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The Courier AND EVENING GAZETTE.

Thursday, February 19, 1861.

No 2659.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. THIS PRESENT EVENING THEIR MAJESTIES CYMBELINE, KING OF BRITAIN...

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN. THIS PRESENT EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED THE POOR GENTLEMAN...

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FASHIONABLE DANCING. PRIVATE TUITION. M. ALLEN informs his Pupils and the Public...

CLARKE, FAN-MAKER, most respectable old shop...

DIAMOND LOTTERY. TICKETS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIGOT DIAMOND...

HONANBY AND CO. Prizes of Twenty thousand Pounds...

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS IN GREAT VARIETY OF NUMBERS, AND AT LOWEST PRICES...

UNIQUE ELEGANCES IN FRENCH FORCE-VAINE, BEAUFORT, & GAYDON, & C.

BEAUFORT, & GAYDON, & C. THE GREAT ROOM, NEW BOND-STREET...

BEAUFORT, & GAYDON, & C. SUPERB and valuable collection of beautiful Antique...

BEAUFORT, & GAYDON, & C. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. THE GREAT ROOM...

BEAUFORT, & GAYDON, & C. JOHN PATON, Minister; JAMES HUME, Elder...

LOTTERY FOR THE PIGOT DIAMOND. THE TICKETS are TWO GUINEAS each, and numbered from 1 to 11,235...

CHAMBERY AND ITALIAN MUSLINS. ROBARTS and PLOWMAN, Manufacturers to Her Majesty...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday, Feb. 18. Mr. ROSE moved, that various papers, relative to the Revenue...

COLDBATH-FIELDS PRISON. Colonel PORTER gave notice, that, on Monday, the 21st of March...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. PITT moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. PITT moved, that His Majesty be enabled to grant 1,000l. per annum to Sir Sidney Smith...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House being resumed, the Report of the Committee was received to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. PITT moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. As soon as the House had resolved itself into the Committee...

ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, 1860. On Tuesday, March 3, will be published, in one volume...

THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER; OR, A VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF HINDUSTAN...

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TITONS.
quite different descrip-
only important it is under
point that the Tax on Income, certainly did
zeal which the country accepted the idea
would have yielded 18,000,000. Now, when I
can rely on no more than 6,000,000. I should be
irrational; my expectations were I suppose that,
with a sum so different, in its amount from that I
originally calculated upon, the application could be
practicable, with any thing like the same effect. It
would have been, if the produce had been 50 much
larger, as I had imagined it would be. It might
have been desirable for the country of raising a part
itself of an extension of the system of raising a part
of the supplies within the year, if the Tax on In-
come could have been looked to not only as a war
tax, but as one which it would be proper, in the
event of peace, to appropriate to the payment of
the debt of the country to a given amount. If I
were to propose to push it to such an extent as I ne-
cessarily must do, if I wished it to be understood
as a war tax, the consequence must follow, that it
would become a perpetual tax, and I should be de-
stroying the object itself, if I were to mortgage it
beyond that period when the war may be supposed
to last, and I should prevent its being an available
resource, if the same necessity should require the
temporary application of such a system. I therefore
cannot, consistently with my duty, and, of course,
I cannot deem it right to propose to prolong the
period; but there are other reasons for not wishing
to prolong that period, which I shall state as shortly
as I am able. In the first place, there has no cir-
cumstance occurred, which would not require the
mortgage of the tax to be made upon the same prin-
ciple it was originally. That principle originally
was, that the income tax was not only to be de-
fended upon, as a large supply for defraying the ex-
penses of the war, but that it was to be applied towards
the paying-off so much debt as was beyond what
the established sinking fund would discharge. In
a word, that the public debt should never be more
than 500 million at the period of the year 1798. Since
that period there has been discharged 18,000,000.
The Redemption of the Land Tax, &c.—Then, sup-
posing there was to be no more debt at the
conclusion of peace, than there was in the year
1798, that sum of 15,000,000, would be to
be deducted; but I should think it right to carry
that consideration farther, with a tax so much re-
duced in respect to what was at first supposed
to be levied from it. We ought not to look
to confining our debt to what it was in the year
1798, without the operation of the sinking fund.
It seems better to modify the tax on income as a
war tax, and make available at any future period,
I believe, that will be best done by adhering to the
object originally in view. The principle of the tax
was to give vigour to the resources of the
country at the time, and in every subsequent
year, by raising a considerable part of the
supply within the year. That principle has
been completely adhered to, to the extent of 50
millions; and no man can doubt that it has
been of considerable importance to the public ser-
vice, by enabling the public to borrow money on
easy, cheaper terms than otherwise they would
have been able, and by the effect it has produced on
the public credit of the country. Whoever recol-
lects the state of the public credit three years ago,
and compares it with what it is at the present mo-
ment, will see ample room for congratulation at the
favourable change. Whoever considers the terms
of the loan of this year, compared with the loan of
every year but one of the last war, and every year
of the present war, arduous and difficult as the cir-
cumstances under which the country has carried it on
have been, will readily acknowledge that the prin-
ciple of raising the supplies within the year has had its
full effect. Another object in view, by the adop-
tion of that principle, was, the confining within re-
asonable bounds the future accumulations of debt; so
as to leave the country able to make the same
exertions, at any time hereafter, as we have
made for our safety and independence.—That
object would of course be better accomplished, could
we carry the principle into effect to the extent ori-
ginally intended; but if we cannot avail ourselves
of it to that extent, let us see if we cannot, by mo-
difying it, establish a solid principle, easy in its
practical operation, and clearly understood. Instead
of saying that in no period of peace there shall be
more debt owing than in 1798, will it not be of
advantage to future times, if we pursue this line,
that, by the aid of the sinking fund, and of this fund
arising out of the income tax, the two funds shall
continue to operate, and that the income tax shall
not cease till the whole of the permanent debt is re-
greater than it was in the year 1798? a period at
which we know we have reason to boast the ad-
vantages the country enjoyed—a period when the
greatest efforts were made for the maintenance of
its commerce and maritime superiority. Even
though the resources the country possessed at that
period had remained stationary, instead of continu-
ing as they have done, in a progressive state of im-
provement, we might venture to say, that with
such resources, and with a debt no larger an
amount, there would be but little ground for ap-
prehension. It is not necessary to enter into the de-
tail of that part of the subject now; but I shall on a
future day propose that, instead of the income tax,
the whole mortgage of which amounts to
56,000,000, ceasing when that sum is paid off, it
should remain till the tax, together with the con-
tribution of the sinking fund, shall have reduced the
permanent debt to the amount at which it stood in
the year 1798, when we had recourse to the present
system. If that proposal should be agreed to by
the House, the result will be, that the country never
can be under greater embarrassments than those
with which we had to contend at that period, and
which we have so gloriously and honourably sur-
vived ourselves. When we advert to the multi-
plied difficulties with which we have had to struggle,
I think posterity will scarce have reason to say, we
have done more than what we are able to do. In
no worse situation than it was at that era, in

point of fact, the debt of the present year is only
20,000,000, beyond what it was in 1798, because
50,000,000, have been paid off by the operation of
the sinking fund and the redemption of the land
tax. That, added to the sum of 56,000,000,
charged to the income tax, would make 76,000,000.
and if, instead of the sum of 56,000,000, being
left to be discharged by the income tax alone, which
would require a period of seven years, the whole,
after adding the 20,000,000, is paid off by al-
lowing the operation of the sinking fund with
the income tax, it will be found not to re-
quire a period of more than six years.—It is for
these reasons I propose permanent taxes for the
whole supply; by which, instead of protracting
the burthen of the income tax, I relieve the pub-
lic of it, by making its duration one year less than
it was expected to be before the supplies were pro-
posed; I should hope that this statement cannot be
considered as discouraging to the country. It
is not for me to presume what new difficulties and
trials we may yet have to contend with; but to re-
member that we may yet have to contend with
whatever extent they may be, I am confident in be-
lieving that, if we be not wanting to ourselves—
if the people be as true to their own means, their
own power, and their own resources, as the native
vigour of the country has hitherto been true to
them, those difficulties will not be so great,
but that the wisdom and firmness of this House,
and the energy and courage of the people at large,
following its example and opinion, will produce
the same effects as the same exertions have
formerly produced; and, confident I am, there
is nothing in our general situation, with regard
to our own radical strength, that ought to
dishearten us in the exercise of those duties which
are at this moment more than ever incumbent on us,
either as public men, or as private individuals, who
retain that spirit which can alone belong to the
House of an Englishman. I will not trouble the
House by entering into a detail of our situation, but
it is perhaps some satisfaction to look shortly at two
or three leading considerations. With an addition
such as we have been obliged to make to the per-
manent taxes, what has been the effect? an increased
permanent revenue to such an extent, that even allow-
ing only for common defalcations, the amount of
permanent revenue, calculated to the 31st of Janu-
ary last, exceeds by 1,800,000, the amount at
which it arrived during the most flourishing era of
our prosperity and commerce, when the Committee,
appointed at a period of peace to inquire into the
situation of the country, reported the state of its
commerce and revenue to exceed even beyond the
most sanguine computation. Whoever refers to
the report of the Committee in 1791, and will let the
same time only look back to the increase of our
last year, will find the revenue arising from our
trade and commerce infinitely larger than it was at
that time. If we look to the state of our public
debt, we shall find that we have paid off, struggling
as we have been with every difficulty, a consid-
erable portion of it; we shall find that, by an adher-
ence, as scrupulous as systematic, to the plan for
discharging the national debt, we have, since
the year 1786, paid off a sum not less than
52,000,000, of the capital of that debt which be-
fore existed; we shall find that the total amount of
the sinking fund is 5,000,000; we shall find that
of the burthens increased in this war more than one-
half have been employed in discharging the debt con-
tracted by our ancestors; and if, under these cir-
cumstances, we look to the present state of our
solitary reflections, we look to the present state of
our commerce, and contemplate whatever objects
afford proudest of the wealth, the industry, and the
strength of the country, we shall find this year
exceeding any we have ever yet known. We
have in this war repeatedly been able to state,
that the permanent revenue of the country has
exceeded former years of war. The climax that
now applies is to state that the permanent re-
venue of the country has exceeded, not former
years of war only, but former years of peace.
We have the satisfaction of seeing that our naval
superiority has extended itself to a pitch the world
has never till now seen. We have the happiness of
knowing, that this we may consider the proudest
year of the war. With respect to the state of our
commerce, we shall find that the export of British
manufactures have risen to 24,000,000, and that
the exports of foreign articles have likewise risen
to 17,000,000; both consequently larger than
during any preceding year. If our situation be in-
ternally or externally compared with any year of
peace, or with any of these periods, which we
are proud to look to, as affording the most bril-
liant and splendid instances of our commercial
prosperity, we shall behold a spectacle which at
the first view may perhaps be considered as incredi-
ble, paradoxical, and impossible. It will be found
that, in spite of the alarms and the lamentations of
momentary dependency, England is the only coun-
try in Europe that, during the whole of a great
trying, and arduous struggle, has preserved inde-
pendent the benefits of its free and happy constitu-
tion. For the enjoyment of this blessing, for the
unimpaird maintenance of the public liberty, pro-
sperity, and happiness, the country is indebted,
under God, to that good sense, loyalty, and fidelity,
which have been proof against every attack, and have
so firmly seconded the endeavours of one of the best
of Kings, and the father of his people; and to the
wisdom and perseverance of an enlightened legisla-
ture, which has shown how well it has deserved to
guide the affairs of such a magnanimous people, and
of such a great empire.
Mr. PITT then moved the different resolutions,
which were agreed to.
The House having resumed, the Report of the
Committee of Ways and Means was brought up,
and ordered to be taken into consideration to-
morrow.

THE COURIER

was understood, that the Report of the Committee
of Ways and Means should be first taken into con-
sideration.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

MAILS.

Hamburg	Wed. 10.	Lisbon	Wed. 10.
Dublin	Wed. 10.	Jamnic	Wed. 10.
Bresterford	Wed. 10.	Lewerick	Wed. 10.
Guernsey and Jersey	Wed. 10.	Haltax	Wed. 10.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.
3 per cent. Consols, 68 3/4
Omn. 23 3/4 3/8 Premium.

THE COURIER.
LONDON,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. PITT yesterday opened the Budget.—The sum of Interest for which Taxes were to be provided was no less than 17,850,000, an enormous amount indeed! If The Taxes proposed are on Tea, 10l. per Cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb. Paper, double the present duty, with a few ex-ceptions, and an allowance for News Papers, Printed Cottons, additional duty of 2d. on all paying 3d. Sugars is, 10s. per cwt. the Convey Duty made proportional to the temporary one. Timber, 1/3d. of the present Duties. Pepper, 3d. per lb. for home consumption. Ditto, exported, 6d. per lb. Lead, 20s. per ton exported. Train Oil, 20s. a ton. Raisins, 1s. 6d. per cwt. An increase of the duties upon Horses.—As upon Horses used for Agriculture; 10s. upon Horses kept for Pleasure, where only one is kept; and 20s. where more than one is kept. An increase of the Stamp Duties on Bills, Notes, Sea Policies, and Deeds of Conveyance. Some regulations with respect to distance in the Conveyance of Letters, and some arrangements relative to the Carriage of Letters by Cross Roads, &c.

Mr. Fox's Letters to be raised from 1d. to 2d. Such are the new taxes, the produce of which is estimated will be 1,794,000. about 90000. more than the sum wanted.

Our readers will observe that the treaty between France and Austria is a definitive one: that it leaves no room for ulterior explanations, and that there are no doubtful points which require to be discussed and done away at a Congress. The Emperor takes upon himself to stipulate for the German empire, which, unable and perhaps not inclined to oppose any resistance, must of course consent to the arrangement settled between the two great Powers. There is one part of the treaty which, we must confess, has equally surprised and shocked us. It is the cavalier coyness with which the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are given away. The Grand Duke is the brother to the Emperor, one of the parties that despoil him of his fair possession.—How far Tuscan has been governed is known to every man in Europe. The Duke was considered and loved as the father of his people, whom he ruled with great moderation and mildness. In what part of Germany the wronged Sovereign is to be indemnified we know not. What indeed can indemnify him? The session of Tuscan to the Duke of Parma will enable France to shut the Tuscan ports against the English, and will confirm and cement the intimacy between France and Spain.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S BENCH, FEB. 18.
CRIM. CON.—MORE O. BRADY.
This was an action brought against the defendant, an opulent brewer, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.
Mr. MIXEY, for the plaintiff, opened the case, and stated, that his client, then a Gentleman's servant, had, in the year 1796, married a young woman, the name of Copland, a native of Bedfordshire, with whom he had a portion of 2000l. that she came to London to take a house for herself and her wife, whether they removed shortly after their marriage; that as the plaintiff was necessarily from home through the day, the defendant took the opportunity, in his absence, to seduce his wife, whose affections he had completely alienated. It appeared from the evidence of a great number of witnesses, that the evidence of a plaintiff had even handed her over to the embraces of the defendant, as well as to those of other men. It also appeared, in the course of the evidence, that the plaintiff had estranged himself from his wife's company, and preferred that of other women; and that he had showed the greatest indifference for her, ever since their marriage.
Lord Kenyon observed that this was a gross and scandalous case indeed; he wondered after the evidence he had heard, how the plaintiff could have had the assurance to bring the present action, he having been the chief instrument of his own disgrace. His Lordship said the jury ought not to hesitate one moment in bringing in their verdict for the defendant.—*Verdict for Defendant.*

Private accounts of the 3d, notice the opinion which generally prevails at Lisbon, that preliminary of peace had been concluded between France and Portugal; and that M. de Souza was immediately to proceed to Paris for the purpose of arranging the articles of the Treaty. Should this intelligence be confirmed, we may expect shortly to hear of an order issued by the Court of Lisbon for shunting up the ports of that kingdom against our shipping.

THE COURIER

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

FRANCOIS (de Names) Fleuriot, and Fourcroy, Counsellors of State, were introduced. Francois de Names accredited the Tribune, and read a message from the Consuls, and the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Emperor. [Inserted in the Copyists of yesterday.]

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13. This day the Sessions commenced before Baron Horiam, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, the Recorder, and City Officers. James Macintosh, convicted in September Sessions of forging a seamans will and power; and Deaken and Smith, convicted at the same time of capital felony, but whose cases were reserved for the opinion of the Judges on points of law, were this day put to the bar, and informed, that after mature deliberation on their respective cases, their former verdicts had been found good, and that they must prepare themselves to suffer the judgment the law had pointed out.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, February 17, 1801. 4th Regiment of Dragons, William Fryer, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Spalding, promoted. 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, William Fowler, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Utterton, who retires. 19th Ditto, to be Lieutenant, vice Utterton, who retires. Thomas Johnson, from the 8th Foot, vice Robert Crooks, promoted; Cornet Robert Torrens; Cornet John Crooks, promoted; Cornet Robert Torrens, vice Torrens. 23rd Ditto, Major Benjamin O'Connell, to be Major, vice Wickham, promoted. 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Macleane, deceased. 27th Ditto, Major John Locke, from the late Sussex Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, to be Major, without purchase, vice Wynne, promoted. 28th Ditto, Major John Locke, from the late Sussex Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, to be Major, without purchase, vice Wynne, promoted. 29th Ditto, Major John Locke, from the late Sussex Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, to be Major, without purchase, vice Wynne, promoted.

FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

THE PROPRIETORS OF STRACIA'S ITALIAN OILS return their thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the very flattering approbation the Oils have met with in the course of five years. But still these few months they have not had time to do more than to send a few bottles to the most distinguished persons, and to the Courts of the Continent. Several Ladies of distinction have found that, by the use of the Oils, they not only made the hair grow on the bald places, but which was turned grey; they also to its natural colour, catching cool; and never fail to bring the hair to its former state. It is sold at the Proprietors, as above, and as usual of No. 11, Pall Mall, London. No. 118, Oxford Street; Golden Square; No. 45, Colville Street; and at a shop in every principal town in Great Britain, at 5s. a pot, or 11s. a dozen.

TO THE UNPREJUDICED.

WHEN His Majesty's Letters Patent have been granted to a Preparation or Medicine, the public is obliged to buy such Preparation or Medicine, as such Medico-Chemist, and able Physicians, and other persons, are enabled to purchase, and to use, and to be cured by, the great of a Patent. THE BOTANICAL SYRUP and NERVOUS CORDIAL have both been the property of a Physician, and the greatest of the Faculty of Medicine, in the Kingdom, and His Majesty has granted his Royal Letters Patent to Dr. Breddin in bold holding forth to the world the above two invaluable Medicines, which by the fruit of his long and successful experience, he has proved to be all Veneral Infections; if the human frame has been poisoned by the above mentioned, or by mercurial preparations, the botanical Syrup will (if regularly taken) purify the blood, and remove all the effects of such poisons, equal to that of the infant newly born. The NERVOUS CORDIAL will restore the strength of the mind, and the faculties of the body, and will be requisite to perform a cure. In Women, the Medicine is a certain remedy against barrenness or sterility, and several complaints the female is subject to, which are not cured by the usual means. It is particularly useful in the treatment of the GOUTY, or OLD AGE, which in fully established, whether arising from the habits of school-boy, or the indulgence of mature age, which render men miserable, and make them unfit to enjoy the blessings of society, and to beget issue. It is particularly useful in the treatment of the GOUT, or OLD AGE, which in fully established, whether arising from the habits of school-boy, or the indulgence of mature age, which render men miserable, and make them unfit to enjoy the blessings of society, and to beget issue. It is particularly useful in the treatment of the GOUT, or OLD AGE, which in fully established, whether arising from the habits of school-boy, or the indulgence of mature age, which render men miserable, and make them unfit to enjoy the blessings of society, and to beget issue.

VENEREAL BLINDNESS.

Mr. THO. TAYLOR, Surgeon, No. 9, New Bridge Street, London. IT is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I address you on the incomparable excellence of your Preparation of Mercurial Ointment, or PASTES. In the treatment of the Venereal Disease, I have used your Compound, in the most approved and dangerous symptoms; attended with the most alarming symptoms, inasmuch that I have been confined to my room for a whole week together, and not able to stir out of my bed, nor to get up, and suffered the most excruciating pains, and my eyes grew weak and dim, so that I could scarce discern any object, if ever so close to me, and expected nothing but the total loss of my sight. From a stout, healthy, and active man, I became a weak and feeble creature, and lost the use of my sight. My friends were all alarmed, and thought my recovery impossible. In this dreadful state, and expecting every minute to be my last in this world, I was fortunately recommended by a neighbour to try your Preparation of Mercurial Ointment, or PASTES. I used it, and before I had taken them all, I found considerable benefit; my pains gradually decreased, and my eyesight returned, and I was able to go out of my room, and to see all my friends (after taking three boxes more), my health and strength were perfectly restored, and I am now (thanks to my God and your invaluable Medicines) as well and vigorous as I ever was. You are all invited to publish this in any manner you think proper, for the benefit of society at large, and which I should have sent you sooner, but was fearful of a relapse.

PARIS, FEB. 14. The Journal des Defenseurs de la Patrie contains a very important article of intelligence, in the following terms:—“Letters from Amsterdam, of the 15th Pluviose (Feb. 4), announce, that on the 2d of February, a Russian Admiral arrived at that port from Petersburg; that he has already had several conferences with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French Admiral Bonin, and that the result of these conferences has been dispatched to Paris and Petersburg.”

DUBLIN, FEB. 14. Many robberies having been lately perpetrated in the town and neighbourhood of Antrim, Lieutenant Colonel Scott, of the Dumbartonshire Infantry, has found it expedient to order Martial Law to be proclaimed in that town; and the inhabitants are strictly forbid being out after nine at night. The regiments in garrison, under orders to be ready for marching at the first notice, are kept on the alert every day this week, as detachments from each march to the vicinities, every morning fully armed.

War-Office, Dublin-Castle, February 10. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Army on this Establishment:— 7th Regiment of Foot, Captain Robert Sutherland, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Emmet, promoted. 11th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. 21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. 21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. 21st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Scott, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted.

Count de Kalitzschew, whom the Emperor of Russia sends as Ambassador to Paris, is of a family highly distinguished in Russia, and connected with the most illustrious families of that country. The title of Count has been conferred upon him only since the accession of Paul I. about two years ago. He is now 45 years of age. After having visited all Italy, he came to Paris at the time when Prince Galitzschew was Ambassador from Russia, and resided there attached to the Embassy. On his return to Petersburg, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, about 1780; and after that period he devoted himself to the diplomatic line. In the year 1784, he was made Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and was present there during the Revolution of 1787. He quitted the Hague in order to discharge the same functions at the Court of Berlin, and remained in that city till the death of the Emperor. When Count Rasoumowski ceased to be the Ambassador at Vienna, the Emperor appointed Count Kalitzschew to succeed him; and after his departure from that Court, he had orders to remain in the interior of Germany, that he might be near the theatre of business. On his return to Russia, the Emperor, as a mark of his confidence, conferred on him the office of Vice-Chancellor, in the room of Count PASTIN.

WAR OFFICE, ASH-WEDNESDAY.—A Holiday at all the Public Offices. COURSE OF EXCHANGE, Hamburg, 31 3/4 U. S. 100, 61. Alton, 31 3/4 U. S. 100, 61. PRICES OF GOLD. Pattern Gold, in Coin 4 3/4. Pillar Large (Pieces of Eight) 6 3/8. Pillar Large ditto 6 5/8. Mexico large ditto 6 5/8. Silver in Bars, standard 5 7/8. New Louis, each 21 0. Cochinchin, 24s. ed. 2 26s. 6d. per lb.

THE PROPRIETORS OF STRACIA'S ITALIAN OILS return their thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the very flattering approbation the Oils have met with in the course of five years. But still these few months they have not had time to do more than to send a few bottles to the most distinguished persons, and to the Courts of the Continent. Several Ladies of distinction have found that, by the use of the Oils, they not only made the hair grow on the bald places, but which was turned grey; they also to its natural colour, catching cool; and never fail to bring the hair to its former state. It is sold at the Proprietors, as above, and as usual of No. 11, Pall Mall, London. No. 118, Oxford Street; Golden Square; No. 45, Colville Street; and at a shop in every principal town in Great Britain, at 5s. a pot, or 11s. a dozen.

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