The Courier,

EVENING GAZETTE.

Nº 2346.

Tuesday, February 25, 1800.

PRICE 6r.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS PRESENT EVENING Their Majesties'
Servants will perform a Tragedy called
PIZARO.

PIZARRÓ.

To which will be added (1;th time) a new Musical Farce, in Two Acts, called

OF AGE TO MORROW.

The syth night of Pizarro will be on Thusday, after which it cannot be represented for some time, on account of a new Comic Opera in three acts, called The Egyptian Festival, to be performed, for the first time, on Sautrday next, withentirely new Music, Scenery, Dressos, and Decorations

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
THIS PRESENT EVENING will be performed (for the 14th time) a new Connedy, called SPEED THE PLOUGH.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.
With new Dresses and new Scenes.
The principal Characters by Messrs. Bope, Munden,
Favour, Koucht. H. Johnston, Murray, Davenport,
Wedtly, Miss Murray, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Dishinition, and
Mrs. H. Johnston.
The Epilogue by Mr. Fawcett.
After which will be performed for the 15th time, a new
Musical Farce, called.
TRUE FRIENDS.
The Musica by Mr. Attwood.

TRUE FRIENDS.
The Music by Mr. Attwood.
The principal Characters by Messrs. Incledon, Johnstone,
Townsend, Murray, Emery, Dsycapopt; Mrs. Dibdin,
and Mrs. H. Johnston.
On Thursday, by Command of Their Majesties, will be
performed the Connedy of Speed the Plough, and, by Command, The Blunders at Brighton.

LEFT HIS MASTER.

HE young Man who left his Master's service in the Borough on the 19th instant, and has since written to his Father, is requested to acquaint him by letter where an interview between them may take place, of which his Father is very desirents. BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Drawing of the present State Lottery will begin on MONDAY NEXT.
GRAND SCHEME.

and the street of the street o	OTHER POSTIBILITY	••
No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value
2 0	€,30,000	is £.60,000
3	20,000	60,003
3	- Ic.000	30,000
4	- 5,000	20,000
5	- 2,000	To,000
10 -	- 1,000	10,000
10	- 500	5,000
26	- 100	2,600
54	- 50	2,700
16,650 —	- 18	299,700
16,767 Prizes	Report of the S	€ 500,000
38,233 Blanks	summer (lasjust), m	
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ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING NEXT MONDAY.

THE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTENTHS, are now selling in great variety of numbers and on the lowest terms.—The money for the prizes paid on demand, by HORNSBY and CO. Stock-Brokers, At their old established State-Lottery-Office, (licensed pursuant of the present of th

able to Act of Annual South-Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought

and sold by commission.

(F.T. ON MONDAY NEXT.

The ENGLISH STATE-LOTTERY begins drawing,
In which are the following.
CAPITAL BENEFITS.
2 Prizes OF 30,000

This Day is published, Price 2s. oF EDUCATION, founded upon Principles.

Part the First, Time, previous to the age of puberty.

By THOMAS NORTHMORE, Esq.

Pointed for Murray and Highley, Fleet-street;, and Reynolds, Oxford-street.

Dedicated by Permission to Their MAJESTIES. THE FIVE FOLLOWING PRINTS:

THE FIVE FOLLOWING PRINTS:

1. Providence
2. Innocence
3. Conjugal Affection
Engraved by Messrs. Thuo, Simon, Burke, and Ben. Smith; after Pictures by Smitke and Rigaud, R. A. being part of a Collection presented to the City of London, by Alderman Boydell.

To be delivered to Subscribers in April next, at Three Guineas the set, half paid at Subscribing, the rest on delivery. The price to be raised to Non-Subscribers.

Finished Prints may be now seen, at No. 90, Cheapside;
and at the Shikespeare Gallery, Pall-Mall; where Subscriptions are taken, in, and a full description may be had, grats, with advice to Kouth.

1. The above are beautiful subjects, independent of their moral tendency, strongly recommending Industry,

Saturday, March 15, will be published,

A SUMMARY of UNIVERSAL HISTORY:
Exhibiting the Rise, Decline, and Revolutions of the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the orsent Time.

New and very important Personneal Work for Youth of both Sexes, with useful and interesting Prizes, value Firtzes Guineas per Month.

On Saturday, March 1, will be published, Price One Shilling,

Decorated with Three Copper-plates,

Decorated with Three Copper-plates,
No. 1.

(To be continued on the first Day of every Month) Of
THE MONTHLY PRECEPTOR; or, JUVENILE LIBRARY; adapted by the Capacities of
Young Persons, between the Age of Ten and Sixteen, and
lesigned expressly as an improved Class-Book for the Use of
schools. This Work will, contain,

designed expressly as an improved Class-Book for the Use of Schools. This Work will, conting.

I. Familiar Ledures on some useful object of Science, which, in due time, will form a complete Encyclopedia, or Circle of the Science, will form a complete Encyclopedia, or III. A Schoel or instructive general morphy.

IIV. An Account of the Manner and Customs of different Nations; being, the most useful and interesting part of Geography.

V. Moral Tales or Dialogues, Extracts from new Books of History, Voyages, and Travels, &c. &c.

VI. Prize Questions, or Subjects in different Sciences, to be answered by young Persons in Arithmetic, and other Branches of Mathematics, Ethics, experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geography, a salso for the best Translations of select Passages from the Latin, French, Italian, and German Languages; and for the best Specimens of English Composition on given Subjects.

The Prizes to consist of Globes, Planetarums, Tellu-

This Day is published, price One Shilling,

THE EFFICACY of PERKINS's PATENT

METALLIC TRACTORS in Tepical Diseases, exemplified by Two Hundred and Fifty Cases on the HUMAN BODY and HORSES; from the first Literary Characters.

A Preliminary Discourse, in which the fallacious attempts of Dr. HAYGARTH to detract from the merits of the Tractors are decided, and fully confuted.

"He that writtles with us strengthens us."

"He that wrestles with us strengthens us."

BURKE.

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O'L Leicester-square;

Son of the late Dr. PERKINS, the Discoverer.

Published by I. Johnson; St. Paul's Church-yard, and Wright, Piccadilly. London; and Cruttwell, Bath.

N. B. The Tractors, with every necessary Direction for using them in Families, may be hade price Rive Culibrate.

To the PEOPLE of GREAT BRITAIN.
SOCIETY for the RELIEF of the RUPTURED
POOR.

J. W. ADAM, Esq. Hylord's-court, Crutched Friars.

To the PEOPLE of GREAT-BRITAIN.
CIETY for the RELIEV of the RUPTURED
POOP.
THE RIGHT OF THE RELIEV OF THE RESERVENCE
THE RIGHT OF THE RESERVENCE
THE RIGHT OF THE RESERVENCE
SIF PRANCIS BLAKE; Bart.
SIF WALTER FARQUIFAR, Bart.
MAXWELL GARTHSHORE, M. D. F. R. S.
JOHN HEAVISIDE, F. R. S. and F. A. S.
SURGEOR EXTROPHISTION OF THE RESERVENCE
TO ADDRESS, SURGEOR EXTROPHIST OF THE RESERVENCE
TURNBULL, A. M. and F. M. S. Fen-court,
PROPHIST OF THE RESERVENCE
TURNBULL, A. M. and F. M. S. Fen-court,
PROPHIST OF THE RESERVENCE
TO ADDRESS, US DECENORATED OF THE RESERVENCE
TO ADDRESS OF THE RESERV

J. W. ADAM, Esq. Hylodr's-court, Crutched Friars.

WM. TURNBULL, A. M. and F. M. S. Fen-court, Fencius. h-street.

ADDRESS.

THE acting Governors of this benevolent and I viseful-establishment are truly sensible of the important charge they have undertaken; and, after the most inature consideration, are of ophion, they cannot discharge the duty they owe to suffering humanity with more propriety and click, than by laying before the great body of the people a faithful outline of the present institution. They need to the control of the method of the most of the present institution of the present institution. They portant benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in this opinion, by observing the important benefit and in the commencement of this Charity; and by intuitied since the commencement of the Charity; and by intuitied since the commencement of the commencement of the most emote parts of the empire.

The frequency and alarming consequences of the disease, generally denominated Hernia, or Rupture, attrackel, for some years, the attention of several professional gentlemen, whose endavours to trace its effects and arrest its progress have secured to them the most fervent acknowledgments of a grateful people. To ascertain, with numerical exactness, what proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain laboured and the proposition of the inhabitants of Great Britain laboured manufacturing towns in the kingdom, and the calculation made on a number amounting to no less than 156,000. He works of the most emission to effect a purpose so generally, important to the community. The result of those useful labours early demonstrated, what the great body of the propie had never once conceived, that, taking the inhabitants of this country in the aggregate, children and aduits, mal

this imitaly. The celebrated Arnand, who wrote on hermia with univalled ability, estimates the number of imputured peeple, and classes the whole in the following manner:

From 46 to 40 onte in ten.
From 46 to 60, one in eight.

From 46 to 60, one in eight.

The talents and professional character of Arnand, having acquired a mented celebrity throughout herrope, certainly equited in more or confidence and estream; but still, it is presumed, the late calculation made for the information of the second of the confidence of the second of the second

|| His Grace the Duke of Rox.

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Sir Francis Blake, Bart, Vice-President
Sir Francis Blake, Bart, Vice-President
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William Hall Timbrel, Est William Honox, Esq. James Brook, Esq. James Brook, Esq. Javid Scott, Esq. H. Browine, Esq. J. Vansittarf, Esq. J. Vansittarf, Esq. P. Kensington, Esq. P. Kensington, Esq. Tr. Aldgerman Brook Wats lenty Motz, Esq. Jeph Bullock, Esq. Jeph Bullock, Esq. SEGUIATIONS RELATIVE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Every person subscribing One Guinea per annum shall,
se a Governor, and entitled to send, two required patients
they ear to be furnished with trusses and to receive me-

apply to them for letters of recommendation to Mr. Tumopoll, on Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven of clock in the formson.

VENERBAL BLINDNESS, &c.
To Mr. THO. TAYLOR, Surgeon, No. o, New Bridge street, London.

I is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I address you on the incomparable excellence of your invaluable Medicine, LEAKE's PATENT PILLS. In the spring of this year, lad the misforture to contract a Venereal Complaint, attended with the most alarming and dangerous symptoms; insomuch, that I have been confined to may report to the spring of the year, and that I have been confined to may report to the spring of the year, and not able to stire out of it; I had no rest night nor day, and suffered the myst exceeding pain and tomment, and, what was still worke, any object, if ever colour of a "I could scare discent any object, if ever colour of the proposition of the spring of the year, and the state of the spring of the spring of the spring of the year of years of the year of years of the year of the year of the year of the year of years of the year of the year of the year of years of year

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BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

GRAND SCHEME.

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£. 500,000

THE Drawing of the present State Lottery begin on MONDAY NEXT.
GRAND SCHEME.

Part of the Capital Prizes will be determined as follows:
First drawn — 20th Day & 20,000
Ditto — 26th Day 20,000
Tickets and Shares are selling at every Licensed Lottery
Office in the three Kingdoms, and the Money for the Prizes
paid on Demand
Norz.—This is the First Lottery that has had two Prizes
of Day of the Prize Capital Control of Twenty Thousand Pounds each!

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING
NEXT MONDAY.

16,767 Prizes 38,233 Blanks

The principal Characters by Messrs. Bope, Muhden, Fawout, Knight, H. Johnston, Mutray, Davenport, Waddy, Miss Mutray, Jisc Davenport, Mrs. Diding, and Mrs. H. Johnston. The follower by Mr. Fawcett.

Artic which will be performed for the 5th time, a new Mussel, Farce, called, Farce, and TRUE FRIENDS.

The Mussel Farce, Called The Control of the Contr

TRUE FRIENDS.
The Music by Mr. Attwood.
The principal Characters by Messix Incledon, Johnstone, Townsend, Murray, Emery, Daycapport; Mrs. Dibdin, and Mrs. H. Johnston;
On Thursday, by Command of Their Majestics, will be performed the Connedy of Speedable Plough; and, by Command, The Blunders at Brighton.

LEPT HIS MASTER.

THE young Man who left his Muster's service in the Borough on the 19th instant, and has since written to his Pather, is requested to acquaint him by letter where an interview between them may take place, of which his Father is very desirans.

Saturday, March 15, will be published,

Saturday, March 15, will be published,
In Nine Volunies, Octavo,
A SUMMARY of UNIVERSAL HISTORY:
Exhibiting the Rise, Decline, and Revolutions of
the different Nations of the World, from the Creation to the
present Tinie,
Translated from the French of,
M. ANQUETILL,
Alember of the National Institute of France, and Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences and Relles Lettres.
Frinted for G. G. and J. Robinson, Patemoster-row.

1. In this Translation, which has been attentively revised and compared with the English Universal History,
the difference of the Section of the Section of the
Compared with the English Universal History,
the difference of the Section of the Section of the
Scholar, and the intertainment of the general Reader.

New and very Importate Presented Ward, Very

and Pounds each!

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING NEXT MONDAY.

THE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, IF GIGHTHS, and SIXTEBNTHS, are now selling in great variety of numbers and on the lowest terms.—The money for the prizes paid on demand, by HORNSBY and CO. Stock. Brokers, Attheir old established State-Lottery-Office, (licensed pursuant) and the control of the prizes paid on demand, by HORNSBY, and CO. Stock. Brokers, Attheir old established State-Lottery-Office, (licensed pursuant) and London; London; London; London; Also at Exeter and Liverpool.

The only Office that has sold two Prizes of 30,000l. No. 35,729 and 43,509; and two Prizes of 50,000l. No. 35,729 and 43,509; and two Prizes of 50,000l. No. 35,729 and 43,509; and two Prizes of 50,000l. No. 35,729 and 43,509; and two Prizes of 50,000l. No. 37,720. APITAU PR (ZPR)

Sold, shared, and 45,509; and two Prizes of 30,000l. No. 37, 100 and 100 a

Council, by Convered to Subscribors in April next, at Three Guineas the set, half paid at Subscribing, the rest on day livery. The price to be raised to Non-Subscriberal and at the Shakeppare Gallery, Pall-Mall; where Subscriptions are taken in, and a full description may be had, gratty, with advice to Youth.

M. B. The above are beautiful subjects, independent of their moral tendency; strongly recommending Industry, Honour, and Honesty; in every station of life, as the certain way to present and future happiness.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD.

SHAWLS, from Ten to Fifty Gumeas each; Twenty Pices of delicate real Japans, at Seven Guineas; Twelty Pices of delicate real Japans, at Seven Guineas; Twelty Relegant Tarrores, at Eightem Guineas; Twelty Relegant Tarrores, at Eightem Guineas; Twelty Relegant Tarrores, at Eightem Guineas; Frie Guineas; Fritty superb-sembroidered Deces Works, at Five Guineas; Fritty superb-sembroidered Decesses, at 1, 7.5. One Hundred Pices of the much-admired Tercendams, for Gentlement's fashionable Cravats, at 6s. per square.

CHEAP MUSLINS.—One Hundred Pices Ell-wide Mulls, at 6d. per yard i good Strips, at 1s. Chrona Missilii, at 16d; strong Checked Muslin, for frocks, &c. 2s.; One Hundred Pices one Cossacs, at 1s. Chrona Missilii, at 16d; strong Checked Muslin, for frocks, &c. 2s.; Five hundred Pices emarkable cheap India Long Cloths, for Gentlement's Shirts and Sheets, from 2s. 60; per yard; fine Deces Handkerchiefs, at 2s. dd.; Ell-wide India Book Handkerchiefs fine); at 2s. 4d.

BRITISH BARNAINS.—Two Hundred Pices fine Cambric, at 2s. to fine Pocket -Handkerchiefs, One Hundred New Patterns Fancy Japans, from 2a. to 6s. the Dress; Five Hundred Pices Cambric Muslims, uncommonly Greep Colegant Printed Muslims and Calicoes; a control of the process of the Calicoes, and Calicoes,

WHEIGAM, FULLER, Esq.

I. W. ADAM, Esq. Ilylodd's-court, Crutched Friars. WM. TURNBULL, A. M. and F. M. S. Fen-court, and F. G. Ilylodd's-court, Crutched Friars. WM. TURNBULL, A. M. and F. M. S. Fen-court, and F. G. L. S. S. F. S. F. S. S. F. S. WILLIAM FULLER, Esq.

Barl Howe, decased
Earl Howe, decased
Right fron. Lord Viscoun
Dint fron. Lord Romney,
Right fron. Lord Romney,
Right fron. Lord Romney,
Right fron. Lord Hobert
Right fron. Lord Dobert
Right Hon. Lord Dobert
Right Hon. Lord Perth
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Right Hon. Lord Harcourt Right Hon. Lord Rolle Right Hon. Henry Dundas, President Tresident
The Hon, Robert Dundas,
Lord Advocate of Scotland
Right Hon, James Stuart
Mackenzie

Kight Hon, James Stuart Mackenzie inneen Warner, Esq. inneen Warner, Esq. inneen Warner, Esq. inneen Warner, Esq. William Lenox, Bsg. Mars. Sarah Duppa Javid Scott, Esq. H., Browne, Esq. H., Browne, Esq. Yanistrar, Esq. annex, Ecquison, Esq. inneen Seq. inneen Brook Watson-lenty Motz, Esq. inneen Brook Watson-lenty Motz, Esq. inneen Seq. inneen Brook Watson-lenty Motz, Esq. inchard Brown, Esq. oseph Bullock, Esq. 38 CCH ATONE DESTANDER

denty Thornton, Esq.

sobert Hornton, Esq.

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VILVE TO SUBSCRIBER

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16,650

Sec. 1

55,000 Tickets

Monday, Rebruary 24.

The LORD MA YOR brought up the petition of the Livery-of-London respecting peace.

On the motion that it be laid on the table, Sir JOHN ANDERSON thought it his duty to state, that the contents of the petition certainly did not convey the sentiments of the Livery of Londong, but those only of a faction; at this he could not but feel satisfaction; as he should be sorry if, for one moment, they could be entertained by that respectable body. On Wednesday last the Common Hall had met, when the question was put whether the petition should be presented to the House of Commons, at which this he was perfetly satisfied it was carried in the negative. The Chief Margistrate declared it was in the affirmative. This flaving created a considerable ferment in the Hall, and the Hall being only one third full, it was proposed that a division should take place; but this the Lord Mayor disapproved of. As there was, however, a difference of opinion, he put the question a second time. But the people looking on, having supposed, at the first shew of hands, that the business was finished, and announced it to the mob without, they immediately rushed in and the question being put as second shew of hands was in layour of the petition. Several persons, then requested that the question should be decided by poll, but of this it was said there was no precedent, and the request was therefore; not granted. Under substicution for the petition, several persons, then requested that the question should be decided by poll, but of this it was said there was no precedent, and the request was therefore; not granted. Under substicution for the petition.

no precedent, and the request was therefore not granted. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for those who disserted from the principles of the petition to make their numbers fairly appear; they had therefore come to the determination of presenting a counter petition, which was already signed by a great number of respectable names, and would shortly be presented to the House.

The LORD MAYOR had never the least doubt of the Livery being decidedly in favour of the petition which he had the honour of presenting. But when a disagreement of opinion appeared, he adopted a method of deciding; which, at the moment, appeared to him most impartial and fair. He had selected two respectable persons whom he knew to be adverse to the petition; and two who were friendly to it, and took their opinions on the sub-ject. They were oftopinion that the shew of hands was in favour of the petition; and of this he believed every person in the Hall was satisfied, except the Hon. Baronet. He was not aware that improper means were used to introduce into the Hall any who were not Liverymen; and had the least doubt existed in his mind of the side on which the petition had been carried, he certainly would not have decided either way, however partial he might have been to his own private opinion. As in the Speaker of the House of Commons, so his feelings should have stood entral. He thought the Hon. Baronet was the only man who would enarge him the Livid Mayor) with partiality. This charge inevery stage of the business, he had been studious to avoid. So much so, that he had, even refused to talk on the subject, or interest himself at all about it. He understood the petition was signed by a considerable number of names, but he knew not their amount. It was brought to him to be presented a few days ago, but owing to a subpena to attend a Court of Liaw, this was unfortunately put out of his power, and placed him in an aukward stuation. This was the reason the petition was not presented on Friday-He did not know that by this circumstanc signed by a great number of respechable amone, and would shortly greatered, but shows the server of the fewer of the greaters of the greaters

the crown of France, and that there was just as much hope now of recovering the one as the other. If the period of war, he said, rendered its suspension necessary, the return of peace would make it still more so. For the intercourse which would take place between the countries in the latter state might be the means of introducing those principles into this country; which it was the business of the present Bill to ward off. Ministers might compare France to a great pest-house, with which all intercourse was dangerous, and on that ground plead for the constant suspension of the Bill. He thought it used to see the constant suspension of the Bill. He thought it used to see the course was dangerous, and on that ground plead for the constant suspension of the Bill. He thought it used to see the course was dangerous, and on that ground plead for the constant suspension of the Bill. He thought it used to course was dangerous, and on that ground plead for the course was dangerous, and the history again; to, take the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. PITT and he wished to state, as the Hon. Gent: had singgested;—that it might be necessary to continue the operation of the bill even in a time of peace, 'unless that peace gave is full security; to this country; but while principles reigned in France subversive of law full authority, such security, could not be said to exist at any time. To eradicate these, therefore, or to hope for their final extinction, was what every friend to his country must ardently wish; and till one or other of these circumstances had taken place, and the internal situation of France was, considerably altered, he thought the bill would be necessary. That alone, he said, would lead to the safe enjoyment of our rights and privileges.

Mr. PITT observed, that the Honourable Senteman had not, it seemed, the means of inquiring yet, into the existence of a grievance, with the

Mr. PITT observed; that the Honourable Sentleman had not, it seemed, the means of inquiring yet, into the existence of a grievance, with the truth of which, however, he was perfectly stitisted. Mr. WILLIAM SMILH explained; and being called upon to name the person he alluded o, said he was confined in Dorchester goal; but at present, he would abstain from saying any thing, more on the subject. The bill was then passed.

THE BIT WAS THEN PASSED TO THE BUDGET.

Mr. PIT'T then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the several accounts which had been pre-

The Land and Malt Tax is always taken at 2,759,000 Lottery
The Tax on Imports and Exports 2,020,000
The Income Tax £,020,000

(CUpon this last article I beg to say a few words:

The income Tax ... 1,350,000 ft. Upon this last article I beg to say a few words: It is not, Sir, my intention now to enter into any calculations or arguments respecting the measures which it may be necessary to adopt in order to enforce, that duty. But this I may be permitted to state, and I believe every Gentleman who hears me will agree with me, that the actual produce of the year 1799 is not equal to the amount which we have in fairness a right to expect from the tax. Sir, it hardly ever happens that in the first year any tax whatever reaches the amount which it does in subsequent years. Yet it has been the peculiar characteristic of this war that in the first year any tax whatever reaches the amount which it does in subsequent years. Yet it has been the peculiar characteristic of this war that the war taxes have been productive to their estimate. This has arisen either from the circumstance of our having selected taxes which have been easy in their application and early in their produce. Whatever, therefore, the Income Tax has produced, whether six, or seven, or eight millions, in the first year, no man, I am sure, will conclude that the first year a produce is that which we have alone a right to look to. That by such regulations as the House may think fit to adopt, it will produce more than it did in 1799; there is no man who hears me, who will not; I am sure, very readily believe—that it will, produce much more I sanguinely hope. At present, however, I will only suppose, that in the course of the year 1800 it will produce seven millions. From that sum is to be deducted the interest of the loan for which it is mortgaged—there is first the interest on eight millions, amounting to 480,000 and next the interest of eleven millions, applicable to the service of the present year. I proceed, now, Sir, to one head of Ways and Means, which I cannot but contemplate with the greatest satisfaction. I mean the contemplate with the greatest satisfaction.

the crown of France, and that there was just as mittee to the Ways and Means by which I propose that for the service of Ireland, fier will find they pension necessary, the return of peace would make the ways and Means by which I propose that for the service of Ireland, fier will find they amount to 39,500,000l, which is also the amount of supply on the other side.

"HE LOAN.

"Having thus enumerated every article of Supply and Ways and Means, it remains for me to state the terms of the Loan, the amount of the perinaient charges incurred in consequence of it, and the particular taxes which I mean to propose to the Committee. With respect to the terms of the Loan, they have attracted so much of the public notice; the invalid are by accessing the mean of while notice; they have attracted so much, of the public notice; that it will not be necessary for me to dwell much upon them. They are the strongest confirmation of the state of public credit; and they afford the completest demonstration of the adequacy of our resources. The terms given were for every 1001, in money subscribed 1101, in the 3 per cent, consuls; and 471, in the 3 per cent, reduced. It would be difficult to state what the exact state of the bargain was, when it was made. It was made when neither the parties nor myself were informed of the price of the Stocks at the time. It will therefore state it in two different terest of less than 42 per cent. It now only remains for me to state the total amount of the permanent charges; and here I think the Committee will be struck with another thing. We have generally looked for a large increase of the permanent taxes in each year of war; but such is the system which the wisdom of Parliament, has established, that

in each year of war, but such is the system which the wisdom of Parliament has established, that hevery part of the permanent interest will be discharged, except the interest upon the sum of five millions of the Loan. It is for the interest upon five millions of the Loan. It is for the interest upon five millions, that we must provide. It amounts to 235,000l.; to which is to be added the amount of one per cent, upon the capital, being 78,500l. making together, the sum of 31,35,00l.

NEW TAXES.

"INTERASE ON TEA.

"I propose first a small increase of 5 per cent, on the high kinds of cas; and I am encouraged to this by this circumstance, that since the last small increase was laid, the consumption, so far from having diminished, has increased. I shall also follow the same line I adopted thens and propose that the increase shall only attach upon cass above, 2s. 6d. a poind, which will not press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to the complete the presence of the case of the

INCREASE ON BRITISH SPIRITS AND RUM AND

INGREASE ON BRITISH SPIRITS AND RUM AND BRANDY.

"The next article is an increase upon British and Foreign spirits, of one penny per gallon on the wash, which is equal to 5d; per gallon on home made spirits. I also propose a proportionate increase upon furn, and brandy. It has been a subject of discussion in this House, whether the loss occasioned by the stoppage of distilleries would not be more than counter balanced by the advantage which the stoppage would produce in the present state of the country. What? ever the House may think proper to adopt, still I contend, that if it shall be deeined fit not to stop the distilleries, they will in that case be a fit object for taxation; and that even Jethey should be stopped; there can be no objection to their being made the subject of a permanedit tax. With respect to the proposed increase on rum and brandy. I believe no Gentleman will deny that they are as fit objects for taxation as could have been selected.

The produce of the tax on British spirits I estimate at 120,000

mate at 100,000
The produce of the increase of rum on brandy at 120,000
"The whole amount of these taxes is 350,000]. which avanada his on and i sha majance

THE COURTER

The control of the star of a pipel a shorter, beided, typogood, for the star of any other star of the control of the control of the star of the control of the star of the control of the star of the control of the contr thon with regard to commicrial concerns would be attended with ill effects, and that without such publicity of investigation, inorthing could be made of the measure. The Incomertax had answered this end; it had saved the Chancellor of the Exchequent the repolle, of laying on a number of fresh taxes every year; it prevented the people from knowing how their affairs were going on. The tax on income was a sort of shell, on which the people from knowing he did not know where else to dispose of. If any inquiry was attempted to be made by the people, the Minister had nothing to do but to desire them to go their ways—he did not mean to tax them—he only meant-to lay a small duty on tea and aprirts, and therefore they ought to be satisfied. It must, however, he obvious, that at a peace all these duties must be taken off, and others substituted in their room. This solid system of finance, which was to contribute to the supplies, amounting to 30,000,000. Will be found available to no greater extent thim 5,300,000. Was it to be believed there was any thing tremendous to our enemies in such a system? It was a system not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hon Gentleman, to raise imoney, by, dealing in post obits, was in the situation of anyoung spendthrilt, he was a solidated the last thin in the present instance, that we were obliged to treat with the Bank for a loan of 3,000,000. without interest for six years, and obtain, funds from an event to take place at the expiration of thirteen years hence? He congratulated the Minister on the terms from the time should have been specified, when the proposal was first brought forward. With many spendthrilt, he was captern not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hon Gentleman, to raise imoney, by, dealing in post obits, was in the situation of gayoung spendthrilt, he was captern not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hon Gentleman, to raise imoney by transported to the moment of the proposal was first brought be

THE COURIER

AME MURRAY, the American Divoy, has left the Haghe for Paris.

The fall in the price of the last Loan, since the day on whitch the bargain was first concluded, is attituted to some of the Contrators having brought immense sums of it to market, in order to secure a profit. The Omnium was yesterday sold as low as one per cent, premium.

An Officer of Astillery wrote to BORAPARTE from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms:

"I'we have been herefore commends and friends; the defence in our principles induced us to a great power; mine have caused mero be plundered of inty effects, of my estate and to be provided to the result of the recombilation and the content of the content

.37 The disturb posed to be ser come much mo has already rewere forced to were victoriou the insurgents of the troops se So heated we ping in the be was thought to

2,000 grenadie any effect: A reinforcen ent from Stock ormer; and ca

CON!

We have at army of the C Jaffa has broug art which sep sera named Al nce of the pla o render the p the Türkish sent as soon This circumst Grand Vizier

to intercept i ceeded.

After the di pointment of ! the attention naparte is in il of the armies. roviding for e will find the epublicans. ilready felt the lay before hi perations of t maire, and cho

bells, the proce to regenerate co

sure for the rep

sum of 7, coo.oool, without any estimate whatever,

besides 2,500,000l. for the army extraordinaries. It was evident from the items particularised in the ca-

counts last year, that the estimates were capable of being made out. He objected to the Supplies be-ing voted in such a way, without the Minister's of-

ng voted in such a way, without the Minister's of-fering scarce a word upon the subject; and his rear-son was; that the money so voted appeared to have been applied in a way that required some explana-tion. There was, among others, a charge of 3,000l. to a Baron Honspech; a Russian General; for giving up the raising a regiment of troops; and to an officer for his services in Ceylon, first a sum

of 3,000l. and afterwards a further sum of 5,000l. What the services of the latter could be that deserved such a remuneration as 8,000l. he was at a loss to

such a remuneration as 8,000l, he was at a loss to conjecture. By voting the supplies in this manner the controul of the House over public expenditure was wholly defeated. With respect to the Ways and Means, he felt as much satisfaction as the Right Hon. Gentleman at the Hourishing state of the revenue; it exceeded any estimate of his, and, he believed, of the Right Hon.

Gentleman's himself; it was a circumstance which every one, no doubt, heard with heart-felt satis-

faction, that notwithstanding the pressure of war, the revenue of the country still maintained itself. It was to be regretted there were no documents upon the table. No accounts from the Customs or Excise,

the table. No accounts from the Costoms or Excise, enabling him to enter, songwhat in detail of the subject hefore the Committee. He trusted he should have an opportunity of being better prepared another day. What he wished at present was, to lay in his claim not to have inconsistency imputed to him, if hereafter he should shew from documents, that the conclusions of the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer were in many instances pre-mature. He made some remarks respecting the pro-duce of the Consolidated Fund, and expressed his

doubts as to the money advanced by Government to the Merchants of Grenada being speedily repaid. With regard to the Tax on Income, it was a sub-

off that required very serious aftention; the Com-nittee would bear in mind that one of the great

blessings resulting from breaking off the negotia-

called that solid system of finance, the Assessed, or Income Tax. This tax the Minister, who pro-

posed it, had first taken at 8,000,000l, to be

raised within the year; but before the Bill had gone through the forms of the House he had sunk nearly

one-half: and, in fact, with the aid of the voluntary

contributions, it had not produced more than 4,500,000l. yet the Right Hon. Gentleman had

thought proper to estimate it, if it continued, at

1,000,000l. There was another thing relative to the Income. Tax that deserved attention. The country Gentlemen had been charged with using

fraud, and with manifesting a disposition to evade the payment of their tax—the commercial interest had been allowed Commissioners of their own, of a

had been allowed Commissioners of their own, of a distinct, description 'from' those of any other, yet those who were stated as disposed to evade the tax had paid 4,000,0001, while, on the contrary, the commercial part of the country had only paid 1,175,0001. 'It had always been one of his objec-tions' to this fill, that publicity of investiga-

to go their ways—he did not mean to tax them—he only meant-to lay, a small duty on tea and apirits, and therefore they ought to be satisfied. It must, however, he obvious, that at a peace all these duries must be taken off, and others substituted in their room. This solid system of

substituted in their room. Inis sond system of finance, which was to contribute to the supplies, amounting to 30,500,000 would be found available to no greater extent than 5,300,000. Was it to be believed there was any thing tremendous to our enemies in such a system I it was a system not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hon Gentleman, to raise money by

useless; however, again to take the sense of the House on the subject.

Mr. PIET said he wished to state, as the Han. Gent had suggested;—that it might be necessary to continue the operation of the bill even in a time of peace, unless that peace gave a full sectivity to this country; but while principles reigned in France subversive of lawful authority, such security could not be versive of lawful authority. said to exist at any time. To eradicate these, there-fore, or to hope for their final extinction, was what every friend to his country must ardently wish; and every friend to his country must ardently wish; and till one or other of these circumstances had taken place, and the internal situation of France was, considerably altered, he thought the bill would be necessary. That alone, he said, would lead to the safe enjoyment of our rights and privileges.

Mr. WM. SMITH said, that persons confined under this bill were hable to considerable inconvenience from being removed by Ministers to place

renience from being removed by Ministers to places distant from the metropolis. There was one case of particular hardship which had come to his known edge. Mr. PITT observed, that the Honourable Gen-

Mr. PITT observed, that the Honourable Gentleman had not, it seemed, the means of inquiring yet into the existence of a grievance, with the truth of which, however, he was perfectly stissied.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH explained; and being called upon to name the person he alluded to, said he was confined in Dorchester good; but at present, he would abstain from saying any thing more on the subject. The bill was then passed.

ecident occurred to the Mace, which broke, and

accident occurred to the Mace, which broke, and the Ball and the Crown rolled upon the floor.]

Mr. PITT rose for the purpose of opening the Budget. His speech was to the following effect:— "There have already, Sir, been granted in the course of this Session the following sums:

of this Session the Service of the Navy
For the service of the Navy
Army
Extraordinaries of the Army
Ordnance

These, Sir, comprise the great general heads of ser Interest Sir, comprise the great general reads of service, with the exception of what relates to the Exchequer Bills outstanding) the deficiencies of grants, and the extraordinary services deemed to be necessary for the prosecution of the war upon the continent. There remains also a sum of 816,000l due for interest to the Bank. The deficiencies of the the perinament-thackets above the continent. There remains also a sum of \$15,000.1 due for interest to the Bank. The deficiencies of the ways and means of 1799 amount to the sum of 447,000.1 the deficiencies of that are usually taken at 250,0001. There remains a sum to be paid off of Exchequer-bills granted upon the credit of the tax imposed last year upon income. The Committee will recolled that credit was taken for the sum of ten millions, the estimated produce of that tax. In the estimated however, submitted to the House the latter end of last year, it was stated, that it was not likely to exceed 7,500,000.1 In point of fact, however, submitted to the House the latter end of last year, it was stated, that it was not likely to ever, \$1; I have not reason to suppose that the sum actually received into flis Majesty's Exchequer will exceed 6,200,000.1 in point of fact, however, \$1; I have not reason to suppose that the sum actually received into flis Majesty's Exchequer will exceed 6,200,000.1 in point of fact, however, \$1; I have not reason to suppose that the sum actually received into flis Majesty's Exchequer will exceed 6,200,000.1 in point of fact, however, such actually received into flis Majesty's Exchequer will exceed 6,200,000.1 in point of fact, but the exceed 6,200,000.1 in point of fact, but persons are permitted to pay by instalments, at the same time paying an interest equal to the amount of, the tax itself. The gross and charged on the side of the supply; the amount of the growing produce on the 5th of April assessed taxes, and the tax upon imports and exports, which bills have exceeded the actual produce of the taxes of those years in a sum of 1,079,000.1 In file maint to in hand the sum of the year 1800, It is my intention to propose a file whole sum wanted for the services of the year 1900. It is my intention to propose of the fact of the fact was fact of the fact was of the fact of the fact was of the fact of t sessest axes, and the tax upon imports and exports, which bills have exceeded the actual produce of the taxes of those years in a sum of 1,076,000l. In the course of the last session there was granted a vote of credit of three millions, to be charged upon the year 1800. It is my intention to propose a similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be charged upon the year 1801. But still it will be proper to pay off the bills issued in 1799, in consequence of the vote of last session, and which in fact do not amount to more than 1,071,000l.—The taxes of 1799, which cannot be subposed to have yet reached their whole in fact do not amount to more than 1,071,000l.—The next article of supply is the probable amount. Of the taxes of 1799, which cannot be subposed to have yet reached their whole subsidies to foreign powers, which I represented to the House the other day it was impossible for me to state with perfect accuracy, but which the Combinate with perfect accuracy are the whole amount of the perfect which which combinate with perfect accuracy and the whole sum was and the main that in the whole sum will remain the in hand the sum of the payon of the year 1890. There

The Tax on Imports and Exports

1,250,000

16 Upon this last article I beg to say a few words:

It is not, Sir, my intention now to enter into any
calculations or arguments respecting the measures
which it may be necessary to adopt in order to
enforce that duty. But this I may be permitted to
state, and I believe every Gentleman who hears me will agree with me, that the actual produce of the year 1799 is not equal to the amount which we have in fairness a right to expect from the tax. Sir, it in fairness a right to expect from the tax. Sir, it hardly ever happens that in the first year any tax whatever reaches the amount which it does in subsequent years. Yet it has been the peculiar characteristic of this war that the war taxes have been productive to their estimate. This has arisen either from the adoption of taxes known before, or from the circumstance of our having selected taxes which have been easy in their application and early in their produce. Whitever, therefore, the Income Tax has a roduced, whether six, or seven. taxes which have been easy in their application and early in their produce. Whatever, therefore, the Income Fax has produced, whether six, or seven, or eight millions, in the first year, no man, I am sure, will conclude that the first year's produce is that which we have alone a right to look to. That by such regulations as the House may think it odopt, it will produce more than it did in 1749, there is no man who hears me, who will not, I am there is no man who hears me, who will not, I am sure, very readily believe—that it will, produce much more I sanguinely hope. At present, however, I will only suppose, that in the coarse of the year 1300 it will produce seven millions. From that sam is to be deducted the interest of the loan for which it is mortgaged—there is first the interest on eight millions, amounting to 485,000l. After these deductions have been made, there will still be a sum of above five millions applicable to the sevence of the present year. I proceed, now, still be a sum of above five millions applicable to the subject. The bill was then passed.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. PITT then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the several accounts which had been presented were ordered to be referred.

[A few minutes before the motion was made, an interest of the consolidated from the productive state of the revenue, and from the repayment of sums of impress. Under this head, the total sum, for which rements and the the payment of the press. Under this head, the total sum, for which I shall take credit, is not less than 5,500,000l.—
I will state to the Committee the grounds upon which I take the growing produce at that amount, which is more than three millions, or three millions and a half than we have been able to apply in time and a half than we have been able to apply in time of peace. It is necessary first to state what remains of the growing produce of the consolidated find for the year ending the 5th of April 1799. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good except the sum of 17280,000l. It must, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will be on the 5th of April next. On the statement of the permanent revenue there will be an excess of revenue of six hundred and twenty thousand pounds beyond true perinance transport for the redemption of the land tax, other duties, the duties on supar and tobacco. have been paid to

"I will now submit to the Committee the taxes by which I propose that that interest shall be paid,

"I propose first a small increase of 5 per cent. on the high kinds of teas; and I am encouraged to this the high kinds of teas; and I am encouraged to this by this circumstance, that since the last small increase was laid, the consimption, so far from having diminished, has increased. I shall also follow the same line I adopted then, and propose that the increase shall only attach upon teas above 2s. fd. a pound, which will not press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon. I estimate the contract of timate the produce of this tax at 130,000l.

"The next article is an increase upon British and In each article is an increase upon biftish and Foreign spirits, of one penny per gallon on the wash, which is equal to 5d, per gallon on home made spirits. I also propose a proportionate increase upon tum and brandy. It has been a subject of discussion in this House, whether the loss occasioned by the stoppage of distilleries would not be more than counter. of distilleries would not be more than counter-balanced by the advantage which the stoppage would produce in the present state of the country. What ever the House may think proper to adopt, still I contend, that if it shall be deemed fit not to stop the distilleries, they will in that case be a fit object for taxiation; and that even je they should be stopped; there can be no objection to their being made the subject of a permanent tax. With respect to the proposed increase on rum and brandy. I believe no Gentleman will deny that they are as fit objects for taxiation as could have been selected.

The produce of the tax on British spirits I esti-mate at.
The produce of the increase on rum on brindy at

THE LOAN. "Having thus enumerated every article of Supply and Ways and Means, it remains for me to state the terms of the Loan, the amount of the permanent charges incurred in consequence of it, and the particular taxes which I mean to propose to the Committee. With respect to the terms of the Loan, they have attracted so much of the public notice; that it will not be necessary for me to dwell much upon them. They are the strongest confirmation of the state of public credit, and they afford the comthe state of public credit, and they afford the completest demonstration of the adequacy of our resources.
The terms given were for every rool, in money subscribed 1 fol. in the 3 per cent. consuls, and 471, in
the 3 per cent. reduced. It would be difficult to state
what the exact state of the bargain was, when it was
made. It was made when neither the parties nor
myself were informed of the price of the Stocks at
the time. I will therefore state it in two different
ways: I will state it at the price the funds bore
on the preceding day, and on the day when the the time. I will therefore state it in two different ways: I will state it at the price the funds bore on the preceding day, and on the day when the business was settled. On the preceding day the three per cents were at 61; 1:101. In the three per cents at that price is 671, 25. The three per cents at that price is 671, 25. The three per cents at that price, amounts to 291, 05. 4d. making gettler 961, 25. 4d.; the whole sum given for 1001. But to this is to be added, the advantage of not paying ready money, or the discount allowed for paying it. This discount is 21, 165, 7d. making the total 981, 185, 11d. I will now state the bargain at the price which stocks bore on the day afterwards; three per cents, were at 62; 1:101, at that price is 681, 45.—The three per cents, reduced were at 62½, 471, at that price is 291, 95, 10d. making together 971, 135, 10d. to which, if we add the discount on prompt payment of 21, 165, 7d. the whole amount will be 10d, 10s, 9d, 6n every 10ol, advanced. Surely, Sir, it is unnecessary for me to point out the excellence of such a bargain for the public. I proceed now to state the amount of the interest and charges upon the loan—1511, 3 per cent, stock, produces an interest of 41, 145, 24d, or thereabours, being at a rate of income to the state the total amount of the property of the public. I proceed now to state the amount of the public. I proceed now to state the amount of the interest and charges upon the loan—1511, 3 per cent, stock, produces an interest of 41, 145, 24d, or thereabours, being at a rate of income the public and the total amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public. I proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public and the proceed now to state the amount of the public an 41. 145. 24d. or thereadousts being at a fact of merest of less than 44 per cent. It now only remains for me to state the total amount of the permanent charges; and here'l think the Committee will be struck with another thing. We have generally looked for a large increase of the permanent taxes in each year of war; but such is the system which the wisdom of Parliament has established, that every part of the permanent interest will be discharged, except the interest upon the sum of five millions of the Loan. It is for the interest upon five millions that we must provide. It amounts to 235,000l.; to which is to be added the amount of one per cent. upon the capital, being 78,500l. making together the sum of 313,500l. NEW TAXES.

INCREASE ON ERITISH SPIRITS AND RUM AND

"The whole amount of these taxes is 350,000l,

THE COURIER

possibility of bearing the accumulation of debt occasioned by the system of funding. Surely it must
be some discouragement to that enemy to hear it
benefersed by so correct a critic as the Hon. Gentlemany and so little disposed to approve of what came
from this side of the House, that the revenue of the
country exceeded our expences, with the interest of
all we had borrowed during the war and before, to
a degree which had excited his astonishment and exexceeded his expectation. As to the subject of the
Loan, the Hon. Gentleman seemed to find fault
with the favourable terms on which it had been concluded. He, however, considered, that to be
able to borrow on good terms, and to have with the favourable terms on which it had been concluded. He, however, considered, that to be
able to borrow on good terms, and to have
more than was sufficient to pay the interest,
were circumstances no less encouraging to this
country, than discouraging to its euchies. But
the Hon. Gentleman scemed also to think this borrowing on good terms shewed an alarming spirit of speculation; if the merchants of the country were so well satisfied with the state of public credit, as to lend their money upon Government security on terms less advantageous to themselves than at former periods, it was a spirit of speculation more alarming to the First Consul of France than to us. The Honourable Gentleman was also much alarmed at the statement of the Income Tax, and alarmed at the statement of the Income Tas, and the smallness of the sum it had produced in comparison with the first estimate. He had already stated, that in any tax the full produce of it could not be expected the first or second year, and least of all in a tax upon a system altogether new. If this was a time to go into the debate, he would shew the fallacy of his calculation. When he was critically in the country of the second of the country of the calculation. snew the tallacy of his calculation. When he was talking of the produce of the years 1798 and 1780, he was comparing it with that which had been paid into the Exchequer, and not with the actual reversible. Did the Hon, Gentleman recollect, that to make good the deficiency of the income tax, the tax on exports and imports was laid on, which formed a part of the system?—As to whether it was a solid system of taxation, if it was confessed to be a tax difficult to carry into execution, to be a tax difficult to carry into execution, and yet, inadequately executed as it had been, it had enabled the Government to have recourse to taxes so small, that they were hardly felt, and had produced the alarming speculation, as the Hönourable Gentleman considered it, on the part of the merchants, he did think it was a proof of the solidity of the system. He had stated, that the whole merchants had been the second of the solidity. cantile country had degraded itself, by evading the tax; that their proportion only amounted to 1,100,000l, and he had asked, if this could be all 1,100,000l, and he had asked, if this could be all they had a right to pay? If one of the largest sources of the tax had not paid what it ought to have paid, it was an argument in favour of his original calculation. He believed the mercartile income had not been fully collected, but it had, in a great necessure, arisen from the novelty of the system, and the commissioners not being so well able to carry the operations of the act into effect as they would be when they had had the benefit of longer experience. If some reguthe act into effect's they would be when they had had the benefit of longer experience. If some regulations, which he intended to propose to Parliament, were adopted, he doubted not these would be a considerable increase of the tax. But the Hon. Gentleman had made an observation as to the object to which the resources of the country were applied. tions to this bill, that publicity of investiga-tion with regard to commercial concerns would be attended with ill effects, and that without such publicity of investigation, nothing could be made of the measure. The Income tax had answered this end; it had saved the Chancellor of the Exchequer the trouble, of laying on a number of fresh taxes every year; it prevented the people from knowing how their affairs were going on. The tax on in-come was a sort of shell; on which to put any thing he did not know where else to dispose of. If any inquiry was attempted to be made by the people, the Minister had nothing to do but to desire them to go their ways—he did not mean to tax them— he only meant-to lay, a small duty on tea and to which the resources of the country were applied. We do not prove, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we are making use of the great unimpaired increasing resources of the country for the purpose of defending the very foundations of our wealth and greatness, and of guarding against misety and ruin, for the purpose of a war, which; compared with the insecure peace our enemies offer us, is a blessing. By such a peace, we should have to lanient all the disadvantages of peace, we should have to lanient all the disadvantages of war. With regard to the proposal of receiving 3,000,000l from the Bank being a proof that he was afraid of looking the country in the face—that it deserved to be compared with the purchase of a post obit, he could assure the Honourable Gentleman, that from the time the Bank Charter had been granted, it had been the custom to renew it long before its expiration, and in one instance it had been retts expiration, and in one instance it had been re-newed at a period more distant than in the present instance. As to the merits of the measure he would to no greated extent than 5,300,0001. Was it to be believed there was any thing tremendous to our enemies in such a system? It was a system not capable of meeting the exigencies, of the moment. The Right Hon, Gentleman, to raise money by dealing in post obits, was in the situation of ayoung spendthrift, he was, obliged to court the Bank for a toan for 3,000,0001, to assist him in his emergencies. Did he think it would terrify the First Consul of France, that we were obliged to treat with the Bank for a loan of 3,000,0001, without interest for six years, and obtain funds from an event to his former short and simple statement, which, france, that we were obliged to treat with the Bains of earliers and obtain funds from an event to his former short and simple statement, which, to take place at the expiration of thirteen years tenced. He congratulated the Minister on the terms on which the had made the Loan: he could not with the made to the House on the

Mr. SAMUEL THORNTON brought up a Bill

for regulating the Pilotage, &c. in the Humber, which was read a first time. The Committee of Ways and Means was fixed for Wednesday.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred.

MAILS:
Arrived, Die, Price of Stocks this day at One o' Clock, Three per Cent. Consols 62334. Omnium 12 prem.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

In the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, Mr. Pirr opened his Budget.

The interest of thirteen millions and a half of the Loan, amounting to 635,000l, is to be paid out of the Income Tax. Of course there only remain | ceeded. five millions, for which interest is provided by the imposition of new Taxes. The new Taxes are, In addition of 5 per Cent, on the higher kinds

An addition of 5 per Cent, on the higher kinds, of Tens, above as, 6d, a pound, the produce of which Tex is estimated at An addition of one penny per gallon on the wash on thome and British Spirits, which is equal to five pence a gallon on the spirit.

This tax, it is calculated, will produce n addition of tenspence per gallon on Brandy and eight-pence on Rum, which will produce
The whole amount of these new duties is

313,500 Mr. Pirt's speech was very short; he confined nimsulf to mere financial statements.

Mr. MURRAY, the American Envoy, has left

Mr. Murray, the American Lingoy, has lett the Hagine for Paris.

The fall in the price of the last Loan, since the day on which the bargain was first concluded, is attributed to some of the Contractors having brought immense sums of it to market, in order to secure a profit. The Omnium was yesterday sold as low as one per cent, premium.

An Officer of Artillery wrote to Bonaparte

from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms:

from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms:

"We have been heretofore countades and friends: the
d ference in our principles induced us to an opposite conduct
in the revolution; your's have led you to great power; mine
have caused me to be plundered of my effects, of my estate;
and to be proscribed from my country. I do not repent of
what I have done, and shall persist in my principles to the
end of my life. But I have lift in France a father and motar, whom I tenderly love. For their consolution and
off own, I set a great value on embracing them before death
sort, as limited to you'r. I therefore request of you a passsort, as limited to you're you should be the my last adien, you from the country of the country
determined the country of the

letter received an unlimited passport, and money to defray the expences of his journey.

A letter from on board the Adventurer, of 44

A fetter from on board the Adventurer, of 44 gans; dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 20, says, "We sailed from Falmouth the 4th inst. under the command of Sir Edward Pettiew, to Quiberon Bay, where we remained a week. We should have landed one hundred casks of arms in one night, had we not learned that the Republicans had o declared that the Republicans had completely declared, the Royallists and taken two towns. In this action there were between six and seven hundred Royalists killed, and a great number wounded, whose distresses are much aggravated by the want of provisions. We have 14,000 staud of arms, which we expect to reland at Spithead, where we track them them them them. took them on board.

STOCKHOLM, JAN: 28:

The disturbances; which were at first het sup. . . . posed to be serious, or very dangerous, have become much more alarming. The flame of sedictor has already reached Gothenbourg: The military were forced to give way, and the furlous populace were victorious. At Malmoe, a maritime town, the insurgents cut off the head of the Commandant of the troops sent against them.

So heated were the minds of the people at Norkoping in the beginning of January, and the danger was thought to be so imminent and to pressing, that 2,000 grenadiers were sent, but without producing any effect:

A reinforcement of hussars and artillery was then ent from Stockholm; but the peasants disarmed the former, and carried off the artillery.

CONSTANTINOPLE; JAN. 1.

We have at length received intelligence from the army of the Grand Visier. A courier sent from Jaffa has brought the following report : In the desart which separates Syria from Egypt is a caravansera named Al Arisch, where caravans stop and find provisions. General Kleber, knowing the importnce of the place, converted it into a fort, in order to render the passage of the Desart more difficult to the Turkish army; a strong garrison was to be sent as soon as the fort was properly wichtialled. This circumstance attracted the attention of the Grand Vizier. Having learnt that a convoy of provisions was on the way, he sent a corps of troops to intercept it. This enterprise completely suc-

PARIS, FEB. 19.

After the discussion upon the prefectures, the appointment of Prefects is that which most engages the attention of observers. If it be true that Bonaparte is in the spring to put himself, at the head of the armies, he will experience the necessity of providing for the tranquillity of the interior, and he will find the means in the choice of wise men and Republicans. Were we not persuaded that he has already felt the importance of this truth; we should lay before him a sketch of the state of the operations of the delegates sent after the 18th Brumaire, and chosen in a moment of prejudice against the patriots .- What have they done? - Revived the topes of the Royalists in the parts where Republian administrators had established peace; and renewed the hatred and jealousies which had almost been extinguished by the patriotic efforts of good citizens .- There, where the law was received and executed without a murmur, it is now commented upon, and always to the advantage of royal, ism. The cries of assassins, the jingling of bells, the processions of weak and fanatical persons have succeeded to that tranquility which had begun to regenerate certain Cantons of the Republic. The departments of the Eure and the Oise are scarcely ourged of the Chouans which desolate it, than the Republican Administration which saved them are calumitated and disinissed. In their places are appointed men, of whose mildness and urbanity the drawing-room speaks loudly; but they carry, this mildness to the extent of not permitting any meas sure for the repressing of the Brigands. The Republicans, the Priests who have submitted

the wise and patriotic Administrators, the acquirers of National domains, in a word, the men of the Revolution, are pillaged, shot, assassinated. The de-partment of the Pas de Calais presents a picture not seen before. It was tranquil, when it pleased a delegate to re-establish order, and since that time assassinations are frequent as in other places. The administration of the department; of the Upper Garonne drive away the Royalists, and disperse shalu C.... st. .

was carried in the negative. The enter majorate declared it was in the affirmative. This flaving created a considerable ferment in the Hall, and the Hall being only one third full, it was proposed that a division should take place; but this the Lord Mayor disapproyed of. As there was, however, a difference of opinion, he put the question a second time. But the people looking on, having supposed, at the first shew of hands, that the business was finished, and announced it to the mob without, they immediately rushed in; and the question being put a second time; under those circumstances he owhed the second shew of hands was in favour of the petition. Several persons, then requested that the question should be decided by poll; but of this it was said, there was no precedent, and the request was therefore not decided by poin; but of the request was therefore not practed. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for those who dissented from the principles

granted. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for those who distented from the principles of the petition to make their numbers fairly appear; they had therefore come to the determination of presenting a counter petition, which was already signed by a great number of respectable names, and would shorrly be presented to the House.

The LORD MAYOR had never the least doubt of the Livery being decidedly in favour of the petition which he had the hoose of the petition which he had the hooper of presenting. But when a disagreement of opinion appeared, he adopted a method of deciding, which, at the moment, appeared to him most impartial and fair. He had selected two respectable persons whom he knew to be adverse to the petition, and two who were friendly to it, and took their opinions on the subject. They were of opinion that the shew of hands was in favour of the petition; and of this he believed every person in the Hall was satisfied, except the Hon. Baronet. He was not aware that improper means were used to introduce into the Hall any who were not Liverymen: and had the least doubt existed in his mind of the side on which the petition had been carried, he certainly would not have deisted in his mind of the side on which the petition had been carried, he certainly would not have decided either way, however partial he might have been to his own private opinion. As in the Speaker of the House of Commons, so his feelings should have stood neutral. He thought the Hon. Baronet was the only man, who would charge him the Local Mayory with partiality. This charge, in every stage of the business, he had been studious to avoid. So of the business, he had been studious to avoid. So much so, that he had even refused to talk on the subject, or interest himself at all about it. He understood the petition was signed by a considerable number of names, but he knew not their amount. It was brought to him to be presented a few days ago, but owing to a subpena to attend a Court of the was unfortunately and out of his power. It was brought to him to be presented a few days ago, but owing to a subpena to attend a Court of Law, this was unfortunately put out of his power, and placed him in an aukward situation. This was the reason the petition was not presented on Friday. He did not know that by this circumstance any charge of partiality could be pleaded against him, at least by any who would properly weigh and consider the case. With respect to the division which had been proposed; and refused, he believed it could not have been done with any propriety. There was no Act of Parliament, that he knew of, which justified it—no precedent; and by every City Officer present the common usage was declared to be against it. They therefore fully approved of his condu's in refusing the division. He wished particularly, by what he had stated, to rescue his private claracter from the imputation of partiality. And with respect to the fate of the present petition, he felt an indifference, compared with the desire he had of being esteemed in his Magisterial capacity no party man.

Magisterial capacity no party man.
Sir IOHN ANDERSON asserted, that the first Magnetrial capacity in party man.

Sir JOHN ANDERSON asserted, that the first question was carried by a great majority against it.

Mr. Alderman CURTIS said, it would have been highly impolitic in the Lord Mayor to have decided on the first shew of hands. Independent of the objections that had been stated to a division of the Hall, the numbers present (which he supposed, contrary to the opinion of Sir John Anderson, amounted to 2,000 persons) precluded such a measure. Though his sentiments were perfectly-adverse to the petition, yet he could not but believe, so far as the Lord Mayor was concerned, that it was fairly carried through the Hall. He had known that Centleman nearly, for thirty-years, and in every public situation of life, he believed, there was not a man to whom the charge of partiality, less attached than to him.

Mr. Alderman LUSHINGTON thought that nothing had been alleged, which at all impagned

nothing had been alleged, which at all impagned the character of the Lord Mayor. With respect to the principles of the petition, to them he was per-fectly adverse. But he could not but commend the feelily adverse. But he coals not out commend the Chief Magistrate, and thought, every charge of par-ciality attributed to him destitute of foundation. He had done every thing to defend his character from aspersion from either side that a man could do, and decided ultimately as an impartial umpire be-

ween the two parties.

The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. BRAGGE brought up the report from the
Committee of Supply. The several resolutions were

read and agreed to.
The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the Or-The ATTOKNEY GENERAL moved the Order of the Day for taking into further consideration the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. Read a third time. On the notion that the Bill should pass, Mr. SHERIDAN rose; he supposed that the Habeas Corpus Bill was laid on the same shelf as

versive or lawful authority, such section is aid to exist at any time. To eradicate these, therefore, or to hope for their final extinction, was what every friend to his country must ardently wish; and till one or other of these circumstances had taken place, and the internal situation of France was considerably altered, he thought the bill would be necessary. That alone, he said, would had be the productive to t from the adopt from the circu-taxes which have early in their pr Income Tax has

siderably altered, he thought the bill would be ne-cessary. That alone, he said, would lead to the safe enjoyment of our rights and privileges. Mr. WM. SMITH said, that persons confined under this bill were liable to considerable incon-venience from being removed by Ministers to place distant from the metropolis. There was one case of particular hardship which had come to his know-

lge. Mr. PTT observed, that the Honourable Gen-

Mr. MTT observed, that the Honourable Gentenan had not, it seemed, the means of inquiring yet into the existence of a grievance, with the truth of which, however, he was perfectly sitisfied.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH explained; and being called upon to name the person he alluded o, said he was confined in Dorchester gan; but at present, he would abstain from saying any thing more on the subject. The bill was then passed.

Mr. PITT then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the several accounts which had been presented were ordered to be referred. A few minutes before the motion was made, an

[A few minutes before the notion was made, an accident occurred to the Mace, which broke, and the Ball and the Crown rolled upon the floor.]

Mr. PITT rose for the purpose of opening the Budget. His speech was to the following effect:—
"There have already, Sir, been granted in the course f this Session the following sums :

For the service of the Navy
For the service of the Navy
Army
Extraordinaries of the Army
Ordinarce
Miscellaneous services

Miscellaneous services.

These, Sir, comprise the great general heads of service, with the exception of what relates to the Exchequer Bills outstanding; the deficiencies of grants, and the extraordinary services deemed to be necessary for the prosecution of the war upon the continent. There remains also a sum of \$16,0001 due for interest to the Bank. The deficiencies of the ways and means of 1,799 arhount to the sum of 4,47,0001, the deficiencies of the ways and means of 1,790 arhount to the sum of 4,47,0001, the deficiencies of land and malt are usually taken at 250,0001. There remains a sum to be paid off of Exchequer-hills granted upon the credit of the tax imposed last year upon income. The Committee will recollect that credit was taken for the sum of the millions, the estimated produce of that tax. In the estimated produce of that tax. In the estimated produce of the House the latter end of last year, it was stated, that it was not likely to exceed 7,500,0001. In point of fact, however, sir, I have not reason to suppose that the sum actually received into the Issued will be to be paid off, which have been issued, on the exceed of land tax, the tax is estinguished in the exception of the land tax, in the sum actually received into the Issued will be to be paid off, which have been issued, on the credit of taxes imposed in former years, upon the assessed taxes, and the tax upon imports and exports, which bills have exceeded the actual produce of the taxes of those years in a sum of 1,079,0001. In entire the was granted upon the year 1800. It is my intention to propose a similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be charged upon the year 1800. It is my intention to propose a similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be charged upon the year 1800. It is my intention to propose a similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be charged upon the year 1800. It is my intention to propose a similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be ch Miscellaneous services 755,000 These, Sir, comprise the great general heads of service, with the exception of what relates to the Exchequer Bills outstanding; the deficiencies of grants, similar vote of credit for the service of the current year, to be charged upon the year 1807. But still it will be proper to pay off the bills issued in 1799, in consequence of the vote of last session, and which in fact do not amount to more than 1797,0001.—'The next article of supply is the probable amount of subsidies to foreign powers, which I represented to the House the other day it was impossible for me to state with perfect accuracy, but which the Committee will recollect I said were likely to amount to the sum of 2,500,000l. exclusive of our engagements to Russia for troops now in this country and in British pay. The subsidy for those troops will amount to 500,000l. The total amount of both is three millions.—These are all the specific vote is three millions .- These are all the specific votes is three millions. These are all the specific vote of supply, except the sum of 200,000l. applicable to the reduction of the national debt. The total amount is 37,728,000l. But to this is to be added the sum of seventeen or eighteen hundred thousand pounds for any unforescen expences which may occur. This will, swell the total of supply to 39,500,000l. I hope that I have stated the different articles with sufficient clearness to every gentleman present; but I will enumerate the different items:

To this sum I am to add what sims will be repaid under the head of Impress, and what may be expected to be repaid of the sums advanced to the Merchants of Gronada and St. Vincent's; both these will probably amount to 750,000l.—This will encrease the total amount to 5,115,000l. But there is another charge which is to be taken into the account, the dividends on the Imperial Loans, amounting to 497,000l.; this will leave the balance at 4,618,000l.; but adding to this the surplus of the consolidated fund, on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,000l, the total balance will be 5,522,000l. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund at five millions and an half.—I have already stated, that it is my intention to propose a vote of credit for this year, to be charged on the year 1801. If Gentlemen will now look at those articles, and add the sum of SUPPLY... Navy Army Extraordinaries of the Arr Ordnance Miscellancous services Interest to the Bank ordinaries of the Army Interest to the Banks
Interest to the Bank Ways and Means of 1799
Deficiencies of Land and Malt
Exchequer Bills Sused on the Income Tax
Bills Issued on the Assessed Taxes, and Import
Bills Issued on the Company of the Me Subsidies For Russian troops in England Towards the rediction of the National Debt Unforescen expenses

Total of Supply £ 39,520,000 now look at those articles, and add the sum of

taxes which have early in their processory freezest with the processory for eight millions, in the first year, no man, I am sure, will conclude that the first year, produce is that which we have alone a right to look to. That by such regulations as the House may think fit to adopt, it will produce more than it did in 1799, there is no man who hears me, who will not, I am sure, very readily believe—that it will, produce much more I sanguinely hope. At present, however, I will only suppose, that in the course of the year 1800 it will produce seven millions. From that sum is to be deducted the interest of the loan for which it is moftgaged—there is first the interest on eight millions, amounting to 180,000l, and next the interest of eleven millions, amounting to 180,000l, and next the interest of eleven millions, amounting to 180,000l. After these deductions have been hade, there will still be a sum of above five millions applicable to the service of the present year. I proceed, now, Sir, to one head of Ways and Means, which I can not but contemplate with the greatest satisfaction; I mean the growing produce of the consolidated find, arising from the productive state of the revenue, and from the repayment of sums of impress. Under this head, the total sum, for which I take the growing produce of the consolidated find for the year ending the 5th of April 1799. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good, except the sum of 1,280,000l. J. Timust, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will be on the 5th of April 1799. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good, except the sum of 1,280,000l. J. Timust, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will be on the 5th of April 1799. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good, except the sum of 1,280,000l. J. Timust, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will be on the 5th of April 1799. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good, except the sum of 1,280,000l. J. Timust, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will press. Under this head, the total sum, for which I shall take credit, is not less than 5,500,000.— I will state to the Committee the grounds upon which I take the growing produce at that amount, which is more than three millions, or three millions and a half than we have been able to apply: in time of peace. It is necessary first to state what femains of the growing produce of the consolidated; find for the year ending; the 5th of April 1796. The whole of the grants for 1799 have been made good, except the sum of 1,280,000l. I must, therefore, begin by stating what the balance will be on the 5th of April next: On the statement of the perminent revenue there will be an excess for revenue one per cent. upon the capital, being 78,500l. making together the sum of 313,500l. NEW TAXES.

by which I propose that that interest shall be paid.

INCREASE ON TEA.

"I propose first a small increase of 5 per cent, on the high kinds of teas; and I am encouraged to this by this circumstance, that since the last small increase was laid, the consumption, so far from having diminished, has increased. I shall also follow the same line I adopted then, and propose that the increase shall only attach upon teas above 2s. £d. a. poind, which will not press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon. I estimate the produce of this tax at 120,000l. mate the produce of this tax at 130,000l.

INCREASE ON BRITISH SPIRITS AND RUM AND

BRANDY.

"The next article is an increase upon British and Foreign spirits, of one penny per gallon on the wash, which is equal to 5d, per gallon on home made spirits. which is equal to 5d, per gallon on home made spirits. I also propose a proportionate increase upon rum and brandy. It has been a subject of discussion in this House, whether the loss occasioned by the stoppage of distrilleries would not be more than counterbalanced by the advantage which the stoppage would produce in the present state of the country. What ever the House may think proper to adopt, still I contend, that if it shall be deemed fit not to stop the distrillaries they will in that case be a fit object contend, that it is shall be deemed it not to stop the distilleries, they will in that case be a fit object for taxation; and that even is they should be stopped; there can be no objection to their being made the subject of a permanent tax. With respect to the proposed increase on rum and brandy; I believe no Genleman will deny that they are as fit objects for exation as could have been selected.

The produce of the tax on British spirits I estimate at 100,000 "The whole amount of these taxes is 350,000l, which exceeds by 37,000l, the amount of the inte-

amount are to be set the permanent charges: these are, including the interest of the national debt, charges, &c. 18,589,000l. to which is to be added

the amount of the civil list, being 898,000l. and

the amount of the civil list, being: 895,000l and the sum of 239,000l, for miscellaneous services. These increase the total of charges to 19,726,000l. Deducting, therefore,

From the Revenue, amounting to 19,726,000. The Charges

There will remain a balance of 1,564,000. The county I am a balance of 1,564,000.

To this sum I am to add what sums will be repaid

rest to be paid.
"There is one article which I omitted in my statenent. I mean the three millions for the renewal of ment, I mean the three millions for the renewal of the Bank Charter. Though the subject is reserved for particular discussion on a future day, I have nevertheless taken credit for this sum of three millions. I have now laid the total of the Ways and Means before the House, and have, I trust, stated sufficient to satisfy every one who has heard stated sulfactent to satisfy every one who has heard me of the growing prosperity of the country, and of the additional means of which we may every year of the war avail ourselves, until we can conclude it by a solid and permanent peace." Mr. Pittoneluded by moving his first resolution.

Mr. TLERNEY said, the reflections which arose

in his mind from the detail he had just heard, differ in his mind from the detail he had just hearly differ-ed materially from the conclusion of the Right Hon. Gentleman respecting the situation of the country. He was far from participating in his excitation. The result of his statement was, that; exclusive of Ire-land, the supplies for the year amounted to the sum of and, the supplies for the year amounted to the sum of 39,500,000.00 and the adual sun to be raised altogether to 42,500,000l. The nature of the supplies he would not enter into upil a future and more favourable opportunity; but there was one circumstance he could not avoid alluding to. It appeared that the House was called upon to vote the very enormous

Right Hon. Gentleman at the tate of the revenue; it exceeded any its, and, he believed, of the Right Hon. It is, and, he believed, of the Right Hon. It is, and, he believed, of the Right Hon. It is, and he will be a circumstance which no doubt, heard with heart-felt satis. mat notwithstanding the pressure of war

the revenue of the country still maintained itself. It was to be regretted there were no documents upon the table. No accounts from the Customs or Excise, enabling him to enter somewhat in detail of the subject before the Committee. He trusted he should have an opportunity of being better prepared another day. What he wished at present was, to lay in his claim not to have inconsistency. pared another day. What he wished at present was, to lay in his claim not to have inconsistency, imputed to him, if hereafter he should show from documents, that the conclusions of the Chancellor of the Exchéquer were in many instances premature. He made some remarks respecting the produce of the Consolidated Fund, and expressed his dealy to a to the prematuration of the Consolidated fund, and expressed his doubts as to the money advanced by Government to the Merchants of Grenada being speedfily repaid. With regard to the Tax on Income, it was a sub-ject that required very serious attention; the Com-mittee would bear in mind that one of the great doubts as to the money advanced by Government t blessings resulting from breaking off the negotia-tions at Lisle was the establishment of what was tions at Lisle was the establishment or wnat was called that solid system of finance, the Assessed, or Income Tax. This tax the Minister, who proposed it, had first taken at 8,000,000l. to be raised within the year; but before the Bill had gone through the forms of the House he had sunk nearly one-half; and, in fact, with the aid of the voluntary one-half; and, in fa@, with the aid of the voluntary contributions, it had not produced more than 4,500,000. Yet the Right-Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to estimate it, if it continued, at 7,000,000. There was another thing relative to the Income Tax that deserved attention. The country Centlemen had been charged with using fraud, and with manifesting a disposition to evade the payment of their tax—the commercial interest had been allowed Commissioners of their own, of a distinct, description from those of any other, yet those who were stated as disposed to evade the tax had, paid 4,000,000, while, on the contarry the commercial part of the country had only paid 1,175,000%. The had always been one of his objections to the site of the fill, that publicity of investigation with regard to commercial concerns would tion with regard to commercial concerns would be attended with ill effects, and that without such publicity of investigation, nothing could be made of the measure. The Income tax had answered this end; it had saved the Chancellor of the Exchequer the trouble of laying on a number of fresh taxes every year, it prevented the people from knowing how their affairs were going on. The tax on income was a sort of shelf; on which to put any thing he did not know where else to dispose of. If any inquiry was attempted to be made by the people, the Minister had nothing to do but to desire them to go their ways—he did not mean to tax them he only meant to lay a small duty on tea and spirits, and therefore they ought to be satisfied. It must, however, he obvious, that at a peace all these duties must be taken off, and others substituted in their room. This solid system of finance, which was to contribute to the supplies, amounting to 39,500,000l, would be found available to no greater extent than 5,300,000l. Was it to be believed there was any thing tremendous to our be believed thete was any thing tremendous to our enemies in such a system? It was a system not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hon. Gentleman, to raise money by dealing in post obits, was in the situation of a young spendtrift, he was obliged to court the Bank for a loan for 3,000,000l. to assist him in hiskemergencies. Did he think it would territy the First Copul of France, that we were obliged to treat with the Bank for a loan of 3,000,000l. without interest for six years, and obtain funds from an event to take place at the expiration of thirteen years hence? He congratulated the Minister on the terms on which he had made the Loan; he could not think how it could be a version to the terms of the could not think how it could be a version to the terms. think how it could be a profitable concern to those with whom he had effected it, unless circumstances took place which he did not foresee. He entered toog prace when he gig not foresee. The efficient into some statements respecting the probable amount of a peace establishment, and justified his assertions by extracts from Mr. Rose's pamphlet. (The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ex-

pressed his perfect readiness to discuss every topic referred to by the Hon. Gentleman, when they came fairly before the House. But there were one or two points, which not to answer might subject him to suspicion. The Hon. Gentleman had replied to that which he supposed he had intended to have said, but, in fact, did not say. He had inferred that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had constantly described the new system of mance as one calculated to intrinsic the constant of that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had constantly described the new system of mance as one calculated to intimidate the enemy; it was intimidating to the enemy in the same proportion as it appared, by the statement he had made in proposing the budget, it was consolatory to the country. The Hon. Gentleman, in replying to arguments he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had omitted, had supplied the omission, for he had told the Committee, that the state of the permanent taxes had been country was a matter of goulation and triumph. Now the enemy had held out hopes of success on the ground of making this country

terms less advantageous to themselves than at former periods, it was a spirit of speculation more alarming to the First Consul of France than to us. The Honourable Gentleman was also much alarmed at the statement of the Income Tax, and the smallness of the sum it had produced in comparison with the first estimate. He had siready stated, that in any tax the full produce of it could not be expected the first or second year, and least of all in a tax upon a system altogether new. If this was a time to go into the debate, he would shew the fallacy of his calculation. When he was tailking of the produce of the years 1783 and 1739, he was comparing it with that which had been pand into the Exchequer, and not with the actual revenue. Did the Hon, Gentleman recollect, that to make good the deficiency of the income tax, the tax on exports and imports was laid on, which formed make good the deficiency of the income tax, the tax on exports and imports was laid on, which formed a part of the system?—As to whether it was a solid system of taxation, if it was confessed to be a tax difficult to carry into execution, and yet, inadequately executed as it had been, it had enabled the Government to have recourse to taxes so small, that they were hardly jelt, and had produced the alarming speculation. taxes so small, that they were hardly felt, and had produced the alarming speculation, as the Honourable Gentleman considered it; on the part of the merchants, he did think it was a proof of the solidity of the system. He had stated, that the whole mercantile country had degraded itself, by evading the tax; that their proportion only amounted to 1,100,000l, and he had asked, if this could be all they had a right to the system. 1,100,000l. and he had asked, if this could be all they had a right to pay? If one of the largest sources of the tax had not paid what it ought to have paid, it was an argument in favour of his original calculation. He believed the mercantile income had not been fully collected, but it had, in a great necasure, ariser from the novelty of the system, and the commissioners not being so well able to carry the operations of the act into effect as they would be when they had had the benefit of longer experience. If some regulations, which he intended to propose to Parliament, were adopted, he doubted not there would be a considerable increase of the tax. But the Hon. Gentleman had made an observation as to the object to which the respurces of the country were applied. a considerable increase of the tax. But the Hon. Gentleman had made an observation as to the object to which the resources of the country were applied. We do not prove, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we are making use of the great unimpaired increasing resources of the country for the purpose of defending the very foundations of our wealth and greatness, and of guarding against misety and ruin, for the purpose of a war, which, compared with the insecure peace our enemies offer us, is a blessing. By such a peace, while we attained none of the advantages of peace, we should have to lament all the disadvantages of war. With regard to the proposal of receiving 3,000,0001 from the Bank being a proof that he was afraid of looking the country in the face—that it deserved to be compared with the purchase of a post obta, he could assure the Honourable Gentleman, that from the time the Bank Charter had been granted, it had been the custom to renew it long before its expiration, and in one instance it had been renewed at a period more distant than in the present instance. As to the inerits of the incasure he would discuss them at the proper season; the principal resease is forced. instance. As to the inerits of the measure he would discuss them at the proper season; the principal reasons in favour of it he had stated to the House when the proposal was first brought forward. With respect to the Hon. Member's objection to the man, ner in which the estimates were presented, and his assertion that the items should have been specified, he assured him that until he came into office it had never been the custom to give any of the particulars of estimates at all, but merely the general amount. He concluded by referring the Committee to his former short and simple statement, which, he trusted, would be considered sufficient to justify the sanction of the resolution he had proposed.

Mr. BURDON congratulated the House on the prosperity of the country, which would enable it to carry on the war until security could be obtained, instead of our being obliged to grasp at a phantom.

phantom.

Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, thought it was

Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, thought it was an objection to a Loan that it was miade on too good terms, as, in such event, the individuals who contracted for it would sustain a heavy loss.

Mr. JOLLIFFE observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken great merit to himself, and the House' seemed disposed to allow it, by having raised the sipplies without any new tax of consequence; whereas, in truth, there could not be a greater fallacy than such an idea. It was true that nominally the new taxes were triffine June of success on the ground of making this country continuance of the present tax boyond its limited bankrupt in credit and resources, and upon the im-

Photage, &c. in the Humb ent from Stockh which was read a first time The Committee of Ways and Means was fixed a Wednesday.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred.

Price of Stocks this day at One o' Clock.
Three per Cent. Consols 62214.
Omnium 15 prem.

THE COURIER.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

In the Committee of Ways and Means vesterday, Mr. Pirr opened his Budget.

[The interest of thirteen millions and a half of

the Loan, amounting to 635,000le is to be paid out of the Income Tax. Of course there only remain | ceeded. five millions, for which interest is provided by the imposition of new Taxes. The new Taxes are,

An addition of 5 per Cent, on the higher kinds of Teas, above 28. 6d. a pound, the produce of which Tax is estimated at

Ah addition of one penny por gallon on the
wash on Home and British Spirits, which is equal to five pence a gallon on the spirit. This tax, it is calculated, will produce

An addition of ten-pence per gallon on Brandy and eight-pence on Rum, which will produe.
The whole amount of these new duties is

The amount of interest to be provided for 313,500 Mr. PITT's speech was very short; he confined nimself to mere financial statements.

Mr. MURRAY, the Anterican Envoy, has left

"Mr. MURRAY, the: American Envoy, has left-the Hague for Paris.
"The fall in the price of the last Loan, since the day on which the bargain was first concluded, is attri-buted to some of the Contractors having brought immense sums of it to market, in order to secure a profit. The Omnium was yesterday sold as low as

one per cent. premium.

An Officer of Artillery wrote to Bonaparti

An Officer of Artillery wrote to Bonaparte from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms:

"We have been heretofore continueds and friends: the difference in our principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution; your's have led you may be a proposite and to be proscribed from my country. Led one prost of wat I have done, and shall persist in my princip the state, and to be proscribed from my country. Led one property of wat I have done, and shall persist in my princip the state of my life. But I have left in France a father and the property of the state of the property of the state of

istant the existing order of thigs.

By the return of the courier the author of this letter received an unlimited passport, and money to ddray the expences of his journey.

A letter from on board the Adventurer, of 44 gans, dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 20, says, "We sailed from Falmouth the 4th inst. under the command of Sir Ebwärn Pellew, to Quiberon Bay, where we remained a week. We should have landed one hundred casks of arms in one night, had we not learned that the Republicans had completely ddeated, the Royalists and taken two towns. In this action, there were between six and seven hundred Royalists killed, and a great number wounded, whose distresses are much aggravated by the want

ded Royalists killed, and a great number wounded, whose distresses are much aggravated by the want of provisions. We have 14,000 stand of arms, which we expect to reland at Spithead, where we took them'on board."

A new departmental and administrative division of the French Republic has been proposed by the Council of State, and passed into a Law by the Ligislative Body. In every department there is to be a Prefect, a Council of Prefedure, and a General Council of the Department. All these places are to be in the nomination of the Chief Consul.

We learn by recent letters from Madras, that the

We learn by, recent letters from Madras, that the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the fellowing sums to be paid to the two details of one sejecut, one corporal, and, twelve privates each, which formed the advanced parties of the assault of Stringapatam, viz. serjeants, 30 pagodas each; cirporals, 10 pagodas each; privates, 5 pagedas each; and if any of the mein of these parties, who were killed in the assault, have left families, the families are to receive double:

A correspondent observes, that the true way to estimate the value of our allies in the present war is to take a retrospect, ever so slight, of its leading events. The result is curious; for we have the most decided "experience and the evidence of the result is the property of the prope the most decided "experience and the evidence of fits" to prove that we have never increased in any partiot who would have never failed in any plan undertaken nation, and have never failed in any plan undertaken nation, all that deserves the name of victory, all that deserves the name of victory, all that we can look back upon with pride and satisfittion, has been atchieved by British valour alme.

We have at ler army of the Gra Jaffa has brought

CONST

sart which separa sera named Al A provisions. Ge ance of the place, to render the pass the Turkish arr sent as soon as This circumstan Grand Vizier provisions was or to intercept it:

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already felt the in lay before him perations of the naire, and choser the patriots W opes of the Roy an administrator newed the hatred been extinguished citizens .- There, executed without upon, and alway ism. The crie bells, the process have succeeded to to regenerate certa departments of th purged of the Cho Republican Adm calumniated and d pointed men, of y lrawing-room spe aildness to the ex sure for the repress The Republicar

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ssinations are The administration Garonne drive av their force; the having disorganize ire they replaced, where, than, und order, the Royalis The department of ner, been counter Anarchists. The to a humane and whom they suppose public. If it were ister of the Police streets or public these things must rious matter for re ertain names to removed from i hief Magistrate This having Hall, and the this the Lord was, however, sestion a second ing supposed, at sess was finished, they immediately put a second whed the second detrion. Several estion should be said there was a therefore not the second when the second was the second with the second was the

s therefore not les, it was im-m the principles les fairly appear; determination of ich was already table names, and

never the least gedly in favour of our of presenting, iton appeared, he hich, at the mo-cial and fair. He as whom he knew I two who were I two who were nions on the subthe shew of hands of this he believed isfied, except the re that improper the Hall any who he least doubt exwhich the petition and not have deald not have de. If he might have As in the Speaker his feelings should the Hon, Baronet rege than (the Liera rege than the Levalurge, inevery stage ous to avoid. So sed to talk on the choose Hone and the stage of the stage of

about it. He unl by a considerable
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resented on Friday. circumstance any aded against him, naded against him, roperly weigh and ct to the division insed, he believed with any propriety; that he knew of, nr; and by every on usage was detherefore fully apy the division. He hard stated, to resthe imputation of to the fate of the ifference, compared ing estcemed in his erted, that the first majority against it. id, it would have ord Mayor to have

ands. Independent sen stated to a di-s present (which he ion of Sir John An-persons) precluded sentiments were peryet he could not but ayor was concerned, ugh the Hall. He rly for thirty years, of life, he believed, he charge of partial-TON thought that TON thought that hich at all impugned or. With respect to to them he was per-not but commend the every charge of par-titute of foundation.

defend his character that a man could do, impartial umpire bethe report from the veral resolutions were

RAL moved the Orhe Bill should pass, he supposed that the on the same sholf as

versive of lawful authority, such security could not be said to exist at any time. To eradicate these, therefore, or to hope for their final extinction, was what every friend to his country must atdently wish; and till one or other of these circumstances had taken place, and the internal situation of France was, considerably altered, he thought the bill would be necessary. That alone, he said, would lead to the safe enjoyment of our rights and privileges.

Mr. WM, SMITH said, that persons confined under this bill were liable to considerable inconvenience from being removed by Ministers to places distant from the metropolis. There was one case of particular hardship which had come to his knowledge.

Mr. PITT observed, that the Honourable Gen-Mr. PITT observed, that the Honourable sen-tleman had not, it seemed, the means of inquiring yet into the existence of a grievance, with the truth of which, however, he was perfectly stissfied. Mr. WILLIAM SMITH explained; and being called upon to name the person, he alluded by, said he was confined in Dorchester good; but at present,

he would abstain from saying any thing more or

THE BUDGET.

Mr. PIT'T then moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which the several accounts which had been pre-A few minutes before the motion was made, an

A rew minutes before the morton was made, an accident occurred to the Mace, which broke, and the Ball and the Crown rolled upon the floor.]

Mr. PITT rose for the purpose of opening the Budget. His speech was to the following effect:—
"There have already, Sir, been granted in the course of this Session the following sums:

the sum of seventeen or eighteen hundred thousand pounds for any unforescen expences which may occur. This will swell the total of supply to 39,500,000. I.hope that I have stated the different articles with sufficient clearness to every gentleman present; bu I will enumerate the different items;

SUPPLY. rmy xtraordinaries of the Army extraordinaries of the Army Tridinance Miscellancon's services Miscellancon's services Deficiencies of the Ways and Means of 1799 Deficiencies of Land and Malt Exclieguer Bills issued on the Income Tax Mills issuad on the Assessed Taxes, and Import Bills issued on the Assessed Taxes, and Import and Export Tax
Bills issued on the Vote of Credit of last year
Subsidies
For Russian troops in England
Towards the reditetion of the National Debt.
Unforescen expenses 1,079,000 1,914,000 2,500,000 500,000 200,000 1,800,000

Total of Supply £.39,520,000

productive to their estimate. This has arisen either

made. It was made when neither the myself were informed of the price of the time. I will therefore state it in the ways: I will state it at the price the on the preceding day, and on the day ways: I will state it at the price the on the preceding day, and on the day three per cents, were at 61: 1101. In the three per cents at that price is 671. 25. The three per cents at that price is 671. 25. The three per cents, at that price, amounts to 291, 05. 4d. making gether 961. 25. 4d. the whole sum given for 1001. But to this is to be added, the advantage of not paying ready money, or the discount allowed for paying it. This discount is 21.165. 7d. making the total 981. 85. 11d. I will now state the bargain at the price which stocks bore on the day afterwards; three per cents, were at 62; 1101. at that price is 631. 45.—The three per cents. reduced were at 62; 471, at that price is 291. 95. 10d. making together 971. 135. 10d. to which, if we add the discount on prompt payment of 21. 165. 7d. the whole amount will be 1001. 103. 3d. for every 1001, advanced. Surely, Sir, it is unnecessary for me to point out the excellence of such a bargain for the public. I proceed now to state the amount of the interest and charges upon the loan—1571. 3 per cent. stock, produces an interest of less than 44 per cent. It now only remains for me to state the total amount of the permanent taxes in each year of var; but such is the system which the wisdom of Parliament has established, that every part of the permanent has established, that every part of the permanent has established, that has a permanent taxes in each year of var; but such is the system which the wisdom of Parliament has established, that has charged, except the interest upon the sum of five millions that we must provide. It amounts to one per cent, upon the capital, being 78,500l.

NEW TAXES.

""If will now submit to the Committee the faxes." productive to their estimate. This has arisen either from the adoption of taxes known before, or from the circumstance of our having selected taxes which have been easy in their application and early in their produce. Whatever, therefore, the Income Tax has produced, whether six, or seven, or eight millions, in the first year, no man, I am sure, will conclude that the first year's produce is that which we have alone a right to look to. That by such regulations as the House may think fit to adopt, it will produce more than it did in 1799, there is no man who hears me, who will not, I am sure, very readily believe—that it will, produce much more I sanguinely hope. At present, however, I will only suppose, that in the coarse of the year 1300 it will produce seven millions. From that sum is to be deducted the interest of the loan for which it is mortgaged—there is first the interest on eight sum is to be deducted the interest of the loan for which it is mortgaged—there is first the interest on eight millions, amounting to 1,80,000l, and next the interest of eleven millions, amounting to 583,000l. After these deductions have been made, there will still be a sum of above five millions applicable to the service of the present year. I proceed, now, Sir, to one head of Ways and Means, which I cannot but contemplate with the greatest satisfaction; I mean the growing produce of, the consolidated fund, arising from the productive state of the revenue, and from the productive state of the revenue, and from the productive of sums of interests. tund, arising from the productive state of the re-venue, and from the repayment of sums of im-press. Under this head, the total sum, for which I shall take credit, is not less than 5,500,000l.— I will state to the Committee the grounds upon which I take the growing produce at that amount, which is more than three millions, or three millions accident occurred to the Mace, which broke, and the Ball and the Crown relied upon the flort.

Mr. PTTT rose for the purpose of opening the Badget. His speech was to the following effect.—

"There have already, Sip been granted in the course of this Session the following sums:

For the service of the Navy

Extraordinaries of the Anny

These, Sir, comprise the great general heads of service, with the exception of what relates to the Exchequer Bills outstanding; the deficiencies of grants, and the extraordinary service deemed to be necessary for the procedure of the two service of the Nava was and means of 1799 amount to the sum of 149,5000. It deficiencies of the ways and means of 1799 amount to the sum of 149,5000. It deficiencies of land and malt are usually taken at 250,0001. There termina as um to be paid off of Exchequer-hills areard upon income. The Committee will recolled that certain the produce of that tax. In the scimate, however, submitted to the House the latter, end of last years, it was stated, that it was not likely to last years, it was stated, that it was not likely to last years, it was stated, that it was not likely to last year, it was stated, that it was not likely to last years, it was stated will be to be paid off, which have exceeded the advance of the last excess of 149,0001. The next article of supply is the probable amount of the same of 2,500,0001. The likely to last year, it was been and the last year, it was been and the produce of that are summed to the second and as a still larger the third year. The whole amount of them is 2,500,0001. The last was impossible for me to state with perfect accuracy, but which the Committee will recolled I as all have exceeded the advanced by the produce of the record of the sum of 2,500,0001. The last was impossible for me to state with perfect accuracy, but which the Committee will recolled I as all have exceeded the advanced by the p WI will now submit to the Committee the taxes by which I propose that that interest shall be paid. "I propose first a small increase of y per cent, on the high kinds of teas; and I am encouraged to this by this circumstance, that since the last small increase was laid, the consimption, so far from having diminished, has increased. I shall also follow the same line I adopted then, and propose that the increase shall only attach upon teas above 2s, £d, a. pound, which will not press hard upon those classes which it is not our wish to press hard upon. I estimate the produce of this tax at 130,000l. INCREASE ON BRITISH SPIRITS AND RUM AND Foreign spirits, of one penny per gallon on the wash, which is equal to 5d, per gallon on home made spirits. I also propose a proportionate increase upon rum and brandy. It has been a subject of discussion in this House, whether the loss occasioned by the stoppage of distilleries would not be more than counter, balanced by the advantage which the stoppage would balanced by the advantage which the stoppage would produce in the present state of the country. What! ever the House may think proper to adopt, still I contend, that if it shall be deemed fit not to stop the distilleries, they will in that case be a fit object for taxation; and that even ji-they should be stopped; there can be no objection to their being made the subject of a permanent tax. With respect to the proposed-increase on rum and brandry I believe the Gentleman will deny that they are as fit objects for taxation as could have been selected.

NEW TAXES.

INCREASE ON TEA.

"I propose first a small increase of 3 per cent. on

BRANDY.
"The next article is an increase upon British and

taxation as could have been selected.

The produce of the tax on British spirits I estinate at
The produce of the increase on rum on brigudy as
The produce of the increase on rum on brigudy as
The whole amount of these taxes is 35,0000l, which exceeds by 37,000l, the amount of the inte-

are, including the interest of the national debt, the amount of the civil list, being \$95,0001, and the sum of 239,0001, towhich is to be added the amount of the civil list, being \$95,0001, and the sum of 239,0001, for miscellaneous services. These increase the total of charges to 19,726,0001. Deducting, therefore,

From the Revenue, amounting to \$24,099,0001. These increase the total of charges to 19,726,0001. These will remain a balance of \$4,56,000.

There will remain a balance of \$4,56,000.

To this sum I am to add what sums will be repaid under the head of Impress, and what may be expected, to be repaid of the sums advanced to the Merchants of Grenada and St. Vincent's; both these will probably amount to 750,0001.—This will encrease the total amount to 5,115,0001. But there is another charge which is to be taken into the account, the dividends on the Imperial Loans, amounting to 493,0001s; but adding to this the surplus of the consolidated fund, on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. The foral balance will be 51542,0001. Upon these grounds it is, Sir, that I estimate the growing produce of the Consolidated fund on the 5th of April, 1800, amounting to 894,0001. The foral balance will be 51542,0001. The foral balance

on which he had made the Loan: he could not think how it could be a profitable concern to those with whom he had effected it, unless circumstances took place which he did not foresee. He entered into some statements respecting the probable amount of a peace establishment, and justified his assertions by extracts from Mr. Rose's penpillet. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER extracts.

alarmed at the statement of the Income Tax, and the smallness of the sum it had produced in comparison with the first estimate. He had bready stated, that in any tax the full produce of it could not be expected the first or second year, and least of all in a tax upon a system altogether new. If this was a time to go into the debate, he would shew the fallacy of his calculation. When he was talking of the produce of the years 1758 and 1739, he was comparing it with that which had been paul into the Exchequer, and not with the actual revenue. Did the Hon, Gentleman recollect, that to make good the deficiency of the income tax, the tax on exports and imports was laid on, which formed a part of the system?—As to whether it was a solid system of traxition, if it was confessed to be a tax difficult to carry into execution, and yet, inadequately executed as it had been, it had enabled the Government to have recourse to taxes so small, that they were hardly felt, and had produced the alarning speculation, as the Honourable Gentleman considered it, on the part of the merchants, he did think it was a proof of the solidity of the system, the had stated, that the whole increantile country had degraded itself, by evading the tax; that their proportion only amounted to 1,100,000,1 and he had asked, if this could be all they had a right to pay? If one of the largest sources of the tax had not paid what it ought to have paid, it was an argument in favour of his original calculation. He believed the mercantile income had not been fully collected, buit it had, in a great measure, arise from the novelty of the system, and the commissioners not being so well able to carry the operations of the act into effect as they would be when they had had the benefit of longer experience. If some regulations, which he intended to propose to Parliament, were adopted, he doubted not these would be a considerable increase of the tax. But the Hon. Gentleman had made an observation as to the object to which the resources of the country were applie the revenue of the country still maintained itself. It was to be regretted there were no documents upon the table. No accounts from the Customs or Excise, enabling him to enter somewhat in detail of the subject before the Committee. He trusted he should have an opportunity of being better prepared another day. What he wished at present was, to lay in his claim not to have inconsistency imputed to him, if heicafter he should shew from documents, that the conclusions of the Chancellof of the Exchéquier were in many instances premature. He made some remarks respecting the produce of the Consolidated Fund, and expressed his doubts as to the money advanced by Government to the Merchants of Gienada being speedily repaid. With regard to the Tax on Income, it was a subject that required very serious attention; the Committee would bear in mind that one of the great blessings resulting from breaking off the negotianittee would bear in mind that one of the great blessings resulting from breaking off the negotia-tions at Lisle was the establishment of what was called that solid system of finance, the Assessed, or Income Tax. This tax the Minister, who pro-posed it, had first taken at 8,000,0001 to be raised within the year; but before the Bill had gone through the forms of the House he had sunk nearly raised within the year; but before the Bill had gone through the forms of the House he had sunk nearly one-half; and, in fact, with the aid of the voluntary contributions, it had not produced more than 4,500,000l. yet the Right. Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to estimate it, if it continued, at 7,000,000l. There was another thing relative to the Income. Tax that deserved attention. The country Gentlemen had been charged with using fraud, and with manifesting a disposition to evade the payment of their tax—the commercial interest had been allowed Commissioners of their own, of a distinct, description from those of any other, yet those who were stated as disposed to evade the tax had paid 4,000,000l. while, on the contrary, the commercial part of the country had only paid 1,175,000l. It had always been one of his objections for this bill, that publicity of investigation with great and that without such publicity of investigation, nothing could be made of the measure. The Income tax had answered this end; it had saved the Chancellor of the Exchequer the trouble, of laying on a number of fresh taxes every year; at prevented the people from knowing how their affairs were going on. The tax on income was a sort of shell; on which to put any thing he did not know where else to dispose of. If any inquiry was attempted to be made by the people, the Minister had nothing to do but to desire them to which the resources of the country were applied. We do not prove; said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we are making use of the great unimpaired increasing resources of the country for the purpose of defending the very foundations of our wealth and greatness, and of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, for the purpose of guarding against misery and ruin, and advantages of peace, we should have to lamient all the disadvantages of war. With fregard to the proposal for receiving 3,000,000, from the Bank being a proof that he was afraid of look, ing the country in the face—that it deserved to be compared with the purchase of a post obit, he could assure the Honourable Gentleman, that from the time the Bank Charter had been granted, it had been the testiom to renew it long before its expiration, and in one instance it had been renewed at a period more distant than in the present instance. As to the herits of the measure he would discuss them at the proper season; the principal reasons in favour of it he had stated to the House when the proposal was first brought forward. With respect to the Hon. Member's objection to the manner in which the estimates were presented, and his assertion that the items should have been specified, he assured him that until he came into office it had never been the custom to give any of the particulars of estimates at all, but merely the general he did not know where else to dispose of. If any inquiry was attempted to be made by the people, the Minister had nothing to do but to desire them to go their ways—he did not mean to tax them—he only meant to lay, a small duty on tea and spirits, and therefore they ought to be satisfied. It must, however, he obvious, that at a peace all these duties must be taken off, and others substituted in their rhom. This solid system of finance which was to contribute to the heart less than the same than the sam and these distributed in their room. This solid system of finance, which was to contribute to the supplies, amounting to 30,500,000l, would be found available to no greater extent than 5,300,000l. Was it to be believed there was any thing tremendous to our enemies in such a system? It was a system not capable of meeting the exigencies of the moment. The Right Hoa, Gentleman, to raise money by dealing in post obits, was in the situation of a young spendthrift, he was obliged to court the Bank for a loan for 3,000,000l. to assist him in hiskmergencies. Did he think it would terrify the First Consul of France, that we were obliged to treat with the Bank for a loan of 3,000,000l. without interest for its years, and obtain funds from an event to take place at the expiration of thirteen years kneec? He congratulated the Minister on the terms on which he had made the Loan: he could not think how it could be a profitable concern to those he assured him that until he came into office it had never been the custom to give any of the partieulars of estimates at all, but merely the general amount. He concluded by referring the Committee to his former short and simple statement, which, he trusted, would be considered sufficient to justify the conflam of the resolution he had recovered. the sanction of the resolution he had proposed.

Mr. BURDON congratulated the House on the prosperity of the country, which would enable it to carry on the war until security could be obtained, instead of our being obliged to grasp at a phanton.

tained, instead of our being obliged to grasp at a phantom,

Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, thought it was an objection to a Loan that it was made on too good terms, as, in such event, the individuals who contracted for it would sustain a heavy loss.

Mr. JOLLIFFE observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken great merrit to himself, and the House' seemed disposed to allow it, by having raised the supplies without any new tax of consequence; whereas, in truth, there could not be

tor regulating the Pilotage, &c. in the Humber, which was read a first time.

The Committee of Ways and Means was fixed for Wednesday.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred.

blic credit, as

ulation ino

rance them t

Price of Stocks this day at One o'Clock.
Three per Cent. Consols 62344.
Ominion 13 prem.

THE COURTER.

LONDON,

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

In the Committee of Ways and Means vesterday, Mr. Pirr opened his Budget. The interest of thirteen millions and a half

he Loan, amounting to 635,000l, is to be paid out of the Income Tax. Of course there only remain five millions, for which interest is provided by the imposition of new Taxes. The new Taxes are, In addition of 5 per Cent, on the higher kinds

An addition of 5 per Cent, on the higher kinds, of Tens, above 2s. 6d. a pound, the produce of which Tex is estimated at An addition of one penny per gallon on the wash on Home and British Sprits, which is equal to five pence a gallon on the spirit. This tax, it is calculated, will produce -

An addition of ten-peace per gallon on Brandy and eight-peace on Rum, which will produce
The whole amount of these new duties is 350,000 amount of interest to be provided for

Mr. Pirr's speech was very short; he confined imself to mere financial statements.

Mr. Murgary, the American Envoy, has left

Mr. Murray, the: American Envoy, has left the Hagne for Paris.

The fall in the price of the last Loan, since the day on which the bargain was first concluded, is attributed to some of the Contractors, having brought immense sums of it to market, in order to secure a profit. The Onnium was yesterday sold as low as one per cent, premium.

An Officer of Artillery wrote to Bonaparte from Hamburgh in nearly the following terms:

"We have been heretofore contracts and friends: the difference in our principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution; the production of the following terms:

"We have been heretofore contracts and friends: the influence in our principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution; when the principles induced us to an opposite conduct in the revolution; was a superior of the caused me to be plundered to our fifteet, of my estate, and to be proscribed from my county. Here, whom I tenderly love. For their consolution and my own, I set a great value on embracing them befor death shall separate us for ever. I therefore request of you a passiport, as limited as you may think proper, in order to make the contraction of the courier than the contraction of this letter received an unlimited, passport, and money to defraut the avenuesce of his incurrent.

By the return of the courier the author of this letter received an unlimited passport, and money to defray the expences of his journey.

A letter from on board the Adventurer, of 44 gans; dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 20, says, "We sailed from Falmouth found inst. under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, to Quiberon Bay, where we remained a week. We should have landed one hundred casks of arms in one night, had we not learned that the Republicans had completely defeated the Royalists and taken two towns. In this action, there were between six and seven hun. this action there were between six and seven hun-dred Royalists killed, and a great number wounded dred Royalists killed, and a great number wounded, whose distresses are much aggravated by the want of provisions. We have 14,000 stand of arms, which we expect to reland at Spithead, where we took them on board."

which we expect to reland at Spithead, where we took them on board."

A new departmental and administrative division of the French Republic has been proposed by the Council of State; and passed into a Law by the Legislative Body. In every department there is to be a Frefect, a Council of Prefecture, and a General Council of the Department. All these places are to be in the nomination of the Chief Consul, We learn by recent letters from Madras, that the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the following sums to be paid to the two details of one saticant, one corporal, and twelve privates each.

former; and carried off the artillery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 1.

sent from Stockholm; but the peasants disarined the

iculicul of flussars and artiflery tone that

We have at length received intelligence from the army of the Grand Visier. A courier sent from Jaffa has brought the following report : In the desart which separates Syria from Egypt is a caravansera named Al Arisch, where caravans stop and find provisions. General Kleber, knowing the importance of the place, converted it into a fort, in order to render the passage of the Desart more difficult to the Turkish army; a strong garrison was to be sent as soon as the fort was properly victualled. This circumstance attracted the attention of the Grand Vizier. Having learnt that a convoy of provisions was on the way, he sent a corps of troops to intercept it. This enterprise completely sucreeded .

PARIS, FEB. 10.

After the discussion upon the prefectures, the appointment of Prefects is that which most engages the attention of observers. If it be true that Bonaparte is in the spring to put himself, at the head of the armies, he will experience the necessity of providing for the tranquillity of the interior, and he will find the means in the choice of wise men and Republicans. Were we not persuaded that he has already felt the importance of this truth, we should lay before him a sketch of the state of the operations of the delegates sent after the 18th Bru naire, and chosen in a moment of prejudice against the patriots -Whathave they done ?- Revived the opes of the Royalists in the parts where Republian administrators had established peace; and reewed the hatred and jealousies which had almost been extinguished by the patriotic efforts of good citizens.—There, where the law was received and executed without a murmur, it is now commented upon, and always to the advantage of royal, ism. The cries of assassins, the jingling of bells, the processions of weak and fanatical persons have succeeded to that tranquility which had begunto regenerate certain Cantons of the Republic. The departments of the Eure and the Oise are scarcely ourged of the Chouans which desolate it, than the Republican Administration which saved them are alumniated and dismissed. In their places are appointed men, of whose mildness and urbanity the drawing-room speaks loudly; but they carry this mildness to the extent of not permitting any measure for the repressing of the Brigands. The Republicans, the Priests who have submitted,

the wise and patriotic Administrators, the acquirers of National domains, in a word, the men of the Revolution, are pillaged, shot, assassinated, The department of the Pas de Calais presents a picture not gen before. It was tranquil, when it pleased a deegate to re-establish order, and since that time ssassinations are frequent as in other places. The administration of the department of the Upper Garonne drive away the Royalists, and disperse their force; the administration are dismissed for having disorganized the counter-revolution; scarcely are they replaced, and General Commes sent elsewhere, than, under the influence of the friends of order, the Royalists and their satellites re-appears by extracts from Mr. Rose's graphlet.

(The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his perfect readiness to discuss every topic referred to by the Hon. Gentleman, when they came fairly before the House. But here were one or two points, which not to answer might subject him to suspicion. The Hon Gentleman had projected and to that which he supposed he had intended to have said, but, in fact, did not say. He had inferred to have that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had constantly described the new system of mance as one calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to the care calculated to intimidate the chemy: if was intimidated to intimidate the chemy: i The department of the Doubs has, in the same man-

THE COURIER

ly vile men, or to men whose ignorance of the revo-.lution may make them cruel persecutors .- (Journal des Hommes Libres).

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 24 .- Arrived this day, His Majesty's ship Beaver from a cruise.

The Aurora frigate, Capt. Cracraft, and Ulysses of 44 guns, Capt. Prestland, went out of the Har-

bour to Spithcad. FALMOUTH, Feb. 22 .- The Jane Packet, with the Jamaica Mail of this month, has been obliged to put back to port by contrary winds, she will sail again as soon as the wind will permit. The Lady Arabella Packet, with the American Mail of this month, is detained for further orders. The Mail for Lisbon of the 19th inst. is here. Wind S. E.

YARMOUTH, Feb. 24 .- The Prince of Wales, Deane, with the mails for Hamburgh of the 21st instant, is still waiting a wind,

Orders have been sent to Falmouth, for the sailing of the Leeward Island packet, with the mail of this month.

Yesterday morning, His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND accompanied Her Majery and the PRINCESSES to town from Windsor. The Kino, after riding in the Great Park, arrived in the afternoon at Buckingham-House.

The Prince of Wales, Mr. Pitt, &c. dined a few days ago with Mr. George Rose, jun. at his honse in St. lance, sugare.

onse in St. James's square.

The Brigade of Royal East India Volunteers

The Brigade of Royal East India Volunteers was inspected yearrday in Fryde Park by the Earl of Harrington, who came on the ground at one o'clock. The Brigade, after presenting arms, passed in review to slow and quick time, and concluded by advancing in lige.

In the unavoidable absence of Col. DUNDAS, and the illness of Col. Scorr, the command devolved on Col. Inclins, to work the Earl of Harrington expressed himself in the warmest terms respecting the soldier-like appearance of the Brigade.

At half past two the brigade left the ground; but not before the men, had been refreshed with plenty of bread, cheese, and porter, and an addition of 2s. each to the stated pay of the day.

An elegant entertainment was given to the Officers at the London Tavern, where the bottle, commanded by Col. Incl. 1s, moved to the quickest

cers' at the London Tavern, where the bottless commanded by Col. INCL.1.8, moved to the paickest time; the various discharges of grape ishot being re-lieved with the song and glee peculiarly adapted to a corps, whose very institution naturally, prepares the heart to indulge the most patriotic and cheering

The Ministerial writers every day announce some particular relative to another Expedition; but they inform their readers at the same time, that they are determined it shall be a profound secret, and ning-tenths at least of the public are ready to pray that

it ever may remain so.

So, many offers have been made of a premium for appointments to India, that the Directors, much to their own credit, have at last resolved seriously to

their own credit, have at last resolved grinnly to investigate the grounds of such advertisements by a special Committee of Patronage.

By a recent experiment in making of bread, it has been found, that flour kneaded with bran water will produce a more substantial bread, and a greater quantity of it, than is obtained by the common

mode of baking.
We are happy to find, by the Scotch Newspapers, that the Marquis of HUNTLEY is rapidly recovering

from his severe wounds.

The Volunteer Corps in and about the metropolis are making ready to attend divine service on the 12th of March, being the day appointed for a general fast. The Doctors' Commons Association

the 12th of March, being the day appointed for a general fast. The Doctors' Common Association are, we understand, to go to St. Paul's Church.

A letter from Bombay, dated the 2d of August, contains the following intelligence:—" His Majesty's ships the Leopard, Commodore Blankett, Captain Surry; and Centurion, Captain Rainier, sailed from Perim, on their return to Mocha, on the 5th of July. The Princess Charlotte armed ship, Hercules, and the Jehangeer and Strombold, were lying at Perim. At this period no water had been found on the island; the excavations, however, which were made in search of it, were only then to the depth of 14 feet, so that it would be premature to relinquish the hope of yet finding that necessary article. On the 25th of June, the Dzedalus was dispatched by the Commodore to sound round the island of Gebel Zeghir, and inspect the anchorage. The increased demand for necessaries

OLD BAILEY.

FIFTH DAY-MONDAY, FEB. 24.

The general complexion of the business transacted

The general complexion of the business transacted this day was of an uninteresting nature, no capital conviction, as we could collect, having taken place. Thomas Bucknell. was found guilty of stealing four bottles of port wine, the property of Mr. Ricks. The prisoner, it appeared, lived with the projection as servant, whom he detected on the 3d of September with a bottle of his wine. Shortly after he found three more bottles concaded in a place under the stairs, which the prisoner confessed he had taken our of the cellar. A constable was sent for his haden he arrived the prisoner confessed here. for, but before he arrived the prisoner found means to escape. He had not been heard of some tine,

to escape. He had not been heard of some time, but at length he came forward to take his trial.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, acknowledged, that while he was assisting his master to bottle some wine, he had incautiously made free with a few bottles of it to drink in the kitchen; but his contrition was so great, and he was so unhappy ever since he had been obliged to conceal himself, that he had rather suffer the severest punishment the law could attach to his offence, than remain in such a situation.

A number of year, respectable persons, with-

oftence, than remain in such a situation.

A number of very respectable persons, withmany of whom the prisoner had lived as servant, gave him a most excellent character. However, the Jury, in consequence of what had appeared, were constrained to find him Gailty.

Richard Haige, was convicted of stealing a green cloth survey the property of Edward Subres.

Richard Haise, was convicted of stealing a green cloth surtout, the property of Edward Sykes.

Elizabeth Cronch was found guilty of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from Ann, the wife of Wm. Bicknell, his property.

George Taylor was convicted of stealing 40lb. weight of sugar, the goods of Thomas Bolt.

Ann Watch was convicted of stealing a sailor's jacket, value 1:15, the property of Messrs. Laycock and Tyler, slop-sellers in the Minories.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL, SMALE v. RICHARDS.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a baker, to recover the sum of 111. 6s. 2d. the va-lue of bread he had delivered to the defendant, durlue of bread he had delivered to the defendant, during the years 1796 and 1797. It was not denied by the defendant that he received the bread, but he contended he had regularly paid for it; and though he could not produce the receipts, he could produce an account dated in 1798, which was discharged by the plaintiff. Was it probable, then, that the baker would have granted him that discharge, had he been owing money for bread he had received at a former period?

Serieant Best, Counsel for the Plaintiff, allowed

Serieant Best, Counsel for the Plaintiff, allowed that he must lose the cause if that account was au-thentic; but it was evident that the date of it had been altered, and 96 changed into 98. What proved that to be the case was, that bread was then charged that to be the case was that bread was then charged at is. 3d. a quartern loaf, when it was undoubtedly no higher than 8 d. Lord Eldon said there could be little doubt that

the date of the bill was forged, and the defendant must have felt his cause to be very bad, when he had recourse to such expedients.
Verdict for the plaintiff for 111. 6s. 2d.

LEWES. FEB. 24.

On Monday last about fifty labourers assembled at Petworth, and complained to the Magistrates of that district, that, in consequence of the excessive price of bread and other provisions, they, and their families were in a state bordering on starvation, notwithstanding their utmost industry to support them. Sir Godfrey Webster, who was on a visit at them. Sir Godiney (Weister, Wilo was on a visit at the Earl of Egermonic's, after patiently hearing the men's complaints, sont summonses to the officers of the parishes from whence the labourer's had assem-bled, ordering their attendance before the Magis-trates the next Bench-day; after which the men quietly returned to their respective homes. On Wednesday last the Westminster Militia

marched into our barracks, from their late station

The Pigot diamond is likely to be sold by lottery. The Pigot diamond is likely to be sold by lottery.

—A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, praying for leave to sell this beautiful jewel, by lottery. It was brought, home by Lord Preory, and has for 36 years been offered for sale in vain, it being above the reach even of Sovereign ollectors of the article.

Dreadful Omen!—Yestorday in the House of

SALE OF BREAD.

The Bill, just passed into a law, for regulating the sale of bread, enacts—
"That it shall not be lawful for any baker or other "That it shall not be lawful for any baker or other person or persons, residing within the cities of London and Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, after the 2th day of February 1800; or residing in any other part of Great Britain, after the 2th day of March 1800, to sell, or offer or expose to sale any bread, until the same shall have been baked 2th hours at the least; and every baker or other person or persons who shall act contrary hereto, or offend herein, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of 3t, for every loaf of bread so sold, offered, or exposed to sale; which penalty shall and may be recovered before any one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, city, or justices of the peace for the county, city, or place where the offence shall be committed, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witthe oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath such justice or justices is and are hereby empowered to administer), one moiety whereof shall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the poor of the parish or place where the offence shall be committed; and if the said penalty shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the said penalty to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party offending, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels, after deducting the said penalty, and the costs and charges of taking and making and the costs and charges of taking and making

and the costs and charges of taking and making such distress and sale.

"That in every place or places where any assize of bread shall have been ordered by the Chief Magistitates or Justices of the Peace of such place or places, and shall have been duly put in execution, no baker, or other person or persons, shall be subject or liable to any penalty or forfeiture for selling any bread under the weight prescribed by law provided that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to exempt any such baker or other person or persons from any such be baker or other person or persons from any such penalty or forfeiture, where the weight of the peck loaf shall be deficient more than six ounces, and so in proportion for any other loaf of bread; any thing in any former Act contained to the contrary not with-

standing.
"That this Act may be altered, varied, or re-pealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of "That this Act shall continue in force until the

expiration of six weeks after the commencement the next Session of Parliament."

EDINBURGH, FEB. 122.

On the 20th curt, came on at Inverkeithing, the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the Boroughs of that district, when the delegates for Inverkeithing and Stirling voted for Sir John Hen-derson, of Fordel, Bart, and the delegates for Dunderson, of Fordel; Bart, and the delegates for Dun-fermline; Culress; and Queensferry, voted for the Hon. Captain Cochiane, of the 'Royal Navy; but ob-jections having been stated to the Commissioners of two of the delegates in Captain Cochiane's interest, the merits of the return in his favour remain to be discussed before a Committee of the House of Com-

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

A General Mecting of this Society was held at their Hall, at Edinburgh, on Monday last, at which there was a numerous and respectable attendance, the Right Hon. the Barl of Kinnoul, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair. The Meeting proceeded to take under consideration a motion made in the Committee of Directors for suspending the usual premiums offered by the Society for this year, to enable it the more effectually no enceurage a certain description of the tenantry over the whole of Scotland in general, especially where last crop had most failed, to cultivate and bring to market the earliest possible supply of food, when on hearing and due consideration of the proceedings in the Board of Directors, the Meeting approved of the plan adopted, and vored on the whole upwards of 3001 sterling, to be expended in small premiums for an early crop of potatoes, the article most likely to bring the first relief to the poorer classes of the people as large.

Thereafter Sir William Merray of Ochetytye, Bart, called the attention of the Society to the great loss the proprietors and owners of extensive sheep farms had been subjected to of late in different parts of Scotland from the infamous practice of sheep stealing. That when certain resolutions and measures were lately proposed to be adopted by some of the northern counties to put a stop to it, it was found that the cavidation the extended northern counties to put a stop to it, it was

of the northern counties to put a stop to it, it was

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE: MONDAY, February 24.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, February 24.
Although we had but a moderate supply of Wheat this morning, yet the sale was heavy, and prices were two to three shillings per quarter lower.

We had but few fresh arrivals of Barley, that fine bright malting samples maintained their prices, though the middling and inferior qualities were extremely dull of sale and cheaper.

Fine Malt sold full as dear; and fine Hog Pease and hard Benns, being scarce, sold at a considerable advance.

Our supply of Oats was not large; and prime samples seld dearer, particularly sold to the prime samples seld dearer, particularly sold to supply the for seed, while the inferior articles were much as last week.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Starch Wheat, 95 to 1105
Mealing, 1208 to 1238
Rye, 708 to 795 od
Salfinks, cos to 902 od
S. Beans, 508 od to 658 od
Ticks, 452 to 608
Oats, 242 to 408 od
Hog Peafe, 568 to 638 od
Polands, 308 to 528 od

RETURN OF WHEAT IN MARK LANE, By Melits. Child and Malpas, Meal-weighers, actuding only from the 10th of February includive, agreeable to the New Act.

Total 14504 Quarters —Average 111s. 934.
44. 2d. higher than laft Return.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine Flour, oss od a fack to toos od a fack Seconds, 88 10 94 fine Follard, 245 fine, pollard, 245 fine, polla

A Return of the PRICES of FLOUR, from the 8th of Feb. to the 14th of Feb. from the Cocket Office.

Total 15,141 facts.—Average 98s. 34d.
3s. 62 higher than last Return.

PRICE OF HOPS.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24.

To fink the offal—per floor of 8lb.

Beef 3s 4d to 5s ad | Veal 4s ed to 6s adMutton 4s ed to 6s ac offa of 6s ed to 6s ad

Mutton 4s ed to 6s ac offa of 6s ed to 6s ad

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD THIS DAY.

Beafts, about 1800 .- Sheep, 7500. Lambs, oco. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Beef - 25 8d to 45 2d | Veal - 35 ed to 55 6d Mutton 35 4d to 45 6d | Pork - 45 4d to 55 cd Lamb - cs, od to cs od

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PRICES OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL.
Butts, 50 to 60lb atad to 27d per l
Ditto, 60 to golb 2711 to 2811
Merchants Backs 25ed to 26d
Dreffing Hides 22d to 23d
Fine Coach Hides 23d to 25d
Crep Hides for cutting 23d to 24d
Flat Ordinary 22d to 23d
Calf Skins, 40 to 50lb. perdoz. 24d to 30d
Ditto, 60 to 80lb 26d to 3cd
Ditto, 80lb. to 120lb 23d to 264
Small Scals (Greenland) 70s to 80s } per doz.
Large ditto 1405 to 1605 } Per tion.

RAW HIDES.

Hides (per ft.) 35 sed to 05 od Heavy Calf io5 6d each Middling 35 od to 05 od Light Calf 7d 'per lb.

Osdinary 25 Sd to 25 rod Lamb Skins 05 od to 05 od

PRICE OF TALLOW IN LONDON.

St. James's market 3s 11d Claremarket - 3s 11d Reflia do (cand.) f65 to os. Ruffia do (cand.) f65 to os. Ruffia do (cand.) f65 to os. Ruffia do (cand.) f65 to os. Melting Stuff 56 to os. Melting Stuff 56 to os. Object Nough 38 to os. Object Nough 38 to os. Melting Stuff 56 to os. Graves 9s per cwt. Yellow Soap 76s—Mottled 81s—Curd 83s...

Yellow Soap 765—Mottled 813—Curd 838.

SEEDS, PER HUNDRED WEIGHT,
Red Clover 20s to 138 to 005)
White ditto 30s to 140s to 005 per cwt.
Tretoil 55 to 745 to 000)
Turnip 2 885 to 455 per qr.
Cinque Foil 385 to 455 per qr.
Cinque Foil 385 to 455 per qr.
Linque Foil 485 to 485 per qr.
Linque Foil 485 per q

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW ON SATURDAY:
St. James's. Hay, glos ed. to 61 65 od.
Straw, el. 445 od to 31 55 od.
Whitzehafel. Mewlow clos od to 61 65 od.
Clover, 61 ios ed to 71 ios od.
Straw, el. 125 od to 31 15 od.

COALS.—Newcastle, ccs. od. to oos per chaldron in the Pool,—Sunderland, fos. cd. to os. od.

____ RIRTHS

On the 15th inst. at Babworth, Nottinghamshire, the Hon. John Bridgeman-Simpson, of a son.
Monday se'nnight, Mrs. Antony Corri, of a son. nshire, the Lady

Yesterday at St. Paneras, Anthony Gough, of Kendal, to Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of Robert Harrison, Esq. of the same place in Finley, of Boston, America, to Miss Ann Shibrook, of Uhcapade.

Ann Sinbrook, of Cheapside.

On Tuesday last, Howard Egan, of Upper John-street,
Fitzroy-square, Esq. to Miss E. A. Nethercoat, of Norwich—
On Wednesday, at \$1, Georg's church, Hanover-square,
Thomas Harard, Flor to Miss Susan Lillington, of Prince's

YARMOUTH, Feb. 24.—The Prince of Wales, Deane, with the mails for Hamburgh of the 21st instant, is still waiting a wind.

Orders have been sent to Falmouth, for the sailing of the Leeward Island packet, with the mail of

ing of the beward result picket, with the man of this month.

"Exterday morning, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland accompanied Her Matery and the Princesses to town from Windsor. The Kino, after riding in the Great Park, arrived in the afternoon at Buckingham House.

The Prince of Wales, Mr. Pitr, &c. dined a few days ago with Mr. Gronge Rose, jun. at his house in St. James's square.

The Brigade of Royal Fast India Volunteers was inspected yeareday in Hyde Park by the Earl of Harrington, who came on the ground at one o'clock. The Brigade, after presenting arms, passed in review to slow and quick time, and concluded by, advancing in Juge.

In the unavoidable absence of Col. Dundas, and the illness of Col. Scott, the command devolved on Col. Incl. 1s, to whom the Earl of Harrington expressed himself in the, warmest terms respecting the soldier-like appearance of the Brigade.

At half past two the brigade left, the ground; but not before the men had been refreshed with plenty of bread, cheese, and porter, and an addition of 2s, each to the stated pay of the day.

An elegant entertainment was given to the Officers at the London Tavern, where the bottle commanded by Col. Incl. 1s, moved to the quicker time; the various discharges of grape shot being relieved with the song and glee peculiarly adapted to a corps, whose yere, institution naturally prepares the heart to indulge the most patriotic and cheering senations.

The Ministerial writers every day announce some

sensations.

The Ministerial writers every day announce som

The Ministerial writers every day announce some particular relative to another Expedition; but they inform their readers at the same time, that they are determined it shall be a profound secret, and ning-tenths at least of the public are ready to pray that it ever may remain so.

So many offers have been made of a premium for appointments to India, that the Directors, much to their own credit, have, at last resolved seriously to investigate the grounds of such advertisements by a special Committee of Patronage.

special Committee of Patronage,
By a recent experiment in making of bread; it has been found, that flour kneaded with bran water will produce a moré substantial bread, and a greater

will produce a more substantial bread, and a greater quantity of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking.

We are happy to find, by the Scotch Newspapers, that the Marquis of Huntly is rapidly recovering from his severe wounds.

The Volunteer Corps in and about the metro-

from his severe wounds.

The Volunteer Corps in and about the metropolis are making ready to attend divine service on the 12th of March, being the day appointed for a general fast. The Doctors Commons Association are, we understand, to go to St. Paul's Church.

A letter from Bombay, dated the 2d of August, contains the following intelligence:—" His Majesty's ships the Leopard, Commodore Blankett, Captain Surry; and Centurion, Captain Rainier, sailed from Perim, on their return to Mecha, on the 1st of July. The Princess Charlotte armed ship, Hercules, and the Jehangeer and Strombold, were lying at Perim. At this period no water had been found on the island; the excavations, however, which were made in search of it, were only then to the depth of 14 feet, so that it would be premature to relinquish the hope of yet finding that necessary article. On the 2st hof June, the Dadalus was dispatched by the Commodore to sound round the island of Gebel Zeghir, and inspect the anchorage. The increased demand for necessaries incident to so unusual a resort of shipping, with numerous European crews, had occasioned (although not so much from the diminution of the stock as the avarice of the dealers) such a rise in the price at Mocha, that the Commodore was looking out for a supply, of water, at least, elsewhere; with which view the Fox had been at a place on the opposite coast, where they found the natives at first very jealous of them, and even a disposition to hostility, but, on being made sensible who the visitors were, they became as much the reverse, and forwarded Capt, Stuari's views as much as possible, who have not be made. but, on being made sensine who the Visitors week, they became as much the reverse, and forwarded Capt. Stuart's views as much as possible, who having brought from thence a muster of the water, which was approved of, had returned, for the purpose of establishing a plan for a regular supply. The Leopard and Centurion took all the heavy stores out of the ship Baker, at Mocha, for the purpose of being landed at Perim, as the naval and military depot in that quarter. We understand it was the Commodore's intention to leave the Red Sea about the 2oth of August with his own ship, and to proceed to Bombay for some necessary repair, and it was thought not improbable that the Orestes would accompany himfor the same purpose, having got aground in entering the harbour of Perim, a few days before the month of August, and sustained considerable damage, as was judged; from her making much more water than usual."

दुर्वाके विकास के स्वर्थ के स

kitchen; but his contrition was so great, and he was so unhappy ever since he had been obliged to conceal himself; that he had rather suffer the severest punishment the law, could attach to his offence, than remain in such a situation.

severest punishment the law could attach to his offence, than remain in such a situation.

A number of very respectable persons, withmany of whom the prisoner liad lived as servain, gave him a most excellent character. However, the Jury, in consequence of what shad appeared, were constrained to find him Guilty.

Richard Haitgo, was convicted of stealing a green cloth surtout, the property of Edward Sykes.

Elizabeth Crouch was found guilty of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from Ann, the wife of Wm. Bicknell, his property.

George Taylor was convicted of stealing a 40lb. weight of sugar, the goods of Thomas Bolt.

Ann Watch was convicted of stealing a sailof's jacket, value 1 is, the property of Messrs. Laycock and Tyler, slop-sellers in the Minories.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL,

SMALE v. RICHARDS.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a baker, to recover the sum of 111. 6s. 2d. the value of bread he had delivered to the defendant, during the years 1796 and 1797. It was not denied by the defendant that he received the bread, but he contended he had regularly paid for it; and though he could not produce the receipts, he could produce an account dated in 1798, which was discharged by the plaintiff. Was it probable, then, that the baker would have granted him that discharge, had he been owing money for bread he had received at a former period?

period?

Serjeant Best, Counsel for the Plaintiff, allowed that he must lose the cause if that account was authentic; but it was evident that the date of it had themet; but I was evident that the date of it had been altered, and 96 changed into 98. What proved that to be the case was, that bread was then charged at 18. 3di a quartern loaf, when it was undoubtedly no higher than 84d.

Lord ELDON said there could be little doubt that

the date of the bill was forged, and the defendant must have felt his cause to be very bad, when he had recourse to such expedients.

Verdict for the plaintiff for 111. 6s. 2d.

LEWES, FEB. 24.

On Monday last about fifty labourers assembled On Monday last about fifty labourers assembled at Petworth, and complained to the Magistrates of that district, that, in consequence of the excessive price of bread and other provisions, they, and their families, were in a state bordering on starvation, notwithstanding their uthost industry to support them. Sir Godfrey Webster, who was on a visit at the Earl of Egremoit's, after patiently hearing the men's complaints, sent summonses to the officers of the parishes from whence the labourers had assembled, ordering their attendance before the Magistrates the next Bench-day; after which the men duietly returned to their respective homes.

quietly returned to their respective homes.

On Wednesday last the Westminster Militia marched into our barracks, from their late station

The Pigot diamond is likely to be sold by lottery The Pigot diamond is likely to be sold by lottery.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, praying for leave to sell this beautiful jewel, by lottery. It was brought home by Lord Proor, and has for 36 years been offered for sale in vain, it being above the reach even of Sovereign collectors of the article.

Dreadful Omn!—Yesterday—in the House of Common traces.

Commons, just as Mr. Ptart was going to open the Budget, the Mace fell off the table and broke in Globe rolled along the floor!

When the Secretary at War told the story of

the man who, on turning his shirt, cried out, "Oh! the comforts of clean linen," every man thought he might have added; and if a man turns his coat he may cry out "Oh! the comforts of cheese-paring and candle-end."

nd candle-ends."
The late Mr. Mocarri, the rich Jew Brokes, the desired in his will that two hundred guiness

who desired in his will that two hundred guines, should be given to three men for watching his grare twelve months, died of excessive grief for the death of his wife, who, report says, was an uncommonly fine woman: he survived her only nine weeks, dying on the same day of the week.

Yesterday morning John Hartley, a soldier in the 3d regiment of guards, was executed in the Old Bailey, for the willful murder of John Scott, another for triede, bowing repeatedly to his comrades, who attended in great numbers: Previous to his being turned off, he requested that his infant child might be brought to him, at sight of which he eccemed much agitated, and kisted it with great affection. Two females who were in the crowd fainted, and were with difficulty conveyed away.

he said per

and the other

place when

the said penal and may be law.

warrant under his hand, and scal, to cause the said penalty to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and 'chattlels of' the party offending, rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels, after deducting the said penalty, and the costs and charges, of taking and making such distress and sale.

"That in every place or places where any assize of bread shall have been ordered by the Chief Magistrates or Justices of the Peace of such place or places, and shall have been ordered by the Chief Magistrates, or other person or persons, shall be subject or liable to any penalty or forfeiture for selling any bread under the weight prescribed by law; provided that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend; to exempt any such penalty or forfeiture, where the weight of the peck loaf, shall be deficient more than six ounces, and so in proportion for any other loaf of bread; any thing in any former Actionnained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"That this Act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

"That this Act shall continue in force until the

Parliament.

"That this Act shall continue in force until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament."

EDINBURGH, FEB. 122.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 182.

On the 20th curt, came on at Inverkeithing; the election of a member to serve in Parliament, for the Boroughs of that district, when the delegates for Inverkeithing and Stirling voted for Sir John Henderson, of Fordel; Bart, and the delegates for Dunfermline, Cultress, and Queensferry, voted for, the Hon. Captain Cochrande, of the Röyal Nawy; but observed the Commissioner's of two of the delegates in Captain Cochranc's interest, the merits of the return in his favour remain to be discussed before a Committee of the House of Commons.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

A General Meeting of this Society was held at their Hall, 'at Edinburgh, on Monday last, at which there was a numerous and respectable attendance, the Right Hon, the Earl of Kinnoul, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair. The Meeting proceeded to take under consideration a motion made in the Committee of Directors for suspending the usual premiums offered by the Society for this year, to enable it the more effectually to encourage a certain description of the tenantry over the whole of Scotland in general, especially where last crop had most failed, to cultivate and bring to market the earliest possible exply of food, when on hearing and due consideration of the proceedings in the Board of Directors, the Meeting approved of the plan adopted, and voted on the whole upwards of 3001 sterling, to be expended in small premiums for an early crop of potatoes, the article most likely to bring the first relief to the poorer classes of the people at large.

Thereafter Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart, called the attention of the Society to the great loss the proprietors and owners of extensive sheep farms had been subjected to of late in different parts of Socialand from the infamous practice of sheep stealing. That when certain resolutions and measures were lately proposed to be adopted by some of the northern counties to juit a stop to it, it was found that these could not be carried into effect, as the law now stood, and besides, the banditit concerned in these practices went off to parts of the country, where they continued their depredations. It had been therefore thought that nothing short of an Act of Parliament would be an effectual remedy for the evil; Sir William, therefore, submitted, that it, would be proper in this Society to consider of the

Act of Parliament would be an effectual remedy for the evil; Sir William, therefore, submitted, that it, would be proper in this Society to consider of the matter, and of the propriety of bringing it under the view of the Legislature.

The meeting, on motion; resolved to remit the consideration of this matter to the Board of Direct.

Fine Flour, cos od to 100 so to 100

A Return of the PRICES of FLOUR, from the set of Feb. to flie 14th of Feb. from the Cocket Office.

Total 15, 14 facks—Average 38s, 34d.
38 63 1 lighten than last Return.

PRICE OF HOPS.

PRICE OR HOPS.

Kent 151 cos to 161 cos by Kent 151 155 to 171 175 of Sullex 151 cos to 161 cos by Sullex 151 cos to 171 to 5 of 171 cos by Sullex 151 cos to 161 cos to 1

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Beef 2 28 8d to 48 2d Veal - 35 ed to 55 Mutton 35 4d to 45 6d Pork 4 45 4d to 55 Lamb - os od to es od

PRICE OF TALLOW IN LONDON.

St. James's market 35 11d Town Tallow 66s od to os. Clare market 3 3 11d Ruffis (do (cand.) 65s to os os. (per fone of 8lb.) Heling Stuff 38s to os of Graves os per cwt.

Average price 3s 1cd Ruffis do fore 3s per cwt.

Yellow Soap 76s—Mottled 84s—Curd 88s.

Yellow Soap 76s - Moutled \$4s - Curd \$5s.

SEEDS, PER HUNDRED WEIGHT.

Red Clover 26s to 1985 to 065;
White ditto 26s to 1985 to 065;
White ditto 36s to 1985 to 065;
Turnip 26s to 1985 to 065;
Turnip 26s to 48s per bulh.

Ryo Crafs 26s to 48c per qr.
Cinque Foil 38s to 48s per bulh.

Multard White 18s de 1985 64 per puthel.

Seed 3 Brown 22s de 1985 64 per bulhel.

Seed 3 Brown 22s de 106 21s od 1985 66 per bulhel.

Seed 4 Roy 28s de 1985 66 per bulhel.

Seed 5 Brown 22s de 1985 66 per bulhel.

Seed 6 Roy 28s de 1985 66 per bulhel.

Seed 7 Brown 28s de 1985 66 per bulhel.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW ON SATURDAY.

3. JAMES S. Hay, 3 los od to 61 65 od

WHITZCHAFEL Mediow, 61 os do to 61 65 od

Clover, 61 ios ed to 71 ios od

Straw, 21 ias od to 31 is od

COALS.—Newcaffle, ccs. od. to oos per chaldron in the Pool,—Sunderland, 60s. od. to os. od.

RIRTHS

BIRTHS.

On the 19th linst, at Babworth, Nottinghamshire, the Lady
f the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, of a son.

Monday se'nnight, Mrs., Antony Corri, of a son.

Yesterday at St. Paneras, Antony Conti, of a son.
Yesterday at St. Paneras, Anthony Gough, of Kendal, to
Miss Many Harrison, daughter of Robert Harrison, day, of
the same plane.
Lately, Captain Finley, of Boston, America, to Miss
Ann Simbrook, of Chespaide.

Lardy, Captain Finley, of Boston, America, to Miss Ann Shibrook, of Chepispide,
On Tuesday last; Howard Fgar, of Upper John-street,
Fitzro-squiate, Esq. to Miss E.A. Nethrecot, of Norwich.
On Wedpesday, at \$1, George's church, Hanover-squire,
Thomas Barnard, Esq. to Miss Susan Lillington, of Prince'sstreet.
Monday se'nnight, at South Milton, Dovon, James Somerville Fownes, Esq. of Lincoln's lin, to Hiss Frances
Ilbert, second daughter of the late William Ilbert, Esq. of
Bowringsleigh, Devon.

DIED.
On Sunday morning early, in the 78th year of his age, at
Wickham, in Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Joseph: Warton,
Rector of that Parish, and Prebendary of Winchester, &c.
—The crudition and critical talents of this eminently literary
character, have been universally acknowledged during the
last half century. But these qualities, however great in
themselves, was been been universally acknowledged during the
last half century. But these qualities, however great in
themselves, was been been been been been can all social accomplishments, must for ever endear
him, both as a man and a Christian, in the memory of his
very numerous and surviving friends.

On Tuesday last, at Hampstead, Mrs. Margatet-Scort,
On Tuesday last, at Hampstead, Mrs. Margatet-Scort,

street.
On Tuesday last, at Hampstead, Mrs. Margatet Scort, wife of Mr. John Scot, wholesale linen-draper, West Smithfield.

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