would arise from this plan, as a strong camp is to remain in the neighbourhood of the fortress, and every opportunity to fire, from this position, was to be taken. The French, who is mentioned in such handsome terms in Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 6th ult. joined his troops, near Almeida, and made him escape from the enemy. He was repeatedly urged to give his parole of honour, which pledge he refused to proffer, and was consequently sent to the frontiers of France, where he is now in the hands of the British.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A BRITISH OFFICER.

Nabagad and Val Barrosa. "Of the marches and movements of our troops, you are already informed; let the following be very interesting to you. The great objects of the Enemy's strategy of their retreat have been places of some worship at Leiria all the convents and nunneries were burnt, and the Friars cruelly massacred."

have seen both infants and old persons who could not escape, mutilated in the most horrid manner. Near Cordoba I saw three men whom they had discovered hidden in a cavern, one of whom had half hanged; another his throat cut, and the third his fingers cut off at the middle joints. Their conduct for Baraha near Leiria was, if possible, more wanton than in any of the instances I have mentioned.—In the convent of this place were deposited the remains of the Kings and families of the House of Braganza. Previously to the burning of this once beautiful edifice, the embalmed bodies of the Kings of Portugal were taken from their tombs, and the bodies exposed in the most indecent manner. The head of John the 5th was absolutely cut from the body, and used as a foot ball, the process of embalming having made it of a consistency proper for such a toy. For many years past it has been the particular pride of the inhabitants of this place to show the body of John the 5th to all foreigners—it was held by them in as great reverence, as almost to amount to adoration. From this atrocity of conduct it would seem that they despair of making any progress in Portugal.

It is reported by the last letters from the Continent that France and Russia are certainly about to plunge into a new war; the blood is cast, and the political gladiators of the day are about to fight the last battle of Germany.

There is a state of things so extreme as even in common prudence to preclude all possibility of moderation. France will not suffer Russia to remain in power, and having once again resorted to arms, must throw away the scaffold. The moment of irresolution and indolence has passed away. The Emperor Alexander must defend his Imperial throne, or retire from it. If again beaten in the field, he will perhaps cease to be a Sovereign. He will equally lose his empire, if he avoid the immediate peril, he yields to present demands. The only difference will be, that in the first case he has the chance of war, which in human affairs is not always to be estimated. In the latter state of things, he is permitted to reign a few years or months longer—just so long as Bonaparte is embarrassed with other objects.

And here we see the extreme folly of which Russia has been guilty, by her absurd and senseless wars with the Turks. She has pursued this hostility to a length which has exhausted her resources, and almost ruined her armies. She has exhausted her strength against France, and those wars with the Turks, which wars have been studiously fomented by France, to weaken Russia, and to strengthen her. Austria seems equally to have made part with France in an ill-disputed triumph over the fully and infelicity of the Emperor Alexander, in his Turkish wars; and, no doubt, Austria will be rewarded with some dismembered Russian or Turkish empire.

As to Prussia, she affords neither hope nor fear. Her star is set. Berlin will be a mere outpost of the French army, in the event of any renewed war.

We are very happy to find, by the arrival of the London Advertiser, that the report of the attempt of the French to seize Cologne, and prize is not true. If the French had made such an attempt, there could have been but one issue, and that must have been, that the French were detestable to recommence the Central War, and were prepared for it. In such a state of circumstances, it is possible that any one could find any satisfaction in the reported incident. It would have been nothing more than a war, by which could have had nothing but a more bloody termination.

The conduct of the English Ministry throughout the present dubious relations of the Continent, is wise and temperate. We most express our hopes that they will continue to act in the most judicious manner, and that they will not be so much as to be pushed into hopes, which must eventually be disappointed, and terminate in the ruin of our Empire.

Sir James Saunderson has arrived in the *Bath*. This expedition is calculated to give confidence to the Northern Powers.

We hope that there is no apprehension of war between England and America. It is better to be on such a basis, than to come to this unhappy issue. America and England have such a common interest, that nothing

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CATHOLIC PETITION.

CONDEMNED PRIZES.

ARMY.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

THE BUDGET.

100

of a similar description, upon a former occasion. He had thought it his duty to see whether any other mod

which would amply justify the measure he was propo

ing, of affording assistance to Ireland. He then concluded with moving.

That towards raising the Supply the sum of 12,000,000, be granted by way of Amnities."

Sir Thomas Burton expressed himself satisfied with the terms of the Loan, and a point was put, as he said, at 12 which he did not think was the case last year.

Mr. Balfour said, there was one item which appeared to him to be highly anomalous, the duty on the most important article of trade, cotton wool, as a raw material. He wished the Right Hon. Gentleman to inquire into the situation of the cotton trade in Yorkshire, before it was imposed a burden which, he was convinced, would operate to the ruin of commerce in that branch. The tax on timber would operate as an exclusion of that trade from the Baltic, which perhaps the Right Hon. Gentleman thought a proper measure; but he ought at the same time to recollect that it would be injurious to the Baltic trade, which, however, at the same time greatly encourage the trade with America.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to remind the Hon. Gentleman, that these were not taxes now to be proposed, but already in progress through the House; so that if he thought them objectionable, he had better take the opportunity of discussing them on the Bills. With regard to the Hon. Gentleman's apprehensions respecting the cotton trade, he could not enter into it, as we had a great supply of cotton from our own Colonies from the East Indies; & though during the last few years there had been much greater fluctuation in the price than this tax could produce, yet the trade would be benefited by it. As to the measure now in favour of our own Colonies, and against importations from other states, which were not even brought forward by the Hon. Gentleman, the timber duty, he was aware that it would diminish the duties from the Baltic; and for that reason, among others, had taken the decision the year at a higher rate; but again, by encouraging our own shipping, it would increase the revenue in every way by which their freightage, fitting out, &c. contributed.

Mr. Rose then took the account on the subject, to show that any deficiency of cotton from America might be compensated by greater importations from the East Indies; but he said, that if we were to choose, with respect to the timber duty, it was the measure of last year, and all the present Bill did was to hasten its operation.

Mr. Balfour said, the cotton from India, which sold at 8d. per pound, could never be used for the same purposes with fine American cotton, which sold at 12d. to 2s. and 2s. 6d. As for the produce of our Colonies, it would not amount to one-tenth of the consumption.

Mr. Wynne was expressing his satisfaction at the item of a Lottery being excluded from the Ways and Means, when a laugh informed him it had only escaped his notice in the enumeration.

The necessary Resolutions were then put and agreed to.

THE IRISH BUDGET.

Mr. Foster immediately proceeded to state the Irish Budget, as follows.

SUPPLY.

Interest, &c. on present Debt.....£4,579,097
Estimated quota for the present year.....7,116,416
Deficiency of quota of 1810, still due.....2,011,254

£13,406,667

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Consolidated Fund.....740,713
Revenue for the year, estimated at.....4,500,000
Loan already negotiated.....2,500,000
Ditto by Treasury Bill, £1,000,000.....1,000,000
Ditto in Great Britain 43 millions.....43,000,000

£15,615,713

Being about two hundred thousand pound beyond the Supplies.—Before he proceeded to state the manner in which he would meet the charge on the 2 and a-half Million Loan, and the one Million of Treasury Bills, he wished to compare the Irish Loan with the Loan in England, in order to show the capacity of that country to raise money. In England the interest was 41. 14s. 11d. and in Ireland it was 41. 12s. 6d. being 2s. 6d. more; but as in Ireland they paid only a capital of 120l. per cent., while in England it was 140l., the difference in the sinking fund was so great as to raise the total cost in England to 61. 14s. 11d., while in Ireland it amounted to no more than 51. 19s. 9d., or nearly 6 per cent., which was 4s. less per cent. than the charge on the Loan in this country. When he stated that he had only to provide for the new charge on 33 Millions of Loan, it behoved him to state that the Government of England had more liberally taken upon itself the burden of the Loan of 43 millions negotiated in this country.—(Clear.)—It would have been impolitic and impracticable to endeavour to levy taxes in Ireland to meet the whole of the charge of the year, and to attempt to do so, must have been most injurious to trade.—It was therefore a measure of great wisdom as well as of liberality, that the Government of Ireland had at this moment. Ireland was capable of great exertion, and ought to be so, in order that she might in future be able to pay her own taxes on the terms which he had to offer, he had looked to one principle, whenever it was possible to lay the new duties on articles already taxed, so as to equalize them to the same articles in this country where there was no fear of any decrease in their consumption.—In this point of view the New Charge being—

Interest on Loan of 33,000,000 at 5l. 19s. 9d. say 6 per Cent.....£1,150,000
Ditto on Treasury Bills, one million, at 5 per cent.....50,000

200,000

He proposed as the new Ways and Means to—
Equalize the duties on Tobacco with the 30 per cent.....320,145
Ditto on hemp.....8,000

£289,145

He also proposed to lay on the following new Taxes, the produce of which, however, he would not estimate—

Duties on timber of the United States equal to those on timber from foreign countries, and not, as now, equal to our own.

Duties on cotton wool imported in foreign ships.

In England the duty was 5s. 9d. when imported in foreign ships; 16s. 11d. when in British ships. In Ireland it was much less; and the English revenue was increased by the duties being laid on that country, and thence sent to England. In con-

formity with his Right Hon. Friend, he also proposed to remove the Stamp Duty from Hats, which produced a small revenue in Ireland, but which he thought would be extremely sorry to sit down without endeavouring to remove any apprehensions that might be entertained, as to the situation of the country in respect to commerce. He held in his hand a statement of the real value of Imports and Exports, as given in by the proper officers. From this it appeared, that the export of raw materials from Ireland, in 1809, and in 1810, to 10 millions, and last year amounted to 10,000,000, though many causes operated against them. The returns from the same sources, however, troubled within the last three years, and the imports had risen from 7 millions in 1803, to 10 millions in 1810, and 17 millions in 1811.—The balance in favour of Ireland continued from 1809, and last year amounted to 2,105,000, a strong argument for which he drew from the exchanges remaining steady for the last four or five years. Ireland also increased in manufactures and agriculture, and had never exported so much corn as within the last two years. The linen trade which had declined every where, had risen very little in that country.—The beef trade continued, though not so great an extent as formerly, but this was partly accounted for from what was used for the Navy's navy not appearing in the future, and from the greater quantity of live cattle exported.—(Clear, from the opposition.)—This had risen from 5,000 to 39,000 head annually. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read the notice of the liberal grants made by this country for the benefit of Ireland within these few years.—For education, for public buildings, for the improvement of the roads, for the improvement of morals, and the comforts of the country, every thing had been liberally done.—Trade had also been encouraged by the most possible manner, by the exemption of the warehousing system, and by the erection of light-houses.—He knew not one single object connected with the welfare and good of the country, with its manufactures, its agriculture, its trade, which had not been most warmly promoted by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Perceval) and the English Government.

putting the first Resolution.—
Sir J. Newport said, it had often fallen to his lot to warn the House of the state of the Irish finances; of the great deficit which had been incurred, and which arose from the unequal proportion settled by the Union, and of the dissipation, he might say bankruptcy of the Irish Government. He had often endeavoured to give the Government all credit for the liberality displayed, in taking off the burden of the Loan from Ireland this year, which was not his fault, but which arose from the unequal proportion settled by the Union, and of the dissipation, he might say bankruptcy of the Irish Government. He had often endeavoured to give the Government all credit for the liberality displayed, in taking off the burden of the Loan from Ireland this year, which was not his fault, but which arose from the unequal proportion settled by the Union, and of the dissipation, he might say bankruptcy of the Irish Government. He had often endeavoured to give the Government all credit for the liberality displayed, in taking off the burden of the Loan from Ireland this year, which was not his fault, but which arose from the unequal proportion settled by the Union, and of the dissipation, he might say bankruptcy of the Irish Government.

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three years before, such a saving would have ensued, if he had never succeeded prospectively, that Ireland should maintain her independence, and her separate charges. But what would be her expenditure now? she was saddled with the imperial charge, in addition to that which she had to pay for her own defence, and the Union? He then warmly commended the policy of liberality evinced towards Ireland, which would call for the gratitude of the country, while at the same time was the wisest course for the improvement of her wealth and prosperity.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, that any one who had entered the House during the session of the Hon. Gentleman, and heard him speak of the ruinous system pursued towards Ireland, could have scarcely supposed that it would be the object to only to be wiser, and provide for her deficiencies, by the liberality of the State. The Hon. Gentleman then opposed the arguments of the Right Hon. Baronet, and said, that he would conclude with nothing in the hope expressed by him, that he would be disappointed in his predictions of the unproductiveness of the proposed taxes.

Sir John Newport explained.
Mr. Grattan said, that he could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, in his statement of the prosperity of Ireland, when he compared the state of that country previous to 1793, he found that her exports increased in ten years more than they had done in the last twenty. It would have been better, he thought, if the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated the state of the subject, as it was now under the examination of a Committee above stairs, until whose Report he would be wiser to be wiser, and provide for her deficiencies, by the liberality of the State. The Hon. Gentleman then opposed the arguments of the Right Hon. Baronet, and said, that he would conclude with nothing in the hope expressed by him, that he would be disappointed in his predictions of the unproductiveness of the proposed taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and defended the statements of the growing prosperity of Ireland, which, though it had suffered under a temporary embargo, was now in a state of recovery, and likely to justify the most sanguine hopes.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that in the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Foster) having referred himself to a mere financial statement, it would be necessary to refer to a more extended statement of the state of the country, for there was no decaying on the prosperity of Ireland; for there were many other things to be considered. He also thought, that the operation of the new taxes would be very oppressive to the class who were least able to bear it. On the Timber Tax he had two observations to make. He had to say, because it tended to lessen the capability of rendering the labourers of the lower orders more comfortable than they were; and next, because, on political grounds, he thought the tax was very oppressive to the labourers towards America. He was perfectly ready to concur in thanking the Right Hon. Gentleman for the manner in which he had shown his liberality of mind, and hoped it was the beginning of his ministerial attempts to be a friend and favourer of that country; but he must deny that she owed any gratitude to Parliament for what had been done. He thought, however, the most solemn compact had been violated, and every effort to better the condition of Ireland had failed, as he himself had endeavoured to perform his duty towards his country.

Sir J. Newport made a few further remarks in explanation.

Mr. Foster defended his statements, and wished the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) would come forward with a better system (than that which he had proposed), and he would be glad to hear of it.

Mr. Shaw protested against the statement, that Ireland was in a flourishing state, and agreed in the enmities bestowed on the liberal manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Foster) had acted. The Resolutions were then severally read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past ten o'clock, till to-morrow.

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

Bonaparte was certainly never in a more miserable condition than he is at present.—So miserable is the present state of his affairs, that his fortunes fall on him at once.—Lord Wellesley has defeated him in Portugal; General Graham has routed him at Barrosa; and Mr. Kemble, not to be behindhand with his illustrious countrymen, is making a most spirited campaign against him at Covent-Garden; borrowing the authority of Ashley, and bringing to bear on him the whole park of artillerie, and the whole of the British Cavalry. He has attacked him in his own palace, and entered his St. Cloud over his ears.—Mr. Kemble deserves as much praise for his poetry, as for his pageantry; for though some persons have expressed an ill-natured doubt whether Mr. Kemble was really in earnest, and whether, in the production of this Piece, he did not rather look to his own interest than to the service of his nation, we, for our own parts, are perfectly persuaded, as well from the gravity of this Piece, as from its spirit of poetry and magnificence, that Mr. Kemble fully intended it as a national boom; and in his attack on Bonaparte, he is as much in the spirit of the great General himself. We have only to express our hopes, that this spirit of patriotism and heroic allegorical representation will extend beyond the walls of Covent-Garden-House. The season of the country falls is now coming round; we hope, therefore, that Mr. Kemble will do his duty, and that Richardson and Sanderson, and the Cortes in holding up the great standard of the Timour of Europe, to universal execration. There is one thing in Timour the Tartar, the ingenuity of which we particularly admire, and that is the presentation of the Empress of France in the person of Mrs. Johnstone, as Princes of Mongolia; if a man is not dignified, there is both life and nature by putting it in the mouth of his wife.—The Empress accordingly does not spare Bonaparte.