

ATRE-ROE... will perform the Song 'O... Joseph Haydn... years, the favour of Mus...

NEW THEATRE.—The SANS PAREIL, opening the Adelphi, Grand; TO-MORROW, and every EVENING during Lent, Wednesday and Friday excepted...

LECTURE on the TERTIUM.—Mr. MOOL, Surgeon-Dentist to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, will commence on THURSDAY, the 19th of February...

SERMON, will be preached in the Parish Church of St. Clement's, Strand, on SUNDAY, the 23rd of February...

SLAVE TRADE.—Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square.—Mr. THELWALL'S LECTURES, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Lent...

FASHIONABLE INSTITUTION, Argyle-street.—The Patronesses and Subscribers are respectfully requested to take notice, that the FIVE SELECT ASSEMBLIES commence on MONDAY NEXT...

VELVET PAINTING.—Mr. TOWN, Original Velvet Painter and Artist to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, removed to No. 27, New Bond-street...

ENCOURAGED by the most flattering assurance of support from a numerous and highly respectable part of the Electors of this Royal City...

CONTRACT for MALT.—Royal Hospital for Seamen, at Greenwich, Feb. 9, 1807.—Such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying this Hospital with SIX HUNDRED QUARTERS OF AMBERL, and TWO HUNDRED QUARTERS OF PALE MALT...

MR. STOCKDALE informs the Public, that a SALE by AUCTION OF BOOKS, &c. will take place at his New Room, No. 180, Piccadilly, THIS DAY, the 15th of February...

SUGGESTIONS for COUNTERACTING any INJURIOUS EFFECTS upon the POPULATION of the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES from the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE...

WANTS a Situation, as LADY'S MAID, or to wait on two young Ladies, a young Woman who has been an Apprentice to the Dress-business...

QUETTING to the East Indies.—At FENCIB'S READY MADE LINEN and General Outfitting Warehouse, No. 3, Cornhill, near the Mansion-house...

MONEY LENT, and FORTUNES INCREASED.—Money immediately on Bills, or Notes of Hand, or by Annuity, or any kind of Security...

EAST and WEST INDIES, &c.—At CHIRIS-TIAN'S WAREHOUSES, No. 9, Wigmore-street, and No. 10, Strand, Gentlemen and Families, going or returning abroad...

ROBARTS, PLOWMAN, and SNUGGS, Proprietors of the New and Elegant Dress Manufactory for Ladies of Fashion, respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry...

A young Woman from the Country, of respectable Family, who has never been out, wishes for a SITUATION, flatters herself, that from her general knowledge...

ANDERSON and CO. Piano-forte-makers, 62, St. Dunstons, Soho, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have on SALE a variety of Upright and Horizontal Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES...

WINE and SPIRITS of the first Quality, at W. HOLMES'S Warehouse and Vaults, the corner of Great Ormond-street, at the following prices.—Port Wine, Vintage 1802, at 38s. per Dozen...

TO Distillers and Wine Merchants.—One Thousand Pounds immediately, and a further Sum at a period hereafter to be agreed upon, is to be advanced for the purchase of SHARE of a CONCERN in the above Trades...

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MAPEL-STREET, Park-lane.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Mr. JAMES DENEW, LEASE of a small convenient HOUSE, in the most perfect state of repair...

WELBECK-STREET, Cavendish-square.—To be LETT, very conveniently furnished, the property of a Gentleman, a small convenient HOUSE, in the most complete state of repair...

NOTTINGHAM-PLACE.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Mr. JAMES DENEW, a very convenient and elegant HOUSE, with coach house, stabling, &c. situated in Nottingham-place...

NO. 20, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET.—To be SOLD, or LETT by the Year, a moderate sized HOUSE, elegantly furnished, double Coach-house, and Stabling for seven horses...

A Good FAMILY HOUSE, in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, in perfect repair, and just fitted up in a modern and elegant style...

HOUSE to be LETT, with a most desirable View of St. James's Park.—To be LETT, a HOUSE, with Three Rooms on a floor, Kitchen, Wash-house, Coal, Beer, and Wine Cellar...

HOUSE, Piccadilly.—To be LETT for a Term of Years, a HOUSE, most elegantly situated, opposite the Green Park, near Hyde Park...

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Mr. PAGE, a LEASEHOLD ESTATE, six-six years unexpired, situate on the North Side of Lincoln's Inn-fields...

TO LETT, furnished, till the 1st of June certain, a genteel COTTAGE, with an excellent well-cropped garden for the Spring, and a small field, situated within half a mile of Ongar...

FURNISHED LODGING.—A small respectable Family, without children, residing in the neighbourhood of Guildford-street, wish to dispose of PART OF THEIR HOUSE...

HARLEY-STREET.—To be SOLD, the LEASE of a HOUSE, with an unexpired term of ten years; containing, on the ground floor, a good eating parlour and kitchen...

DESIRABLE low-rented HOUSE and Premises, at Finchley, seven miles from London.—To be SOLD, the LEASE of a desirable COTTAGE, situate in the pleasantest part of Finchley...

ESSEX.—To be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the Herd Farm, consisting of a substantial brick Farm House, with barn, stable, cow house, and other convenient outbuildings...

TO be SOLD, the property of an Officer going to the Continent, TWO capital SADDLE HORSES, each about 14 hands two inches high, from the best blood...

CARRIAGES for SALE.—A light, elegant, new LANDAULET, finished with rising seat and barouche seat in front, and platform on springs...

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the property of a General Officer, a capital MARQUEE, consisting of three separate compartments, properly fitted up and completely furnished...

AN ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER to any Young People wishing to enter Business in the FANCY DRESS LINE, where there is no risk, Profits arising from the above Trade 500l. per annum...

INCOME of 116l. 15s. per annum.—To be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LIFE INTEREST of a very healthy GENTLEMAN, in THREE FREEHOLD HOUSES in the County of Middlesex...

TO the Fashionable World.—An Opportunity offers itself that, perhaps, may never again occur, a young Widow of respectable and accomplished character, without any incumbrance, wishes to meet with a SITUATION where she would turn to advantage a very liberal education...

GOVERNESS.—A Gentlewoman, long & experienced in teaching, has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that she gives LESSONS to Ladies, at their own houses, in the French and English Languages, History and Geography...

BALL DRESSES, and Elegant Articles in British LACE.—A great variety of Mill and Jaconnet Muslin Dresses, elegantly bordered, without trains, for dancing, &c. at 30s. each dress; small satin worked gowns, at 25s. each; bordered train Dresses, from 31s. 6d. to 60s. each...

THE REFUGE for the DESTITUTE, Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth. President, His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Joint-Treasurers. Edu. Forster, Jan. Esq.

A SERMON, in behalf of this Institution, will be preached by the Rev. THOMAS RENNELL, D. D. Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Temple, on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 15th day of February, 1807, at Berkeley Chapel, John-street, Berkeley-square...

A Pamphlet, containing the Regulations of this Institution, with a List of Subscribers, may be had gratis, of Mr. Asperger, Bookseller, Cornhill; Mr. Hilt-hart, Bookseller, Piccadilly; Messrs. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard, Booksellers; and at the Bars of Lloyd's and St. Paul's Coffee-houses.

Subscriptions are received by the Treasurers; the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Grindlay, 24, Queen's-row, Covent-garden; and the following: Mr. Jones, 6, Chancery-lane; Pentonville; and the following: Messrs. Bewley, Brickwork, and Co.; Messrs. Deans, and Co.; Messrs. Down, Tottenham, and Co.; Messrs. Forster and Co.; Messrs. Goring and Co.; Messrs. Hoare & Deans, Sykes, Smith, and Co.; and Messrs. Vere, Ludlow, and Co.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The House was occupied some time in a Committee of Privileges on the Zouch Peenage. To sit again this day fortnight. The LORD CHANCELLOR left the Woolsack, to observe that a Noble Lord (DR. DUNSTONVILLE), having inadvertently assisted at part of the debate on the Slave Trade Bill, without having previously qualified himself by the taking the usual oaths and his seat, the Noble Lord had thereby incurred certain pains and penalties prescribed by an Act of CHARLES II. Their Lordships would naturally observe that the Members of that House, being hereditary Members of the Legislature, might readily be supposed to overlook or forget the ceremonies of taking the oaths every new Parliament. Such was the inadvertency the Noble Lord had lapsed into, the same as had been incurred by a Noble Marquis (LAWSON) some years ago. In that case His Majesty's will and pleasure was consulted, and instructions given to bring in a Bill to indemnify that Noble Lord, as quickly as the Bill could be gone through. What he had to perform on the present occasion would be squared upon that precedent; and he now held a Bill in his hand similar to that proposed, in the case of the Noble Marquis, which he trusted the House would allow to pass through its different stages as rapidly as possible. He should now propose that it be read a first time. Lord WALSHINGHAM hinted that the Standing Orders of the House did not allow the Bill to go through more than one stage in a day. After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Bill was read a first time. The Bills on the table were then forwarded a stage each, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Members were appointed a Committee to try the merits of the Petitions complaining of an undue Election for the BOROUGH OF CHIPPENHAM. Mr. Nicholas Calvert. William Fitzhugh, Esq. J. H. Street, Esq. William Fawkes, Esq. Hon. T. Brand. Hon. A. Comper. Francis Milnes, Esq. Lord Vis. Mahon. N. Barnes, Esq. A. Eyre, Esq. William Mills, Esq. William Odell, Esq. H. Meade Ogle, Esq. NOMINEES. Viscount Marsh. Sir Thomas Taitton. Mr. HOBBHOUSE brought in the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich Bill, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a third time. Mrs. ADDINGTON moved for Copies of all the Correspondence between the Governors of the West India Colonies and others, since the year 1799, relative to the Importation of Slaves, which were ordered accordingly. Lord HOWICK moved that the House be called over on Tuesday next, which was agreed to. Lord TEMPLE brought in the Sierra Leone Transfer Bill, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. HOBBHOUSE brought up the Report of the Newfoundland Trade Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The Irish Sugar Drawback Bill was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. The Newfoundland Trade Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords. Lord TEMPLE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Pilots and the regulating the Pilotage of Vessels in the British Seas; it was his intention, he said, to move to have the Bill read a first time, and printed. The Thames Police Bill was reported, agreed to, and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A Message from the Lords informed the House that their Lords had agreed to the Irish Treasury Bills Act, the Act to prevent the Seduction of Soldiers, and the Irish Gunpowder Act, without any amendment.

FINANCE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in the whole course of his Parliamentary experience, had never felt more difficulty in rising to address the House, than he felt on the present occasion. He had to review the new and extended system of finance proposed by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord HENRY PERRY); and to compare it in all its parts, and all its bearings, with the present system. When he considered with what deliberation the Noble Lord must have prepared his plan; and what able assistance he had to complete it, it was so disagreeable a thing for an individual like him to state any thing in opposition to it; that nothing but an imperious sense of duty could warrant or induce him to offer himself to the House with that view. But the difference between his opinions and some of those maintained by the Noble Lord was so great, that there must be some material errors on one side or the other. Considering the advantages the Noble Lord had with respect to the means of viewing the subject, the errors were probably on his side. (Lord CASTLEREAGH); but such was his conviction in his own mind of the truth of his own views of the subject, that he felt it a paramount duty to give the House an opportunity of comparing his opinions and calculations with those of the Noble Lord. He by no means wished to depreciate the Noble Lord's plan on any general grounds. The facts and the reasons upon which his opinions were formed he would state specifically to the House; and as he felt it impossible to follow the Noble Lord opposite in the statement he had made on a former night, in a manner so creditable to him, from its clearness, it was his wish to follow the example of the Noble Lord, and to leave his opinions open to the examination of those who possessed the best means of correcting any errors they may contain, and to give an opportunity to them to come to Parliament on the further consideration of this great subject, with the most correct views formed upon the most deliberate and extensive examination. He hoped that, from these considerations,

plan went to rear, was not built upon any solid foundation. Any one who looked to such an extended system of warfare as the present, must be convinced, that it would be unwise not to prepare ourselves to follow it to an indefinite length. He was not displeased that the Noble Lord had thought it right to go the length of calculation, upon a probable duration of twenty years. But it was too much to incorporate the calculation of the expenses of such a length of time into arrangements to be adopted at present. It was impossible that Parliament could now provide for occasions so distant, and events so uncertain, without involving itself in infinite contradictions and embarrassments. He therefore owned he wished the arrangements for the present year had been built on an extensive view without calling upon Parliament to adopt arrangements of the same extent, which it was impossible it could do with information or judgment. He admitted that unless data were assumed, it was impossible to reason, or to arrive at any determination. But what he feared was, that by the assumption of fallacious data, far from being enabled to proceed consistently, through a series of twenty years, we would be led into continual errors. The Noble Lord, in looking to so small an expenditure as 32,000,000, hoped not only to be able to cover that expenditure, but to provide for its incidental expenses. But the expenditure of 32,000,000 was an expenditure cut down from 41,000,000, and in putting it forward as the probable amount of our war expenditure, the Noble Lord should take care not to mislead the country as to the amount of the burthens it would have to bear. He was sure the Noble Lord must have derived from the source with which he was so honourably connected, principles which would be very far from disposing him from rendering his countrymen the

Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

He was sure the Noble Lord would be sorry to think that we should be prevented from co-operating, even by money, to the exertions which may still be made for the deliverance of the world from the common enemy. If the Noble Lord had looked to the average expense of the last war under this head, if he had looked to the average expenses of the last four years in particular, he would have found that there was an annual contingent charge of 3,700,000 for expenses, which he had left wholly out of his calculation; and therefore, on this ground, he was sorry, without entering into the prospect of 20 years, that the Noble Lord had calculated for the present circumstances only. There were at the present time very strong motives for calculating on a different plan. He thought it too much to calculate, that we could hold out for a war of 20 years duration on an expenditure of thirty-two millions, without any increase. But he was more inclined to close with the Noble Lord's data, and to come to issue upon his principles, leaving the particulars to be discussed in the Committee, where some friends of his, better acquainted with the details of these subjects than he was, would make some observations upon them. He thought he had the means of proving, that the Noble Lord's plan, if acted upon and carried fully into execution, would be the means of involving the country in great embarrassments; if not in complete ruin; and what was still worse, in unnecessary and gratuitous ruin. He was sensible of the difficulty of the task, he had undertaken. But he trusted that the arguments with which he would endeavour to establish his opinions, would be received with indulgence and liberality, from the consideration that the points to which they referred deserved the fullest attention. In examining the system of the Noble Lord, he hoped he would be permitted to separate two questions, and that those who heard him would keep them distinct. First, Whether it was wise that any measures should now be adopted with respect to the Sinking Fund; and, secondly, If it was consistent that such measures should now be adopted, whether it was consistent that they should be adopted with a view to their taking place twenty years hence? With respect to the appropriation at the present time, he would not question the fact that the Sinking Fund would afford, in 1826, a surplus applicable as the Noble Lord stated. The Noble Lord must allow, that the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds, to the charge of which, divested from the War Taxes, this surplus would be then applicable, was in itself a fund on which Parliament may raise and may charge Loans, and on which any System of Finance may be built, either the present actual system, or that proposed by the Noble Lord. The written explanation of the Noble Lord's Plan stated, that, conformably to the mode in which the Noble Lord wished to raise the Loans, the Property Tax of 11,600,000 was

prove the difference of the advantages with which the war could be carried on, on the old plan or on the new; and those points of comparison which he was about to submit were the only points he could discover. The complicated and extended scale of the Noble Lord could not be well comprehended without looking at its ultimate results. It would, therefore, be necessary to consider the relative amount of the capital borrowed according to the new system and the old—2dly, the relative amount of the public debt, and the effect of the operations of the old and the new plan upon it—3dly, the relative qualities of both systems with respect to the charges they would create in a period of twenty years—4thly, the relative facility with which they would admit of mitigations of the present burthens—5thly, what relative state they would leave the finances in at the conclusion of their operations. By a comparison of the quantity of capital to be borrowed, the Noble Lord would feel how he would be best enabled to provide for a war expenditure of 32,000,000, and if it could be shewn that by any means a loan of 11,000,000 could be raised; without materially adding to our present burthens, which loan, in addition to 21,000,000 of war taxes, would make the desired sum of 32,000,000; the advantages of such a plan would be obvious. He would compare the amount of capital borrowed at this rate, of eleven millions annually, with the amount of capital, at the same time under the Noble Lord's plan. At the rate of 11,000,000 annually, only 210,000,000 would be borrowed on the whole period of 20 years, without any of the embarrassing machinery of the Noble Lord's plan. According to the Noble Lord's plan, there would be raised in the same period by War Loans 210,000,000; and in Supplementary Loans, 204,200,000, making a total of 416,200,000. There was thus an excess of capital, by the operation of the new plan, of no less amount than 106,200,000, exclusive of 82,000,000 borrowed on the war taxes, and redeemed within the period. Certainly it was not a matter of indefinite importance and policy, whether such an immense sum should be raised beyond what would be necessary under accustomed and more simple arrangements; while the whole of the war taxes would be absorbed at the end of fourteen years, and the whole thirty-two millions would be to be raised without any aid from them. There was little room to doubt that a necessity for going into the market for a loan of such vast amount would in a few years have as great an effect in destroying credit and capital as that anticipated by the Noble Lord from the unlimited operations of the Sinking Fund, and the extinction of the whole public debt. Thus the new plan was injurious not only in respect to the great accumulation of capital borrowed, but also in respect to the vast charge it was calculated to make in the market. Another point of comparison was the state of both plans at the end of twenty years; and also the comparative state of the Sinking Fund; for he was ready to allow that an increase of debt may be compensated by an amelioration in the Sinking Fund, and therefore the comparison of the debt alone would not suffice. If eleven millions were to be borrowed every year for twenty years, the amount of the Public Debt at that time, according to the calculations in the Noble Lord's tables, would be in money value, two hundred and seventy millions, four hundred and forty-three thousand, three hundred and five pounds. The present amount in money value was three hundred and sixty-three millions, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two pounds. Thus there would be a decrease of debt, according to the old system, to so considerable an amount as 92,350,417. According to the new system of the Noble Lord, the money value of the debt would be in the present year 364,993,722. The amount in 1826, would be 455,537,932. This would be an increase of debt in money value of 90,544,210, which, added to 92,350,417, the diminution that may be effected by adhering to the old system, would make a total disadvantage of 183,894,607, in amount of debt in money value, together with 196,000,000, increase of capital borrowed, from the adoption of the new plan. He would now proceed to compare the effect of the two plans with respect to the sinking Fund. According to the old system, the present amount of the Fund was 8,515,042. In 1826 it would be, following still the calculations in the Noble Lord's tables, 27,115,881, being an increase in twenty years of 18,610,839. According to the plan of the Noble Lord the amount of the Sinking Fund in the present year would be 8,035,042. In 1826 it would be 26,901,360, affording an increase of 17,866,318, in twenty years; but falling short of

could be done without injury to those who had advanced their property for the service of their country, the people who had so manfully borne up against the difficulties and dangers of the present time, were justly entitled to that relief, and it was highly desirable to the Legislature to be able to afford it. With reference to this object, he would compare the state of the Sinking Fund according to the effect of its own inherent principles under the present system, and according to the application of the Noble Lord's plan to it. Could the period be fixed, at which we may look to an applicable success upon the sinking fund, above what ought to be applied to its special purpose; and if that period could be ascertained to be at the end of ten years, the 11,122,000, which it was proposed to take from it at that time, for the charge of supplementary loans, may as well be appropriated to the payment of interest of loans, raised according to the present system, or applied to the mitigation of the public burthens, in any other manner. So may the six hundred and eighty-three thousand pounds of annuities likely to fall in the twenty years. So may the new taxes of two hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds annually on an average, or two millions and fifty-one thousand pounds on the whole proposed to be raised by the Noble Lord's plan, between the third and the tenth year of his series. These sums altogether making 13,856,861, were equally applicable to the present system, or to any other, as they were to that of the Noble Lord. As applied to the charges of the Supplementary Loans, amounting to 14,296,388; this amount of Ways and Means of 13,856,000 left a deficiency of 440,388. As applied to the charges of annual loans, of 11,000,000, for twenty years under the present system, being 14,636,830, it left a deficiency of 809,000. Deducting from this deficiency of 809,000, the deficiency under the new plan in the application of the same Ways and Means to the Supplementary Loans only, there would remain a difference of only 369,414; and that was the whole consideration for which our taxes were mortgaged and alienated. It was an insult to the country, which had so manfully borne up against the difficulties of the time, and had burthened itself with war taxes in order to prevent any accumulation of debt in war time; it was a reproach to it to imagine for a moment, that, however desirous it may be to be relieved from the rigour of its present hardships, it would seek such a pitiful relief at the expense of so great an ultimate sacrifice; it was an insult to suppose, that the country would rather suffer their war taxes to be consumed by war loans, rather than prevent that evil, rather than charge itself with additional taxes, to the amount of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand pounds, which with the Ways and Means appropriated by the Noble Lord's plan to the Supplementary Loans merely, would enable the country to sustain a War Expenditure of thirty-two millions. It had never been considered as part of the duty of those who sat on that side of the House, to propose Financial Plans, and those who ventured to propose such plans wandered from their proper line; but when he came forward to dispute the System of Finance proposed by the Noble Lord, he thought he could do no less than point out another plan, which would enable the Noble Lord to meet the difficulties of the time without any of the embarrassments and intanglements into which his own plan led him. It would upon more mature consideration appear to the Noble Lord a strange option to have preferred borrowing upon a double system, rather than to pursue the simple one that had been hitherto used. It would be satisfactory, he hoped, to the Noble Lord to find, they country may be relieved without embarrassing the war taxes, and that the 13,800,000, which he proposed to appropriate to the Supplementary Loans to that object. This Supplementary Loan began at so low an amount as two hundred thousand Pounds. It seemed to be intended as a sort of small charge for the War Taxes; but when it would have reached its 14th year, this little gentleman would have outgrown its parent, and would have amounted to 20,000,000. The whole amount of the average want at the end of ten years, would be but 7,733,000. There were to meet this Ways and Means to the amount of 3,270,000. Thus there would be to be provided only a Loan of 4,500,000. It would be madness, after the facility of provision he had shewn, to go to the Jews to borrow, and to find the interest of the Loans. In 1816, the Sinking Fund would not only be capable of furnishing the aid now looked for from it, but also a large sum in addition. Adding, therefore, the average annual want of 400,000, to the loan of the year, and carrying the interest and Sinking Fund of it, amounting to thirty-three thousand pounds, to be

day next, which was agreed to.
 Lord TEMPLE brought in the Sierra Leone Transfer Bill, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.
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FINANCE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in the whole course of his Parliamentary experience, had never felt more difficulty in rising to address the House, than he felt on the present occasion. He had to review the new and extended system of finance proposed by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Henry Petty), and to compare it in all its parts, and all its bearings, with the present system. When he considered with what deliberation the Noble Lord must have prepared his plan, and what able assistance he had to complete it, it was so disagreeable a thing for an individual like him to state any thing in opposition to it, that nothing but an imperious sense of duty could warrant or induce him to offer himself to the House with that view. But the difference between his opinions and some of those maintained by the Noble Lord was so great, that there must be some material errors on one side or the other. Considering the advantages the Noble Lord had with respect to the means of viewing the subject, the errors were probably on his side. (Lord Castlereagh); but such was his conviction in his own mind of the truth of his own views of the subject, that he felt it a paramount duty to give the House an opportunity of comparing his opinions and calculations with those of the Noble Lord. He by no means wished to depreciate the Noble Lord's plan on any general grounds. The facts and the reasons upon which his opinions were formed he would state specifically to the House; and as he had felt it impossible to follow the Noble Lord opposite in the statement he had made on a former night, in a manner so creditable to him, from its clearness, it was his wish to follow the example of the Noble Lord, and to leave his opinions open to the examination of those who possessed the best means of correcting any errors they may contain, and to give an opportunity to them to come to Parliament on the further consideration of this great subject, with the most correct views, formed upon the most deliberate and extensive examination. He hoped that, from these considerations, the House would grant him its indulgent construction, to aid him in the task he had to perform in calling upon Parliament to weigh the grounds upon which he was led to doubt of the solidity of the system proposed by the Noble Lord. He was anxious that the difference between him and the Noble Lord should not be taken to be greater than it was. There were many views and many general principles in the Noble Lord's statement, which he was not disposed to question: no principle was more clear, than the propriety of considering at what time, consistently with equity towards the Stockholder, the produce of the sinking fund in a certain proportion may be diverted from its original destination, and applied to the current service. If the Sinking Fund were allowed to proceed in its operation to the extinction of the whole of the public debt, a new order of things would be created, and the relative value of every thing as it stood now would be destroyed. He therefore agreed with the Noble Lord, that at some time Parliament would be called upon to consider what ought to be the maximum of the Sinking Fund to be applied to the extinction of the debt. He was ready also to allow, that the time may come when the principle of raising the expences of war within the war, may become oppressive, and proper to be got rid of. He was therefore prepared to say, that a maximum may be put to the Sinking Fund in time of peace, and that even in time of war it may be proper at some period to limit it, and to apply the surplus to prevent war taxes from being pushed to the extreme. It was difficult to say at what point all the bearings of this question may be made to meet. That was too nice a question for him to discuss here. But the Noble Lord having built his system upon calculations involving that principle, it became the duty of every man to examine the point, and to state his motive for differing with the Noble Lord, or for supporting him. He was actuated, not by a wish to differ from the Noble Lord, but by a free, that the superstructure which the Noble Lord's

for the delivery of the world from the common enemy. If the Noble Lord had looked to the average expence of the last war under this head, if he had looked to the average expences of the last four years in particular—he would have found that there was an annual contingent charge of 3,700,000*l.* for expences, which he had left wholly out of his calculation; and therefore, on this ground, he was sorry, without entering into the prospect of 20 years, that the Noble Lord had calculated for the present circumstances only. There were at the present time very strong motives for calculating on a different plan. He thought it too much to calculate, that we could hold out for a war of 20 years duration on an expenditure of thirty-two millions, without any increase. But he was more inclined to close with the Noble Lord's data, and to come to issue upon his principles; leaving the particulars to be discussed in the Committee, where some friends of his, better acquainted with the details of these subjects than he was, would make some observations upon them. He thought he had the means of proving, that the Noble Lord's plan; if acted upon and carried fully into execution, would be the means of involving the country in great embarrassments, if not in complete ruin, and what was still worse, in unnecessary and gratuitous ruin. He was sensible of the difficulty of the task, he had undertaken. But he trusted that the arguments with which he would endeavour to establish his opinions, would be received with indulgence and liberality, from the consideration that the points to which they referred deserved the fullest attention. In examining the system of the Noble Lord, he hoped he would be permitted to separate two questions, and that those who heard him would keep them distinct. First, Whether it was wise that any measures should now be adopted with respect to the Sinking Fund? and secondly, If it was consistent that such measures should now be adopted, whether it was consistent that they should be adopted with a view to their taking place twenty years hence? With respect to the appropriation at the present time, he would not question the fact that the Sinking Fund would afford in 1826, a surplus applicable as the Noble Lord stated. The Noble Lord must allow, that the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds, to the charge of which, divested from the War Taxes, this surplus would be then applicable, was in itself a fund on which Parliament may raise and may charge Loans, and on which any System of Finance may be built, either the present actual system, or that proposed by the Noble Lord. The written explanation of the Noble Lord's Plan stated, that, conformably to the mode in which the Noble Lord wished to raise the Loans, the Property Tax of 11,500,000*l.* was as liable to those Loans as any other part of the War Taxes; but that was a fallacy. In charging War Loans, amounting to a capital of 210,000,000*l.* the Noble Lord had assumed that the War Taxes were applicable to the discharge of it. But Parliament was pledged to the country to repeal the War Taxes in the event of Peace. Thus the pledge of Parliament was to be violated in order to cover with all these absorptions of the War Taxes, a principle which must involve in ruin any individual or any country that had recourse to it, borrowing the interest of loans, and constituting that interest so borrowed into a permanent funded debt. He would ask the Noble Lord if he had considered the consequences of borrowing any given sum, in that way, and compared them with the consequences of borrowing the same sum under the usual system. One of the resolutions he would have to submit would be founded on the principle of this comparison. If the abstract principle of the system had a disadvantage in this respect, the mischievous influence of the principle would extend to every part of the superstructure he had raised upon it. It was a grateful and a proud question for the House, if it could go into the consideration of the propriety of releasing the country from any part of its present burthens. But he wished the Noble Lord in that view also to consider his own system comparatively with that which he now proposed to substitute. The Noble Lord proposed to raise twelve millions by Loan, on an appropriation of ten per cent. and 1,200,000*l.* at 6 per cent. He wished to compare the effect of this with the effect of an operation of the same amount under the old system. The ultimate result would be, under the new system, a charge of 60,144,000*l.* before the period of extinction, while under the old system, the charge would be only 30,960,000*l.* Thus there would be a loss to the public of twenty-nine millions, one hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds. This manner of comparative consideration would

whole of the war taxes would be absorbed at the end of fourteen years, and the whole thirty-two millions would be raised without any aid from them. There was little room to doubt, that a necessity for going into the market for a loan of such vast amount would in a few years have as great an effect in destroying credit and capital as that anticipated by the Noble Lord from the unlimited operations of the Sinking Fund, and the extinction of the whole public debt. Thus the new plan was injurious, not only in respect to the great accumulation of capital borrowed, but also in respect to the vast charge it was calculated to make in the market. Another point of comparison was the state of both plans at the end of twenty years; and also the comparative state of the Sinking Fund; for he was ready to allow that an increase of debt may be compensated by an amelioration in the Sinking Fund, and therefore the comparison of the debt alone would not suffice. If eleven millions were to be borrowed every year for twenty years, the amount of the Public Debt at that time, according to the calculations in the Noble Lord's tables, would be in money value, two hundred and seventy millions, four hundred and forty-three thousand, three hundred and five pounds. The present amount in money value was three hundred and sixty-three millions, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two pounds. Thus there would be a decrease of debt, according to the old system, to so considerable an amount as 93,350,417*l.* According to the new system of the Noble Lord, the money value of the debt would be in the present year 364,993,722*l.* The amount in 1826, would be 455,537,932*l.* This would be an increase of debt in money value of 90,544,210*l.* which, added to 93,350,417*l.* the diminution that may be effected by adhering to the old system, would make a total disadvantage of 183,893,667*l.* in amount of debt in money value, together with 496,000,000*l.* increase of capital borrowed, from the adoption of the new plan. He would now proceed to compare the effect of the two plans with respect to the sinking fund. According to the old system, the present amount of the fund was 8,515,042*l.* In 1826 it would be, following still the calculations in the Noble Lord's tables, 27,115,881*l.* being an increase in twenty years of 18,610,839*l.* According to the plan of the Noble Lord the amount of the Sinking Fund in the present year would be 8,935,042*l.* In 1826 it would be 26,901,360*l.* affording an increase of 17,966,318*l.* in twenty years; but falling short of the improvement by the old system in 614,421*l.* According to the new plan there would be but a sinking fund of 26,901,360*l.* on an increased debt of 455,537,932*l.* while the present system would, if followed, give a sinking fund of 27,115,881*l.* on the reduced debt of 270,443,305*l.* The proportion of the sinking fund to the debt, under the present plan, would be in 1826, above 1-10th; according to the Noble Lord's plan, it would be but 1-17th. According to the present system, the interest on the Sinking Fund would go on accumulating at compound interest till the debt would be extinguished. According to the new Plan having reached its maximum of 28,155,358*l.* in the year 1820, would have descended to 26,901,360*l.* in the year 1825, and would continue to decline so long as the excesses would be applied to pay the interest of Supplementary Loans. He wished the Noble Lord to continue the calculations of four of his own tables, from years beyond the year 1826. Nothing further would be requisite to prove to him the fallacy of his plan. The next point of comparison was, the charge of borrowing 11,000,000*l.* The charge for Interest and Sinking Fund for this loan would be, according to the present system, 733,333*l.* The amount of charges for these Loans for 20 years, or 220,000,000*l.* would be 14,666,660*l.* According to the new Plan, the charge for Supplementary Loans, amounting in 20 years to 204,000,000*l.* would be 14,266,388*l.* And the loss by War Taxes mortgaged for 14 years, till liberated, in successive portions, according to the series in which they had been appropriated, 21,000*l.* The charges of the Supplementary Loans, only under the new plan, would amount to within 870,272*l.* of the whole charges under the present system; with the additional loss of the whole of the war taxes mortgaged away for war loans, for 14 years; under these circumstances the House would not be at a loss to decide to which of the two systems the preference was due. The next point of comparison was the relative means of relieving the country from taxes, and he admitted that if this

of only one mode of proceeding were to be adopted, it was a reproach to it, to imagine for a moment, that, however desirous it may be to be relieved from the rigour of its present hardships, it would seek such a pitiful relief at the expence of so great an ultimate sacrifice; it was an insult to suppose, that the country would rather suffer their war taxes to be consumed by war loans, rather than prevent that evil, rather than charge itself with additional taxes, to the amount of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand pounds, which with the Ways and Means appropriated by the Noble Lord's plan to the Supplementary Loans merely, would enable the country to sustain a War Expenditure of thirty-two millions. It had never been considered as part of the duty of those who sat on that side of the House, to propose Financial Plans, and those who ventured to propose such plans wandered from their proper line; but when he came forward to dispute the System of Finance proposed by the Noble Lord, he thought he could do no less than point out another plan, which would enable the Noble Lord to meet the difficulties of the time without any of the embarrassments and intanglements into which his own plan led him. It would upon more mature consideration appear to the Noble Lord a strange option to have preferred borrowing upon a double system, rather than to pursue the simple one that had been hitherto used. It would be satisfactory, he hoped, to the Noble Lord to find, they country may be relieved without embarrassing the war taxes, and that the 13,800,000*l.* which he proposed to appropriate to the Supplementary Loans to that object. This Supplementary Loan began at so low an amount as two hundred thousand Pounds. It seemed to be intended as a sort of small charge for the War Taxes; but when it would have reached its 14th year, this little gentleman would have outgrown its parent, and would have amounted to 20,000,000*l.* The whole amount of the average want at the end of ten years, would be but 7,733,000*l.* There were to meet this Ways and Means to the amount of 3,270,000*l.* Thus there would be to be provided only a Loan of 4,500,000*l.* It would be madness, after the facility of provision he had shown, to go to the Jews to borrow, and to find the interest of the Loans. In 1816, the Sinking Fund would not only be capable of furnishing the aid now looked for from it, but also a large sum in addition. Adding, therefore, the average annual want of 400,000*l.* to the loan of the year, and carrying the interest and Sinking Fund of it, amounting to thirty-three thousand pounds, to be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund to be replaced by the Sinking Fund as soon as it should afford surplus applicable to this purpose, the whole difficulty would be met. Thus instead of two hundred and four millions of pounds of Supplementary Loan, only 4,500,000*l.* would be added to the gross amount of the permanent debt, and only an amount of 33,000*l.* interest and Sinking Fund, to the permanent charge. The whole of the complicated machinery of the Noble Lord's plan, raised story after story, and crowned with cumbrous scaffolding, which threatened to fall and crush the country with its ruins, would thus be dispensed with. There was another principle, which might, as it appeared to him, be applied to the object of the Noble Lord, namely, that when the amount of the Sinking Fund should exceed the interest of the unredeemed debt, no provision should be made by new taxes for the interest of the Loan, but that it should be provided for out of the interest of the debt redeemed in that year. This arrangement would not interfere with the Commissioners for the Redemption of the Debt, because they would still have a large sum to bring into the market, which would keep up the price of stocks. It was one thing to divert the fund in the hands of the Commissioners to this purpose, and another to apply the interest of the sums redeemed in the year to the same end. The effect of such a system would be, that the debt would remain stationary during a war, but that the Sinking Fund would again be progressive towards the final redemption of the debt on the conclusion of peace, whilst the system of the Noble Lord would produce a declining Sinking Fund after it had arrived at its maximum. By the tables of the Noble Lord it appeared, that the Sinking Fund was in the present year 8,515,000*l.* and that it would be in the year 1811, 11,140,000*l.* or 140,000*l.* more than the Loan of that year. If this principle, therefore, of which he was not the parent, though he felt it his duty to mention it as one mode of proceeding were to be adopted,

upon, and the Government would go on for four years, it would exhibit the country to the enemy in that proud situation in which it might carry on the war for any number of years without increasing its debt, and at the end of such war might revert twenty-one millions of War Taxes to the country, which would be available to any future war. According to the tables of the Noble Lord it appeared, that taking credit for the annuities that would fall in of 496,000*l.* and including the taxes proposed by the Noble Lord, amounting to 2,051,000*l.* there would be wanted but the sum of 496,000*l.* to provide for the loans of eleven millions in each of these four years, and as the Noble Lord had stated, that it was not from any inability to discover new sources of taxation, that he brought forward his system, there could be no difficulty in making a provision to that amount. These two plans were not of his production; but as that of the Noble Lord seemed to him to be fraught with ruin to the country, he had thought it his duty to point out how he could escape from the difficulties of his system in pledging the war taxes. The Noble Lord's tables stated, that the excesses of the Sinking Fund at the close of the war, which would amount to nine millions nine hundred thousand pounds, might be applied to setting free so much of the war taxes. This he admitted; but the effect of such an arrangement would be to consolidate the remainder of the war taxes with the general Debt, and to incorporate the Sinking Fund upon it with the old Sinking Fund. There would be then no fund by which they should be enabled to equalise the Peace Establishment with the Expenditure. The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund would be three millions, five hundred thousand pounds, the Land and Malt Tax, two millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the Lottery, four hundred and fifty thousand pounds; so that taking the Peace Expenditure at fifteen millions, at the lowest, or at twenty millions, the sum to be provided, would in the first case be eight millions, three hundred thousand pounds, and in the latter thirteen millions, three hundred thousand pounds. This system of raising money by double Loans, resembled the usurious terms, upon which a distressed man raised money to defray the interest of sums borrowed antecedently. When the Noble Lord created his superstructure of two stories on such a basis, he might as well have reared his castle to as many more, like the Indian Pagoda, and, by borrowing the interest of the interest of his Supplemental Loans have carried his principle to its ultimate point. It was certainly a most satisfactory consideration, that the Noble Lord, and those who acted with him, now admitted that war might be maintained for twenty years, without adding greatly to the existing burthens of the country. What he had already stated, would save him the necessity of examining the fifth head of comparison, upon which he had proposed to state his sentiments, namely, the comparative state in which the country would be placed by the Noble Lord's and the present system. He had made it a good case, that the system by single Loan, with the ordinary Sinking Fund of one per cent. on the capital borrowed, would answer every object proposed by the Noble Lord in the course of twenty years, and that the system of double loans was in the last degree usurious. The Noble Lord had dwelt much on the necessity of preserving faith with the Stockholder, and he agreed with him, that, though the Stockholder had no right that considerations for him should fetter the decisions of Parliament, he yet had a considerable claim on the attention of that House. But the plan of the Noble Lord was unsecured both with respect to the Stockholder and the Public, because, by his own statement, there would be a defalcation in his Sinking Fund in the last ten years. The relief would be given to the Stockholder in the first ten years, rather than in the last, as, after the year 1820, his Sinking Fund would be declining; and in the year 1826, the amount of the Debt would exceed the aggregate of his Sinking Fund by six millions. The Stockholder would prefer a Sinking Fund of eleven millions, and a Loan of twelve millions, to a Sinking Fund of twenty-six millions and a Loan of thirty-two millions, which would create a capital of from fifty to sixty millions. However the Noble Lord may mask his principles under the machinery of this Bill, the machinery was calculated to take the money out of the pockets of the country, and to delapidate its resources. He had thought it his duty to submit his views on this subject to the House, not with any intention of derogating from the merit of the Noble Lord's Plan, for he felt a sincere respect for that Noble Lord, and he felt the reverse of any wish to detract from the value of his proposition. But though he had explained at

Noble Lord would be able to expose the fallacy of them. The Noble Lord then concluded with moving his first Resolution, proposing that the Debate should be adjourned to Monday next.

Lord HENRY PETTY did not feel it necessary to say more than a few words on this occasion, because it was neither desirable for the House nor for himself that he should follow the Noble Lord through his able speech, and the clear view he had given of his objections to the Financial System that had been submitted to the House on a former night. It was, however, necessary for him to make a few observations upon one point, which had been touched upon by the Noble Lord, in order to prevent any misconception of what had fallen from himself on a former night from going further. The great objection of the Noble Lord to the system that had been submitted to the House, was that it went to legislate for the future. Though the Noble Lord admitted that it would be right to look to the future in the arrangement of any system, he did not think it desirable that any legislative enactment should be resorted to for that purpose. He had himself stated, that it would be necessary for the House to look prospectively to the situation of the country, in the adoption of any system; but that it would not be desirable to make any legislative enactment on an assumption of future events, which might prove contrary to all calculation, and were solely under the controul of Providence. He had expressly asserted, that if any essential alteration were to take place in the plan, it would not arise from any such alteration of events, or of the circumstances of the country. What were the changes that were likely to take place? An increase of expenditure, from the demand for foreign subsidies from without, or from the rise of labour, or of the price of stores within. He had particularly adverted to contingent circumstances, and stated, that in proportion as any increase were to take place in the expenditure from either of these causes, that increase was to be provided for by an increase of the supplemental loans, and an increase of the interest thereon. Another change which he had adverted to was one which might arise from the failure of any of the duties imposed; but for this there was a provision in the plan, because Parliament was pledged to make good such deficiency by other duties. He begged to call the attention of the House to this fact; that neither he with his feeble powers, nor those who were much wiser than him, had ever had the presumption to state to the House that they could anticipate the future, or prepare any plan which would cover all the exigencies of a war for twenty years without any change. The Noble Lord had observed in the same way upon what he termed the narrow view taken by him of the expenditure of the Country. But in talking that view, he had no certain criterion to go by; but the expenditure of the present year: every other criterion would have been loose and uncertain. The Noble Lord had said, that he should have taken the average of an Extraordinary War Expenditure, but had stated, that it would be unsafe for him, looking to what had happened on the Continent, considering the changes that had taken place in Europe, to deceive himself by taking any standard of expenditure from such a source. It was rather extraordinary, that when the Noble Lord objected to any Legislature for the future, he wished to take the possible future expenditure, in the event of a British army being employed to co-operate with the Powers of the Continent, in the course of three or four years, in which time they might be wholly subjugated, or what they all most desired, might be re-established their independence, as the criterion of expenditure. Having stated this, he had only to request of the House and of the country, that they would receive his Proposition such as it was, and as it candidly professed to be, and not to look upon him as responsible for any alteration that might take place. If he continued to fill the situation which he then held, it would be his duty to explain the cause of the change when it occurred. He could not but remark, that, in the plan that had been submitted by the Noble Lord, he had availed himself of what had never been laid down by him, as a single or separate principle. The Noble Lord had taken advantage of the excess of the Sinking Fund, without adverting to the contingent principle of adding to that Fund, which was a leading feature of his system. He had himself, however, proposed to equalise the operation of the Sinking Fund by adding to it now with a view to take from it hereafter; but the Noble Lord had taken all the beneficial result, and left out of his Plan the operating cause. He should not then

That in addition to the Supplemental Loans so to be provided for, it is proposed by the New Plan to raise War Loans to the amount of 210,000,000*l.* on the credit of the War Taxes, amounting to 21,000,000*l.*

That the War and Supplemental Loans of each year, added to so much of the War Taxes as may remain unmortgaged, will produce in each year respectively the sum of thirty-two millions.

That in order to raise the said Sum of Thirty-two Millions in each year, without mortgaging the War Taxes, there would be required, in addition to the Twenty-one Millions of War Taxes, an annual Loan of Eleven Millions only.

That without any mortgage upon the War Taxes, an annual Loan of eleven millions might be provided for, for nearly nineteen years, by the application of the same funds, viz. the annuities, amounting to 688,515*l.* the excesses of the Sinking Fund, amounting to 11,400,374*l.* and the New Taxes intended to be imposed by the New Plan, amounting to 9,551,039*l.* on which the Supplemental Loans are to be charged.

No. II.

That the proposed System of Finance proceeds gradually to mortgage for 14 years the whole of the War Taxes for the Interest of Loans in War.

That these Taxes are not generally of a nature which can with propriety be so pledged; several of them, such as the Tax on Exports, the Duties on Tea and on Spirits must probably either be modified or reduced on a peace, whilst it is proposed by the said Plan that the Property Tax, amounting to 11,500,000*l.* should in that event be entirely remitted; in which case (excluding any mortgage at the time affecting the residue of the War Taxes) the portion of them which might be continued without material prejudice to the Public Revenue beyond the war, must be wholly insufficient to equalize the Revenue with the Peace Expenditure.

Suppose a Peace Establishment at 15,000,000*l.*

If the War Taxes were mortgaged, then there would remain—

Land and Malt	2,750,000
Surplus of Consolidated Fund	3,500,000
Lottery	450,000
	6,700,000—6,700,000
Annual Deficiency to be provided for by new Loans—	8,300,000
Supposing the Peace Establishment to amount to	20,000,000
The Deficiency to be provided for in like manner would be	13,300,000

No. III.

That the new Plan will require Loans to a greater amount to be raised in each year than would be required if the usual system of borrowing were persevered in.

By the present system, in order to cover a

War Expenditure of	52,000,000
There would be wanted in each year in aid of the twenty-one Millions War Taxes, a Loan of	11,000,000
Amounting in twenty years to	220,000,000

NEW PLAN.

Amount of the War Loans for 20 years	210,000,000
Ditto of Supplemental Loans for ditto	204,200,000
Total	414,200,000

Total Excess by the new Plan, exclusive of 32,000,000*l.* borrowed on the War Taxes, and redeemed within the period

The Average Capitals to be annually raised by the New Plan	150,200,000
Annual amount of Loans War Loan	10,500,000
by the new Plan on a Supplemental 20 Years Average ditto	10,200,000—20,700,000
Annual Amount of Loans by the present Plan	11,000,000
Average Annual Excess of Loans by new Plan	9,700,000

No. IV.

That the comparative Increase of the Public Debt which will be produced by the two Plans, and the effect this will have on the proportionate amount of the Sinking Fund, by their operation in 23 years, is as follows:—

EFFECT OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The Amount of the Money Capital of the Public Debt is, in the year 1807	333,793,722
The Amount of ditto will be in the year 1826, supposing Eleven Millions raised in each year	270,443,935
Decrease of Debt in 20 years, raising Eleven Millions in each year	99,350,417

EFFECT OF THE NEW PLAN.

Amount of the Money Capital of the Public Debt under the New Plan is, in 1807	354,993,722
The amount of ditto will be in 1826	455,597,932
Increase by New Plan in twenty years	90,544,210
Decrease of Debt by the present System, as above	99,350,417
Increase of ditto by the New Plan	60,544,210
Total Increase of Debt by New System	183,894,697

EFFECT OF PRESENT PLAN ON THE SINKING FUND.

Amount of Sinking Fund under the present System	8,515,049
Amount of Ditto will be in 1826	27,116,881
Increase of Sinking Fund in twenty years	18,601,839

EFFECT OF NEW PLAN ON THE SINKING FUND.

Amount of Sinking Fund under the New System is stated to be, in 1807	8,935,049
Amount of ditto under New System will be, in 1826	26,901,950
Increase in twenty years	17,966,918
Difference in favour of present System	644,421

So that the New Plan gives only 26,901,950*l.* Sinking Fund on a Debt of 455,597,932*l.* whilst the present System would give the larger Sinking Fund of 27,116,881*l.* on the smaller Debt of 270,443,935*l.*

The proportion of the Sinking Fund to the whole Debt will be under the present plan in 1826 above one-tenth.

The proportion of the Sinking Fund to the whole Debt under the New Plan will be in 1826 about one-seventeenth.

The Sinking Fund under the present plan above stated, at 27,116,881*l.* continues to increase at compound interest after the year 1826 till the whole Debt is redeemed.

The Sinking Fund under the New Plan having obtained its maximum of 26,901,950*l.* in the year 1826, and must continue to decline after that period, so long as the excess shall be deducted.

No. V.

That the comparative Increase of the Interest and Sinking Fund

amount of 369,411*l.* defray the total charges of the Loans required to complete the Fund of 32,000,000*l.* annually for War Expenditure; without the necessity of any Incumbrance whatever upon the War Taxes.

No. VII.

That the comparative effects which will be produced on the public income by the two systems, on return of peace, and on the formation of a peace establishment are as follows:—

UNDER THE PRESENT PLAN.

There would be no charge whatever upon any part of the War Taxes. The whole twenty-one millions would remain free. The Property Tax, or whatever portion of the other War Taxes were not required towards making an adequate provision for the peace establishment might be immediately remitted, leaving that resource unpledged and available in the recurrence of war.

UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

When peace takes place, a considerable part, if not the whole of the War Taxes, will have been mortgaged. In the latter case there will only remain a clear revenue of 6,700,000*l.* immediately applicable to support the charges of a peace establishment.

It appears that, in 1808, the excess of the War Sinking Fund will be 9,967,297*l.* If this sum shall be then preferentially applied to liberate a part of the Property Tax mortgaged for the War Debt, the remainder of the Property Tax, and all the War Taxes, will become Permanent Taxes, and part of the Consolidated Fund, and be mortgaged like the other parts of that Fund, for the redemption of the War Debt, and the present Debt thus consolidated into a Common Debt, and the deficiency in the Peace Establishment, must be provided for either by fresh Taxes, or fresh Loans.

No. VIII.

That the sum of Eleven Millions a year, required in aid of the Twenty-one Millions War Taxes, to complete the War Expenditure of Thirty-two Millions, may be raised (should the principle of applying the excesses of the Sinking Fund to the Public Service be decided on) according to the following mode, without mortgaging the War Taxes, or rendering new Taxes of any materially greater annual necessity than it is proposed to lay on by the new System, and without making so considerable an addition to the Debt; as will be made should the new System be carried into execution.

The sum required as above to provide for a Loan of

Eleven Millions per annum, for twenty years, is	14,066,660
The Resources available amount to	13,855,531
Deficiency	209,129

This deficiency of 209,129*l.* exceeding only by 362,421*l.* the charges for Supplemental Loans would remain an additional charge to be provided for.

As the Charges upon a Loan of Eleven Millions would in each year amount to 734,336*l.* if it should be thought fit, in aid of the Annuities, to raise only the precise amount of Taxes proposed by the New Plan to be imposed in the first ten years, until the excesses of the Sinking Fund shall arise in 1816, the difference between the above Funds and the Annual Charge of 734,336*l.* (amounting on an average to 489,682*l.* a year) must be added, as it arises, to the Loan of the Year, the Interest and Sinking Fund thereon, (amounting on an average to 489,682*l.* a year), must be added, as it arises, to the Loan of the Year, the Interest and Sinking Fund thereon, amounting to about 33,000*l.* a year, to be defrayed, in the first instance, out of the Consolidated Fund, and to be afterwards replaced out of the Excesses of the Sinking Fund as they accrue.

No. IX.

That nearly the same results may be produced by determining, that, when the Loan of the Year in war does not exceed the amount of the Sinking Fund to the said year, instead of making provision for the interest of the said Loan by new Taxes, the same shall be provided for by and out of the interest receivable on the amount of Stock in that year redeemed by the Commissioners of the National Debt; in which case the amount of Debt redeemed will continue stationary during War.

The Sinking Fund is at present

8,515,049
11,140,374

In four years, therefore, from the present time, no new Taxes will be required (the data remaining the same); however long the War may continue; and the War Taxes will remain free at the close of the War, when the Sinking Fund will resume its progressive operation, the purchase of Stock by the Commissioners being continued in the mean time to the full amount of the Sinking Fund.

That the Charge for four years Loan as above, for Eleven Millions in each year, taking credit for 385,515*l.* Annuities amounts to 2,547,810*l.*

Taxes required in each year, for the next four years 2,685,970

The Taxes so to be imposed exceed only by 496,810*l.* the total amount of New Taxes, proposed by the New Plan, to be imposed between 1810 and 1817, by which Plan the War Taxes are at the same time progressively absorbed and pledged, for the Redemption of the Loans raised upon them.

According to this Plan, the Debt would continue stationary at 359,980,887*l.* throughout the war.

Amount of Debt in 1826, by New Plan, taken at 455,517,932

Ditto, in 1826, by this Plan 369,360,987

Difference of Debt in favour of this Plan 86,147,045

And no War taxes are mortgaged.

No. X.

That the expense of raising any given amount of Loan on the present system, viz. by a single Loan with a Sinking Fund of one per cent. as compared with the principle of the New Plan of raising the same amount by double Loans, the former Loans, the one raised upon a Fund of Ten per Cent. for Interest and Sinking Fund; the other raised upon a Fund of six per cent. for Interest and Sinking Fund, calculating the payments on account thereof, from the commencement to the final liquidation of the said Loans, is as follows, the Sinking Fund, in both cases, being taken on the money instead of the nominal capital.

Suppose 12,000,000*l.* to be raised.

NEW PLAN.

10 per Cent. Interest and Sinking Fund of 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> for one year	1,200,000
A like Charge for 13 years more, at which time the Principal is redeemed	15,600,000
Total Payments	16,800,000

To cover the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1,200,000*l.* at six per Cent. a Fund of 72,000*l.* must be provided in each of the fourteen years, the amount thereof is 1,008,000*l.*

The latter sum being raised on a One per Cent. Sinking Fund, may be considered as an Annuity of 33,600*l.* three years.

Payments on account thereof	43,244,000
Payments as above	16,800,000
Total Payments	60,044,000

PRESENT SYSTEM.

The Interest and Sinking Fund on a Loan of 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> at six per cent. amounts per ann. to 720,000 <i>l.</i>	
This Charge being raised on a One per Cent. Sinking	

millions, the case he might have... interest of sums borrowed antecedently... the Noble Lord created his superstructure of two stories on such a basis, he might as well have reared his castle to as many more, like the Indian Pagoda, and, by borrowing the interest of the interest of his Supplemental Loans have carried his principle to its ultimate point...

That it is proposed by the New Plan of Finance, that the annual excesses of the present Sinking Fund, above the interest of the debt charged upon it in every given year, should be declared to be at the disposal of Parliament, and applicable to the public service... Mr. ROSE did not propose to enter then into the discussion of the Resolutions that had been submitted...

Table with financial data including: NEW PLAN, Total Excess by the new Plan, EFFECT OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM, EFFECT OF THE NEW PLAN, EFFECT OF THE NEW PLAN ON THE SINKING FUND, EFFECT OF THE NEW PLAN ON THE SINKING FUND, EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM, EFFECTS OF THE NEW PLAN, EFFECTS OF THE NEW PLAN.

THE MORNING POST. TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 14, will be presented, the Grand Serious Opera, entitled, LA SEMIRAMIDE... THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. To-morrow Evening, THE JEALOUS WIFE... THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. To-morrow Evening, THE MAN OF THE WORLD...

sible;—the scene, which promised so much satisfaction and delight, was rendered most dull and cheerless; for the bright object of fond expectation was in vain looked for by the anxious throng. The absence was supposed by some to have been occasioned by illness; but the true cause, we believe, was of a nature widely different.

We lately stated, that an official communication had been made to Her Royal Highness, in the name of the Commissioners of State Inquiry, and by order of the King in Council, declaratory of her perfect innocence of the charges so infamously preferred against her character and honour; and that the Commissioners (her Judges) had formally recommended to His Majesty to receive Her Royal Highness, and cause a prosecution to be commenced against her accusers. The illustrious STRANGER, in reply, wrote to His Majesty, intimating a wish to visit him at Windsor. In the interim, some application is supposed to have been made to His Majesty, from what quarter we do not pretend even to conjecture; in consequence of which he informed the Princess, that, in the present delicate state of her health, the journey to Windsor might be injurious to her, and he should, therefore, recommend to Her Royal Highness to wait his arrival in town on the 11th inst. On the preceding day, however (Tuesday last), his Majesty, who, necessarily treating the question as an affair of State, is obliged to sacrifice his obvious feelings of affection and regard, wrote to her Royal Highness, intimating, in terms the most gentle and becoming, that, in consequence of a revival of the Report of the Commissioners being specially demanded, before any proceedings upon it should take place, he deemed it advisable for her to forego her intention of visiting him in the present state of the business; and hence the absence of her Royal Highness, not only from Buckingham House on Wednesday, but from the Queen's Drawing-room yesterday.

The unexpected turn which the affair has thus taken cannot but excite great and universal surprise. The demand of a revival of the report, amounts, in fact, to a second trial of the illustrious object of the prosecution, and appears to be little short of an appeal against the solemn decision of the Commissioners, all Noblemen of high honour, elevated rank, and distinguished consideration. To what set of men can an appeal be made, with the remotest possibility of a more just verdict, from the decision of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord GRENVILLE, Lord SPENCER, and Lord RUSKIN? Yet to the demand of revival, however painful the compliance to his parental feelings, His Majesty must of necessity submit. Besides, His Majesty must naturally be anxious to remove even the shadow of a doubt from minds the most scrupulous; upon so very delicate and important a subject; and for our own part, though we execrate the motives of the accusers of Her Royal Highness, we certainly feel no other kind of displeasure on the occasion. Of the innocence and purity of that illustrious Personage, every one is already convinced, and the more strict the investigation of the case, the more amiable and virtuous will the much-injured object of the enquiry appear.

Some more French Papers were received yesterday, but they are not of a later date than those which arrived on Tuesday evening, and their contents are entirely unimportant. The *Moniteur* contains some silly remarks on Mr. CANNING's speech at the opening of the present Session, which are altogether unworthy of notice. The Paris Papers continue to assert, that war between Russia, and Turkey is inevitable; and that the former will have to fight at once against the French, the Persians, and the Turks.

Last night Lord CASTLEREAGH brought forward



HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Her Majesty and the Princess left the Queen's Palace, and proceeded to St. James's, where Her Majesty held a Drawing Room, which was attended by—

Her Majesty; their Royal Highnesses Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia; Princess Sophie of Gloucester; the Duchesses of York, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Gloucester; Princes—Essex, Augustus, and George; Holstein Oldenburg; The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary at War, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Lord Chamberlain, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Judge Advocate of Scotland, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Recorder of London.

Dukes—Portland, Devonshire, Richmond, Norfolk, and Monmouth; Dukes—Leinster, Gordon, and Richmond; Duchesses—Bedford, Huntley, Bath, and Hertford; Marchionesses—Headford, Salisbury, Downshire, Bath, and Donegal.

Barons—Atholone, Winchester, Morton, Scarborough, Camden, Lauderdale, Darnley, Braddellane, Cholmondeley, Buckinghamshire, Moira, Alternamp, Northampton, Temple, Maclesfield, Beshborough, Harcourt, Hartwick, Baulby, Caryfort, Paulton, Suffolk, Portescue, Nelson, and Edingham.

Countesses—Macclesfield, Cholmondeley, Hamden, Darnley, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Jersey, Temple, Rosslyn, Northampton, Eglis, Albermarle, Liverpool, Harcourt, Portescue, Suffolk, Camden, Caryfort, Braddellane, De Clifford, Hartwick, Clarendon, Edingham, Melbourn, Cowper, Dartmouth, Portsmouth, and St. Martin De Front.

Viscounts—Howick, Oasleton, Trafalgar, and Dauncannon; Viscountess Howick; Bishops—London, Winchester, Exeter, Canterbury, Bath and Wells, B. Davids, Quebec, Oxford, and Bangor.

Lords—Carrington, Keaton, J. Townshend, Erskine, St. Helens, Holland, Redeford, H. Petty, Ponsonby, Lord Arden, G. Thynne, Clarendon, Headley, Elliott, Hawke, Dayning, Selkirk, Mordaunt, W. Russell, Leckly, Walpole, Barnard, Forbes, Eglis, Fitzgerald, Valentia, Althorp, Atholone, Duncannon, Elliot, Barrington, Falkland, Heathfield, Selkirk, Abingdon, and Kinnaird.

Ladies—Amherst, Lucy Barry, Collier, A. Connolly, S. Clive, Pepys, Sullivan, M. Taylor, Ashby, Langford, Cottrill, Cumberland, Bulkeley, Ashburnham, Gibbs, J. Thynne, Morpeth, C. Harger, W. Wynn, C. Herbert, Woodhouse, Neale, Falconberg, P. Stanhope, Hazing, Abdy, Denonor, Austruther, Newry, Pulteney, D. Fleming, Cecil, Castlure, Walsingham, Douglas, Hood, Cornwall, Prevost, Forde, L. Fleming, Hawke, Price, Bronghton, Milbank, Grantham, Folkes, Lavinton, Bellassee, Howard, F. Pratt, L. Connolly, two Proby, Melville, Langford, Mosely, E. York, Campbell, Barry, Villiers, Wood, Payne, Kennerly, Ashburnham, F. Compton, A. Gordon, Elliott, G. Murray, H. Fitzgerald, H. Esce, Bulkeley, and Lady.

Barons—Nolcken, Malzahin, and Nichol; Ambassadors—Portuguese, Swedish, Neapolitan, Imperial, American, Russian, and Sardinian; Sheriffs—London, Ayr, and Glasgow; W. Langford, G. Neale, G. Cornwall, W. Scott, F. Milham, A. Grant, H. B. Neale, T. Perchel, W. Abdy, W. Leighton, G. Prevost, C. R. Boughton, J. Shelly, E. Berry, J. Ord, O. Mosley, A. Wellesley, W. Hillier, and J. Colleton.

Generals—Blenheim, Grosvenor, Norton, Barton, Finch, Manners, Needham, Lum, Wynard, G. Crown, Philip, D. Dundas, Plunket, and Askew; Colonels—Perkins, Desbor, Ponsonby, Askew, Lloyd, Brand, Bailey, and Mottow; Majors, S. O'ford, and Barrow; Captains—Newman, Ogle, Arden, Hood, Agn, and Adams.

Deans of Gloucester; Rev. Doctors, Hughes, Moore, Fisher, and Wellesley; Messrs—Ashford, Sanford, Gosling, Blackston, Hunter, Stepmey, Cawthorne, Bruce, Greenwood, Greville, Skiffner, Vincent, Tierney, Walpole, Morris, Jackson, Wynyard, Manners, Talbot, P. Horsby, Curtiss, T. Calvert, N. E. Garrick, R. Mowbray, T. H. Curtis, G. Lewis, Forrester, Edwards, A. Edwards, Cartwright, B. Saffery, Carter, Foster, Smith, Ponsonby, Ashley, Grant, Martin, Thompson, H. Erskine, Leech, Hatt, Merry, Silver, Agar, Elliott, J. McDonald, Keen, Langham, and W. Lamb.

Mistresses—Freemantle, Tierney, Porteus, A. Sanford, Rowley, Windham, Blackburn, King, C. Bruce, Keene, Skiffner, Biddulph, Turner, Ashburn, Villiers, Morris, H. Hood, Stanley, Hon. J. Herbert, Ashford, West, At. Sutton, Fisher, Calvert, Elliott, McDonald, Grosvenor, Godding, O'Neill, Beauverie, Smith, Ponsonby, Mordaunt, Robinson, Lile, and Jackson.

Messes—Townsend, Collier, Douglas, 2 Freemantles, Barton, Blackburn, 2 Curwells, Keen, Hungerford, Hawke, Houschaw, 2 Whynards, Erskine, Vernon, Whitworth, Folkes, Escey, 2 Wades, Leighton, Gum, Beauverie, Gibbs, Frazer, McDonald, Galloway, Harve, Vassittart, Navies, Colleton, Dashwood, Whittlesley, E. Napier, Hunt, Plunket, and Hood.

The following were among the numerous presentations to Her Majesty:— Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, upon coming to her title by her mother the Duchess of Gordon. Her Grace of Richmond was dressed in the deepest parental mourning, it being the Court etiquette to wear it for those by whom they become possessed of freehold property, the same as if they were parents.

GENERAL CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION.

It is a chance if this ever reach you; but I shall print the risk of writing, as the *Argo* man of war, which accidentally came to here a few days ago, will sail to-day on a cruise, and it is probable she may have the good fortune of forwarding this letter to England.

The expedition under the command of Brigadier General CRAWFORD left Falmouth on the 12th November, and arrived here on the 14th instant. The following is a list of the ships of war which accompanied it, viz.

Table with columns: Ships, Guns, Commanders. Includes Spencer, Thesus, Captain, Ganges, Neptune (frigate), Pashim (sloop), Haughty (brig).

The following is the force under Brigadier-General CRAWFORD, viz. 6th Drag. Guards, 4 troops, commanded by Lt. Col. KINROD. 5th Foot, 1st Batt., DAVIE. 35th Ditto, BURN. 45th Ditto, GUARD. 88th Ditto, DUFEY. 95th Dr. in the corps Dr. 5 companies, Major M'LEOD. Together with two Companies of Artillery, a proportion of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Artificers, and Drivers.

The 9th Light Dragoons, bound to Buenos Ayres, accompanied the expedition to this place, and are still here: They are commanded by the Hon. Col. MAHON, who is senior to, and not under the orders of General CRAWFORD. It is thought they will leave us as soon as Admiral MURRAY joins us.

We are perfectly ignorant where we are yet destined. We are wearied with conjecture. The fleet is completely watered, and we are now only waiting for the arrival of Admiral MURRAY, who is daily expected.

ANCIENT CONCERT.

The second performance last night, was under the direction of the Earl of UXBRIDGE. His Lordship's fine selection met with general approbation.

Mrs. MOUNTAIN made her first appearance here, and was received with great applause. Her Song, *Let the bright Seraphim*, was given with fine spirit, and in the introduction to the *Horse and his Rider*, shed new forth universal plaudits. Mr. HARRISON's *Glory to God, and Why does the God of Israel Sing*, were given with great animation, and appropriate expression; and Mr. BARTLEMAN sang *O Lord, have mercy upon me*, from the works of HERBERT, and adapted to English words by the late Mr. HARRIS, of Salisbury, with inimitable pathos. Mrs. VAUGHAN acquitted herself extremely well. The beautiful canon of *Salt Cupid*, (TRAVERS), by Messrs. HARRISON, KNEVETT, and BARTLEMAN, was one of the favourite performances of the evening, and it was aided by Mr. GREENEY's admirable accompaniment on the organ—it was *cherished*. This selection abounded in grand Chorusses, and they were adequately supported. The audience was numerous, and of the first distinction. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of CUMBERLAND and CAMBRIDGE, were present.

After the Office had closed, by Term, by Proclamation, the Crown Office handed up to their Lordships the supplemental affidavits filed by the brewers, which stated that no noxious ingredients, to their knowledge of belief, were infused into the beer after it was brewed, and before it was delivered to the public; but the affidavits omitted to state, that at the time of the delivery, it was composed purely of malt and hops. The Attorney said, such an affidavit could be made; but the Court observed, that it was their duty to file it. The business of the Term had finished, and the files must be moved next Term. In the mean time the Duke of Northumberland, on Monday, Messrs. Hart, Thompson, Martin, and Lewis, took their seats within the Bar, as King's Counsel.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

THE PORTER BREWERS. After the Office had closed, by Term, by Proclamation, the Crown Office handed up to their Lordships the supplemental affidavits filed by the brewers, which stated that no noxious ingredients, to their knowledge of belief, were infused into the beer after it was brewed, and before it was delivered to the public; but the affidavits omitted to state, that at the time of the delivery, it was composed purely of malt and hops. The Attorney said, such an affidavit could be made; but the Court observed, that it was their duty to file it. The business of the Term had finished, and the files must be moved next Term. In the mean time the Duke of Northumberland, on Monday, Messrs. Hart, Thompson, Martin, and Lewis, took their seats within the Bar, as King's Counsel.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

Resolved, That a Petition to Parliament, on behalf of the Catholics of Dublin, be prepared, and laid before our next Meeting; to be held on Saturday, the 7th of February next.

Resolved, That twenty-one persons be appointed a Committee, to prepare such Petition, and to give immediate notice of our next Meeting on the 7th of February; to the absent Noblemen and Country Gentlemen, and to assure them, that their attendance will give general satisfaction.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed, in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions, be also empowered to communicate to the principal Roman Catholic Gentlemen, of the different counties, the proceedings of this Meeting, of the subject of a Petition, and to request EDWARD HAY, Secretary.

LENT ASSIZES.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. Sir JAMES MANSFIELD, Knt. Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and the Hon. Sir ROBERT GRAHAM, Knt. Northamptonshire—Monday, March 1, at Northampton. Rutland—Friday, March 6, at Oakham. Lincolnshire—Saturday, March 7, at the Castle of Lincoln. City of Lincoln—Same day, at the City of Lincoln. Nottinghamshire—Thursday, March 12, at Nottingham. Town of Nottingham—Same day, at the Town of Nottingham. Derbyshire—Monday, March 16, at Derby. Leicestershire—Thursday, March 19, at the Castle of Leicester. Borough of Leicester—Same day, at the Borough of Leicester. City of Coventry—Monday, March 23, at the City of Coventry. Warwickshire—Same day, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT. Sir ARCH. MACDONALD, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Mr. Justice HATH. Hertfordshire—Thursday, March 5, at Hertford. Essex—Monday, March 6, at Chelmsford. Sussex—Monday, March 16, at Horsham. Surrey—Wednesday, March 18, at Kingston-on-Thames. Kent—Monday, March 23, at Maidstone.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. Sir ALAN CHAMBER, Knt. and Sir THOS. MANNS SUTTON. Wiltshire—Tuesday, March 3, at Winchester. Dorset—Thursday, March 7, at Dorchester. Devon—Monday, March 16, at the Castle of Exeter. City and County of Exeter—Same day, at the Guildhall. Cornwall—Saturday, March 21, at Linncois. Somerset—Thursday, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, and the Hon. Sir NASH GROSS, Knt. Buckinghamshire—Saturday, Feb. 28, at Aylesbury. Bedfordshire—Thursday, March 3, at Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire—Saturday, March 7, at Cambridge. Norfolk—Saturday, March 14, at Thetford. Suffolk—Wednesday, March 18, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. Sir ALEX. TROAZAS, Knt. and Sir S. LAURENCE, Knt. Berkshire—Monday, March 5, at Reading. Oxfordshire—Wednesday, March 6, at Oxford. Worcestershire—Saturday, March 7, at Worcester. City of Worcester—Same day, at Worcester. Gloucestershire—Wednesday, March 11, at Gloucester. City of Gloucester—Same day, at Gloucester. Monmouthshire—Saturday, March 14, at Monmouth. Herefordshire—Tuesday, March 17, at Hereford. Shropshire—Saturday, March 21, at Shrewsbury. Staffordshire—Wednesday, March 25, at Stafford.

Table of CREDITORS met at Guildhall To-morrow. Lists names and amounts: T. Leach, Grace's-alley, Well-floose-square, 1 12; J. Demison, Oxford-street, carriage-butcher, 1 10; J. Dove, Newmarket, grocer, 1 12; J. Sawyers, St. George's-fields, horse-dealer, 1 10; D. Johnston, Danover-square, smith, 1 10; W. V. Beecham, J. S. Morgan and P. M. Piggart, London, 1 10; R. Braint, Minories, butcher, 1 10; J. Wolf, Soho, glover, 1 11; J. Watkins the younger, St. Alban's, horse-dealer, 1 11; R. Fabron and J. Barron, Wadbrook, warehouseman, 1 10; J. Johnson, Wapping, wharfinger, 1 12; J. White, Westminster, baker, 1 10; St. Parker, Middlesex, carpenter, 1 10; W. Kelly, St. Pancras, J. Gillic, and J. C. Jefferys, merch, 2 10; L. Lister, Kent, shoemaker, 2 12; J. L. Bernall, Shafter-street, Tinsmith, 2 10; J. Blair, Euston-street, insurance-broker, 2 11; G. Kosey and R. S. Weston, Great St. Helen's, mercer, 2 11; J. Whitehead, Church-street, Christ Church, Surrey, butin, 2 11; J. S. Pritchard, Wigmore-street, Marylebone, grocer, 2 10; C. Chard, High Holborn, chemist, 3 10; T. Goodyer, Mark-street, Herts, grocer, 3 10; J. Tomper, Marylebone-street, vintner, 3 10; W. L. Cat, Cateaton-street, warehouseman, 3 12; A. B. Pereira, Old Bethlem, mercant, 3 11; H. Green, Southgate, Middlesex, farmer, 3 11; W. Branwhite, Tobacco-roll-court, warehouseman, 3 10; G. Potts, Newcastle, linen-draper, 3 11; J. L. Popping, Bishopgate-street, grocer, 3 12; D. Vines, 1, Glover, Gutter-lane, merchant, 3 11.

BIRTHS—Yesterday, in Guilford-street, Mrs. John Milford, of a son. On Wednesday se'night, the Lady of Ralph Bernal, Esq. of Christ College, Cambridge, of a daughter. On Tuesday, at his house in Lincoln's Inn-fields, the Lady of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. of a daughter. DIED—On Sunday last, at his house in Great James-street, Bedford-row, Thomas Lashley, Esq. M. D. and F. R. S.

PRICE OF STOCKS—FEB. 12, 1807. Bank Stock 219; India Stock 185; 3 per Ct. Red. 63 6/8; 3 per Ct. Cons. 62 6/8.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, of different sorts: among which are, several exceedingly good Carriages, a variety of very elegant Chariots, and Post Chaises, nearly as good as new (and high and low Phansies, a number of very handsome Carriages, and Single-Horse Chaises, all likewise a great variety of very handsome Chairs, Whiskys, Gigs, &c. most of which are perfectly new. Also, a great many Lots of Hairs and Single-Haired Harness, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, A BAY Mare, eight years old, by Volunteer, dam by Flying gig, grandam by Highflyer, Snap, Matchem, &c. By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, A BLACK Colt, five years old, by Tottenham, bit of a strong Blind Mare, which was originally bred walker and trotter, perfectly sound, and only been backed a few times, and sold for 1000 guineas, &c. By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, A CHERRY GELDING, seven years old, by John Bull, out of Miss, by Woodcock, dam by Pelene.

