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# The Morning Post GAZETTE

No. 9514.

THURSDAY, JULY 4. 1799.

Price in 1783. 3d. Price 6d.  
Taxed by Mr. PITT. 2d.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAY-MARKET.**  
THIS PRESENT EVENING will be presented a Musical Piece, called  
**THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.**  
Walter, Mr. H. Johnstone; Lord Alford, Mr. Davies.  
Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Bland.  
After which will be performed (at time at this Theatre) a Farce, called

**THE JEW AND THE DOCTOR.**  
Abdugo, Mr. Fawcett; Chanceable, Mr. Palmer.  
Emily, Miss Chapman; Mrs. Changeable, Mrs. Harlowe.  
To which will be added a Farce, called  
**FORTUNE'S FROLICK.**

The Characters by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Edward, Mrs. Gibbs.  
To-morrow, The Jealous Wife.  
Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. First Gallery 2s. Second Gallery 1s.  
The Doors to be opened at six o'clock, and to begin precisely at seven.  
Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Rice, at the Theatre.  
\* \* \* The Theatre, since the last season, has been newly decorated.  
Vivant Rex et Regina.

**CUMBERLAND SAILING SOCIETY.**  
THE ANNUAL SILVER CUP AND COVER, given by the PROPRIETORS of VAUX-HALL GARDENS, will be SAILED FOR on TUESDAY next, July 9, by Gentlemen's pleasure Sailing Boats, of any size, subject to the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Sailing Society.  
G. ARROWSMITH, Secretary.

For Particulars inquire of Mr. Roberts, Boat Builder, Lambeth, where the Boats intended to start must be entered on or before six o'clock in the evening of Saturday next.

Mr. ASTLEY, Junior's 44th appearance.  
**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS,**  
WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of WALES and Duke of YORK'S Servants.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, July 4. 1799, the Entertainments will be given in the following succession:

The beautiful Naval Spectacle, called  
**THE FOUR ENGAGEMENTS;**  
Or, THE HEROES OF THE SEA.  
With its dependent Spectacle,  
The Operatic Grand Ballet of Action (comprising Young Vestal's elegant German Actresses) called

**CUPID'S FESTIVAL.**  
Divers famous EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES, the Curious LITTLE HORSE, &c.  
The wonderful and unparalleled Flying Leaps by the Group of

**TRAMPOLINE PERFORMERS OF ACTIVITY.**  
Will fly over a windmill in the quickest action; each performer turning himself in the air with the same velocity as the mill; and, notwithstanding the amazing height and extent of ground, fully accomplish these extraordinary feats of activity, without being caught by either a blanket, or carpet. Also fly over a company of Grenadiers, five Horses and their Riders, and a loose pole twelve feet high.

A Comic Pastimime, called  
**HARLEQUIN IN HIS ELEMENT;**  
And, the 44th time, the grand and popular Pantomime

**THE BLACK CASTLE;**  
Or, THE SPIRIT OF RAVIA.  
In which Mr. Astley, Jun. and Miss Smith will perform principal characters.

Doors to be opened at half past Five, and to begin at half past Six.  
Half Price to commence at half past Eight.

**CURRICLES, HARNESS, AND HORSES.**  
TO BE SOLD.

The Property of a Gentleman gone abroad,  
**A VERY neat CURRICLE and HARNESS,**  
and a Pair of capital Horses warranted sound, and very fast trotters, equal to thirteen miles an hour.  
The whole fit for immediate use, and may be seen at the George, Long Acre, where the Servant will attend for that purpose.

**BY AUCTION,**  
By LEIGH and SOTHEBY, BOOKSELLERS,  
At their House in York-street, Covent-Garden, THIS and Five following Days (Sundays excepted), at Twelve o'clock.

**A CURIOUS and VALUABLE LIBRARY,**  
the property of

**A DISTINGUISHED COLLECTOR.**  
Consisting chiefly of black letter Books, Old English Poetry and Plays, Foreign and Domestic History, Voyages and Travels, Belles Lettres (particularly some uncommon French History and Poetry), on Witches and Witchcraft, Miscellaneous, &c. with many valuable Tracts.

Among others, equally valuable, are the following: Pennant's London, 4to. in folio size, and illustrated with some hundred Prints, Heads, Views, Plans, &c. 4 vol. bound in Russia leather.  
Barner's Own Times, 1. p. folio, illustrated, ditto.  
Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 3 vols. 1652.  
Granger's Biographical History of England, 9 vols. enriched with near 2000 Portraits, Prints, Original Drawings, &c.

Four Volumes in 4to. of Selections from Newspapers, scarce Tracts, &c.  
To be viewed, and Catalogues (price 6d.) to be had of Mr. Walter, Charing-cross; Mr. Becker, Pall Mall; Mr. Faulder, B. and S. street; Messrs. White, Fleet-street; Mr. Sewell, Cornhill; and Place of Sale.

**IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1799.**  
Begins Drawing the 23d of July.

**SCHEME.**

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
3	£10,000	£30,000
3	5,000	15,000
3	2,000	6,000
3	1,000	3,000
3	500	1,500
3	100	300

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## SUN-FIRE OFFICE.

June 29, 1799.  
ALL Persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the Midsummer Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Office in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, and Gravel Court, Charing Cross, or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 1st day of July, 1799, when the fifteen days allowed by this Office over and above the time they are to be paid for, will expire.  
The above Notice is given, to prevent the Insured losing the benefit of their Policies, by omitting to make such Payments in proper time.

## EUROPEAN MUSEUM.

THE Executors of the late John Strange, Esq. being directed by his will, with the assistance of the Manager of the above National Gallery, to sell the whole of his Pictures, without reserve, by Public Auction, the Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that the Manager is authorised to make a considerable abatement upon the price of such Pictures as still remain unsold. The sale at the reduced prices will commence this Day at Twelve o'clock, and continue till four in the afternoon.  
J. WILSON, Manager.

Admittance One Shilling. Catalogue included.  
\* \* \* All the Pictures must be sold, and the Museum cleared by Saturday evening.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

On the question for the second reading of the Sheriff's Indemnity Bill,  
Lord THURLOW spoke against it, as unjust, fraudulent, and oppressive.  
Lord RADNOR spoke a few words in favour of it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having agreed with Lord Thurlow, the second reading was postponed till this day three months.

A great number of Bills were received from the Commons.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The London Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

Upon the Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the Slave Carrying Bill:

The SPEAKER said, that the effect of one of these amendments was to apply a pecuniary penalty.

A motion was accordingly made and agreed to, that the amendments should be taken into consideration on this day three months.

Mr. PITT then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating the manner of carrying Slaves. As the measure had already been brought in, he hoped there would be no objection to the passing of the Bill as speedily as possible. Leave was granted. The Bill was then brought in, read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn, if necessary, and for permitting the importation, was reported.

The Seditious Societies' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PITT moved, that House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for enabling His Majesty, by an Order in Council, to permit such goods to be imported as should be specified in that order, in ships belonging to countries in amity with His Majesty.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee, in which Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in such a bill. The motion was agreed to; the report of the Committee was received, and a bill was ordered to be brought in.

Mr. D. P. COKE, alluding to the notice he had given, said, it was well known that copyholders and customary tenants had no right to vote at the election of Members to serve for Counties. When that was first withheld, it was properly withheld, because the copyholders and customary tenants were dependant upon the will of the Lord. Every body, however, knew now that they had as good a title as the freeholder, and that the Lord could not refuse to admit them. He was also inclined to add another thing by analogy. As the law now stood, absurd as it was, a leaseholder, who had 40s. a year upon the life of a man of 99 years of age, had a right to vote; but a man who had a lease of 40l. a year, for 99 years, had no right. He therefore wished Gentlemen, during the recess, to turn the subject in their

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Sir, if we are to compare the ability of the country, we must take a comparative view, not between a period when the war has continued for seven years, and a period when the most flourishing peace that ever existed was terminated; but between the present time and the end of the American war. I desire the Committee to look to the 5th of January, 1786, when the expences of the war were liquidated, and the funded debt had reached its full amount. The next point of difference between the Hon. Gentleman and myself arises in the first, second, and third, resolutions. The Hon. Gentleman, when he compares the debt as it stood in 1793, and as it existed previously to the war, makes no deduction for that part which is on account of Ireland, and for 35,250,000l. which is provided for by the 18th on income. Adding, therefore, the 17,000,000l. on account of Ireland, and the sum of 35,250,000l. there will be to be deducted, the sum of 47,000,000l. The consequence will be, that the total permanent debt will be 179,000,000l. instead of 126,000,000l. as the Honourable Gentleman has stated it. The next resolution relates to the sum applicable to the reduction of the national debt. The Honourable Gentleman has stated it truly at 4,000,000l. and 3 half. But it will become more cheering and consolatory to us, if we do not solely confine ourselves to the mere naked statement of what the amount is. It was in the year 1786, that we made an effort to establish a sinking fund. The sum applicable to that purpose was 1,000,000l. which was about 1-20th part of the capital of the permanent debt then existing. At the end of the most flourishing peace that ever existed, the sinking fund had been so increased, as to amount to 1-16th part of the debt. In this just and necessary war we have been forced to swell the debt from 238 to 379 millions; but we have the satisfaction to find, that though the capital has thus increased, the Sinking Fund, by the honourable efforts of the country, and by the wisdom of Parliament, has increased in so much greater a proportion than the debt, that it is actually 1-86th part of the existing permanent debt, though, as I have before said, it was only, in 1786, 1-238th part of what had been incurred to the end of the last war. Sir, therefore, I will venture to say, that we are much nearer, even to our total liberation, than we were in the situation in which we stood at the end of the American war, or what is still more extraordinary, than we were at the end of the most flourishing peace, that ever existed. The next point relates to the permanent annual charges; and here I have also, for the reasons I have mentioned, gone back to the period of 1786. There is one material remark which I wish to make, and which I stated on a former day. The Hon. Member states the permanent charges incurred since 1793, at 8,247,000l. he does include the 1,819,000l. for the reduction of the national debt. That is no part of the interest of the debt, but is the true sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. Now, Sir, either the sinking fund should have been stated in both cases, or in neither; but it surely cannot be a fair view of the situation of the country to take no notice of the sinking fund in one case; but when 1,800,000l. is added for the extinction of the debt, that then you are to consider it as a charge. The reason which I underflowed the Honourable

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**CUMBERLAND SAILING SOCIETY.**  
THE ANNUAL SILVER CUP AND COVER, given by the PROPRIETORS of VAUX-HALL GARDENS, will be SAILED FOR on TUESDAY next, July 9, by Gentlemen's Pleasure-Sailing Boats of any size, subject to the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Sailing Society.  
G. ARROWSMITH, Secretary.

For Particulars inquire of Mr. Roberts, Boat Builder, Lambeth, where the Boats intended to start must be entered on or before Six o'clock in the evening of Saturday next.

Mr. ASTLEY, Junior's 44th appearance.  
**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS, WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.**  
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York's Servants.

**THIS PRESENT EVENING, July 4, 1799;** the Entertainments will be given in the following succession:

The beautiful Naval Spectacle, called **THE FOUR ENGAGEMENTS;**  
Or, **THE HEROES OF THE SEA;**  
With its dependent Spectacle.

The Operatical Grand Ballet of Action (comprising Young Vestris's elegant German Artificer), called **CUPID'S FESTIVAL.**

Divers famous EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES, the Curious **LITTLE HORSE, &c.**

The wonderful and unparalleled Flying Leaps by the Group of

**TRAMPOLINE PERFORMERS OF ACTIVITY.** Will fly over a windmill in the quickest action; each performer turning himself in the air with the same velocity as the mill; and, notwithstanding the amazing height and extent of ground, fully accomplish these extraordinary feats of activity, without being caught by either a blanket or carpet. Also fly over a company of Grenadiers, five Hotties, and their Riders, and a loose pole twelve feet high.

A Comic Pastime, called **HARLEQUIN IN HIS ELEMENT;**  
And, the 44th time, the grand and popular Pantomime, called **THE BLACK CASTLE;**  
Or, **THE SPIRIT OF RAVIA.**

In which Mr. Astley, Jun. and Miss Smith will perform principal characters.  
Doors to be opened at half past Five, and to begin at half past Six.

Half Price to commence at half past Eight.

**CURRICLES, HARNESS, AND HORSES.**  
TO BE SOLD.

The Property of a Gentleman gone abroad, **A VERY NEAT CURRICLE AND HARNESS,** and a Pair of capital Horses; warranted sound, and very fast trotters, equal to sixteen miles an hour. The whole fit for immediate use, and may be seen at the George, Long Acre, where the Servant will attend for that purpose.

**BY AUCTION,**  
By **LEIGH and SOTHEBY, BOOKSELLERS,** At their House in York-street, Covent-Garden; THIS and Five following Days (Sundays excepted), at Twelve o'clock.

**A CURIOUS AND VALUABLE LIBRARY,** the property of

**A DISTINGUISHED COLLECTOR,** Consisting chiefly of black letter Books, Old English Poetry and Plays, Foreign and Domestic History, Voyages and Travels, Belles Lettres (particularly some uncommon French History and Poetry), on Witches and Witchcraft, Miscellaneous, &c. with many valuable Tracts.

Among others, equally valuable, are the following: Pennant's London, 4to. folio in folio size, and illustrated with some hundred Prints, Heads, Views, Plans, &c. 4 vols. bound in Russia leather.

Bornier's Own Times, 1.p. folio, illustrated, ditto. Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 3 vols. 1682. Grainger's Biographical History of England, 9 vols. enriched with near 2000 Portraits, Prints, Original Drawings, &c.

Four Volumes in 4to. of Selections from Newspapers, scarce Tracts, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues (price 6d.) to be had of Mr. Walter, Charing-cross; Mr. Becker, Pall Mall; Mr. Faulder, Bond-street; Messrs. White, Fleet-street; Mr. Sewell, Cornhill; and Place of Sale.

**IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1799.**  
Begins Drawing the 23d of July.

**SCHEME.**

No. of Prizes. Value of each. Total Value.

3 — £10,000 — £30,000  
4 — 5,000 — 20,000  
5 — 2,000 — 10,000  
6 — 1,000 — 6,000  
7 — 500 — 3,500  
8 — 200 — 2,000  
9 — 100 — 1,000  
10 — 50 — 500  
11 — 20 — 400  
12 — 10 — 200

8,115 Prizes — £149,000  
First-drawn Ticket — 500  
Ditto, last Morning — 500  
21,835 Blanks.

30,000 Tickets, — £150,000

Part of the above Capitals will be determined as under, viz.  
First-drawn Ticket, 19th Day £2,000  
Ditto, 21st Day 2,000  
Ditto, 23d Day 10,000

TICKETS and SHARES are now selling at every Licensed Office, and the Prizes will be paid as usual on demand.

Prices, June 18.  
Tickets £3 2 0  
Half — £1 6 0 Eighth — £1 2 6  
Fourth — £4 0 0 Sixteenth — 9 11 6

Patrons in the Country remitting Post office Orders, Cash by the Mail or Stage Coachmen, to any Lottery-office of credit, will have Tickets or Shares sent them on the same terms as if personally present.

Last year, when Ireland was invaded and a rebellion in the country, Tickets rose to 8s. From the number sold this year, the sale is greater than ever, and the country perfectly tranquil; of course Tickets may be expected to rise considerably before the Drawings.

Admittance One Shilling. Catalogue included.  
\* \* \* All the Pictures must be sold, and the Museum cleared by Saturday evening.

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**  
**HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

On the question for the second reading of the Sheriffs Indemnity Bill.

Lord THURLOW spoke against it, as unjust, fraudulent, and oppressive.

Lord RADNOR spoke a few words in favour of it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having agreed with Lord Thurlow, the second reading was postponed till this day three months.

A great number of Bills were received from the Commons.—Adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
The London Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

Upon the Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the Slave-Carrying Bill.

The SPEAKER said, that the effect of one of these amendments was to apply a pecuniary penalty.

A motion was accordingly made and agreed to, that the amendments should be taken into consideration on this day three months.

Mr. PITT then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating the manner of carrying Slaves: As the measure had already occupied so much discussion, he hoped there would be no objection to the passing of the Bill as speedily as possible. Leave was granted.

The Bill was then brought in, read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn, if necessary, and for permitting the importation, was reported.

The Seditious Societies' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PITT moved, that House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for enabling His Majesty, by an Order in Council, to permit such goods to be imported as should be specified in that order, in ships belonging to countries in amity with His Majesty.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee, in which Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in such a bill. The motion was agreed to; the report of the Committee was received, and a bill was ordered to be brought in.

Mr. D. P. COKE, alluding to the notice he had given, said, it was well known that copyholders and customary tenants had no right to vote at the election of Members to serve for Counties. When that was first withheld, it was properly withheld, because the copyholders and customary tenants were dependant upon the will of the Lord. Every body, however, knew now that they had as good a title as the freeholder, and that the Lord could not refuse to admit them. He was also inclined to add another thing by analogy. As the law now stood, absurd as it was, a leaseholder, who had 40s. a year upon the life of a man of 99 years of age, had a right to vote; but a man who had a lease of 40l. a year, for 99 years, had no right. He therefore wished Gentlemen, during the recess, to turn the subject in their minds, and to consider whether it would not be proper to invest such persons with a right to vote if they had leases for 20, or if the House thought it more proper, for 40 years.

**FINANCES.**  
Mr. PITT now moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Public Income, Expenditure, and Commerce of the Country, the progress made, and expected to be made in the reduction of the National Debt, and the means of preventing the accumulation thereof.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee, to which the reports of the Committee of Finance, &c. were ordered to be referred.

Mr. PITT then rose.—“Sir, it will not be necessary for me to take up much of your time in explaining the view I have taken, and in stating my reasons for the resolutions which I have submitted to you, many of which are founded upon the resolutions of the Honourable

borrowing as followed in former years. Gentlemen will find in the resolutions, which I have taken the liberty of having printed, that the first point in which I have differed with the Hon. Gentleman is in the period of comparison, which I have extended. I have wished the Committee to look back, not to the period of 1793 alone, but to a period antecedent to it. Sir, if we are to compare the ability of the country, we must take a comparative view, not between a period when the war has continued for seven years, and a period when the most flourishing peace that ever existed was terminated; but between the present time and the end of the American war. I define the Committee to look to the 5th of January, 1786, when the expenses of the war were liquidated, and the funded debt had reached its full amount. The next point of difference between the Hon. Gentleman and myself arises in the first, second, and third, resolutions. The Hon. Gentleman, when he compares the debt as it stood in 1799, and as it existed previously to the war, makes no deduction for that part which is on account of Ireland, and for 35,250,000l. which is provided for by the 18s. on income. Adding, therefore, the 12,175,000l. on account of Ireland, and the sum of 35,250,000l. there will be to be deducted, the sum of 47,000,000l. The consequence will be, that the total permanent debt will be 379,000,000l. instead of 426,000,000l., as the Honourable Gentleman has stated it. The next resolution relates to the sum applicable to the reduction of the national debt. The Honourable Gentleman has stated it truly, at 4,000,000l. and 2½ per cent. But it will become more cheering and consolatory to us, if we do not solely confine ourselves to the mere naked statement of what the amount is. It was in the year 1786, that we made an effort to establish a sinking fund. The sum applicable to that purpose was 1,000,000l. which was about 1-28th part of the capital of the permanent debt then existing. At the end of the most flourishing peace, that ever existed, the sinking fund had been so increased, as to amount to 1-16th part of the debt. In this just and necessary war we have been forced to swell the debt from 238 to 379 millions; but we have the satisfaction to find, that though the capital has thus increased, the Sinking Fund, by the honourable efforts of the country, and by the wisdom of Parliament, has increased in so much greater a proportion than the debt, that it is actually 1-86th part of the existing permanent debt, though, as I have before said, it was only, in 1786, 1-28th part of what had been incurred to the end of the last war. Sir, therefore, I will venture to say, that we are much nearer, even to our total liberation, than we were in the situation in which we stood at the end of the American war, or what is still more extraordinary, than we were at the end of the most flourishing peace, that ever existed.—The next point relates to the permanent annual charges; and here I have also, for the reasons I have mentioned, gone back to the period of 1786. There is one material remark which I wish to make, and which I stated on a former day. The Hon. Member states the permanent charges on the 5th of January, 1793 at 9,000,000l. but he does not include the annual million appropriated as a sinking fund for the reduction of the debt. When he states, however, the permanent charges incurred since 1793, at 8,247,000l. he does include the 1,819,000l. for the reduction of the national debt. That is no part of the interest of the debt, but is the true sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. Now, Sir, either the sinking fund should have been stated in both cases, or in neither; but it surely cannot be a fair view of the situation of the country to take no notice of the sinking fund in one case; but when 1,800,000l. is added for the extinction of debt, that then you are to consider it as a charge. The reason which I understood the Honourable Gentleman to assign was, that he had not stated the million in the second case; but that formed no part of the second charges, because it was antecedent to the period when those charges were incurred. I have therefore stated my resolutions in this way, that the annual charge incurred by the permanent debt was, on the 5th of January, 1793, 10,325,000l. including the million applicable to the reduction of the debt; that of the 8,247,000l. incurred since the 5th of Jan. 1793, no less than 1,819,000l. is applicable to the extinction of debt, and that 6,426,000l. only is the increased charge for interest, annuity, and management. The next head is the statement of the unfunded debt which the Honourable Gentleman considers as unfunded debt, but which consists of outstanding demands, also. He states them to amount at one period to 16,000,000l. and at another to 17,000,000l. If the particulars are examined, it will be found that the outstanding demands must of necessity be greater in time of war than of peace. But what is most material to be in-

of 1,981,000l. to the sum of 3,367,000l. of outstanding demands provided for, there will be a sum of no less than 5,348,000l. to be deducted from the Honourable Gentleman's statement of 17,000,000l. of unfunded debt. I object, therefore, to the Honourable Gentleman's statement, not as being numerically untrue, but as being incorrect when it is meant to give us a real state of our financial situation. My resolutions, therefore, as far as I have gone, differ from the Honourable Gentleman's in three points: that 47,000,000l. are to be deducted from his account of the amount of the national debt, that he has taken the permanent charges at 1,000,000l. too little in one case, and at 1,819,000l. too much in another, and that he has stated the unfunded debt and outstanding demands 5,000,000l. higher than he ought to have done. It was therefore, Sir, impossible for me to accede to the Hon. Gentleman's resolutions. The next points in which I follow him, relate to the permanent revenue and commerce of the country. In looking to the permanent revenue, Gentlemen must be aware that, under such circumstances, the bare proportion in which the revenue has increased is not the true criterion of the wealth of the country. If the old revenue had merely stood as it was, it would have been a good test of there being considerable increased wealth. But it must be a great source of satisfaction to us all to see that the permanent revenue alone, that which was mortgaged for the old debt, has increased in a considerable proportion, even when compared with the new debt.—The taxes imposed to 1786, amounted to about 1,133,000l. The Committee will find that the same permanent taxes had risen in 1799, to 1,457,000l. making an increase of 324,000l. though 8,000,000l. of other taxes had been imposed during the time. Sir, if we look to the trade and commerce of the country, and carry our view's back to the end of the last war, we shall find, that on the 5th of January, 1784, the amount of the imports at the Custom-house valuation was 13,122,000l.; that the amount on 5th January 1799, was 25,654,000l.; an increase upon 13,122,000l. of 1,532,000l. or nearly double; that is, while the national debt has increased from 238,000,000l. to 379,000,000l. the trade of the country has increased in the proportion of nearly two to one to the debt. If we look to our exports, and particularly to that part which is the best test of our wealth, I mean the British manufactures, we shall find that our exports of manufactures in the year ending 5th January, 1784, was 10,409,000l. and in the year ending 5th January 1799, 19,771,000l. being an increase of 9,362,000l. or nearly double. If we look to the average of imports and exports for six years, we shall find that the imports, on an average of six years, ending 5th January 1784, were 11,690,000l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th January 1799, 22,356,000l. being an increase of 10,666,000l. That the average of exports of British manufactures for six years, ending the 5th of January, 1784, was 8,616,000l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th of January, 1799, 17,134,000l. being an increase of 8,517,000l. If we look to other branches of our trade, we shall find, that the total amount of foreign merchandise exported in the year, ending the 5th of January, 1784, was 4,332,000l. and in the year ending 5th of January, 1799, 14,028,000l. being an increase of 9,696,000l. That the average of exports for six years, ending 5th Jan. 1784, was 4,263,000l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th January, 1799, 10,791,000l. being an increase in the proportion of between two and three to one. In every point in which we view the commerce of the country, it is impossible not to see that the increase has been much greater than the increase of burthens in consequence of the national debt. The next points are those which relate to the expenses to be incurred within the year. That they are heavy and great, I admit; so heavy that they must press upon very respectable classes; but, Sir, looking at the collective wealth of the country, we must see that it furnishes a proof of our ability and our means. With respect to the expense within the year, there is but a small difference between the Hon. Gentleman and myself. I have, however, thought it material to divide it into two heads, the permanent expense, and the expense arising out of the war this year: under the latter head, I rank the supplies voted, the advance to Ireland, the vote of credit, and the interest on the Imperial Loan, which though I have considered as a charge, yet I never can recognize that the engagements entered into with us will be violated, and that it will be a permanent charge upon the country. The whole expense therefore, I agree, is 59,580,000l.—But this view of it includes the charges of management. In the 15th resolution, I have stated the articles that are to meet that expense. The Hon. Member has nu-



ticed the income tax, and the tax on imports.—There is some difference between us, on account of my carrying on the gross receipt of the permanent revenue one quarter further than he does.—The next article which he has not stated, is the 7th inflow on the aid 1798, the surplus of consolidated fund in hand on the 5th of April, and the re-payments from Grenada, imposts, and lottery. In the seventeenth resolution I have stated, that the revenue, including the permanent taxes, imposed in this session, will amount to 36,089,000. The next relates to the probable amount of the future peace establishment, which must in a great measure depend upon the political state of Europe after the war; in many cases, by the increase of pay to the army, navy, and half-pay, there may be expected to be great additions, but we have a surplus of permanent revenue to meet that charge. But when we come to estimate the peace establishment, by recurring to the manner in which it stood after the last war, it must be recollected that there were then included expenses entirely of a temporary nature, an immense charge for repairing the navy, which would not be necessary after the war; a large charge for the armament in 1787; and a load of payment to American loyalists. In the other article I see no difference between the Hon. Gentleman and me. I have taken the future peace establishment, exclusive of the charges upon winding up the war, at 24,723,000. But Gentlemen must not conceive that any such charges at winding up of the war will be incurred as at the end of the last, because there was then an immense unfunded debt, outstanding demands, and other charges. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeds to state what the expense of the country will be during the continuance of the income tax, which he estimates at 7,500,000.—I desire to take it at the original sum of 10,000,000, and I do so because I think it impossible that the imperfect returns we have had can enable us to say, even under the present regulations, what it will amount to. But I take it at the original sum, because I think it ought to be our fixed resolution to adopt such measures as shall raise it to the sum of 10,000,000; if we suffer it to be much below it, we weaken the effect of the system we have determined to pursue, and entail permanent burthens upon the country. I hope, therefore, that the mere correction of the mode of collecting, will go a great way to correct what we complain of; and I trust when Gentlemen see what a difference it will make with respect to the continuance of the tax, that they will do every thing in their power to render it as productive as it must be the wish of all. Yet I am as I am respecting the produce of this tax, I am so convinced, that it would be better even to have a small increase than depart from our system, that I should have no objection to increase the rate rather than entail a permanent burthen. The only difference upon this tax between the Honourable Gentleman and myself, is, that he takes it lower than I do. I have stated my reasons for adhering to the sum of 10,000,000.—This sum would be so much extra sinking fund, which would be applicable to the reduction of 35,250,000 of debt, if the war should end with the year 1799, and of 52,000,000, if it should end with the year 1800. The next resolutions proceed to state the amount of the stock to be redeemed upon the conclusion of the war. There upon the same ground of my taking the income tax at 10,000,000, instead of 7,500,000, I differ with the Honourable Gentleman as to the time when that debt will be extinguished. It is my wish that both statements should appear. The Hon. Member has taken the stocks at 70: I confess, however, seeing the state of the country, and the rising of the funds, I cannot believe that, if for 3, 4, or 5 years we had 10,000,000, or 7,500,000, added to the sinking fund, we should redeem our debt at so cheap a rate as 70. I say that it will be redeemed in April 1803, if the tax produces 10,000,000, but if it should produce only 7,500,000, the same capital will not be redeemed till April, 1805. Proceeding next upon the supposition that the war lasts till the end of the year 1800, my statement does not differ from the Hon. Gentleman's. Here, however, he stops. But, Sir, I think it my duty to proceed farther, and to call the attention of the Committee to the benefits likely to arise from our enduring our burthens at this time. I will not rely upon these points, that our experience in proportion to that of the enemy is inferior; or, that comparing it with former wars, it is less with an increase of service. Still less would I argue now what has been so generally felt, that it is necessary to make these efforts, and that there is a necessity for making them so as not to cripple our future exertions. Looking at these things, I am not content to stop at showing you the naked amount of the taxes, and the pressure; but I wish to show you also how much

to 256,000,000. sterling. In the 26th resolution, I have stated the amount of the charges for defraying the expenses of 1798, 1799, and 1800, according to the plan now adopted; by which it will be seen that it is less than the charge estimated to be created by defraying the same expenses by loans as before stated, by the sum of above 115,000,000. sterling. In the year 1808, the sinking fund will amount to 4,200,000, which will be its maximum. After that period it is to accumulate no longer at compound interest, but taxes are to be taken off, and will be set free in the course of each year of peace, that stocks are at 90, after 1800, in time of peace, and 75 in time of war, and in each year of war to the amount of 168,000,000.

"I have only to add, Sir, that the system of finance the country has now adopted, is one which holds forth to future times the certain prospect of being enabled to encounter trials, however severe they may be, and prosecute a war of extended duration, without those difficulties which we who have had the virtue and the courage to put such a system in practice have experienced. It is a system by which, if persisted in, that evil which the friends of the country have so deeply deplored, and from which its enemies have drawn pretexts of its ultimate ruin, may be at length destroyed. I mean the extension of the funded debt. In the period of thirty or forty years, by a vigorous perseverance in it, the country will not only be without the necessity of having recourse to an accumulation of debt proportionate to what has hitherto been found necessary, but it will also be freed from many of its present burthens. In the period to which I have alluded, the debt accumulated during the present war, supposing a peace to be attained in the year 1799, from the conclusion of the last war, will be redeemed; and thus, between the years 1800 and 1840, permanent taxes on the public, to the amount of between 18 and 19,000,000, will be set free. An advantage, such as this, could only be produced by such a system as we have adopted: let me then the Committee what we have avoided by resorting to it. Let us look to the result of a war continued for the same number of years; this has been on the supposition, that it had been carried on by means of the old system; and we shall find that looking forward to the year 1847, and carrying on the same system of war, and at the same rate of expense, there would in that period be an addition of 450,000,000. sterling, funded debt; such additional increase of debt, bringing upon the country a permanent charge of 35,000,000, of new taxes for forty-seven years to come. It is not necessary for me to trouble the Committee by much further elucidation of this subject. It is to be regretted that the necessity should exist for imposing burthens upon the country; yet great as those burthens unavoidably are, if we look to the relief to be derived from them in the event of any future war, compared with the difficulties of war at other times; if we consider the ultimate state of prosperity which they are calculated to produce; and if we further consider that, for a period of 40 years the sum of 10 millions will be substituted for that increased rate of public expenditure, which a continuance of the old system would produce; if this is done, I am persuaded we shall say it is enough to procure every mind, that whatever may be the pressure of the present moment, and the temporary difficulties we impose on ourselves, it is the duty of every one cheerfully to acquiesce and adhere to a system so happily and auspiciously begun. Though we may regret the necessity for the present burthens, yet the general view of the prosperity and flourishing state of the country ought to satisfy us under them; for whatever may be the proportion of them to what they have formerly been, it is demonstrable that the old revenue has increased by the extension of its sources, the commerce and industry of the country, and that the progressive operation of the sinking fund bears a threefold proportion to the present public debt, than it did in the year 1786, when that debt was more contracted in its amount. From the effect of the system now entered upon, I see the prospect of the country brighten, and the future accumulation of taxes guarded against. Whatever the temporary pressure of such a system may be, we have the satisfaction of being assured that it has in view the ultimate liberation of the country from all burthens. It gives us an assurance of the country being, at no remote period, placed upon a basis more solid, flourishing, and permanent than it has ever boasted. We shall see a system of finance, on which the enemies of the country, and the envious of its liberty and happiness, have chiefly founded their expectations, finally destroyed, and those expectations defeated. And we shall see the country placed

brought forward; they were merely the result of a laborious investigation of the financial state of the country: but the Right Hon. Gentleman by his speech had placed him on high ground. It appeared the whole of the difference between them consisted in the arrangement of the resolutions, and not in the statements contained in them. The first, second, and third of his resolutions merely related to the state of the public funds; the first and third were calculated to show what was the situation of the country previous to the war; and the second, what effect had been produced by the war. He had brought them forward to show what new species of funded capital had been created since the war, and he was persuaded upon comparison they would be found right, and consistent with those of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He entered into a variety of arguments, to show that his statements were correct, and contended that none of his figures had been contradicted. He said he had felt the greatest satisfaction in bringing forward his fourth resolution, estimating 4,500,000, as the sum applicable to the sinking fund for the year 1779. He was perfectly ready to ascribe every degree of merit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his steady perseverance in increasing the sinking fund, and he had not the least objection to his amendment, stating the progressive increase of the sum so applicable since the year 1785. He proceeded to draw comparisons between his subsequent resolutions and those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing, that although he agreed with him, the revenue had increased beyond expectation; yet that he would have the Committee bear in mind that much of the present prosperity of the country, with regard to its revenue, grew out of the nature of the war in which we were engaged. The situation of this country, at the time of the American war, was extremely different to what it had been during the present war.—We had the benefit of an extension of trade and commerce now, which at that time we could not have possessed. At present France and Holland, for all purposes of trade, were blotted from the map of Europe, and a large portion of the trade those countries possessed was enjoyed by this country; but it was an advantage merely temporary; for when those countries adopted a form of Government which could be depended upon, their trade in a great measure would return to them, and consequently draw off a great portion of that prosperity on which much of our present hopes were founded. On the resolution relative to the future peace establishment, he observed, that there were various expenses which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seem to have considered, such as an allowance to suffering emigrants, and a vast variety of charges which necessarily grew out of every war. With respect to the tax on income, he stated that it would not amount to 7,500,000, nay he would pledge his credit that it did not amount to so much; and he could not conceive upon what principle it had been originally calculated at 10,000,000. He highly disapproved of the intention expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of adopting a measure for making up the deficiency of the 10,000,000, by an increased rate of taxation. He thought it extremely hard, after the country had submitted to the compulsory power of Government demanding a return of income; that because it was not so large as it was estimated at, it should therefore be subject to an additional burthen. A gross mistake had been made when the profits on trade had been estimated at 15 per cent; he believed many tradesmen were perfectly satisfied with a profit much below that amount. The amount of the tax on the profits of the merchants had been estimated at 4,000,000, and it appeared they did not amount to 2,000,000. He did not mention this for the purpose of inferring there had been any concealment on the part of the merchants; but as a proof their wealth was not so great as had been supposed, and that it was improper in Ministers to build their calculations upon appearances. In fact, the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were generally founded upon the apparent prosperity of the country, and upon every friend to his country would desire it should be, rather than what it actually was.

Mr. TIERNEY said he was now come to those resolutions which the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to consider as the antidote to all his gloomy apprehensions; he meant those which respected the new system of finance. It was not a little singular, however, that with all its boasted advantages, this system was never dreamt of until the old mode was exhausted, and we were told posterity would not be able to bear the consequences of a longer perseverance in it. It was not until then the Hon. Gentleman laid on a tax of 10 per cent, on income. The great merit of this we were assured consisted in the great savings it would produce. These, however, seemed to be made out by the most extravagant calculations; they were merely the result of a laborious investigation of the financial state of the country: but the Right Hon. Gentleman by his speech had placed him on high ground. It appeared the whole of the difference between them consisted in the arrangement of the resolutions, and not in the statements contained in them. The first, second, and third of his resolutions merely related to the state of the public funds; the first and third were calculated to show what was the situation of the country previous to the war; and the second, what effect had been produced by the war. He had brought them forward to show what new species of funded capital had been created since the war, and he was persuaded upon comparison they would be found right, and consistent with those of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He entered into a variety of arguments, to show that his statements were correct, and contended that none of his figures had been contradicted. He said he had felt the greatest satisfaction in bringing forward his fourth resolution, estimating 4,500,000, as the sum applicable to the sinking fund for the year 1779. He was perfectly ready to ascribe every degree of merit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his steady perseverance in increasing the sinking fund, and he had not the least objection to his amendment, stating the progressive increase of the sum so applicable since the year 1785. He proceeded to draw comparisons between his subsequent resolutions and those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing, that although he agreed with him, the revenue had increased beyond expectation; yet that he would have the Committee bear in mind that much of the present prosperity of the country, with regard to its revenue, grew out of the nature of the war in which we were engaged. The situation of this country, at the time of the American war, was extremely different to what it had been during the present war.—We had the benefit of an extension of trade and commerce now, which at that time we could not have possessed. At present France and Holland, for all purposes of trade, were blotted from the map of Europe, and a large portion of the trade those countries possessed was enjoyed by this country; but it was an advantage merely temporary; for when those countries adopted a form of Government which could be depended upon, their trade in a great measure would return to them, and consequently draw off a great portion of that prosperity on which much of our present hopes were founded. On the resolution relative to the future peace establishment, he observed, that there were various expenses which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seem to have considered, such as an allowance to suffering emigrants, and a vast variety of charges which necessarily grew out of every war. With respect to the tax on income, he stated that it would not amount to 7,500,000, nay he would pledge his credit that it did not amount to so much; and he could not conceive upon what principle it had been originally calculated at 10,000,000. He highly disapproved of the intention expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of adopting a measure for making up the deficiency of the 10,000,000, by an increased rate of taxation. He thought it extremely hard, after the country had submitted to the compulsory power of Government demanding a return of income; that because it was not so large as it was estimated at, it should therefore be subject to an additional burthen. A gross mistake had been made when the profits on trade had been estimated at 15 per cent; he believed many tradesmen were perfectly satisfied with a profit much below that amount. The amount of the tax on the profits of the merchants had been estimated at 4,000,000, and it appeared they did not amount to 2,000,000. He did not mention this for the purpose of inferring there had been any concealment on the part of the merchants; but as a proof their wealth was not so great as had been supposed, and that it was improper in Ministers to build their calculations upon appearances. In fact, the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were generally founded upon the apparent prosperity of the country, and upon every friend to his country would desire it should be, rather than what it actually was.

such thing. According to the price of the market, it was only worth twenty years purchase; it was rated by the Secretary of the Treasury only at 35; he had also another authority on his side. A Noble Lord, the oracle of finance in another place, only rated such an annuity at twenty years purchase. Here Mr. Tierney read an extract from Lord Auckland's pamphlet in proof of his position. The difference between these two great oracles, he said, amounted to no less than 128,000,000. For his part it would be presumption in him to state who was right and who was wrong; but he should think the Noble Lord's calculation was the true one. Much had been said of the extravagance of Lord North's administration; but if his extravagant issue of navy bills were compared with the present mode, he contended it would be found more economical.—To illustrate this, he entered into an account of the amount so issued in 1782, and funded in three years; from whence he endeavoured to shew the advantages proposed by the new mode of finance were not so great as they had been stated. This then being the case, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would pause before he made such extravagant calculations. It was unworthy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to come down and declare gravely to the House, that in the expense of three years he had saved the country 115 millions. There might be some little advantages attending the system, he allowed; but into them he did not mean to enter: his plain object was to shew, that the tax of ten per cent, on income was not attended with those great advantages held out on the score of savings. If we considered the probable duration of the tax, no other kind of advantages could justify its adoption, because it must prove injurious to other sources of finance. Admitting we had a peace, blood, no doubt, would cease to flow, but other miseries of war would be felt for some time. It would be five years after its conclusion before the annual expense would be reduced to 30,000,000, a sum nearly double to what it was on the close of the American war; an encumbrance which, he contended, there was nothing to shew an ability in the country to bear. There were the last resolutions he should observe upon; all the rest he felt no disposition to discuss. He took it for granted the calculations on which they were founded were right; but the great difference between the two sets of resolutions was, that the Hon. Gentleman began where he (Mr. Tierney) left off. When the Hon. Gentleman stated the facility with which the war might be carried on for eight years longer, he thought it right to shew the consequences of its continuance even for one year. This was rendered the more necessary by the late avowal of one of the friends of the Minister (Mr. Windham). He believed the Hon. Gentleman thought, like Lord Fitzwilliam, that there should be no peace until the Government of France was overthrown. He had an high opinion of his sincerity, and therefore, as he was sure he meant to act upon that opinion, he should consider his retirement from office the preliminary to a peace, on any other terms. From the view he had taken of the subject, he wished to lay before the country the grounds of necessity for concluding an honourable peace the moment it could be obtained. In forming this opinion he was not influenced by any apprehension for the vital interest and existence of the country from the continuance of the war: what he conceived was that there was no absolute necessity for such continuance; and that we should not interfere with the honor of other Governments, but accept a peace without attempting to model them to our own liking. This was his opinion, and he was satisfied that every man who thought dispassionately on the subject must consider that the hour of attaining an honourable peace was now come.

Mr. PITT denied that he had said a word respecting the value of an annuity of forty years: he was not so absurd as to state it at so many years purchase; what he contended for was, that an annuity which was to last for forty years, must ultimately entail on the country a sum of forty times its annual amount. This was the principle on which his calculation proceeded, and he believed it must be thence admitted, if in three years a certain sum could be provided for, which would ultimately cost the country 120,000,000, and which sum, in the usual course of funding, would have ultimately cost 250,000,000, that the difference being so much less ultimately paid, should be considered as so much money saved. He then proceeded to account for the alleged difference between him and his Hon. Friend, which he attributed to their calculating on a different price of Stocks. This was all he conceived necessary to notice in reply to the Honourable Gentleman's observations; but there was one part in the conclusion of his speech, which he thought he had not subjected himself to the

any nation in peace and amity with France? Did he see it in his own view of that disgraceful Government, which he reprobated as so odious, that he could not think of liberty and it together? Did the Honourable Gentleman think it a point of honour in France to maintain the Government, which he called the most detestable on earth, and put any desire to alter it as a question to the feeling of the people of France, who must be equally hostile to such a Government, as the Honourable Gentleman himself? The Hon. Gentleman was next placed in another view of the subject, to consider the retirement of his (Mr. Pitt's) Honourable Friend, from His Majesty's Councils, as the first signal of an attempt for peace. Supposing for a moment that he was hostile to peace with the present Government of France, did it follow there could be no peace while he remained in office? Was the power of the present Government of France so firm as never to be shaken? Was it so rooted in the affections of the people as never to excite apathy or disgust? We never vowed to make war until it should be overthrown; we only fought for a change of Government, something in its character and its principle to evince the probable attainment of a secure and honourable peace. This opinion he had already stated. Our object was not the destruction of the Government of France, or the substitution of another in its place, but a Government of the character he had described; and he trusted there was nothing that passed that day in the view taken of our resources, that should induce us to abandon the contest, until we saw a Government of such a disposition in France, and could make a peace with safety and honour.

Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, said, it was now professed to continue the war until a change of character should be effected in the Government of France; but the country was not in a state to lavish money on speculative projects. Even admitting that it was, it would be quite unnecessary to act on such a plan and for such a purpose. England was sufficiently able to defend herself, be the character of the Government of France what it might. Conceiving this to be the case, he would say that whoever should advise His Majesty to continue the war, and delay peace longer than it could be obtained, was an enemy to his country. He would not, however, provoke a speech by any further observations on this subject, but revert to the case of the annuity, which he accordingly did in a few words.

Mr. PITT explained.

Mr. JONES expressed himself pleased with the economical views professed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the people fall all useless places were lopped off, and a rigid economy practised in the expenditure of the public money, they would bear with cheerfulness the expenses of a war against a nation actuated by views of domination and aggrandizement. He thought, however, the feelings of the Secretary at War on a late debate carried him too far; and hoped, without looking to the re-establishment of Monarchy in France, an honourable peace would not be rejected whenever it could be obtained.

Mr. WINDHAM conceived he might have rested satisfied with the explanation of his Hon. Friend; but considering himself particularly alluded to, he would trouble the House with a few words. He thanked the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) for admitting his sincerity; but this admission made it the more necessary for him to state what his declarations really were. He did not mean to make any charge of misstatement; but he must contend the Hon. Gentleman had drawn an inference from his words which they did not warrant. What he lately said, was in substance the same with what his Hon. Friend had said this night; and the Hon. Gentleman himself, in spite of all his endeavours to avoid it, fell precisely into the same line of thinking, when he said we should not refuse a secure and honourable peace. This was also his opinion, but he saw no good chance of any such security, unless with the re-established monarchy of France; of such there was no chance with the present. If there was any thing in theory, any thing in practice to shew this opinion unfounded, let it be stated. If then he was to develop his opinion as to the re-establishment of the French Monarchy, he must say there was no practical intermediate state between it and a Revolutionary Government. New theoretical forms might be built up from day to day, but still he would contend they would fall into the same revolutionary character and principles. This was his opinion; but it did not thence follow that he maintained we were to pledge ourselves to carry on war until Monarchy was restored in France. For his part, he thought he had not subjected himself to the

and every security must be had against its future aggression; but in the case of the Republic it was exclaimed—Oh! receive it in your arms, "service to her is perfect freedom; peace with the Republic, one and indivisible." If then he was suspected of being friendly to the ancient Monarchy of France, surely there was ground to suspect Gentlemen who argued in such a manner of being friendly to the Republic. For his part he judged by English views, and by them his judgment was directed. If the present Government of France can so alter its character and principles, as to render it capable of affording us a safe and honourable peace, well and good; but to advise a peace until then, he should bely the opinion which he had already stated, namely, that peace should not be made when the danger of it was greater than the danger of war.

The resolutions were then put and carried, and the report ordered to be received on tomorrow morning.

Mr. PITT brought up a bill to enable His Majesty to allow the importation of goods in neutral ships, which was read a first and second time, and committed; the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

## Morning Post and Gazetteer.

LONDON: THURSDAY—JULY 4.

The Debate of last night is of considerable interest, and will, no doubt, be read with attention. Mr. PITT pledges himself to make the tax on Income produce ten millions, if he should raise the rate. As he has already acknowledged that it will produce only seven millions and a half, we may expect an additional tax of about Three per Cent. on Income early in the next Session!

The report of the successes gained by the French Generals MACDONALD and MOREAU rather gained credit yesterday, though no further advices arrived from the Continent. A letter from Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, dated Turin, received by the last Mail, is said to speak in terms partly agreeing with the intelligence. MOREAU, greatly reinforced, had advanced through the Bocchetta, raised the siege of the citadel of Tortona, while MACDONALD had defeated General OTT at Novorio; and that a junction of the two French armies on the road between Piazzena and Voghera would be inevitable, unless BELLEGARDE could come from Milan in sufficient force to prevent it. If this intelligence, which we do not believe to the full extent, should prove true, the French will immediately penetrate into Milan, and, in a few weeks, recover all they have lost in Italy. But it is not probable that they are in sufficient force to follow up this plan; though it is now obvious MACDONALD could not have felt himself in such danger as we have imagined him, since he never has attempted to retreat along the shore of the Gulf of Genoa, which has always been open to him, but has waited till he could penetrate with advantage to the North of the Apennines, where, if joined by MOREAU in force, a turn may be given to the campaign, as disastrous as it would be unexpected.

Yesterday morning THEIR MAJESTIES and the PRINCESSES removed from Windsor Lodge to Kew Palace, to reside till to-morrow. The KING came to town, and held a levee at St. James's Palace, at which were present the Duke of KENT, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and a number of Military Officers, who took leave with General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE and General D'OILEY, on their fitting off to take the command of the secret expedition.

The Noblemen introduced to His Majesty were—

The Duke of Montrose on his arrival from Fort St. George, in Scotland.

The Chevalier de Fréte, Minister from the Court of Portugal to America, by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister.

The Marquis St. Pere, by Count Fronte, the Sardean Ambassador.

Mr. William Champion, Sheriff of London, on being elected an Alderman, by the Lord Mayor.

## SHERIDAN'S DEDICATION.

"To us, whose approbation of this Drama; and whose peculiar delight in the applause it has received from the public, have been to me the highest gratification its success has produced—I dedicate this Play." Such is the Dedication of *Pizarro*; and the general opinion runs, that it is addressed to Mr. Sheridan's lovely consort, whose name is modestly concealed. But there are those, affecting a sagacity superior to the vulgar, who pretend the Dedication is made to the Queen; others that it is an offering to Mrs. Siddons. It is so triflingly, and so equivocally couched, that the Author may bellow the compliment, in secret, on every fair favourite; but he must take care they do not insist upon the name being avowed; lest he should offend as many as he may have pleased. The admirers of his domestic happiness give it to Mrs. Sheridan; but Mr. Peake, the Treasurer, who knows well the large sums the Play has produced, insists that it is dedicated to the *Old Lady of Threadneedle Street*.

Yesterday morning His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES reviewed the Staffordshire Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Earl of Uxbridge, in the Little Park, Windsor.

The ROYAL FAMILY, after the inspection of the Volunteer Corps this morning, breakfast with Mr. DUNDAS and Lady JAMES, at Wimbledon.

In consequence of the retreat of ZEMAUN SHAW towards his own dominions, the camp at Anophthre was broke up on the 20th ult; and the troops are now on their return to their respective stations.

The report which we mentioned two days ago, of Lord BARNSTON's resignation, and of the Duke of CLARENCE being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, is about to be confirmed.

The first division of the Leicestershire militia, which arrived at Leicester last week, were ordered on to Harborough; but the Dukes of Rutland brought fresh reinforcements, and gave the men a furlough for ten days. The Duke, with the second division, arrived next day at Leicester. Our colour-bearing heretics will, no doubt, envy the Dukes her military command.

Mr. GARDNER, from the York Theatre, is come to cultivate the flowers of the Drama at the Hay-market, where he appeared to advantage on Saturday night in the character of *Old Dorican*.

The French cannot fail of being frightened, when they learn there is in England a corps of *Brasen-nose troops*, commanded by *Dollar Pegge*.

The carpet-beating chambermaids have observed this year an uncommon quantity of powder; but whether it was danced from the heads, or acquired by contact, it is now unfortunately too late to discover.

The Seers of Doctors' Commons are preparing a solution for the Literary Knight's late experiments in natural philosophy.

Whoever reads Mr. Pitt's string of resolutions, must confess he has given Mr. TIERNEY a *Rouland* for his *Oliver*.

Many of the best horses in the kingdom are expected at Oxford races, where Diamond is to run for the King's plate. Hambletonian runs at York, in August, for a sweepstake, that will be contested by many excellent horses.

The Vizier ALLY, who assassinated Messrs. CHERRY, GRAHAM, and CONWAY, in Bonares, is the deposed Nabob of Oude. He is an adopted son of the late Vizier's, and not more than 20 years of age. His real father was a *Fras*, or a man who pitches tents, snuffs candles, sweeps carpets, &c. The territory which he governed is about as large as England, contains millions of inhabitants, and is one of the finest countries in the world. The late Nabob, from certain causes, never could be a father; but, to make up for this misfortune, he used to send women, in a state of pregnancy, into his Zenana, and on their delivery, a salute of 21 guns was fired upon the birth of a *Prince or Princess*. He was himself the legitimate son of SUJA UL DOWLA, but he had many brothers born in the Zenana. One of them, SADUT ALLY, expelled to succeed him. He had, however, no powerful support on whom he could depend.

VIZIER ALLY had been regularly established on the throne of Oude; but not conducting himself agreeably to the British Government, they proceeded to investigate his title, and then discovering that he was of ignominious race, he was deposed; and the present Nabob, devoted to the English, who then was found to be lawful heir to the throne, was raised to that dignity. Mr. CHERRY was the Interpreter, Mr. GRAHAM the Company's Envoy, and Captain CONWAY acted in his military capacity in effecting this business, of which VIZIER ALLY, supposing them the prime movers, caused them to be assassinated.

Lord Onslow is to take Surry Yeomanry and about 9000 men, who are to be formed into a half past eight precisely. That rank be taken from agreeably to the dates of Commission.

Infantry

Rotherhithe  
Barnsey, Capt. Rich  
St. George's  
Streatham  
Newington  
St. Saviour's  
St. Olave's  
Homesdale  
Battersea  
Clapham

CAVALRY

Battersea and Streatham  
Clapham  
Homesdale  
Wimbledon  
Lambeth

ORDER OF R

On His Majesty's appro

21 guns.

When His Majesty atri

line, on firing the

1st cannon—Commanding

corps gives the word—p

salute—music plays; drum

ad ditto—ditto—Should

Majesty halts the line—

beating, &c.

3d ditto—ditto—Rear

4th ditto—ditto—Open

on the left backwards w

5th ditto—ditto—Raf

time.

6th ditto—ditto—Hal

7th ditto—ditto—Quick

8th ditto—ditto—Hal

line.

9th ditto—ditto—Prime

10th ditto—ditto—By c

ready—present—fire

corps exceeding 120 men;

11th—ditto—ditto—Di

12th—ditto—ditto—Di

13th—ditto—ditto—Re

der—Officers and colour

14th—ditto—ditto—Gr

main ready with shoulder

jelly quits the ground.

Ship M

Nearly 600 Dutch pri

lifted into the Portsmouth

who are to take part in the

On the 1st of April the

war were at Fort Royal, M

of Wales, Admiral Harvey

invincible, 74; Hydra, Ma

and Amphitrite frigates.

On the 11th of April the

war were at Port Royal, a

venny, of 44 guns; Drom

32; Loweloffe, 32; V

derer, 74; Regulus, 44;

bicore, Lark and Rattler; 5

The Lancaster, of 64

mentioned as the ship fix

Sir Geo. Yonge to the C

detained under the idea th

required on the intended e

term of her departure is a

Governor's Staff consists

turn and Capt. TUCKER,

Mr. BLACK, Private Sec

CURTIS's flag continues on

and he goes out to assist t

the Cape, instead of Cap

mands there at present.

PLYMOUTH, July 1:—

cutter, with the mail from

and Livingsfrigate from

Fifthsfrigate, July 1:—

11and fleet, 57 are for this

arrived, part of which

Atkinson, from Barbadoe

bins; Comet, Barrow, from

Lincoln, Tortola; Trinit

Harper; Eliza, Sullivan,

and Commerce, Black, fro

late last night.

DEAL, July 2.—Arrived

Vengeance, and Perdrix 11

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failed for the River.

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the Racoon and Savage Bo

der, and Cracker, gun vel

Indian, and outward-bound

Dover, July 4.—Last

the tax on imports.

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receipt of the per-

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In the seventeenth

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their enemies have drawn

ultimate ruin, may be

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recourse to an accumu-

to what has hitherto

it will also be freed

prefert burthens. In

the period to which I

have alluded, the debt

of the present war, sup-

posed in the year 1793,

from the conclusion of

the last war, will be

years 1800 and 1840,

permanent taxes on

public, to the amount

of between 18 and

19,000,000l. will be

set free. An advantage,

such as this, could only

be produced by such a

system as we have adopted.

Let me then the

Committee what we have

avoided by resorting to

it. Let us look to the

result of a war con-

tinued for the same

number of years; this

has been the supposition,

that it had been carried

on by means of the old

system; and we shall find

that looking forward to

the year 1847, and carrying

on the same system of

war, and at the same

rate of expense, there

would in that period be

an addition of 450,000,000l.

sterling, funded debt;

such additional increase

of debt, bringing upon

the country a permanent

charge of 35,000,000l.

to 256,000,000l. sterling. In the 26th resolution, I have stated the amount of the charges for defraying the expenses of 1798, 1799, and 1800, according to the plan now adopted, by which it will be seen that it is less than the charge estimated to be created by defraying the same expenses by loans as before stated, by the sum of above 115,000,000l. sterling. In the year 1808, the sinking fund will amount to 4,200,000l. which will be its maximum. After that period it is to accumulate no longer at compound interest, but taxes are to be taken off, and will be set free in the course of each year of peace to the amount of 133,000l. (on the supposition that stocks are at 90, after 1800, in time of peace, and 75 in time of war) and in each year of war to the amount of 168,000l."

"I have only to add, Sir, that the system of finance the country has now adopted, is one which holds forth to future times the certain prospect of being enabled to encounter trials, however severe they may be, and prosecute a war of extended duration, without those difficulties which we who have had the virtue and the courage to put such a system in practice have experienced. It is a system by which, if persisted in, that evil which the friends of the country have so deeply deplored, and from which its enemies have drawn pretexts of its ultimate ruin, may be at length destroyed. I mean the extension of the funded debt. In the period of thirty or forty years, by a vigorous perseverance in it, the country will not only be without the necessity of having recourse to an accumulation of debt proportionate to what has hitherto been found necessary; but it will also be freed from many of its present burthens. In the period to which I have alluded, the debt accumulated during the present war, supposing a peace to be attained in the year 1800, and the debt antecedent to the year 1793, from the conclusion of the last war, will be redeemed; and thus, between the years 1800 and 1840, permanent taxes on the public, to the amount of between 18 and 19,000,000l. will be set free. An advantage, such as this, could only be produced by such a system as we have adopted: let me then the Committee what we have avoided by resorting to it. Let us look to the result of a war continued for the same number of years; this has been the supposition, that it had been carried on by means of the old system; and we shall find that looking forward to the year 1847, and carrying on the same system of war, and at the same rate of expense, there would in that period be an addition of 450,000,000l. sterling, funded debt; such additional increase of debt, bringing upon the country a permanent charge of 35,000,000l. of new taxes for forty-seven years to come. It is not necessary for me to trouble the Committee by much further elucidation of this subject. It is to be regretted that the necessity should exist for imposing burthens upon the country; yet great as those burthens unavoidably are, if we look to the relief to be derived from them in the event of any future war, compared with the difficulties of war at other times; if we consider the ultimate state of prosperity which they are calculated to produce; and if we further consider that for a period of 40 years the sum of 10 millions will be substituted for that increased rate of public expenditure, which a continuance of the old system would produce; if this is done, I am persuaded we shall say it is enough to satisfy every mind, that whatever may be the pressure of the present moment, and the temporary difficulties we impose on ourselves, it is the duty of every one cheerfully to acquiesce and adhere to a system so happily and auspiciously begun. Though we may regret the necessity for the present burthens, yet the general view of the prosperity and flourishing state of the country ought to satisfy us under them; for whatever may be the proportion of them to what they have formerly been, it is demonstrable that the old revenue has increased by the extension of its sources, the commerce and industry of the country, and that the progressive operation of the sinking fund bears a threefold proportion to the present public debt, than it did in the year 1786, when that debt was more contracted in its amount. From the effect of the system now entered upon, I see the prospect of the country brighten, and the future accumulation of taxes guarded against. Whatever the temporary pressure of such a system may be, we have the satisfaction of being assured that it has in view the ultimate liberation of the country from all burthens. It gives us an assurance of the country being, at no remote period, placed upon a basis more solid, flourishing, and permanent than it has ever been. We shall see a system of finance, on which the enemies of the country, and the envious of its liberty and happiness, have chiefly founded their expectations, finally destroyed, and those expectations in a proud and pre-eminence situation, the admiration of future ages."

brought forward; they were merely the result of a laborious investigation of the financial state of the country: but the Right Hon. Gentleman by his speech had placed him on high ground. It appeared the whole of the difference between them consisted in the arrangement of the resolutions, and not in the statements contained in them. The first, second, and third of his resolutions, the first and third were calculated to shew what was the situation of the country previous to the war; and the second, what effect had been produced by the war. He had brought them forward to shew what new species of funded capital had been created since the war, and he was persuaded upon comparison they would be found right, and consistent with those of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He entered into a variety of arguments, to shew that his statements were correct, and contended that none of his figures had been contradicted. He said he had felt the greatest satisfaction in bringing forward his fourth resolution, estimating 4,500,000l. as the sum applicable to the sinking fund for the year 1779. He was perfectly ready to ascribe every degree of merit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his steady perseverance in increasing the sinking fund, and he had not the least objection to his amendment, stating the progressive increase of the sum to be applicable since the year 1786. He proceeded to draw comparisons between his subsequent resolutions and those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing, that although he agreed with him, the revenue had increased beyond expectation; yet that he would have the Committee bear in mind that much of the present prosperity of the country, with regard to its revenue, grew out of the nature of the war in which we were engaged. The situation of this country, at the time of the American war, was extremely different to what it had been during the present war. We had the benefit of an extension of trade and commerce now, which at that time we could not have possessed. At present France and Holland, for all purposes of trade, were blotted from the map of Europe, and a large portion of the trade those countries possessed was enjoyed by this country; but it was an advantage merely temporary; for when those countries adopted a form of Government which could be depended upon, their trade in a great measure would return to them, and consequently draw off a great portion of that prosperity on which much of our present hopes were founded. On the resolution relative to the future peace establishment, he observed, that there were various expenses which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seem to have considered, such as an allowance to suffering emigrants, and a vast variety of charges which necessarily grew out of every war. With respect to the tax on income, he stated that it would not amount to 7,500,000l. may he would pledge his credit that it did not amount to so much; and he could not conceive upon what principle it had been originally calculated at 10,000,000l. He highly disapproved of the intention expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of adopting a measure for making up the deficiency of the 10,000,000l. by an increased rate of taxation. He thought it extremely hard, after the country had submitted to the compulsory power of Government's demanding a return of income; that because it was not so large as it was estimated at, it should therefore be subject to an additional burthen. A gross mistake had been made when the profits on trade had been estimated at 15 per cent.; he believed many tradesmen were perfectly satisfied with a profit much below that amount. The amount of the tax on the profits of the merchants had been estimated at 4,000,000l. and it appeared they did not amount to 2,000,000l. He did not mention this for the purpose of inferring there had been any concealment on the part of the merchants; but as a proof their wealth was not so great as had been supposed, and that it was imprudent in Ministers to build their calculations upon appearances. In fact the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were generally founded upon the apparent prosperity of the country, and what every friend to his country would desire it should be, rather than what it actually was. Mr. TIERNEY said he was now come to those resolutions which the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to consider as the antidote to all his gloomy apprehensions; he meant those which respected the new system of finance. It was not a little singular, however, that with all its boasted advantages, this system was never dreamt of until the old mode was exhausted, and we were told posterity would not be able to bear the consequences of a longer perseverance in it. It was not until then the Hon. Gentleman laid on a tax of 10 per cent. on income. The great merit of this we were assured consisted in the great savings it would produce. These, however, seemed to be made out by the most extraordinary calculations. The Hon. Gentleman in

such thing. According to the price of the market, it was only worth twenty years purchase; it was rated by the Secretary of the Treasury only at 35; he had also another authority on his side: A Noble Lord, the oracle of finance in another place, only stated such an annuity at twenty years purchase. Here Mr. Tierney read an extract from Lord Auckland's pamphlet in proof of his position. The difference between these two great oracles, he said, amounted to no less than 128,000,000l. For his part it would be presumption in him to state who was right and who was wrong; but he should think the Noble Lord's calculation was the true one. Much had been said of the extravagance of Lord North's administration; but if his extravagant issue of navy bills were compared with the present mode, he contended it would be found more economical. To illustrate this, he entered into an account of the amount so issued in 1782, and funded in three years; from whence he endeavoured to shew the advantages proposed by the new mode of finance were not so great as they had been stated. This then being the case, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would pause before he made such extravagant calculations. It was unworthy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to come down and declare gravely to the House, that in the expense of three years he had saved the country 115 millions. There might be some little advantages attending the system, he allowed; but into them he did not mean to enter; his plain object was to shew, that the tax of ten per cent. on income was not attended with those great advantages held out on the score of saving. If we considered the probable duration of the tax, no other kind of advantages could justify its adoption, because it must prove injurious to other sources of finance. Admitting we had a peace, blood, no doubt, would cease to flow, but other miseries of war would be felt for some time. It would be five years after its conclusion before the annual expense would be reduced to 30,000,000l. a sum nearly double to what it was on the close of the American war; an increase which, he contended, there was nothing to shew an ability in the country to bear. There were the last resolutions he should observe upon; all the rest he felt no disposition to discuss. He took up the forgone calculations on which they were founded were right; but the great difference between the two sets of resolutions was, that the Hon. Gentleman began where he (Mr. Tierney) left off. When the Hon. Gentleman stated the facility with which the war might be carried on for eight years longer, he thought it right to shew the consequences of its continuance even for one year. This was rendered the more necessary by the late avowal of one of the friends of the Minister (Mr. Windham). He believed the Hon. Gentleman thought, like Lord Fitzwilliam, that there should be no peace until the Government of France was overthrown. He had an high opinion of his sincerity, and therefore, as he was sure he meant to act upon that opinion, he should consider his retirement from office the preliminary to a peace, on any other terms. From the view he had taken of the subject, he wished to lay before the country the grounds of necessity for concluding an honourable peace the moment it could be obtained. In forming this opinion he was not influenced by any apprehension for the vital interest and existence of the country from the continuance of the war; what he conceived was that there was no absolute necessity for such continuance, and that we should not interfere with the honor of other Governments, but accept a peace without attempting to model them to our own liking. This was his opinion, and he was satisfied that every man who thought dispassionately on the subject must consider that the hour of attaining an honourable peace was now come. Mr. PITT denied that he had said a word respecting the value of an annuity of forty years; he was not so absurd as to state it as so many years purchase; what he contended for was, that an annuity which was to last for forty years, must ultimately equal on the country a sum of forty times its annual amount. This was the principle on which his calculation proceeded, and he believed it must be thence admitted, if in three years a certain sum could be provided for, which would ultimately cost the country 120,000,000l. and which, in the usual course of funding, would have ultimately cost 256,000,000l. that the difference being so much less ultimately paid, should be considered as so much money saved. He then proceeded to account for the alleged difference between him and his Hon. Friend, which he attributed to their calculating on a different price of Stocks. This was all he conceived necessary to notice in reply to the Honourable Gentleman's observations; but there was one part in the conclusion of his speech, which he stated the object of his resolutions, to which he should be obliged to attend. He always ridi-

culed any nation in peace and amity with France? Did he see it in his own view of that disgraceful Government, which he reprobated as so odious, that he could not think of liberty and it together? Did the Honourable Gentleman think it a point of honour in France to maintain the Government, which he called the most detestable on earth, and put any device to alter it as a question to the feeling of the people of France, who must be equally hostile to such a Government, as the Honourable Gentleman himself? The Hon. Gentleman was next placed in another view of the subject, to consider the retirement of his (Mr. Pitt's) Honourable Friend, from His Majesty's Councils, as the first signal of an attempt for peace. Supposing for a moment that he was hostile to peace with the present Government of France, did it follow there could be no peace while he remained in office? Was the power of the present Government of France so firm as never to be shaken? Was it so rooted in the affections of the people as never to excite apathy or disgust? We never vowed to make war until it should be overthrown; we only fought for a change of Government, something in its character and its principle to evince the probable attainment of a secure and honourable peace. This opinion he had already stated. Our object was not the destruction of the Government of France, or the substitution of another in its place, but a Government of the character he had described; and he trusted there was nothing that passed that day in the view taken of our resources, that should induce us to abandon the contest, until we saw a Government of such a disposition in France, and could make a peace with safety and honour. Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, said, it was now professed to continue the war until a change of character should be effected in the Government of France; but the country was not in a state to lavish money on speculative projects. Even admitting that it was, it would be quite unnecessary to act on such a plan and for such a purpose. England was sufficiently able to defend herself, he the character of the Government of France what it might. Conceiving this to be the case, he would say that whoever should advise His Majesty to continue the war, and delay peace longer than it could be obtained, was an enemy to his country. He would not, however, provoke a speech by any further observations on this subject, but revert to the case of the annuity, which he accordingly did in a few words. Mr. JONES expressed himself pleased with the economical views professed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the people saw all these places were lopped off, and a rigid economy practised in the expenditure of the public money, they would bear with cheerfulness the expenses of a war against a nation actuated by views of domination and aggrandizement. He thought, however, the feelings of the Secretary at War, on a late debate carried him too far; and hoped, without looking to the re-establishment of Monarchy in France, an honourable peace would not be rejected whenever it could be obtained. Mr. WINDHAM conceived he might have rested satisfied with the explanation of his Hon. Friend; but considering himself particularly alluded to, he would trouble the House with a few words. He thanked the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) for admitting his sincerity; but this admission made it the more necessary for him to state what his declarations really were. He did not mean to make any charge of misstatement; but he must contend the Hon. Gentleman had drawn an inference from his words which they did not warrant. What he lately said, was in substance the same with what his Hon. Friend had said this night; and the Hon. Gentleman himself, in spite of all his endeavours to avoid it, fell precisely into the same line of thinking, when he said we should not refuse a secure and honourable peace. This was also his opinion, but he saw no good chance of any such security, unless with the re-established monarchy of France; of such there was no chance with the present. If there was any thing in theory, any thing in practice to shew this opinion unfounded, let it be stated. If then he was to develop his opinion as to the re-establishment of the French Monarchy, he must say there was no practical intermediate state between it and a Revolutionary Government. New theoretical forms might be built up from day to day, but still he would contend they would fall into the same revolutionary character and principles. This was his opinion; but it did not thence follow that he maintained we were to pledge ourselves to carry on war until Monarchy was restored in France. For his part, he thought he had not subjected himself to the suspicion of such doctrine. He always ridi-

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Batteries and Streatham  
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ORDER C  
On His Majesty's ap  
21 guns.

line, on His Majesty  
on, on firing the  
1st cannon—Comma  
corps gives the word  
salute—The plays, di  
ad ditto—ditto—Sh  
Majesty halts the line  
beating &c.

3d ditto—ditto—Re  
4th ditto—ditto—O  
on the left backwards w  
5th ditto—ditto—Pa  
time.

6th ditto—ditto—H  
7th ditto—ditto—Q  
8th ditto—ditto—H  
line.

9th ditto—ditto—Pri  
10th ditto—ditto—B  
ready—present—fire  
corps exceeding 120 me  
11th—ditto—ditto—  
12th—ditto—ditto—  
13th—ditto—ditto—  
14th—ditto—ditto—  
main steady with, shoul  
jelly gyths the ground,

Ship

Nearly 600 Dutch  
lifted into the Portsmo  
who are to take part in  
On the 1st of April,  
war were at Fort Royal  
of Wales, Admiral Har  
Invincible, 73; Hydra,  
and Amphitrite frigates.

On the 11th of April  
war were at Port Royal  
venny, of 44 guns; Dro  
32; Loweloffe, 32;  
der, 74; Regulus, 44;  
bicare, Lark and Rattle  
The Lancelot, of 64,  
mentioned as the ship  
Sir Geo. YONGE to the  
detained under the id  
required on the interde  
term of her departure  
Governor, Sir Scott  
Bourne and Capt. Ives  
Mr. BLACK, Private  
CURTIS's flat continues  
and he goes out to affi  
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PLYMOUTH, July 1  
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LIVERPOOL, July  
Hland fleet, 57 for wh  
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Atkinson, from Barb  
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Hargr; Eliza, Sullivan  
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DEAL, July 2.—ARRI  
Vengeance, and Perdrix  
fail of ships from the V  
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DOVER, July 4.—L  
ing arrived the West In  
the  
Rager, Vaughan; Goldenro  
ing, from Denmayr  
Conso, Borthen; Betsy, E  
from Borthen.

Maryborough, from Jamaica  
Isabella, Brown; Themis  
Cumming, from Genada,  
Adel, Macdon, from Tobag  
Prince Miller; Glamorgan  
ster, from St. Kitt's.  
Berwick Welch; and Isabella  
Eliza, Lade, from Balingen  
Mary, Spence, from Antigua  
William and Eliza, Roar, from  
Admiral, and Foray, Hooker,  
Scarborough, Scots from St.  
Lady Harewood, Brenan, from  
Dalrymple, Stevenson, from I  
dred others.

A Gentleman of very  
stabbed himself in the fid  
Boxes of Drury-lane The  
last, during the perform  
by the weapon striking  
that his life was preserv  
ill, but the wound is not

the late war, it must be... were then included ex-... temporary nature, an im-... impairing the navy, which... after the war; and a load... in 1787; and a load... on loyalists. In the other... between the Hon. ... I have taken the charges... exclusive of the future... war, at 24,723,000l. But... conceive that any such... of the war will be in-... of the last, because there... unfunded debt, outstand-... charges. The Hon. Gen-... to state what the expense... during the continuance of... he estimates at 7,500,000l... at the original sum of... because I think it im-... returns we have had... even under the present re-... amount to. But I take... because I think it ought... to adopt such measures... sum of 10,000,000l.; if we... below it, we weaken the... have determined to pur-... the enormous burthens upon... therefore, that the mere cor-... collecting, will go a great... complain of; and I trust... what a difference it will... to the continuance of the... every thing in their power... as it must be the wish of... an respecting the produce... convinced that it would be... small increase than depart... I should have no objec-... rather than entail a... The only difference upon... Honorable Gentleman... he takes it lower than... my reasons for ad-... of 10,000,000l.—This... such extra sinking fund... applicable to the reduction... if the war should end with... 52,000,000l. if it should... 7,500,000l. The next resolutions... amount of the flock to be re-... clusion of the war. There... of my taking the income... instead of 7,500,000l... onnourable Gentleman... at debt will be extinguish-... both statements should... Member has taken the... nels, however, facing the... and the rising of the... of 7,500,000l. added... we should redeem our... in April. I say that... 7,000,000l. but if it should... 7,000,000l. the same capi-... commenced till April, 1805... the supposition that the... of the year 1800, my flat-... on the Hon. Gentleman's... But, Sir, I think... further, and to call thea-... tute to the benefits likely... ating our burthens at this... upon these points, that our... to that of the enemy is im-... it with former wars, it... of service. Still less would... be generally felt, and... making them so as not to... Looking at these... ent to stop at shewing you... the taxes, and the pres-... how much... our expense at present... to a great number of years... waste millions. I have... new resolutions. I have... compare what would have... f the three years, 1798... had been defrayed by ordi-... million of sinking fund... Resolutions the Com-... full of that comparison.—... be raised by loans, for the... 1798, 1799, and 1800 (sup-... raising such a proportion... before stated within the... adopted), mult have been... For 1798, 23,000,000l.; and for 1800, 25,000,000l... price of Stocks to have... created a capital of... cent. Stock, and a per-... the Hon. Gentleman... the whole sum to be ul-... in their minds. There was a middle path... dependency and visionary ideas of... property. He had not heard the speech of the... of the Exchequer with any sensation... pleasure, inasmuch as it had completely ver-... the statements in the resolutions he had had... the honour to propose. He did not pretend to... any merit in framing the resolutions he had

greatest satisfaction in bringing forward his fourth resolution, estimating 4,500,000l. as the sum applicable to the sinking fund for the year 1799. He was perfectly ready to ascribe every degree of merit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his steady perseverance in increasing the sinking fund, and he had not the least objection to his amendment, stating the progressive increase of the sum to applicable since the year 1786. He proceeded to draw comparisons between his subsequent resolutions and those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing, that although he agreed with him, the revenue had increased beyond expectation; yet that he would have the Committee bear in mind that much of the pretest prosperity of the country, with regard to its revenue, grew out of the nature of the war in which we were engaged. The situation of this country, at the time of the American war, was extremely different to what it had been during the present war.—We had the benefit of an extension of trade and commerce now, which at that time we could not have possessed. At present France and Holland, for all purposes of trade, were blotted from the map of Europe, and a large portion of the trade those countries possessed was enjoyed by this country; but it was an advantage merely temporary; for when those countries adopted a form of Government which could be depended upon, their trade in a great measure would return to them, and consequently draw off a great portion of that prosperity on which much of our present hopes were founded. On the resolution relative to the future peace establishment, he observed, that there were various expenses which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seem to have considered, such as an allowance to suffering emigrants, and a vast variety of charges which necessarily grew out of every war. With respect to the tax on income, he stated that it would not amount to 7,500,000l. may he would pledge his credit that it did not amount to so much; and he could not conceive upon what principle it had been originally calculated at 10,000,000l. He highly disapproved of the intention expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of adopting a measure for making up the deficiency of the 10,000,000l. by an increased ratio of taxation. He thought it extremely hard, after the country had submitted to the compulsory power of Government's demanding a return of income; that because it was not so large as it was estimated at, it should therefore be subject to an additional burthen. A gross mistake had been made when the profits on trade had been estimated at 15 per cent.; he believed many tradesmen were perfectly satisfied with a profit much below that amount. The amount of the tax on the profits of the merchants had been estimated at 4,000,000l. and it appeared they did not amount to 2,000,000l. He did not mention this for the purpose of inferring there had been any concealment on the part of the merchants; but as a proof their wealth was not so great as had been supposed, and that it was imprudent in Ministers to build their calculations upon appearances. In fact the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were generally founded upon the apparent prosperity of the country, and what every friend to his country would desire it should be, rather than what it actually was. Mr. TIERNEY said he was now come to those resolutions which the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to consider as the antidote to all his gloomy apprehensions; he meant those which respected the new system of finance. It was not a little singular, however, that with all his boasted advantages, this system was never dreamt of until the old mode was exhausted, and we were told posterity would not be able to bear the consequences of a longer perseverance in it. It was not until then the Hon. Gentleman laid on a tax of 10 per cent. on income. The great merit of this we were assured consisted in the great savings it would produce. These, however, seemed to be made out by the most extraordinary calculations. The Hon. Gentleman in one resolution stated what would have been the case had the country gone on in raising the supplies in the old way, and he contrasted it with the expense on an average of three years provided for in the new mode. The sums necessary to be raised by loans for the service of the three years, 1798, 1799, and 1800, supposing the system of raising a proportion within the year had not been adopted, the Hon. Gentleman stated would amount to 71 millions, which would create a capital of 160 millions; which, supposing it to be redeemed in forty years, would amount in the whole to 256,000,000l.; whereas, he contended, that the whole sum to be ultimately paid on account of these three years, according to the new mode, would amount to only 120,740,000l. being less than the amount, if the whole charge were defrayed by loans, by the sum of 135,000,000l. Mr. Tierney then proceeded to refute this mode of calculation. He said it was founded on a wrong principle; namely, that an annuity of forty years was worth forty years purchase. It was worth no

principle to evince the probable attainment of a secure and honourable peace. This opinion he had already stated. Our object was not the destruction of the Government of France, or the substitution of another in its place, but a Government of the character he had described; and he trusted there was nothing that passed that day in the view taken of our resources, that should induce us to abandon the contest, until we saw a Government of such a constitution in France, and could make a peace with safety and honour. Mr. TIERNEY, in explanation, said, it was now professed to continue the war until a change of character should be effected in the Government of France; but the country was not in a state to lavish money on speculative projects. Even admitting that it was, it would be quite unnecessary to act on such a plan and for such a purpose. England was sufficiently able to defend herself, by the character of the Government of France what it might. Conceiving this to be the case, he would say that whoever should advise His Majesty to continue the war, and delay peace longer than it could be obtained, was an enemy to his country. He would not, however, provoke a speech by any further observations on this subject, but revert to the case of the annuity, which he accordingly did in a few words. Mr. PITT explained. Mr. JONES expressed himself pleased with the economical views professed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the people saw all these places were lopped off, and a rigid economy practised in the expenditure of the public money, they would bear with cheerfulness the expenses of a war against a nation actuated by views of domination and aggrandizement. He thought, however, the feelings of the Secretary at War on a late debate carried him too far; and hoped, without looking to the re-establishment of Monarchy in France, an honourable peace would not be rejected whenever it could be obtained. Mr. WINDHAM conceived he might have rested satisfied with the explanation of his Hon. Friend; but considering himself particularly alluded to, he would trouble the House with a few words. He thanked the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) for admitting his sincerity; but this admission made it the more necessary for him to state what his declarations were, and that we should not interfere with the honor of other Governments, but accept a peace without attempting to model them to our own liking. This was his opinion, and he was satisfied that every man who thought dispassionately on the subject must consider that the hour of attaining an honourable peace was now come. Mr. PITT denied that he had said a word respecting the value of an annuity of forty years; he was not so absurd as to state it as so many years purchase; what he contended for was, that an annuity which was to last for forty years, must ultimately equal on the country a sum of forty times its annual amount. This was the principle on which his calculation proceeded, and he believed it must be thence admitted, if in three years a certain sum could be provided for, which would ultimately cost the country 120,000,000l. and which sum, in the usual course of funding, would have ultimately cost 256,000,000l. that the difference being so much less ultimately paid, should be considered as so much money saved. He then proceeded to account for the alleged difference between him and his Hon. Friend, which he attributed to their calculating on a different price of Stocks. This was all he conceived necessary to notice in reply to the Honorable Gentleman's observations; but there was one part in the conclusion of his speech, where he stated the object of his resolutions, to which he should briefly advert. The Hon. Gentleman seemed desirous to disavow all dependency, and yet he would have it understood the difficulties were such as should induce us to make peace; this then, however disavowed, was a deprecating view; for to insist there was anything in our situation which made it necessary for us to renounce our object in carrying on war, whatever that object might be, was entitled to no other appellation. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state that these considerations, alluding to his pretended difficulties, should induce us to conclude a safe and honourable peace. He (Mr. Pitt) denied that he wanted any such inducement: no such considerations were wanting, for we were always ready to make such a peace; but what he contended for was, that the present Government rendered it impossible. When the Hon. Gentleman recommended a safe and honourable peace, he begged the question, that such a peace was within our power. Where, he asked, had the Honourable Gentleman seen proofs of the capability of its attainment? Did he see it in the face of

Yesterday morning His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reviewed the Staffordshire Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Earl of Uxbridge, in the Little Park, Windsor. The ROYAL FAMILY, after the inspection of the Volunteer Corps this morning, breakfast with Mr. DUNDAS and Lady JANE, at Wimbledon. In consequence of the retreat of ZEMAUN SHAH towards his own dominions, the camp at Anophihre was broke up on the 20th ult. and the troops are now on their return to their respective stations. The report which we mentioned two days ago, of Lord BRIDPORT's resignation, and of the Duke of CLARENCE being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, is about to be confirmed. The first division of the Leicestershire militia, which arrived at Leicester last week, were ordered on to Harborough; but the Dukes of RUTLAND brought fresh instructions, and gave the men a furlough for ten days. The Duke, with the second division, arrived next day at Leicester. Our colour-bearing heroines will, no doubt, envy the Dukes her military command. Mr. GARDNER, from the York Theatre, is come to cultivate the flowers of the Drama at the Hay-market, where he appeared to advantage on Saturday night in the character of *Old Dornan*. The French cannot fail of being frightened, when they learn there is an English corps of *Brasen-nose* troops, commanded by *Dorset* Pegge. The carpet-beating chambermaids have observed this year an uncommon quantity of powder; but whether it was danced from the heads, or acquired by *contad*, it is now unfortunately too late to discover. The Seers of Doctors' Commons are preparing a *abolition* for the Literary Knight's late experiments in natural philosophy. Whoever reads Mr. PITT's string of resolutions must confess he has given Mr. TIERNEY a *Rowland* for his *Oliver*. Many of the best horses in the kingdom are expected at Oxford races, where Daimond is to run for the King's plate. Hambletonian runs at York, in August, for a sweepstakes, that will be contested by many excellent horses. The Vizier ALLY, who assassinated Messrs. CHERRY, GRAHAM, and CONWAY, in Benares, is the deposed Nabob of Oude. He is an adopted son of the late Vizier's, and not more than 20 years of age. His real father was a *Frax*, or a man who pitches tents, smokes candles, sweeps carpets, &c. The territory which he governed is about as large as England, contains millions of inhabitants, and is one of the finest countries in the world. The late Nabob, from certain causes, never could be a father; but, to make up for this misfortune, he used to send women, in a state of pregnancy, into his Zenana, and, on their delivery, a salute of 21 guns was fired upon the birth of a *Prince* or *Princess*. He was himself the legitimate son of SUJA UL DOWLA, but he had many brothers born in the Zenana. One of them, SABUT ALLI, expected to succeed him. He had, however, no powerful support on whom he could depend. VIZIER ALLY had been regularly established on the throne of Oude; but not conducting himself agreeably to the British Government, they proceeded to investigate his title, and then discovering that he was of spurious race, he was deposed; and the present Nabob, devoted to the English, who then was found to be lawful heir to the throne, was raised to that dignity. Mr. CHERRY was the Interpreter, Mr. GRAHAM the Company's Envoy, and Captain CONWAY acted in his military capacity in effecting this business, of which VIZIER ALLY, supposing them the prime movers, caused them to be assassinated in the horrible manner we have described. ZEMAUN SHAH, who for some time had been in a hostile position, and seemed to threaten some of the Company's possessions, had altered his situation, and retreated on the 4th of January from Lahore into his own country, Persia. He seems to have been induced to take this step from his two brothers having appeared in arms in the neighbourhood of Herat, which rather disconcerted him. The Ventriloquist, Mr. ASSINS, is engaged by Mr. ASLEY, to perform at his Theatre twelve nights, for which he is to receive one hundred guineas. The Vefuvius bomb, which in the letter said to have been received from Gibraltar, is represented to have brought the account of part of a French squadron having been driven on shore in a gale of wind, and the rest captured, is arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean, and put under quarantine. The rumour at Portsmouth is, that the fleet in, no with a French fleet, but with a Spanish fleet off Carthage. No mention is made of any ships having been captured.

Morning Post and Gazetteer.

LONDON: THURSDAY—JULY 4.

The Debate of last night is of considerable interest, and will, no doubt, be read with attention. Mr. PITT pledges himself to make the tax on Income produce ten millions, if he should raise the rate. As he has already acknowledged that it will produce only seven millions and a half, we may expect an additional tax of about Three per Cent. on Income early in the next Session!

The report of the successes gained by the French Generals MACDONALD and MOREAU rather gained credit yesterday, though no further advice arrived from the Continent. A letter from Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, dated Turin, received by the last Mail, is said to speak in terms partly agreeing with the intelligence. MOREAU, greatly reinforced, had advanced through the Bochetta, raised the siege of the citadel of Tortona, while MACDONALD had defeated General ORT at Fornovo; and that a junction of the two French armies on the road between Pizzena and Voghera would be inevitable, unless BELLEGARDE could come from Milan in sufficient force to prevent it. If this intelligence, which we do not believe to the full extent, should prove true, the French will immediately penetrate into Milan, and, in a few weeks, recover all they have lost in Italy. But it is not probable that they are in sufficient force to follow up this plan; though it is now obvious MACDONALD could not have felt himself in such danger as we have imagined him, since he never has attempted to retreat along the shore of the Gulf of Genoa, which has always been open to him, but has waited till he could penetrate with advantage to the North of the Appennines, where, if joined by MOREAU in force, a turn may be given to the campaign, as disastrous as it would be unexpected.

Yesterday morning THEIR MAJESTIES and the PRINCESSES removed from Windsor Lodge to Kew Palace, to reside till to-morrow. The KING came to town, and held a Levee at St. James's Palace, at which were present the Duke of KENT, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers, the Right Hon. the LORD-MAYOR and SHERIFFS of London, and a number of Military Officers, who took leave with General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE and General D'OILEY, on their setting off to take the command of the secret expedition. The Noblemen introduced to HIS MAJESTY were—

The Duke of Montrose on his arrival from Fort St. George, in Scotland. The Chevalier de Freix, Minister from the Court of Portugal to America, by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister. The Marquis St. Pere, by Count Fronton, the Sardinian Ambassador. Mr. William Champion, Sheriff of London, on being elected an Alderman, by the Lord Mayor. Thomas Brunsell, Esq. Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, by the Duke of Portland. Commissioner Cuffin, on his arrival from the Island of Minorca, by Captain Hickey. Captain Welby, on his promotion in the Navy, by Admiral Lord Viscount Hood; and Colonel Anstruther, by the Earl of Elgin.

Sir RICHARD PERRYNS attended at the levee, to give in his formal resignation as one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, but he could not be introduced till next Court day. His Grace the Bishop of LINCOLN presented to HIS MAJESTY two books of divinity. Lord SOUTHAMPTON was at Court for the first time this session. And, Captains HENRY and THOMAS WINDSOR for the first time, since the death of their brother, the Earl of Plymouth.

After the Levee, a Privy Council was held, on the important expedition which is to take place. The Earl of ELGIN had an interview with the KING, previous to his setting off for Constantinople. The Lord-in-Waiting gave notice that there would not be any business at Saint James's till Wednesday next.

Clapham	CAVALRY.
Battersea and Streatham	Wandsworth
Clapham	Croydon
Hammersmith	Southwark
Wimbledon	Woking
Lambeth	

ORDER OF REVIEW.

On His Majesty's approach, a Royal Salute of 21 guns. When His Majesty arrives in front of the line, on firing the 1st cannon—Commanding Officer of each corps gives the word—present arms—Officers salute—music plays, drums beat, &c. &c. 2d ditto—ditto—Shoulder arms—when His Majesty passes the line—music playing, drums beating, &c. 3d ditto—ditto—Rear-ranks take clofe order. 4th ditto—ditto—Open column of divisions—on the left backwards wheel. 5th ditto—ditto—Pass in review—ordinary time. 6th ditto—ditto—Halt—support arms. 7th ditto—ditto—Quick march. 8th ditto—ditto—Halt—to the left wheel into line. 9th ditto—ditto—Prime and load. 10th ditto—ditto—By corps from right to left ready—present—fire—each successively to corps exceeding 120 men, to fire by wings. 11th—ditto—ditto—Ditto. 12th—ditto—ditto—Ditto. 13th—ditto—ditto—Ditto. 14th—ditto—ditto—Rear rank take open order—Officers and colour advance in front. 15th—ditto—ditto—General salute—and remain steady with shouldered arms until His Majesty quits the ground.

Ship News.

Nearly 600 Dutch prisoners have been enlisted into the Portsmouth division of Marines, who are to take part in the projected expedition. On the 1st of April the following ships of war were at Port Royal, Martinique, viz. Prince of Wales, Admiral Harvey, 98; Vengeance, 74; Invincible, 74; Hydra, Matilda, Santa Margarita, and Amphitrite frigates.

On the 11th of April the following ships of war were at Port Royal, Jamaica, viz. Abigail, 44 guns; Dromedary, 44; Retienne, 32; Loweloff, 32; Woolwich, 44; Thunberger, 74; Regulus, 44; Victrola brig; Albion, Lark and Rattler, sloops of war. The Lancaster, of 64 guns, which has been mentioned as the ship fixed upon to carry out Sir GEO. YONGE to the Cape of Good Hope, is detained under the idea that her services may be required on the intended expedition, so that the term of her departure is quite uncertain. The Governor's Staff consists of Major J. COCKBURN and Capt. TUCKER, Aide-de-Camp; and Mr. BLACK, Private Secretary. Sir ROGER CURTIS's flag continues on board the Lancaster, and he goes out to assume the naval command at the Cape, instead of Capt. LOSACK, who commands there at present.

PLYMOUTH, July 1.—Arrived the Cygnet cutter, with the mail from Jamaica, in six weeks, and Fishguard frigate from a cruise.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Of the Liverpool fleet, 57 are for this port, 33 of them are arrived, part of which viz. The Mulgrave, Atkinson, from Barbadoes; Annabella, Cubbins; Comet, Barrow, from Demarara; Henry, Lincoln, Fortella; Trinity, Prudden; Ilica, Harrier, Eliza, Sullivan, from Martinique; and Commerce, Black, from Trinidad, arrived late last night.

DEAL, July 2.—Arrived His Majesty's ship Vengeance, and Perdrix floop, with about 140 sail of ships from the West Indies, which are failed for the River. The Vengeance and Perdrix remain with the Overlyfel, Braakel, Babety, the Ratoon and Savage sloops, Wolverine, Adair, and Cracker gun-vessels, Houghton East Indianman, and outward-bound as before.

DOVER, July 4.—Last night and this morning arrived the West India Fleet, consisting of the Ranger, Vaughan; Goldenrow, Bennett; and Tartar, Ashington, from Demerary. Consoro, Boehren; Betsy, Freeman; and Melantho, Harde, from Tortola. Mary, Johnson, from Jamaica. Isabella, Brown; Thelma, Douglas; and Holderness, Cummings, from Genoa. Alfred, M'Leod, from Tabago. Prince, Miller; Glanvogan, Warren; and Euphemia, Sangster, from St. Kitt's. Berwick, Welch; and Isabella, Barton, from Barbadoes. Eliza, Lade, from Baltimore. Mary, Spence, from Antigua. William and Eliza, Hart, from Nevis. Admiral Lt. Foley, Rooke, from Martinique. Scarborough, Scott, from St. Vincent's. Lady Harewood, Brennan, from Dominica. Dalrymple, Stevenson, from Barbice; and near one hundred others.

A Gentleman of very respectable appearance stabbed himself in the side with a dagger, in the Boxes of Drury-lane Theatre, on Monday night last, during the performance; and it was only by the weapon striking against one of his ribs that his life was preserved. He now lies very ill, but the wound is not expected to prove mortal. No particular cause is assigned for this rash attempt.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## MONODRAMA.

## THE WIFE OF FERGUS.

SCENE.—The Palace court.—The Queen speaking from the battlements.

CEASE, cease your torments!—spare the sufferers!  
Scotchmen, not their's the deed: the crime was mine,  
Mine is the glory.

Idle threats!—I stand  
Secure; all access to these battlements  
Is barred beyond your sudden strength to force.  
And lo! the dagger by which Fergus died!

Shame on you, Scotchmen! that a woman's hand  
Was left to do this deed. Shame on you, Thanes,  
Who with slave patience have so long endured  
The wrongs, the insolence of tyranny!

Ye coward race—that not a husband's sword  
Smote that adulterous King!—that not a wife  
Washed her own pollution, in his blood  
Washed her soul pure, and for the sin compell'd  
Atone'd by virtuous murder! Oh! my God,  
Of what base matter hast thou moulded them  
To bear with wrongs like these?—There was a time  
When, if the bard had feign'd you such a tale,  
Your eyes had throb'd with anger, and your hands  
In honest instinct would have grasp'd the sword!—  
Oh! miserable men, who have disgrac'd  
Your fathers! whom your sons must blush to name!

Aye! ye can threaten me! ye can be brave  
In anger to a woman!—one whose virtue  
Upholds your coward vice—whose name will live  
Honour'd and prais'd in song; when not a hand  
Shall root from your forgotten monuments  
The cank'ring moss. Fools! fools! to think that death  
Is not a thing familiar to my mind!

As if I knew not what must consummate  
My glory!—as if ought that earth can give  
Could tempt me to endure the load of life!

Scotchmen, ye saw when Fergus to the altar  
Led me, his maiden Queen. Ye blest me then;—  
I heard you bless me, and I thought that Heav'n  
Had heard you also, and that I was blest!—  
For I lov'd Fergus. Bear me witness, God,  
With what a sacred heart-sincerity  
My lips pronounced the wrecchable vow  
That made me his—him mine. Bear witness, Thou,  
Before whose throne I shortly must appear  
Stain'd with his blood and mine! My heart was his,  
His in the strength of all its first affections;  
In all obediences, in all love I kept  
Holy my marriage-vow. Behold me, Thanes!—  
Time hath not chang'd the face on which his eye  
So often dwelt, when with assiduous care  
He sought my love. A glow of truth, for one  
Sincere herself impossible to doubt.  
Time hath not chang'd that face—I speak not now  
With pride of beauties, that will feed the worm  
To-morrow; but with joyful pride I say,  
That if the trust and most perfect love  
Deserv'd requital,—such was ever mine.  
How often recking from th' adulterous bed  
Have I receiv'd him, and with no complaint.  
Neglect and harsh, cruelty and scorn  
Long, long did I endure, and long couch down  
Th' indignant nature.

"All your countrymen,  
Scotchmen, what I have spoken,—say to them,  
Ye saw the Queen of Scotland lift the dagger  
Red from her husband's heart; that in her own  
She plung'd it.

Tell them also, that she felt  
No guilty fear in death.

Let men's professions or pursuits in life be  
what they may, if honour, justice, and univer-  
sal benevolence guide them, they demand suc-  
cess; and those who combine their own interest  
with the interest and welfare of their fellow-  
subjects, will always find support in a British  
nation. And in no one instance has the truth of this  
assertion appeared more obvious than in the heroic  
great increase of business at the General House  
Agency and Commission Office, Norfolk Street,  
Middlesex Hospital, which establishment we  
have carefully examined with a scrutinizing eye  
from its first opening, and are only surprised  
that a plan so just, equitable, and useful and neces-  
sary, should never before have been attempted;  
and we feel pleasure in saying, the public are  
not blind to their own interest in the support  
they continue to give the Proprietors, of whom  
all persons by whom they have been employed  
manifest the most perfect satisfaction.

BRIGHTON ARRIVALS.—Lord TORRINGTON, Hon. Miss BYNG, Lord and Lady CARRINGTON, Counts of CARLISLE, Dukes of RUTLAND, Sir G. WEBSTER, &c.

The Reverend MELVILLE HORNE, late curate of Madeley, a missionary to Sierra Leone, and Vicar of Olney, is presented by C. Rowley, Esq., to the living of Macclesfield in the county of Cheshire.

A few days ago, a labouring man at Laffwade, near the Palmer, 116 of Wisht Jacket, lying at

On the 9th inst, the comfort of Louis XVIII. arrived here after a long and difficult journey; his husband went to the distance of four leagues to meet her, but found her at half the way. Their meeting, after a separation of eight years, ended in reverses and misfortunes, was extremely affecting.

The day before yesterday arrived also the Princess of France, Maria Theresia, from Vienna, Louis XVIII. set out in the morning to receive her; the first post-house was to be the place of meeting; but the Princess having much hastened her journey, they also met by the way. The moment of her reception afforded a scene extremely affecting. Animated by the same sentiments, Louis XVIII. the Duke of Angoulême, and the Princess, quickly left their carriages, and tears of joy gushed from every eye. The Princess threw herself sobbing at the feet of Louis, who immediately raised and most tenderly embraced her. The Duke d'Angoulême was then presented to the Princess as her future spouse, and received his cousin with uncommon tenderness.

The marriage of this beautiful and amiable Princess will take place on the 10th inst.

The 2d or Queen's, and the 9th regiments are still encamped at Monkstown, near Cork, waiting the arrival of the transports.

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## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## NEWCASTLE RACES.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

A Sweepstakes of Twenty Guineas each, p. p. for 4 yrs old Colts, 8st. 3lb. Fillies, 8st. Four Miles.

Sir H. Williamson's Stripling — 1  
Mr. Fitcher's gr. c. Camperdown — 2  
Mr. Wentworth's ch. c. Barnaby — 3  
Lord Darlington's ch. c. Raby — 4

Six to 4 agst Camperdown; 5 to 2 agst Stripling, won by half a length.

Same day, a Sweepstakes of Twenty Guineas each, p. p. for 3 yrs old. Two Miles.

Mr. T. Hutchinson's ch. c. Alexis — 1  
L. Cassels's c. by Coriander — 2  
Mr. Cornforth's b. c. by Coriander — 3

Three to 1 on Alexis, won easy.

TUESDAY.

His Majesty's Plate of One Hundred Guineas, for 1 yrs old, 10st. each. Three Mile Heats.

Ld. Darlington's b. h. Plaisant — 5 1  
Mr. Wentworth's b. h. Tartar — 4 1  
Sir Thom. is Gascogne's b. h. Timothy — 3 2  
Sir H. Williamson's b. h. Seven — 2 3  
Mr. Liskill's gr. m. Lily of the Valley — 1 4  
Mr. Walburn's br. h. brother to Comet — 2 5  
Mr. Oswald's br. h. Pentagruel — 3 6  
Seven to 4 agst Tartar; 2 to 1 agst Timothy; 6 to 1 agst Plaisant, won easy.

WEDNESDAY.

The Members Plate of Fifty Pounds, for 3 and 4 yrs old, Two Mile Heats.

Mr. Field's b. c. by Axon — 1 1  
Ld. Hamilton's c. by Walnut — 2 2  
Mr. Bell's b. m. Scaramouch — 3 3  
Sir H. Williamson's Honeycomb — 4 4  
Mr. Wentworth's ch. h. Barnaby — 5 5  
Five to 4 agst Axon, won easy.

Same day, a Hunter's Plate, Ten Guineas each, p. p. to carry 12st. Four Miles.

Mr. Baker's b. h. Bushy — 1  
Mr. Liddon's ch. m. Creeping Kate — 2  
Mr. Davidson's ch. h. Columbus — 3

THURSDAY.

The Plate of Fifty Guineas, for Maiden Horses, Three Mile Heats.

Mr. T. Hutchinson's b. h. Duncan — 2 1  
Mr. Barker's b. c. Scurrow — 1 2  
Mr. Walburn's b. h. — 3 3  
Ld. A. Hamilton's b. h. by Drone — 4 4  
Two to 1 on Duncan. After the first heat 3 to 1 agst him. After the second heat 3 to 1 he won. A very fine race, won by about half a neck.

Same day, a Gold Cup for all ages. Four Miles. Mares allowed 3lb.

Sir H. Williamson's ch. c. Stripling — 1  
Sir H. T. Vane's b. m. Lopcatcher — 2  
Ld. Darlington's ch. c. Raby — 3  
Mr. Hall's ch. m. by King Fergus — 4  
Even betting on Stripling; 4 to 1 agst Lopcatcher.

MITAU—JUNE 6.

On the 9th inst, the comfort of Louis XVIII. arrived here after a long and difficult journey; his husband went to the distance of four leagues to meet her, but found her at half the way. Their meeting, after a separation of eight years, ended in reverses and misfortunes, was extremely affecting.

The day before yesterday arrived also the Princess of France, Maria Theresia, from Vienna, Louis XVIII. set out in the morning to receive her; the first post-house was to be the place of meeting; but the Princess having much hastened her journey, they also met by the way. The moment of her reception afforded a scene extremely affecting. Animated by the same sentiments, Louis XVIII. the Duke of Angoulême, and the Princess, quickly left their carriages, and tears of joy gushed from every eye. The Princess threw herself sobbing at the feet of Louis, who immediately raised and most tenderly embraced her. The Duke d'Angoulême was then presented to the Princess as her future spouse, and received his cousin with uncommon tenderness.

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## Ship News.

LLOYD'S LIST.

"The Rose, Ness, from Whitby to London, is taken and carried into Bergen.

The Industry, Harvey, from Wilmington to the West Indies, has been taken in the West Indies, re-taken, and carried into Tortola.

The Pitt privateer of Jersey, met close to Bourdeaux two English brigs, when they got into the River. Some fishermen told Capt. Blancy of the Pitt, that they were two English prizes taken by La Lige privateer of Bourdeaux.

The ships from St. Croix, arrived at Liverpool, bring advice of the Apollo of Scotland, one of the West India fleet, having been run foul of, and sunk.

The Concord, Thompson, from China to Philadelphia, has been taken by a French frigate, and sent for the Isles of France; the frigate was taken the following day by the Derfulah and carried into the Cape of Good Hope.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Cully, from Lisbon to London, is captured by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Pontaverdo.

The Ann Roper, from Lancaster to Jamaica, is captured after a severe engagement; some of the crew carried into Guadaloupe.

The Whistling Brandt, from Oporto to Ireland, has been taken, retaken, and arrived back at Oporto.

The Thomas and Betsey, from London to Tobago, is captured in the West Indies.

The Expedition, Keith, from Montrose to Archangel, is taken by a Dutch frigate.

The Charlotte, Carnegie, for London, is burnt at Bengal.

The Princess of Wales, from Glasgow to Jamaica, is reported to be captured.

The Hope, Quinton, from New Brunswick to Jamaica, is lost.

The Experiment, Bourn, from Halifax to Jamaica, is taken.

On Friday last, at Ley Cottage, Fulham, the lady of W. M. George, Esq. of 4 son.

On Monday morning, in Berers-street, the lady of Commissioner Marsh, of the Victualling Office, of a daughter.

On Thursday morning early, in Manchester street, Manchester-square, the lady of Alexander Erskine, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, at Horsham, T. N. Longman, Esq. of Pater-noster-row, to Miss Mary Slater, of Horsham.

On Saturday, Admiral John Carter Allen, to Mrs. Steh. Frances Freeman, of Devonshire-place.

The same day, at St. Clement's Church, Henry Parker, Esq. of the Tax Office, to Miss Bradley, of Robertsbridge, Sussex.

On Monday last, at his house, at Richmond, Surry, Philip Palmer, Esq.

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## SALE BY AUCTION.

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

By Mr. PHILLIPS,  
This and following Day, at Eleven o'clock, on the Premises, No. 54, Frith street, Soho.

ALL the neat and genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pine, Linden, Chêne, Books, Prints and Paintings framed and glazed, capital Piano-forte, and other valuable Effects, of

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, retiring from business.  
The Furniture consists of handsome four-post and tent bedsteads, with cotton furniture and window curtains; 3 prime seasoned goose feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, and counterpanes; mahogany double and single chests of drawers; dining, card, and Pembroke tables; chairs; pier and dressing glasses; Bath-stoves and furniture; Turkey, Persian, and Kidderminster carpets, &c. &c. May be viewed any day preceding the sale. Catalogue had on the premises; and of Mr. Phillips, No. 134, Fenchurch-street.

FOR Private Sale, a complete PLEASURE YACHT, 35 tons measurement, fitted up with elegant accommodations, and ready for immediate service. For particulars apply to Joseph Dawson and Son, Samson's Gardens; or New Lloyd's Coffee-house.

FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST ORNAMENTS. Of all the articles ever known or used in England, for preventing the Hair from falling off, and making it rapidly grow thick and wonderfully long, if it is now fully acknowledged that none are equal for visible and rapid effects to

G. D. WILKINSON'S OILY WATER.  
Sold only in London, by Mr. Grovener, No. 35, Holborn Court, No. 15, Jermy-street; and Vade, No. 48, Cornhill; in quart bottles, sealed up, at 7s. each, with directions, and full particulars thereon.

G. D. WILKINSON, from a long and tried experience, positively declares with the greatest confidence, to Ladies and Gentlemen wishing for thicker and longer hair, that they will for a certainty (after using this Oily Water for a few months) daily see on the comb short and new hair about one inch long, as the bills mention. Seeing is believing!

LEAKE'S PATENT PILLS.  
Copy of a Letter from T. MARCH, Esq. to THOMAS TAYLOR, Surgeon, No. 9, New Bridge Street, London.

DEAR SIR,  
I WROTE to you in October last, giving an account of a great and speedy cure performed by your LEAKE'S PATENT PILLS, purchased at Mrs. Senior's of this place, in a very bad Venereal Case, desiring you for the good of mankind to make the same public; to which you objected, on account of its being signed only with the initials of my name; this appeared a reasonable objection; but having since seen great and good effects from the use of your medicine, and the cure standing firm, I wish to do this away, by defining you to use my name in confirmation of its in any publications you may think proper; and as I understand the said Pills are a very extraordinary and good remedy for the Yellow Fever, as well as the Yaws, be so good as to send me a few dozen boxes for some of my friends abroad, in which you will oblige your grateful friend.

Sittingbourne, Jan. 16, 1799. THOMAS MARCH.  
To THOMAS TAYLOR, Surgeon No. 9, New Bridge Street, London.

DEAR SIR,  
With the Grace of God, and your Pills, I am at last (after laying at Death's door almost six months) able to resume my business. My disorder at first arose from a too frequent use of that which is the ruin of many young men, and which has been very nearly mine. I am clad with joy at the efficacious cure which your Pills have made on me. I was given over by the Faculty, and at the point of death, when I was advised by a friend to try your Pills, which I did with every success, and am now as well as ever I was in life.

I remain, Sir, with respect and obedience,  
Your humble servant,  
Norwich, May 13, 1799. DAVID REYNOLDS.

P. S. I will be much obliged to you, if you would for the good of mankind publish this in the Papers.

The above Medicine is earnestly recommended to all persons that are in any doubt of their being entirely free of every Venereal Affection, particularly to those about altering their condition in life, as it will certainly eradicate every taint of that nature, of however long standing, or however disfigured under the appearance of other disorders it may be. For Scrophulous, Glandular, and Cutaneous Complaints, it is also recommended to be taken, especially in the Spring, Summer, and Fall.

Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, THOMAS TAYLOR, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London.

At his House, No. 9, New Bridge Street; where he will give Advice without Fee, to Persons taking their Pills, and will answer Patients' letters, if post-paid, on the same terms, observing in all cases the most inviolable secrecy, no person's name or case having been mentioned, but at their own particular request, by the Proprietor, during the course of more than 35 years, that he has had the conducting of an extensive sale of the above medicine, and the practice attesting therefrom.

They are also sold by his appointment, at the Perfumers, No. 35, St. Albans's Street, Pall-mall; Mr. Robert's, Toy Shop, No. 103, Oxford Street; Mr. Steel's, Bookbinder, No. 1, Union-row, Little Tower-hill; and by one person in every considerable town in England, &c. in boxes of only 2s. 5d. each, sealed up with full and plain directions.

SPRING PHYSIC.  
A certain Preventative of many Disorders.

NOTHING being more wanting at this season of the year, than a purifier of the blood, that will effectually eradicate those eruptions, which now generally make their appearance on those who are afflicted with a scrophulous complaint; it is with infinite pleasure Dr. BROWN announces the success that has attended the administration of his Botanical Syrup. Another motive for the Doctor to present this address to the public is, his knowledge that if the Botanical Syrup is taken in time, it will prevent those severe fits of ill-humors, which always prevail in this and the ensuing months.

MEDICAL FACTS ON VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.  
Many persons that have imagined themselves to be cured of the Venereal Disease, have had the misfortune to break out six or seven years afterwards.

A prescription in my practice the other day: A Gentleman was afflicted with that complaint, and cure 1, as he thought, by the advice and prescription of an eminent Surgeon! He afterwards entered on the career of a libertine, and in a few months after which, he caught a violent cold in coming out of the Play-house, that terminated in a sore throat. At this crisis I was called in, and after asking him the

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Not that adulterous King—that not a wife  
Reverend her own pollution, in his blood  
Wash'd her soul pure, and for the sin compell'd  
Atone'd by virtuous murder! Oh! my God,  
Of what heart matter hast thou moulded them  
To bear with wrongs like these?—There was a time  
When, if the hand had felt'd ypp'such a tale,  
Your eyes had throbb'd with anger, and your hands  
In honest indign'd would have grasp'd the sword!—  
Oh! miserable men, who have disgrac'd  
Your fathers! whom your sons must blush to name!

Aye! ye can threaten me! ye can be brave  
In anger to a woman!—ye whose virtue  
Upbraids your coward vice—whose name will live  
Honour'd and prais'd in song; when not a hand  
Shall root from your forgotten monuments  
The cankering moss. Fools! I fool! to think that death  
Is not a thing familiar to my mind!  
As if I knew not what must consummate  
My glory!—as if ought that earth can give  
Could tempt me to endure the load of life!

Scotchmen, ye saw when Fergus to the altar  
Led me, his maiden Queen. Ye heist me then—  
I heard you bless me, and I thought that Heav'n  
Had heard you also, and that I was blest!—  
For I lov'd Fergus. Bear me witness, God,  
With what a sacred heart-sincerity  
My lips pronounc'd the unrecalled vow  
That made me his—him mine. Bear witness, Thou,  
Before whose throne I shortly must appear  
Stain'd with his blood and mine! My heart was his,  
His in the strength of all its first affections;  
In all obedience, in all love I kept  
Holy my marriage-vow. Behold me, Thanes!—  
Time hath not chang'd the face on which his eye  
So often dwelt, when with assiduous care  
He sought my love. A show of truth, for one  
Sincere herself impossible to doubt.  
Time hath not chang'd that face!—I speak not now  
With pride of beauty, that will feed the worm  
To-morrow; but with joyful pride I say,  
That if the truest and most perfect love  
Deserv'd requital—such was ever mine.  
How often reeking from the adult'rous bed  
Have I receiv'd him, and with no complaint  
Neglect and insult, cruelty and scorn  
Long, long did I endure, and long curb'd down  
Th' indignant nature.

Tell your countrymen,  
Scotchmen, what I have spoken!—say to them,  
Ye saw the Queen of Scotland lift the dagger  
Red from her husband's heart; that in her own  
She plung'd it. *[Utters shrieks]*  
Tell them also, that she felt  
No guilty fear in death.

Let men's professions or pursuits in life be  
what they may, if honour, justice, and universal  
benevolence guide them, they demand suc-  
cess; and those who combine their own interest  
with the interest and welfare of their fellow-  
subjects, will always find support in a British  
nation. And in no one instance has the truth of this  
assertion appeared more obvious than in the very  
great increase of business at the General House  
Agency and Commission Office, Norfolk-street,  
Middlesex-Hospital, which establishment we  
have carefully examined with a scrutinizing eye  
from its first opening, and are only surpris'd  
that a plan so just, equitable, useful and neces-  
sary, should never before have been attempted;  
and we feel pleasure in saying, the public are  
not blind to their own interest in the support  
they continue to give the Proprietors, of whom  
all persons by whom they have been employed  
manifest the most perfect satisfaction.

BRIGHTON ARRIVALS.—Lord TORRIN-  
TON, Hon. Miss BYNG, Lord and Lady CAR-  
RINGTON, Countess of CARLISLE, Dukes of  
RUTLAND, Sir G. WEBSTER, &c.  
The Reverend MELVILLE HORNE, late cu-  
rate of Mideley, a missionary to Sierra Leone,  
and Vicar of Olney, is presented by C. Rowe,  
Esq. to the living of Macclesfield in the county  
of Chester.

A few days ago, a labouring man at Laffwade,  
in Scotland, who is occasionally deranged in his  
fancies, having procured a loaded pistol, shot a  
woman dead while she was endeavouring to  
point out to him the impropriety of his carrying  
such a weapon.

A few days ago a Gentleman who called him-  
self Captain SINCE, strangled himself at Den-  
bigh. He lived fifteen hours after he was dis-  
covered, but without any signs of reason. A  
derangement of circumstances is the supposed  
reason.

Letters from Barcelona say, the Spanish fleet  
had received so much damage previous to its en-  
trance into Carihagena, that it would be obliged to  
return to Cadiz to repair. Its junction with the  
British fleet may enable it to quit the Mediter-  
ranean in the face of the British force.

A few days ago a very desperate affray took  
place in the town of Swords, near Dublin, be-  
tween the inhabitants and some military per-  
sons—we are enabled to say with certainty  
whether army, or yeomanry. Unhappily, some  
lives have been lost.

Edlington's b. h. Plaitow — 1 1  
Mr. Wentworth's b. h. Tarter — 1 4  
Sir Thomas's b. h. Timothy — 1 4  
Sir H. Williamson's b. h. Steven — 1 4  
Mr. Linsell's gr. m. Lily of the Valley — 2 2  
Mr. Welburn's br. h. brother to Comet — 2 2  
Mr. Owsall's br. h. Penny Groat — 3 2  
Seven to 4 agst. Tarter; 2 to 1 agst. Timothy; 6 to 1  
agst. Plaitow, won easy.

WEDNESDAY.  
The Members Plate of Fifty Pounds, for 3 and 4 yrs old,  
Two Mile Heats.  
Mr. Field's b. c. by Aston — 1 1  
Ld Hamilton's c. by Walnut — 1 2  
Mr. Burt's b. m. Scaramouch — 1 2  
Sir H. Williamson's Honeycomb — 1 2  
Mr. Wentworth's ch. h. Barnaby — 1 2  
Five to 4 agst. Aston, won easy.

Same day, a Hunter's Plate, Ten Guineas each, for p. to  
carry last. Four Miles.  
Mr. Baker's b. h. Bushy — 1 1  
Mr. Jiderton's ch. m. Creeping Kate — 1 2  
Mr. Davidson's ch. h. Columbus — 1 2

THURSDAY.  
The Plate of Fifty Guineas, for Maiden Horses. Three  
Mile Heats.  
Mr. T. Hutchinson's b. h. Duncan — 1 1  
Mr. Bantler's b. c. Sutherland — 1 2  
Mr. Welburn's b. h. by Drone — 1 2  
Ld A. Hamilton's b. h. by Drone — 1 2  
Two to 1 on Duncan. After the first heat 3 to 1 agst.  
him. After the second heat 3 to 1 he won. A very fine  
race, won by about half a neck.

Same day, a Gold Cup for all ages. Four Miles. Mares  
allowed 3 lb.  
Sir H. Williamson's ch. c. Stripling — 1 1  
Sir H. T. Vane's b. m. Lopcatcher — 1 2  
Ld. Darlington's ch. c. Ruby — 1 2  
Mr. Hall's ch. m. by King Fergus — 1 2  
Even betting on Stripling; 4 to 1 agst. Lopcatcher.

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On Friday evening, three Frenchmen got on  
board the Palmer, Isle of Wight Packet, lying at  
Southampton, and proceeded undiscovered  
down the river; but on Saturday morning they  
ran aground on the Sand Head off Ryde; where  
they were boarded and secured.

On Thursday an inquest was taken at Gof-  
port, on the body of John Lynch, who died the  
preceding day, in consequence of the severe  
blows he received on the preceding Thursday,  
in a pitched battle with Robert Murray, a Shoe-  
maker, of Gofport. Verdict, Manlaughter: on  
which Murray was committed for trial.

A very splendid meteor was observed on Sa-  
turday evening, about 90 minutes past ten, in  
the neighbourhood of Woburn. Its appear-  
ance was nearly from the North. Its light  
was remarkably brilliant, very like the light of  
an electrical spark. At first there was no visible  
tail; but one began to appear about the middle of  
its course, and was very lucid at the end of it.  
Before it disappeared it threw off two large  
sparks to the South, whose colour was more in-  
clining to red than the body of the meteor.

Bank Stock — 17 9-16 7-16  
3 per Cent. — 117 7-8 & 1779 6 5-16  
4 per Cent. — 117 7-8 & 1779 6 5-16  
5 per Cent. — 117 7-8 & 1779 6 5-16  
Consols. for July 6th 1801  
3 per Cent. Cons. at 3 o'clock, 61

On Friday last, at Ivy Cottage, Fulham, the lady of W.  
McGeorge, Esq. of a son.

On Monday last, at Richmond, Surrey,  
Philip Palmer, Esq.

On Wednesday last, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-  
square, John Ravel Fiye, Esq.

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# The Morning Post and GAZETTE

No. 9492.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1799.

Price in 1783, 3d. Tasted by Mr. PITT, 3d. Price 6d.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THIS PRESENT EVENING Their Majesties Servants will perform (for the 13th time) a new Tragedy, in five acts, called

### PIZZARRO.

The Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, entirely new. The Music, Airs and Choruses, incidental to the Piece, composed and selected by Mr. Kelly. The Symphony preceding the Play, and those between the Acts, composed for the occasion by Mr. Dussek. The Characters by Mr. Powell, Mr. Kemble, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Barrymore, and Mr. Sutt. Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Siddons. To which will be added a Musical Entertainment called

### THE PRIZE; Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

The numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen who have been nightly disappointed of Places for the new Play of Pizarro, are respectfully informed that it will be repeated every night next week.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

ON account of the many irregularities which have taken place by the admission of Parties at the Stage-door in Drury-lane, that Passage will not in future be opened until the end of the Play, when Ladies and Gentlemen belonging to the Private Boxes, and no others, may pass across the Theatre by that Door and have their Carriages in Drury-lane.

For the same reason, and to prevent improper intrusion on the Private Boxes, the Proprietors and Subscribers are requested to bring their Tickets at the Opera-house. Such Subscribers, as have not Tickets are requested to send for them.

N. B. The Doors of admission to the Private Boxes are in Russell-street and Woburn-street.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS PRESENT EVENING will be presented (1st time) a new Comedy in five acts, called

### THE VOTARY OF WEALTH.

To which will be added (in two parts)

### A DIVERTISSEMENT.

On Monday the Theatre will close for the Season, with Ramoth Droog, and The Birth-day.

## THE GARDENS ARE OPEN THIS

EVERY EVENING. Admission, Two Shillings.

Doors open at Seven, and the Concert begins at Eight.

## MIDDLESEX REDEMPTION AND SALE OF THE LAND

**TAX DISTRICT MEETINGS.**  
Uxbridge Division of Eithorne Hundred, at the Adam and Eve, at Hayes, on Friday, the 14th day of June.  
Edmonton Hundred, at the Greyhound, at Enfield, on Saturday, the 15th day of June.  
Ilford Hundred, and New Brentford Division of Eithorne Hundred, at the Three Figons, at Brentford, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June.  
Spelthorne Hundred, at the Red Lion, at Hampton, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June.  
Gore Hundred, at the King's Head, at Harrow, on Friday, the 21st day of June.

**HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS** for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax arising in the County of Middlesex hereby give Notice, That they will, at the above District Meetings, contract with persons desirous of redeeming the Land Tax charged on their several Estates in the said County, who are advised to make immediate application to the Commissioners, to the effect of the Land Tax for each District, for the Certificates of the amount of the Land Tax intended to be redeemed, and produce the same to the Commissioners at the said Meetings. Those entitled to preference are required to observe, that they will not be allowed longer than the 25th day of June next, to make their Election and complete their Contracts, under such benefit of preference. Land Tax, under 25l. a year, may be redeemed by payment in money to the Receiver General.

By Order of the Board, DANIEL HINLEY, Clerk.  
N. B. The Commissioners sit every day (Sundays excepted) at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, from Eleven o'clock till Three.

## EUROPEAN MUSEUM;

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

THE Public Exhibition, and Sale by Private Contract, of the valuable Collection of Original Pictures, the property of the late JOHN STRANGE, Esq., many years British Resident at Venice, will commence This Day, at Twelve o'clock, and continue till Four in the afternoon.

Admittance One Shilling.

J. WILSON, Manager.

## MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL LECTURES.

THIS DAY, June 8, a COURSE of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, and CHEMISTRY, will recommence at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at the usual morning hours, viz.—the Materia Medica at a quarter before Eight; the Practice of Physic at half after Eight; and the Chemistry at a quarter after Nine.

By GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to St. George's Hospital, and of the College of Physicians.

A Register, kept of the Cases of Dr. Pearson's Patients, in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at a CLINICAL LECTURE, every Saturday Morning, at Nine o'clock.

Proposals may be had at St. George's Hospital, and in Leicester-square.

## MOOR PARK, HERTS.

THE Sale of this Estate will be held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, as now advertised, and not at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-Mall, as inserted in the former advertisement.

## MOOR-PARK, HERTS.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Thoroton's Divorce Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. ROSE moved that an account of British Plantation Coffee imported for the last three years, and afterwards exported, distinguishing the places to which should be laid on the table. Ordered.

He then moved for a similar account relative to Muscovado sugar; which was also ordered. They were both immediately brought up by Mr. Glover, from the Customs, and being read, were ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. ROSE, a new writ was ordered to be made out for Plympton, in Devonshire, in the room of Wm. Mitchell, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The order of the day for a Committee on the bill for improving the port of London, which stood for Monday, was, on the motion of Lord Hawkebury, discharged; and a new one fixed for Monday. His Lordship made a similar motion in the case of the Copper Regulating bill, the Committee on which was deferred to Friday.

Alderman LUSHINGTON presented a petition from the African Company, praying the aid of Parliament. Ordered to be laid on the table.

### HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which His Majesty's Message, together with several papers that had been presented, were ordered to be referred.

After the message had been read,

Mr. PITT rose. "Considerable, Sir, as the

increase of expence must be, by fulfilling the objects of His Majesty's message, I am persuaded it will not be necessary for me to detain you by many arguments. I shall much rather meet the feeling of this Committee, and the general feelings of all who entertain those sentiments which have never been extinguished in this country, and which I am happy to remark, are reviving among the Powers of Europe, by congratulating you upon the wisdom and magnanimity of that Power, which, in conjunction with the readiness and perseverance of England, and which, looking to our resources, afford us a fairer prospect than we could possibly have had reason a short time ago to hope, of relieving the age and country in which we live, and all Europe, either from the experience, or the apprehension of the greatest misery and danger that is to be met with since the commencement of history. Sir, feeling a belief that I have this impression in common with all who hear me, I shall not presume to detain you, by saying one word more. I will only add one observation. In embracing, and in embracing with eagerness and satisfaction, the prospect held out to us of extending our views for the general benefit of Europe, in being allowed to look to the re-establishment of the balance of power, and to the period when ancient principles and habits shall assume their former sway; in hoping that we may think ourselves the instruments of having stemmed the tide, and of having stemmed it when it was at its height; I trust we shall not be so overjoyed with the change in our situation, as to make any alteration in that resolution which has constituted the salvation and the security of the country. Sir, I hope, that if, contrary to the flattering expectations we may now with propriety entertain, and which it is pleasing and animating to indulge; I say, if, contrary to these expectations, we should be driven to less consolatory prospects; if the time should again occur, in which we should find the common cause relinquished by our allies; if the moment should again come when we shall be forced to look for means of safety and security to ourselves alone; I trust we shall not forget, that we have found it, in our resolution, in our resources, and in our perseverance. Sir, I shall feel this as a moment of sincere satisfaction, if we are determined to embrace it, for others as well as for ourselves, and if we are resolved to supply every exertion rather than abandon the honour, security, and interests of this country, or what is the same thing, rather than submit to any compromise with that power which, in its present character and conduct,

my wish is to propose the granting of such a sum as may cover any expence that may be incurred under this head; and in doing so, I shall propose to add considerably more than what, in the limited view that was taken of self-defence, was deemed to be necessary. My object is, to propose a Vote of Credit of three millions, to be employed in such a manner as may be best suited to the objects of His Majesty's Message, exclusive of the vote of 825,000l. to Russia. Sir, I move, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to His Majesty to enable His Majesty to make good his engagements with Russia, in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

Mr. TIERNY then rose and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, I admit the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear of a common cause and a common understanding. Before I give my consent to vote away English money, I must know, what the common cause is for which I do it. I do not know what this deliverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue other nations from the power and oppression of France, and to drive her from those countries which she has overrun behind her ancient barriers; to such a plan I readily subscribe my vote of approbation. But if it is still to remain a principle undefined, my duty to my country requires I should pause before I give my consent, because I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to enable me to judge that my concurrence would be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore wish to understand what this common cause is. Does it consist in repelling France within her ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace upon the *status quo*? If so, I have no objection to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy, because I think money might be more economically applied abroad, than by raising forces at home; and because I wish, if more blood is to be shed, it should be any other than English blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an indefinite object, what security have I for its application? How do I know that the views of Russia are in unison with our own? How do I know that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance of her own interests without any regard to ours; that she has not views of ambition and aggrandisement herself; and may not think Europe delivered by tripping France of her conquests, and despoiling herself with the spoils? I own, Sir, that I am led to me to be very under-very extraordinary circumstances, and leading to conclusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The deliverance of Europe must be equally distant from Russia as to England; why then does not Russia contribute to the success of her own cause, and why is England to pay for the deliverance of Russia? Has Russia exhausted herself by the exertions which she has already made? As yet I know of nothing which she has contributed, except manifestoes and proclamations. These, however, do not seem to have much embarrassed her finances, and rendered pecuniary aid necessary; for the money is not wanting, it is not to be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Tierney was corrected in his statement upon the table). He then resumed—"I did hope that the Hon. Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the system of subsidies; and from his knowledge of Emperors, and his experience of the little trust to be put in their engagements, had declined paying before hand. I did conceive, that a treaty was actually signed, the conditions of which actually bound us to the payment of 227,000l. forthwith, and the other instalments of 75,000l. and 77,500l. Really, the difference is not very material; nor is it, worth troubling the House with particulars; the great broad line for debate is the subsidy, the time of payment, and other matters of detail, being merely of a secondary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour of peace; but however great my solicitude for its arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period shall happen, to look back and see, in the efforts made to attain it, anything left undone, which might be a cause for regret or mortification. To any expence of effort for this purpose, I give my cordial assent; but at no hazard can I give it to that system which I have uniformly reprobated; that system by which war has been protracted from day to day; millions have been expended upon millions; and

there was no ground for apprehending any breach of contract on the part of our ally.

The second was a monthly instalment of 75,000l. Here, too, there was as little ground for the Hon. Gentleman's apprehensions as in the former case. The duty of one month being the most that could remain unfulfilled.

The third part consisted in a further sum of 37,500l. per month, to be paid after the conclusion of a peace made by common consent. "Now," continued Mr. Pitt, "the Hon. Gentleman must pardon me if I say, there is nothing in this engagement which can be a source of apprehension respecting its fulfilment on the part of Russia; for as she is not to be paid; but on services which go hand in hand with the sums advanced, or have actually preceded them, this country will be totally exempt from the payment, if the stipulated service should not be performed. This, Sir, is the substance of the engagement; and I wish it to be satisfactorily understood by all, but particularly by those who may be inclined to look at it with jealousy and suspicion. Now, with regard to the amount, if we look to other subsidies, of those heretofore granted to the Hessians, and different powers with whom we have from time to time entered into similar engagements, it will appear most moderate, and reflects the highest honour on the disinterestedness and liberality of that august Sovereign, who has come forward so strenuously for the deliverance of Europe—an expression which, however cavilled at, I must use as one perfectly intelligible and perfectly understood.

"Sir, with regard to the Hon. Gentleman's wishes for a speedy peace, I would have felt more pleasure from their coincidence with my own; if he had also agreed with me in the meaning of what I said upon that subject. What I stated was, that if by any chance, any extraordinary effort we should now make could give a prompt and decisive turn to our affairs, it would be a wiser policy to pursue than by nice calculations, to run the danger of protracted war and continued expences. This, however, is but one part of our object; what we have to look forward to is not merely a speedy but a secure peace. And I also stated that, to procure a secure peace, reflected entirely with ourselves; and therefore that, however glad we might be to accept the co-operation of a magnanimous Prince, for the attainment of that desirable end, we should lay the foundation in ourselves for the maintenance of our honour, the safety of our constitution, and the extension of our glory. With respect to the deliverance of Europe, what that is, but releasing it from the state to which it is reduced by the power and system of the French Republic, by reducing that power, I know not. If there be any person who will say that that power is not inconsistent with the safety of Europe, with that person I will to come to issue—and I believe I shall not find it hard to prove that there can be no security for any free country within the reach, to use the words of His Majesty's message, of the insupportable tyranny of the French Republic. As to the intentions of the Emperor of Russia, the falling them in question is in the spirit of the old style, so much hackneyed in this House. The language held out to us has been to suspect our allies, and trust the enemy, left the former, in the case of success, should follow the same line of conduct. I do not deny that this kind of language, by which Europe, crouching from France, has endeavoured to accommodate herself to its tyranny, has too much prevailed in European councils; I do not deny but Russia, before now, has displayed views of ambition; that Russia has been before now a party to a system to which this country was no party. But on looking to the conduct of the present Emperor, what do I peculiarly mark? From the moment he commenced his career, a total dereliction of those systems, and a desire to co-operate from the earliest occasion. What has been his conduct but a voluntary and gratuitous assistance, a course of abstinence from every selfish principle of aggrandisement, and a warm and steady devotion and desire to contribute his last efforts to the cause in which we are engaged; a devotion not depending on the letter of a treaty, but resulting from the love of Europe, and anxious to deliver it from that disgraceful yoke, so long its shame and its curse? When I see this conduct, I think I feel enough in the Emperor of Russia to justify my reliance on the integrity of his intentions."

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

ON account of the many irregularities which have taken place by the admission of Parties at the Stage-door in Drury-lane, that Passage will not be opened until the end of the Play, when Ladies and Gentlemen belonging to the Private Boxes, and no others, may pass round the Theatre by that Door, and have their Carriages in Drury-lane.

For the same reason, and to prevent improper intrusion on the Private Boxes, the Proprietors and Subscribers are requested to bring their Tickets, as at the Opera-house. Such Subscribers as have not Tickets are requested to send for them.

N. B. The Doors of admission to the Private Boxes are in Russell-street and Woburn-street.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

HIS PRESENT EVENING will be a Comedy in five acts, called THE VOTARY OF WEALTH.

To which will be added (in two parts) A DIVERTISEMENT.

On Monday the Theatre will close for the Season, with Rambo Droog, and The Birth-day.

## VAUXHALL.

THE GARDENS are OPEN THIS and EVERY EVENING.

Admission, Two Shillings. Doors open at Seven, and the Concert begins at Eight.

## MIDDLESEX REDEMPTION and SALE of the LAND TAX.—DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Uxbridge Division of Elthorne Hundred, at the Adam and Eve, at Hayes, on Friday, the 14th day of June. Edmonton Hundred, at the Greyhound, at Enfield, on Saturday, the 15th day of June.

Isleworth Hundred, and New Brentford Division of Elthorne Hundred, at the Three Pigeons, at Brentford, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June.

Spelthorne Hundred, at the Red Lion, at Hampton, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June.

Queen's Hundred, at the King's Head, at Harrow, on Friday, the 21st day of June.

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax arising in the County of Middlesex hereby give Notice, That they will, at the above District Meetings, contract with persons desirous of redeeming the Land Tax charged on their several Estates in the said County, who are advised to make immediate application to the Clerks to the Commissioners of the Land Tax for such Districts, for the Certificates of the amount of the Land Tax intended to be redeemed, and produce the same to the Commissioners at the said Meetings. Those entitled to preference are required to observe, that they will not be allowed longer than the 25th day of June next, to make their Election and complete their Contracts, under such benefit of preference. Land Tax, under such year, may be redeemed by payment in money to the Receiver General.

By Order of the Board, DANIEL HINLEY, Clerk. N. B. The Commissioners sit every day (Sundays excepted) at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, from Eleven o'clock till Three.

## EUROPEAN MUSEUM, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

THE Public Exhibition, and Sale by Private Contract, of the valuable Collection of Original Pictures, the property of the late JOHN STRANGE, Esq., many years British Resident at Venice, will commence This Day, at Twelve o'clock, and continue till Four in the afternoon.

Admittance One Shilling. J. WILSON, Manager.

## MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL LECTURES.

THIS DAY, June 8, a COURSE of LECTURES on the MATERIA MEDICA, PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, and CHEMISTRY, will recommence at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, at the usual morning hours, viz.—the Materia Medica at a quarter before Eight; the Practice of Physic at half after Eight; and the Chemistry at a quarter after Nine.

By GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. Physician to St. George's Hospital, and of the College of Physicians.

A Register is kept of the Cases of Dr. Pearson's Patients, in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at a CLINICAL LECTURE every Saturday Morning, at Nine o'clock. Proposals may be had at St. George's Hospital, and in Leicester-square.

## MOOR PARK, HERTS.

THE Sale of this Estate will be held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, as now advertised, and not at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-Mall, as inserted in the former advertisement.

## MOOR-PARK, HERTS.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, At the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, THIS DAY, the 8th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock.

THAT Celebrated MANSION HOUSE, Pleasure Grounds, extensive Gardens, with Hot-house, Green-house, Park 400 acres, and Demesne Farms about 200 acres, and suitable Offices, all Freehold, compact and in complete order, within eighteen miles of London, near Rickmansworth, in a dry, healthy country, and surrounded with many elegant Villas.

The present house was built at an immense expense, with Portland Stone, and very highly finished with a profusion of costly ornaments, the property, and late residence of

THOMAS BATES ROUS, Esq., deceased.

The Park and Farm are very impravable, and estimated at 800l. per annum, exclusive of the House and other Buildings; there is also a good Farm House with every accommodation proper for a Farm. The Park is ornamented with a great number of large, and stately oak and other trees. The Grounds beautifully varied, and Lawns finely planted. The Timber throughout the Estate is abundant and of great value.

Possession may be had as soon as the purchase-money is paid or secured; and for the convenience of the Purchaser, half the purchase-money may remain upon the security of the Estate.

The Particulars to be taken at an appraised value.

N. B. There are servants to show the House and Estate. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Rice, No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

were ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. ROSE, a new writ was ordered to be made out for Plympton, in Devonshire, in the room of Wm. Mitchell, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The order of the day for a Committee on the bill for improving the port of London, which stood for Monday, was, on the motion of Lord Hawkebury, discharged, and a new one fixed for Monday. His Lordship made a similar motion in the case of the Copper Regulating bill, the Committee on which was deferred to Friday.

Alderman LUSHINGTON presented a petition from the African Company, praying the aid of Parliament. Ordered to be laid on the table.

## HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which His Majesty's Message, together with several papers that had been presented, were ordered to be referred.

After the message had been read,

Mr. PITT rose. "Considerable, Sir, as the increase of expence must be, by fulfilling the objects of His Majesty's message, I am persuaded it will not be necessary for me to detain you by many arguments. I shall much rather meet the feeling of this Committee, and the general feelings of all who entertain those sentiments which have never been extinguished in this country, and which I am happy to remark, are reviving among the Powers of Europe, by congratulating you upon the wisdom and magnanimity of that Power, which, in conjunction with the steadiness and perseverance of England, and which, looking to our resources, afford us a fairer prospect than we could possibly have had reason a short time ago to hope, of relieving the age and country in which we live, and all Europe, either from the experience, or the apprehension of the greatest misery and danger that is to be met with since the commencement of history. Sir, feeling a belief that I have this impression in common with all who hear me, I shall not presume to detain you, by saying one word more. I will only add one observation. In embracing, and in embracing with eagerness and satisfaction, the prospect held out to us of extending our views for the general benefit of Europe; in being allowed to look to the re-establishment of the balance of power, and to the period when ancient principles and habits shall assume their former sway; in hoping that we may think ourselves the instruments of having stemmed the tide, and of having stemmed it when it was at its height; I trust we shall not be so overjoyed with the change in our situation, as to make any alteration in that resolution which has constituted the salvation and the security of the country. Sir, I hope, that if, contrary to the flattering expectations we may now with propriety entertain, and which it is pleading and animating to indulge, I say, if, contrary to these expectations, we should be driven to less consolatory prospects; if the time should again occur, in which we should find the common cause relinquished by our allies; if the moment should again come when we shall be forced to look for means of safety and security to ourselves alone; I trust we shall not forget, that we have found it in our resolution, in our resources, and in our perseverance. Sir, I shall feel this as a moment of sincere satisfaction, if we are determined to embrace it for others as well as for ourselves, and if we are resolved to supply every exertion rather than abandon the honour, security, and interests of this country, or what is the same thing, rather than submit to any compromise with that power which, in its present character and conduct, is incompatible with the safety of Great Britain, as it is with the existence of any degree of liberty, happiness and security among those powers which have unhappily fallen under its usurped Government. The resolution which I shall propose is, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to His Majesty, to enable His Majesty to make good his engagements with Russia, in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case."

I should state that that sum is the precise sum necessary for defraying the expence of 225,000l. to be advanced as preparation money, and for defraying the monthly expence of 75,000l. for eight months, or to the end of the year. The Committee are aware that there is an addition to this, after the conclusion of a peace by mutual consent, of 375,000l. per month; but the sum of 825,000l. is the only specific vote which, in the present state of affairs, it is my intention to propose. But there are other objects to which His Majesty's Message relates, objects of which there are none which do not come within the description I have already given, and for which a further sum of money will be necessary."

Mr. PITT, in explanation, said, he was anxious to avoid all possible misunderstanding on the subject, and that the terms and nature of the subsidy should be as clear and explicit as possible. He then entered into a particular account of the engagement, which he stated to consist of three parts.

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Secondly, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to His Majesty to enable His Majesty to make good his engagements with Russia, in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

Mr. TIERNEY then rose and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, I admit the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear of a common cause and a common understanding. Before I give my consent to vote away English money, I must know what the common cause is for which I do it. I do not know what this deliverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue other nations from the power and oppression of France, and to drive her from those countries which she has overrun behind her ancient barriers, to such a plan I readily subscribe my mite of approbation. But if it is still to remain a principle, undefined, my duty to my country requires I should pause before I give my consent, because I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to enable me to judge that my concurrence would be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore wish to understand what this common cause is.

Does it consist in repelling France within her ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace upon the *status quo*? If so, I have no objection to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy, because I think money might be more economically applied abroad, than by raising forces at home; and because I wish, if more blood is to be shed, it should be any other than English blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an indefinite object, what security have I for its application? How do I know that the views of Russia are in unison with our own? How do I know that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance of her own interests without any regard to ours; that she has not views of ambition and aggrandisement herself; and may not think Europe delivered by stripping France of her conquests, and destroying herself with the spoils? I own, Sir, this has been to me a very vexatious and extraordinary circumstance, and leading to conclusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The deliverance of Europe must be equally dear to Russia as to England; why then does not Russia contribute to the success of her own cause, and why is England to pay for the deliverance of Russia? Has Russia exhorted herself by the exertions which she has already made? As yet I know of nothing which she has contributed, except manifestoes and proclamations. These, however, do not seem to have much embarrassed her finances, and rendered pecuniary aid necessary; for the money is not wanting. It is not to be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Tierney was corrected in his statement across the table.) He then resumed:—I did hope that the Hon. Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the system of subsidies, and from his knowledge of Emperors, and his experience of the little truth to be put in their engagements, had declined paying before hand. I did expect, that a treaty was actually signed, the conditions of which actually bound us to the payment of 225,000l. forthwith, and the other instalments of 75,000l. and 37,500l. Really, the difference is not very material; nor is it worth troubling the House with particulars; the great broad line for debate is the subsidy; the time of payment, and other matters of detail, being merely of a secondary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour of peace; but however great my solicitude for its arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period shall happen, to look back and see, in the efforts made to attain it, any thing left undone, which might be a cause for regret or mortification. To any expence or effort for this purpose, I give my cordial assent; but at no hazard can I give it to that system which I have uniformly reprobated; that system by which war has been protracted from day to day; millions have been expended upon millions; and blood has flowed upon blood in the pursuit of an indefinite object that has never yet been understood. Sir, I hope and trust that, whatever differences may have hitherto subsisted, Ministers now have but one opinion, and that they are all agreed the safety of England should be the main object. Deeply impressed with this truth, I will not vote any sums for a purpose I do not understand, and in aid of a power whose object I do not know, which may be appropriated to her own views exclusively, and to the injury instead of the welfare of England."

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Secondly, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of 825,000l. be granted to His Majesty to enable His Majesty to make good his engagements with Russia, in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case.

Mr. TIERNEY then rose and spoke to the following effect:—Sir, I admit the necessity of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. In the mode by which it is proposed to be done, we hear of a common cause and a common understanding. Before I give my consent to vote away English money, I must know what the common cause is for which I do it. I do not know what this deliverance of Europe means. If it means to rescue other nations from the power and oppression of France, and to drive her from those countries which she has overrun behind her ancient barriers, to such a plan I readily subscribe my mite of approbation. But if it is still to remain a principle, undefined, my duty to my country requires I should pause before I give my consent, because I have nothing to direct my judgment, and to enable me to judge that my concurrence would be for its advantage. Sir, I would therefore wish to understand what this common cause is.

Does it consist in repelling France within her ancient limits, and seeking an honourable peace upon the *status quo*? If so, I have no objection to the pursuit of such an enterprise. On this ground I have no objection to a foreign subsidy, because I think money might be more economically applied abroad, than by raising forces at home; and because I wish, if more blood is to be shed, it should be any other than English blood. But if a subsidy is to be given for an indefinite object, what security have I for its application? How do I know that the views of Russia are in unison with our own? How do I know that Russia will not apply it to the furtherance of her own interests without any regard to ours; that she has not views of ambition and aggrandisement herself; and may not think Europe delivered by stripping France of her conquests, and destroying herself with the spoils? I own, Sir, this has been to me a very vexatious and extraordinary circumstance, and leading to conclusions which I cannot easily reconcile. The deliverance of Europe must be equally dear to Russia as to England; why then does not Russia contribute to the success of her own cause, and why is England to pay for the deliverance of Russia? Has Russia exhorted herself by the exertions which she has already made? As yet I know of nothing which she has contributed, except manifestoes and proclamations. These, however, do not seem to have much embarrassed her finances, and rendered pecuniary aid necessary; for the money is not wanting. It is not to be paid until after a peace. (Here Mr. Tierney was corrected in his statement across the table.) He then resumed:—I did hope that the Hon. Gentleman had learned a lesson of policy in the system of subsidies, and from his knowledge of Emperors, and his experience of the little truth to be put in their engagements, had declined paying before hand. I did expect, that a treaty was actually signed, the conditions of which actually bound us to the payment of 225,000l. forthwith, and the other instalments of 75,000l. and 37,500l. Really, the difference is not very material; nor is it worth troubling the House with particulars; the great broad line for debate is the subsidy; the time of payment, and other matters of detail, being merely of a secondary nature. Sir, I am anxious for the hour of peace; but however great my solicitude for its arrival, I would not wish, whenever that period shall happen, to look back and see, in the efforts made to attain it, any thing left undone, which might be a cause for regret or mortification. To any expence or effort for this purpose, I give my cordial assent; but at no hazard can I give it to that system which I have uniformly reprobated; that system by which war has been protracted from day to day; millions have been expended upon millions; and blood has flowed upon blood in the pursuit of an indefinite object that has never yet been understood. Sir, I hope and trust that, whatever differences may have hitherto subsisted, Ministers now have but one opinion, and that they are all agreed the safety of England should be the main object. Deeply impressed with this truth, I will not vote any sums for a purpose I do not understand, and in aid of a power whose object I do not know, which may be appropriated to her own views exclusively, and to the injury instead of the welfare of England."

Mr. PITT, in explanation, said, he was anxious to avoid all possible misunderstanding on the subject, and that the terms and nature of the subsidy should be as clear and explicit as possible. He then entered into a particular account of the engagement, which he stated to consist of three parts.

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might have produced that effect; but now that we are confessedly at war against undefined principles and opinions, what security, what promise have I that voting a million, or any other sum of money, shall do any good, or tend to facilitate the attainment of the end proposed? Sir, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that it is not the boundary of a state alone which is to be the criterion of security to surrounding nations. But I do say, that when limits are reduced to a narrower compass, there is in such reduction a degree of security; and that France, driven back within her ancient frontier, would consequently become less formidable. At the efforts of Austria in Switzerland I rejoice; and I hope the Emperor will not, in refusing it from the plunder of France, pursue for himself. But does the Hon. Gentleman believe that when the Austrian arms have advanced to France, they will not find the French soldier very different on his own ground from what he was on a conquered soil. Does he not believe that the moment a French foot was placed on this soil, all party and all difference would at once subside, and one unanimous will alone fill every breast to rally round the Government, and repel the invader? Do not the recent proofs of zeal and loyalty promise this much? If then such would be the effect here, why deny that the same cause would not produce it in the case of the people of France? This, Sir, is not a struggle about terms, but whether the French are to be left to themselves. I do think a prospect is now opened to our view which may be followed up with infinite advantage. The French, by pillage and tyranny, have so disgusted all nations, that it might be very practicable to drive them back within their ancient limits. If that were the Hon. Gentleman's view, I should readily support him; but that is not the case; and I have stated the grounds for my dissent. The Hon. Gentleman, I am sorry to say, has disappointed my hopes; I thank him for his explanation; but having heard it, I cannot vote any subsidy for foreign service."

Mr. PITT in reply. "Though not disposed to trouble the House, I cannot acquiesce under the interpretation which has been given to my words, and a misconstruction so very wide of their obvious meaning. The Hon. Gentleman is pleased to suppose, that I have declared the present to be a war to dictate a form of Government to another country, a war for the restoration of monarchy in France. Sir, I do not such thing. But I did say, that the character, conduct, and principles of a Government were circumstances which I must take into calculation when forming an estimate of our security in our dealings with that Government. The Hon. Gentleman says territorial boundary forms no bond of security. I am happy the admission saves me the trouble of arguing the question. When there is something inherent in the character and spirit of a nation uniformly speaking in their opinion and conduct, uniform and irreconcilable hatred and hostility to all establishments, civil and ecclesiastical, but most particularly against her own, I must agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that the limits of territory are not the only point to be considered. Having explained thus much, I must now take notice of a confusion that appears not a little extraordinary. The Honourable Gentleman pleads ignorance of what is meant by the general deliverance of Europe. He seems to be singularly unfortunate in tracing up to the effects from their causes. He can only see abstract principles and opinions; and then he recurs to the old charge, that this is a war against opinion. No, Sir, we are not armed against opinion of the other; we are armed against armed opinion, against that opinion which propagates itself by arms. When I see opinion thus embodied and embattled, it is not by idle argument it can be combated; I must meet it by bodily exertions, by opinion, armed and embodied like itself. It is thus I must meet, and repel this opinion, when seated on the throne of power: if it retires within the cell of solitude, or the closet of repentance, I shall not pursue it; but I cannot, I dare not leave it on the throne of power. The Hon. Gentleman says he cannot think of France and liberty together; I cannot, however, think of one without being impressed with the utmost horror of the other, for they afford the most striking contrast that ever existed. But the conclusion of the Hon. Gent.'s speech is, he is ready to vote any sum for England, and that he cannot vote any sum for the deliverance of Europe, because it is voting against the liberties of another country, meaning the Government of France, whose horrible misconduct has placed a gulf in his mind between it and real liberty, and removed them at such a distance that his imagination cannot embrace both objects. Whenever the moment shall arrive when any Gentleman can say the character of France is now such that the

tution which France wanted was that which rested upon the feelings, the habits of the people. An Hon. Gentleman seemed to think he wished to force a particular form of Government on France. He had no such desire. Every such project must fail; but he wished to see a Government of stability and moderation. He was persuaded a great majority of the French people were attached to their old Government; and this conviction induced him to hold it up as the best which we could wish to see established. He wished the French people to have the Government of their choice; at present they had neither the free exercise of their voice in public, nor were they heard by deputy in the Councils. It was not a little singular that the first influence of freedom of speech in France now occurred under the influence of General Saurin leading on an army belonging to a Prince whom the Hon. Gentleman would call the despot of the North. It was strange Gentlemen should fill us absurd and childish language against what they called the old despotism of France. It was no despotism, unless it were compared with some parts of the British Constitution, to which it was much inferior. If the ancient Government of France were to be condemned as a despotism or a tyranny, what was to become of the Governments on the Continent? What was to become even of the present Government of France itself? The clamour about the old French despotism would not be listened to by men of sense; it was only fit for ale-house conversation; fit only to be classed with the jokes about wooden shoes and soup maigre. Security to this country was to be looked for from the old Government and the present system. From this consideration he must wish to see monarchy restored. He apologized to the Committee for making so many observations on the Hon. Gentleman's speech, which he thought did not apply to the resolution.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY wished to say a few words in answer to what had fallen from the other side of the House. An attempt had been made to define that which could not be defined; and if it could, its impolicy was obvious. Why declare, that if the French were driven within their own territories, much more must still be effected? Why deprive the people of England, and rouse the people of France; by such an unnecessary declaration? This argument would afford the Directory an opportunity of imputing the worst objects to the Allies, and of prolonging the war, in which alone their power could safely exist. Would the French be persuaded of the propriety of restoring monarchy, by hearing that it was debated in the British Parliament what form of government should be given them? Such a diffusion as the present was both useless and dangerous; and whether with a view to France or England it was equally imprudent. We should not be intoxicated with prosperity; such language should not be used; but we should proceed in the contest with vigour. He made, therefore, observations without objecting to the subsidy, which he approved.

Mr. PITT said, the Hon. Baronet had misunderstood him. It was not the reducing of the territories of France, that would give security to this country: our danger arose from the existence of the present Government, which was as incompatible with the security of England, as the happiness of France.

Mr. TIERNEY was much obliged to the first Right Hon. Speaker, for the explicit manner in which he had spoken; but to the last Right Honourable Gentleman he was still more indebted for the very open avowals he had made. The Secretary began with much coolness and deliberation; but before he concluded he had warned; and, in the ale-house language, he had let the cat out of the bag. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having exhausted all terms of reproach proposed to poison the Republic, the Secretary had since flown to the old monarchy, as the only system under which we could safely exist. Did not the Hon. Gentleman recollect the American War, when the old government assisted in separating America from Great Britain? At that time the French monarchy was thought very dangerous to this country. The Hon. Gent. had certainly a right to change his opinion; it was a right which he possessed, and which he exercised; but he ought not to be angry with those who adopted his opinion. Mr. Tierney said, that he had before stated that he should be glad of a Peace upon the *status quo*. He wished to know whether that had not once been the opinion of the Right Hon. Secretary? He begged to recall to the recollection of the Committee the treaty at Lille, in which the British Government acted upon that principle, and every man was branded as a Jacobin, who did not believe them sincere. He wished to know how they could reconcile the

ment. It would be an Orislanne, behind which the people would assemble with enthusiasm. He had always a great regard to the Right Hon. Secretary as a private man, but this was the first time he felt any gratitude to him for his conduct in his public capacity; he had rendered the question between them too clear to be mistaken. But after what he had heard, he never could give his consent to any vote of supply, while one of the Cabinet Ministers held such language unconcontradicted.

The SECRETARY at WAR said, the Hon. Gentleman had charged him with having said, that he thought the war ought to be carried on till the ancient Monarchy of France was restored; he had said no such thing; he had said, that the security of this country and of Europe depended on the power which the French possessed, and upon the improvement which might be made in their Government. Either of those, that is to say, a very great reduction of their power, or a very great improvement in the Government, might insure our safety. He certainly thought the most favourable change which could take place in their Government would be the restoration of Monarchy, which contained within itself the seeds of improvement. This appeared to him not only the most defensible, but the most probable change which could take place, because it was the one which he was convinced the people of France preferred. With regard to the contradiction which was imputed to him, respecting the negotiation at Lille, he begged to observe, that in deciding upon the conduct that ought to be adopted, it was necessary to compare different dangers, and if the dangers of Peace was less than the dangers of War, then it was time to negotiate for Peace.

Mr. PITT said, he thought his Right Hon. Friend had explained his opinion in so distinct a manner, it was impossible to add any thing upon the subject. There was one point of the Hon. Gentleman's speech opposite to him, which he thought a little singular. He had said that the Speech of the Right Hon. Secretary would operate as a Manifesto in France to rouse the people in favour of the present Government; and he concluded with saying, that this was the first time he had any reason to be grateful to him for his public conduct. With respect to the Negotiation at Lille, he wished to observe, that the conduct of making Peace or War, must be regulated by a combined and comprehensive view of the consequences of both. He felt, however, no difficulty in stating, with reference to that transaction, that though he was at that period anxious for Peace, yet he felt that the Country was placed in a painful alternative. He was of opinion that Peace would have been preferable to the prosecution of a War on any ground short of that on which it has been carried since. His conduct, however, in the Negotiation, was as sincere as if it had been of opinion that Peace at that moment would have been in every point of view advantageous to this country. There certainly were situations in which it was more prudent to submit to terms which were disadvantageous than to continue a contest in those situations in which dignity must give way to security. At that period, however, it was impossible for Government to anticipate those means and resources which the country had since found, and the hopes of Peace which were then entertained, were in a great degree founded upon the improvement which began to appear in the French Government. When the disposition for Peace was first announced in this country in his Majesty's Speech, it was because a change appeared to have taken place in the disposition of their Government. There was at the time a contest between the violent and the moderate Factions. The Government of this country did not then foresee what they certainly ought to have foreseen—that in a contest between Parties in France, while the revolutionary spirit prevailed, the worst would always succeed. Had the moderate Party prevailed, and the Revolution of the 4th of September not taken place, the result might have been a peace. If he were asked now, whether he was of opinion that it would be better that peace had then been made? His answer would be that he rejoiced most sincerely that it was the will of Providence that the Negotiation had failed; for even though the expected amelioration had taken place in the French Government, still the situation in which we should be after such a peace could not be put in competition with our present condition. But if there was no other reason for a change of opinion, was not the Revolution of the 4th of September of itself a sufficient cause? A Revolution which had produced the present existing tyranny of France, and which had changed the sentiments of all the former friends of France. Would it be said that there was no ground for change of opinion, in the foul and infamous transaction with America?—a transaction which had torn the last rag from the veil which shrouded the deformity of the French Government? Was there no ground for change of opinion in the unprovoked invasion; and unexampled outrages committed in Switzerland?

by which the total of the supply is proposed to be raised, and if, in the course of the former discussion, I have stated, as affording matter for congratulation, those circumstances which have increased the supplies, I trust in the manner in which I propose that they shall be defrayed will not afford less cause for congratulation, from an internal view of the situation of the country, than we have derived from the contemplation of the affairs of Europe. Before, however, I enter upon that part of the discussion, it will be necessary for me to recapitulate the leading heads of supply:

#### NAVY.

The Committee will recollect, that in stating the first vote under the head of the Navy, in December last, I stated that the expense of 120,000 seamen would amount to £ 1,093,000. The ordinary and extraordinary of the navy 633,729 The transport service, sick and hurt, &c. 1,111,000 Making, with some other articles, a total of 1,804,729

The only variation under this article of expenditure, is one which the Committee will hear, I am sure, with considerable satisfaction. This estimate was given before the accounts for 1798 were made up, and before it was known whether the arrangement of 7l. per month per man was more or less than adequate. In making up the accounts, I have the satisfaction of stating to the Committee a diminution of Navy debt of 903,000. In the next place I have now the advantage of taking a review of the estimates I laid before the House in December, after above five months of the year have elapsed; and upon the best view that I have been able to take, I am justified in stating that the sum taken upon estimate prospectively for 1799 is 500,000l. more than what is wanted.—Adding this sum of 500,000l. to the diminution of the navy debt of 903,000l. I have to deduct from the vote for the navy only, the sum of 1,403,000l. This will leave a total of 12,250,000l. and this I have the satisfaction to state, is upon a comparison of the estimates in December, with the result, five months after the commencement of the present year.

#### ARMY.

The next head of service is the Army: the total voted in December was 9,309,000l. upon estimate; from this is to be deducted the sum of 469,000l. for that part of our military force, which was then upon our establishment, but which is now paid by Ireland.

This will leave the total under the head of Army, 8,840,000l.

I stated in December the million vote of credit that remained to be made good for the year 1798.

The extraordinary for the year 1799 were estimated at 2,000,000l. I have there also the satisfaction to say, that the estimate was well founded. But the same circumstance which led me to think that sufficient may make a further sum necessary as extraordinary. I state it at 2,500,000l.

#### ORDNANCE.

The sum voted upon estimate was 1,570,000l. in which there is no variation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

These were estimated at 600,000l. I will not detain the Committee by specifying the items; but I propose to take credit for not less than 827,000l.

There is another sum, of interest due to the Bank, amounting to 565,000l. The amount is 100,000l. less; but as that accrues in another item, I do not deduct it here.

The next was the deficiencies in the Ways and Means of the year, but which I stated under specific items. The discount on the Lottery and Loan I stated at 211,000l. The next is the interest on Exchequer bills for 1798, 210,000l. on which there is now a saving of 90,000l. I have next to state one material article, the general deficiency of the Ways and Means for 1798, amounting to 528,000l. but which, with the exception of 28,000l. is thus accounted for. In 1798 I took credit for 7,000,000l. and an half, for an aid and contribution by what was called the Assessed Tax Bill. This measure afterwards underwent various modifications and alterations; but there was the addition of the Voluntary Contributions, and the tax upon imports and exports. The whole sum appropriated was no more than 7,000,000l. I took it at 7,500,000l. The Assessed Taxes amounted to nearly 4,000,000l. the Voluntary Contributions to 2,000,000l. and here, however unnecessary it may be to dwell upon it, when the House have adopted a more equal system, however unnecessary it may be to make that call upon the country again, it is impossible for me or for the House to pass it over without the highest approbation and encomiums upon the zeal, the spirit, and the patriotism of the country. I have also the satisfaction to state, that no distance of place, and no absence have been found to

this goes to pay the 105,000l. interest to the Bank, which I have already mentioned. There are some small articles besides, such as the charges of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, &c. amounting in the whole to 30,000l. In addition to these sums, I stated the deficiency of land and malt as usual, at 550,000l. But there happens to be a large increase in that deficiency, which makes it altogether 398,000l. being an increase of 148,000l. To this is to be added the subsidy of 825,000l. to the Emperor of Russia. There is also a sum of 200,000l. before last Christmas, for the reduction of the national debt, and a further sum of 3,000,000l. which I propose to raise as a vote of credit. But it is my intention to leave this to be raised as Exchequer bills, which will come into the next account, and which, therefore, I shall not take into the present. All these sums, viz.

Navy	£ 12,250,000
Army	8,840,000
Vote of Credit for 1798	1,000,000
Extraordinaries for 1799	2,500,000
Ordinance	1,670,000
Miscellaneous Services	827,000
Interest to the Bank	565,000
Discount on Loan and Lottery	211,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills 1798	210,000
Deficiency of Ways and Means for 1798	528,000
Unassisted services of 1797	699,000
Other services	2,500,000
Commissioners of National Debt, &c.	2,500,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	498,000
Subsidy to Russia	825,000
For reducing National Debt before Christmas	200,000

Made a total of Supply of 30,947,000 being an increase of 1,600,000l. beyond the sum I stated before Christmas, as the probable amount of the supply.

I have now, Sir, to state the different articles of Ways and Means by which I propose to raise this supply. First,

The Land and Malt	2,750,000l.
The Lottery	200,000l.

"The next article I have the satisfaction to state makes a very considerable difference between the estimate I laid before the Committee in December, and the statement I am now about to submit to you. In stating the probable growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, I said that after the 10th of October last there would be six quarters applicable to the service of the year 1799, subject to the deductions which I then stated, and the charges which remained upon that quarter, in addition to the two quarters of Imperial dividends. I have now the satisfaction of judging from actual facts; in looking from the 10th of October, to the 5th of April; in comparing from the 5th of April to the 5th of April, I calculated the growing produce of the consolidated fund, after deducting all the charges upon it, at only 1,500,000l. I now state the actual surplus in hand to be 521,000l. after defraying the arrears; and I have ground for stating, that the growing produce of the four next quarters, including the 800,000l. advanced to the merchants of Grenada, and deducting the four quarters of Imperial dividends, will be 3,220,000l.; a sum which, including the 521,000l. is an increase of 1,700,000l. beyond what was stated upon estimate, and consequent in December. This increase arises from the extraordinary produce of the two quarters. The next article is the tax on imports and exports; which, when it was originally proposed, was stated at 1,500,000l. but in consequence of the different statements that were allowed, credit was only taken for 1,000,000l. But from the produce upon the valuations given in by the merchants themselves, and other regulations, I am inclined to take the tax now at the original sum of 1,500,000l. The next article is the most important one of all, and the only one in which I have not the satisfaction of stating that there is an increase. The article I allude to is, the tax of ten per cent. upon income. The accounts that have been already received, are not yet complete enough to enable me to form a very accurate and decisive opinion, because there is a great part of the kingdom, from which even the first statements from the parties themselves have not been received, and because there is only a small part where the final statement has been settled. But I must acquaint the Committee, that that part which relates to the commercial returns, has, as far as I have hitherto been able to form an opinion, fallen very short of my expectations. I estimated the produce of the commercial part to be four millions. But unless the returns from the remaining part of the kingdom should be much larger than those which have already been given in, which I have no reason to expect, the produce of the commerce part will not amount to quite one-half of the sum I estimated it at. It may happen, however, that many commercial Gentlemen may have made their returns not to the commercial, but to the general commissioners. Sir, I state this not as tend-

year—the amount of the interest of the former is 240,000l. and of the latter, 588,000l. These sums added together, and deducted from the gross amount of 8,156,000l. leave a total of 7,322,000l. The Committee will thus find, if they add three millions of loan already raised to 12,500,000l. negotiated a few days ago, that with the other sums, I have specified, the whole amount of the Ways and Means of the year will be above thirty one millions, viz.

Land and Malt	Li 2,750,000
Lottery	200,000
Growing produce of the Consolidated Fund	3,220,000
Tax on Imports and Exports	1,500,000
Income Tax	7,500,000
Seventh statement of Assessed Taxes	650,000
Loans	12,500,000

Total of Ways and Means L. 31,320,000

I have already stated, that I have not made provision for the interest of Exchequer bills to be issued, because every thing flows that that is the cheapest mode of issue. As might naturally be expected from the Navy bills not accumulating upon the market, Exchequer bills are not at a discount; and of those that have been issued, ten millions will be absorbed by payments on the Loan and on the Income Tax.

#### THE LOAN.

I have thus, Sir, explained all the various articles of the Ways and Means. It now remains for me to notice the terms upon which the loan has been raised; and there also I have some new circumstances to state, and fresh cause for congratulation. In proceeding in the usual mode of receiving offers for the loan, having stated that the plan was 12gl. in the three per cents. and 50l. in the reduced, which at the price of the day, amounted to a sum less than 100l. and the bidding being to be made upon the long annuities, I had not a contest upon what was the smallest sum of long annuities to be taken, but a concurrence of three of the most opulent and respectable sets, who took the loan without requiring any long annuities at all; and thus I concluded a bargain the most beneficial, I will venture to say, that ever was concluded for the public; and, I am happy to add, beneficial to the individuals who took it.

The value of 100l. 3 per cents on the day when the bargain was made	L. s. d.
100l. was	55 7 6 (ex. div.)
The value of 25l. 3 per cents	13 16 1 1/2
50l. reduced	28 2 6
	L. 97 6 1 1/2

For which the Subscribers are willing to give 100l. in money. They have, however, the benefit of a discount of 2 6 6

Making the Total L. 99 13 4 1/2

Which is below 100l. instead of any of those bonuses which it has been usual to lay before the House.

#### NEW TAXES.

I ought next, Sir, to state the interest to be provided for, which has been usually done by additional taxes. Gentlemen will recollect that the principle upon which we proceeded was that of laying it down that we would make no further increase to our debt, which the amount of the sinking fund would not pay off in the same time; the amount of the one million appropriated for the payment of the national debt, and the one per cent. will, in the course of the present year, be four millions and a half; consequently of the whole loan of fifteen millions and a half, four and a half will be done away. Eleven millions then is the temporary loan, the payment of which rests upon the Income tax. Of the interest of that loan, the sum of 888,000l. has already, as I have before stated, been provided. 315,000l. then, is the whole amount of the permanent taxes necessary to provide for the remaining interest. What I propose will, I am happy to say, not press hard upon any ranks or descriptions of people.

#### REDUCTION OF THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND COFFEE.

The first of these arises out of the present rate of duties—it is one which might require some substitution in time of peace, and which will not operate as a tax, but as a relief to the consumer; I mean the withholding a further bounty upon sugar exported.—I mean to propose To withhold 5s. 6d. per hundred weight, in addition to the 4s. now withheld. This will produce, L. 62,000 I calculate. To retain the whole amount of the 6s. 6d. on East India sugar, 14,000 To withhold the same sum on foreign Plantation Sugar, which will produce 14,000 To withhold 4s. per hundred weight on refined Sugar, which will produce 35,000 To withhold 4s. upon Coffee, which will produce 25,000 There is one article of importation of Sugar which can bear a heavier tax, viz. 8d. a hundred weight on British Sugar imported. I propose also a tax of 4s. a hundred weight on Clayed Sugars, imported from British Plantations. 49,000

#### SMALL NOTES.

To these I wish to add one article, which is







the Hon. Gentleman believed that when the Austrian arms have advanced to France, they will not find the French soldier very different from his own ground from what he was on a conquered soil. Does he not believe that the moment a French foot was placed on this soil, all party and all difference would that moment subside, and one unanimous with alone fly every breast to rally round the Government, and repel the invader? Do not the recent proofs of zeal and loyalty promise thus much? If then such would be the effect here, why deny that the same cause would not produce it in the case of the people of France? This, Sir, is not a struggle about terms, but whether the French are to be left to themselves. I do think a prospect is now opened to our view which may be followed up with infinite advantage. The French, by pillage and tyranny, have so disgusted all nations, that it might be very practicable to drive them back within their ancient limits. If that were the Hon. Gentleman's view, I should readily support him; but that is not the case; and I have stated the grounds for my dissent. The Hon. Gentleman, I am sorry to say, has disappointed my hopes: I thank him for his explanation; but having heard it, I cannot vote any subsidy for foreign service."

Mr. PITT in reply. "Though not disposed to trouble the House, I cannot acquiesce under the interpretation which has been given to my words, and a misconception to very wide of their obvious meaning. The Hon. Gentleman has pleased to suppose, that I have declared the present to be a war to dictate a form of Government to another country, a war for the restoration of monarchy in France. Sir, I said no such thing. But I did say, that the character, conduct, and principles of a Government were circumstances which I must take into calculation when forming an estimate of our security in our dealings with that Government. The Hon. Gentleman says territorial boundary forms no bond of security. I am happy the admission saves me the trouble of arguing the question. When there is something inherent in the character and spirit of a nation uniformly speaking in their opinion and conduct, uniform and irreconcilable hatred and hostility to all establishments, civil and ecclesiastical, but most particularly against her own, I must agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that the limits of territory are not the only point to be considered. Having explained thus much, I must now take notice of a confusion that appears not a little extraordinary. The Honourable Gentleman pleads ignorance of what is meant by the general deliverance of Europe. He seems to be singularly unfortunate in tracing up to the effects from their causes. He can only see abstract principles and opinions, and then he recurs to the old charge, that this is a war against opinion. No, Sir, we are not armed against opinion of the closet, we are armed against aimed opinion, against that opinion which propagates itself by arms. When I see opinion thus embodied and embattled, it is not by idle argument it can be combated; I must meet it by bodily exertions, by opinion, armed and embodied like itself. It is thus I must meet, and repel this opinion, when seated on the throne of power: if it retires within the cell of solitude, or the closet of repentance, I shall not pursue it; but I cannot, I dare not leave it on the throne of power. The Hon. Gentleman says he cannot think of France and liberty together; I cannot, however, think of one without being impressed with the utmost horror of the other, for they afford the most striking contrast that ever existed. But the conclusion of the Hon. Gent.'s speech is, he is ready to vote any sum for England, and that he can not vote any sum for the deliverance of Europe, because it is voting against the liberties of another country, meaning the Government of France, whose horrible misconduct has placed a gulf in the mind between it and real liberty, and removed them at such a distance that his imagination cannot embrace both objects. Whenever the moment shall arrive when any Gentleman can say the character of France is now such, that a Republic; you may look to the observance of any engagement or regulation, as you might have done, not with the most honourable and upright nations of Europe, but with even Old France, admitting her to be, in candour, faith, and sincerity, even what she was in the reign of Louis XIV. I shall have no hesitation to pronounce, that the moment is arrived when peace may promise security. There is, too, another singular circumstance. The Hon. Gentleman is one of those who retains the opinion, that a Republic should continue in France; but singularly does it happen, and strangely does it apply, that when I stated I only wished for a change of character, the Hon. Gentleman tells me, I have pledged myself to contend against the Republic. If the Republic cannot survive a change of character; if it can only exist on the same principles on which it was founded, then I confess myself at war with Republican France; then I admit I cannot relax my efforts, *donec abiet, male apertum, male retentum, male gessum imperium*. If, on the contrary, the Republic can contribute to internal happiness without danger to surrounding nations, far be it from me to breathe a wish against a Government founded

now occurred under the influence of the General Suwarrow leading on an army belonging to a Prince whom the Hon. Gentleman would call the depot of the North. It was strange Gentlemen should still use absurd and childish language against what they called the old despotism of France. It was no despotism, unless it were compared with some parts of the British Constitution, to which it was much inferior. If the ancient Government of France were to be condemned as a despotism, or a tyranny, what was to become of the Governments on the Continent? What was to become even of the present Government of France itself? The clamour about the old French despotism would not be lifted up by men of sense; it was only fit for a house conversation; fit only to be clothed with the jokes about wooden shoes and coup main. Security to this country was more to be looked for from the old Government than the present system. From this consideration he must wish to see monarchy restored. He apologized to the Committee for making so many observations on the Hon. Gentleman's speech, which he thought did not apply to the resolution.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY wished to say a few words in answer to what had fallen from the other side of the House. An attempt had been made to define that which could not be defined; and if it could, its impolicy was obvious. Why declare, that if the French were driven within their own territories, much more must still be effected? Why dispirit the people of England, and rouse the people of France; by such an unnecessary declaration?—This argument would afford the Directory an opportunity of imputing the worst objects to the Allies, and of prolonging the war, in which alone their power could safely exist. Would the French be persuaded of the propriety of restoring monarchy, by hearing that it was debated in the British Parliament what form of government should be given them? Such a discussion as the present was both useless and dangerous; and whether with a view to France or England it was equally imprudent. We should not be intoxicated with prosperity; such language should not be used; but we should proceed in the contest with vigour. He made, therefore, observations, without objecting to the subsidy, which he approved.

Mr. PITT said, the Hon. Baronet had misunderstood him. It was not the reducing of the territories of France, that would give security to this country: our danger arose from the existence of the present Government, which was as incompatible with the security of England, as the happiness of France.

Mr. TIERNEY was much obliged to the first Right Hon. Speaker, for the explicit manner in which he had spoken; but to the last Right Honourable Gentleman he was still more indebted for the very open, avowed, and candid manner. The Secretary begged with much civility and deliberation; but before he concluded he had warned; and in the *Alle-houze* language, he had let the cat out of the bag. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having exhausted all terms of reproach against the French Republic, the Secretary had proceeded to praise the old monarchy, as the only system under which we could safely exist. Did not the Hon. Gentleman recollect the American War, when the old government assisted in separating America from Great Britain? At that time the French monarchy was thought very dangerous to this country. The Hon. Gent. had certainly a right to change his opinion; it was a right which he possessed, and which he exercised; but he ought not to be angry with those who adopted his opinion. Mr. Tierney said, that he had before stated that he would be glad of a Peace upon the *status quo*. He wished to know whether that had not once been the opinion of the Right Hon. Secretary? He begged to recall to the recollection of the Committee the treaty at Lille, in which the British Government acted upon that principle, and every man was branded as a Jacobin, who did not believe them sincere. He wished to know how they could reconcile the language they held at present with the principles upon which they acted on that occasion. It might be said, that the change of circumstances would justify a change of opinion. He was afraid Ministers were elated with success. We had sent an Ambassador to Lisle to sue for peace, when the Jacobin principles were in full force, when their territories were more extended, and when their Marine were in greater force. Then it was thought we might make peace upon the *status quo* with safety; but it seems that a complete change of opinion has taken place in the minds of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, and the language in which that change of opinion had been expressed would have a great effect in France. The language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was too eloquent to be easily translated; but the simple and intelligible language of the Right Hon. Secretary could not be mistaken; and certainly the French Government could not find a better manifesto than that speech would furnish them. It recommended not a change of the Government in France; not the formation of a limited Monarchy; but the restoration of the old Govern-

ment would be the restoration of monarchy, which contained within itself the seeds of improvement. This appeared to him not only the most defensible, but the most probable change which could take place, because it was the one which he was convinced the people of France preferred. With regard to the contradiction which was imputed to him, respecting the negotiation at Lille, he begged to observe, that in deciding upon the conduct that ought to be adopted, it was necessary to compare different dangers, and if the dangers of Peace were less than the dangers of War, then it was time to negotiate for Peace.

Mr. PITT said, he thought his Right Hon. Friend had explained his opinion in so distinct a manner, it was impossible to add any thing upon the subject. There was one point of the Hon. Gentleman's speech opposite to him, which he thought a little singular. He had said that the Speech of the Right Hon. Secretary would operate as a Manifesto in France to rouse the people in favour of the present Government; and he concluded with saying, that this was the first time he had any reason to be grateful to him for his public conduct. With respect to the negotiation at Lille, he wished to observe, that the conduct of making Peace or War, must be regulated by a combined and comprehensive view of the consequences of both. He felt, however, no difficulty in stating, with reference to that transaction, that though he was at that period anxious for Peace, yet he felt that the Country was placed in a painful alternative. He was of opinion that Peace would have been preferable to the prosecution of a War on any ground short of that on which it has been carried since. His conduct, however, in the Negotiation, was as sincere as if it had been of opinion that Peace at that moment would have been in every point of view advantageous to this country. There certainly were situations in which it was more prudent to submit to terms which were disadvantageous than to continue a contest in those situations in which dignity must give way to security. At that period, however, it was impossible for Government to anticipate those means and resources which the country had since seen, and the hopes of Peace which were then entertained, were in a great degree founded upon the improvement which began to appear in the French Government. When the disposition for Peace was first announced in this country in his Majesty's Speech, it was because a change appeared to have taken place in the disposition of their Government. There was at the time a contest between the violent and the moderate Factions.—The Government of this country did not then foresee that in a contest between Parties in France, while the revolutionary spirit prevailed, the world would always succeed. Had the moderate Party prevailed, and the Revolution of the 4th of September not taken place, the result might have been a peace. If he were asked now, whether he was of opinion that it would be better that peace had then been made? his answer would be that he rejected most sincerely that it was the will of Providence that the Negotiation had failed; for even though the expected amelioration had taken place in the French Government, still the situation in which we should be after such a peace could not be put in competition with our present condition. But if there was no other reason for a change of opinion, was not the Revolution of the 4th of September of itself a sufficient cause? A Revolution which had produced the present existing tyranny of France, and which had changed the sentiments of all the former friends of France. Would it be said that there was no ground for change of opinion, in the foul and infamous transaction with America?—a transaction which had torn the last rag from the veil which shrouded the deformity of the French Government? Was there no ground for change of opinion in the unprovoked invasion, and unexampled outrages committed in Switzerland? Was there no ground for a change of opinion when the power of the enemy was diminished, and the atrocity of their principles increased? Most undoubtedly he was then sincere in his wishes for peace, and in his attempt to obtain it; but under every circumstance, it was a subject to him of exultation that that Negotiation had failed.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. PITT then moved, that the sum of Three Millions be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make good such further engagements as his Majesty might deem it expedient to enter into.

THE BUDGET.

The House now resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to which several accounts were ordered to be referred.

Mr. PITT then rose to open the Budget. His speech was to the following effect: "Sir, in the debate that has taken place, we have already discussed that which constitutes the principal variation in the supply for the year. It is now my duty to recapitulate the other articles of supply, and also to state the Ways and Means

of 1797, and amounts to 303,000*l.* Part of this estimate was given before the accounts for 1798 were made up, and before it was known whether the arrangement of 7*l.* per month per man was more or less than adequate. In making up the accounts, I have the satisfaction of stating to the Committee a diminution of Navy debt of 903,000*l.* In the next place I have now the advantage of taking a review of the estimates I laid before the House in December, after above five months of the year have elapsed; and upon the best view that I have been able to take, I am justified in stating that the sum taken upon estimate prospectively for 1799 is 500,000*l.* more than what was wanted—Adding this sum of 500,000*l.* to the diminution of the navy debt of 903,000*l.* I have to deduct from the vote for the navy only, the sum of 1,403,000*l.* This will leave a total of 12,250,000*l.* and this I have the satisfaction to state, is upon a comparison of the estimates in December, with the result, five months after the commencement of the present year.

ARMY.

The next head of service is the Army: the total voted in December was 9,909,000*l.* upon estimate; from this is to be deducted the sum of 469,000*l.* for that part of our military force, which was then upon our establishment, but which is now paid by Ireland.

This will leave the total under the head of Army, 8,840,000*l.*

I stated in December the million vote of credit that remained to be made good for the year 1798.

The extraordinary for the year 1799 were estimated at 2,000,000*l.* I have there also the satisfaction to say, that the estimate was well founded. But the same circumstance which led me to think that sufficient may make a further sum necessary as extraordinary. I state it at 2,500,000*l.*

ORDNANCE.

The sum voted upon estimate was 1,570,000*l.* in which there is no variation.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

These were estimated at 600,000*l.* I will not detain the Committee by specifying the items; but I propose to take credit for not less than 827,000*l.*

There is another sum, of interest due to the Bank, amounting to 565,000*l.* The amount is 100,000*l.* less; but as that accrues in another item, I do not deduct it here.

The next was the deficiencies in the Ways and Means of the year, but which I stated under specific items. The discount on the Lottery and Loan I stated at 211,000*l.* The next is the interest on Exchequer bills for 1798, 210,000*l.* on which there is now a saving of 90,000*l.* I have next to state one material article, the general deficiency of the Ways and Means for 1798, amounting to 528,000*l.* but which, with the exception of 28,000*l.* is thus accounted for. In 1798 I took credit for 7,000,000*l.* and an half, for an aid and contribution by what was called the Afflicted Tax Bill. This measure afterwards underwent various modifications and alterations; but there was the addition of the Voluntary Contributions, and the tax upon imports and exports. The whole sum appropriated was no more than 7,000,000*l.* I took it at 7,500,000*l.* The Afflicted Taxes amounted to nearly 4,000,000*l.* and here, however unnecessary it may be to dwell upon it, when the House have adopted a more equal system, however unnecessary it may be to make that call upon the country again, it is impossible for me or for the House to pass it over without the highest approbation and encomiums upon the zeal, the spirit, and the patriotism of the country. I have also the satisfaction to state, that no distance of place, and no absence have been found to have diverted Englishmen of those feelings of attachment and affection for their mother country—without dwelling upon the fact that there was no quarter of the globe from which contributions did not come, it is with particular exultation I state, that in that part of our territories, to which it has been said men go with the habits and desires of acquiring wealth, rather than with any other feelings, that as far as India, unfought and uncolonized, has come a voluntary contribution which has not fallen short in its amount of that principle, which it has been thought necessary to adopt here with respect to income. The total of the voluntary contribution from India is 300,000*l.* The next article is one which was not taken notice of in the former statement, but which, though voted as supply, makes no difference in the expenditure, because it is allowed on the other side of the account; I mean the unsatisfied services in the supplies of 1797: I deducted this from the growing produce of the consolidated fund. The sum is 699,000*l.* Another sum is a new one, and it relates to some services of 1797, and amounts to 303,000*l.* Part of

account, and which, therefore, I must not take into the present. All these sums, viz.

Navy	£. 32,350,000
Army	8,840,000
Vote of Credit for 1798	1,000,000
Extraordinaries for 1799	2,500,000
Ordinance	1,570,000
Miscellaneous Services	600,000
Interest to the Bank	565,000
Discount on Loan and Lottery	211,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills 1798	210,000
Deficiency of Ways and Means for 1798	528,000
Unsatisfied services of 1797	699,000
Other services	2,500,000
Contributions of National Debt, &c.	300,000
Deficiency of Land and Mail	295,000
Subsidy to Russia	225,000
For reducing National Debt before Christmas	200,000

Made a total of Supply of 30,947,000*l.* being an increase of 1,600,000*l.* beyond the sum I stated before Christmas, as the probable amount of the supply.

"I have now, Sir, to state the different articles of Ways and Means by which I propose to raise this supply. First,

The Land and Mail 2,750,000*l.*

The Lottery 200,000*l.*

"The next article I have the satisfaction to state makes a very considerable difference between the estimate I laid before the Committee in December, and the statement I am now about to submit to you. In stating the probable growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, I said that after the 10th of October last there would be six quarters applicable to the service of the year 1799, subject to the deductions which I then stated, and the charges which remained upon that quarter, in addition to the two quarters of Imperial dividends. I have now the satisfaction of judging from actual facts; in looking from the 10th of October, to the 6th of April; in computing from the 6th of April to the 6th of April, I calculated the growing produce of the consolidated fund, after deducting all the charges upon it, at only 1,500,000*l.* I now state the actual surplus-in-hand to be 521,000*l.* after defraying the arrears; and I have ground for stating, that the growing produce of the four next quarters, including the 800,000*l.* advanced to the merchants of Grenada, and deducting the four quarters Imperial dividends, will be 3,290,000*l.*; a sum which, including the 521,000*l.* is an increase of 1,700,000*l.* beyond what was stated upon estimate and confirmed in December. This increase arises from the extraordinary produce of the two quarters, and which, when it was originally proposed, was stated at 1,500,000*l.* but in consequence of the different statements that were allowed, credit was only taken for 1,000,000*l.* But from the produce upon the valuations given in by the merchants themselves, and other regulations, I am inclined to take the tax now at the original sum of 1,500,000*l.* The next article is the most important one of all, and the only one in which I have not the satisfaction of stating that there is an increase. The article I allude to is, the tax of ten per cent. upon income. The accounts that have been already received, are not yet complete enough to enable me to form a very accurate and decisive opinion, because there is a great part of the kingdom, from which even the first statements from the parties themselves have not been received, and because there is only a small part where the final statement has been settled. But I must acquaint the Committee, that that part which relates to the commercial returns, has, as far as I have hitherto been able to form an opinion, fallen very short of my expectations. I estimated the produce of the commercial part to be four millions. But unless the returns from the remaining part of the kingdom should be much larger than those which have already been given in, which I have no reason to expect, the produce of the commercial part will not amount to quite one-half of the sum I estimated it at. It may happen; however, that many commercial Gentlemen may have made their returns not to the commercial, but to the general commissioners. Sir, I state this not as tending to any certain conclusions. But without bringing into the calculation now any hope we may entertain of amending the returns, or of enforcing the tax to the amount originally stated, I feel that I ought not to take credit now for more than 7,500,000*l.* But any temporary defalcation ought not to induce us to vary from the original principle upon which we set out; and I must be permitted to say, that if the produce will be such as I have stated; upon the statements merely of the parties themselves, we ought not to be discouraged. Still, however, we ought to retain a determination; that the policy of the measure shall not be defeated, and that in some way, or other, the whole sum shall be raised within the year. To this sum, upon the Income Tax of 7,500,000*l.* is to be added the seventh installment upon the Afflicted Tax Bill, which was to be paid till the Income Tax took effect. This seventh installment amounts to 650,000*l.* making together the sum of 8,150,000*l.* But Gentlemen will recollect that the Income Tax is to replace the interest on eight millions of the Loan of last year, and also the interest on part of the Loan of this

THE LOAN.

I have thus, Sir, explained all the various articles of the Ways and Means. It now remains for me to notice the terms upon which the loan has been raised; and there also I have some new circumstances to state, and fresh cause for congratulation. In proceeding in the usual mode of receiving offers for the loan, having stated that the plan was 19*l.* in the three per cents, and 50*l.* in the reduced, which at the price of the day, amounted to a sum less than 100*l.* and the bidding being to be made upon the long annuities, I had not a contest upon what was the lowest sum of long annuities to be taken, but a concurrence of three of the most opulent and respectable sets, who took the loan without requiring any long annuities at all; and thus I concluded a bargain the most beneficial, I will venture to say, that ever was concluded for the public; and, I am happy to add, beneficial to the individuals who took it.

The value of 100*l.* 3 per cents on the day when the bargain was negotiated, was 55 7 6 (ex div.)

The value of 50*l.* 3 per cents 28 16 6

50*l.* reduced 28 16 6

L. 97 6 10 3

For which the Subscribers are willing to give 100*l.* in money. They have, however, the benefit of a discount of 2 6 6

Making the Total L. 99 13 4 1/2

Which is below 100*l.* instead of any of those bonuses which it has been usual to lay before the House.

NEW TAXES.

I ought next, Sir, to state the interest to be provided for, which has been usually done by additional taxes. Gentlemen will recollect that the principle upon which we proceeded was that of laying it down that we would make no further increase to our debt, which the amount of the sinking fund would not pay off in the same time; the amount of the one million appropriated for the payment of the national debt, and the one per cent. will, in the course of the present year, be four millions and a half; consequently of the whole loan of fifteen millions and a half, four and a half will be done away. Eleven millions then is the temporary loan, the payment of which rests upon the Income tax. Of the interest of that loan, the sum of 588,000*l.* has already, as I have before stated, been provided. 215,000*l.* then, is the whole amount of the permanent taxes necessary to provide for the remaining interest. What I propose will, I am happy to say, not press hard upon any ranks or descriptions of people.

REDUCTION OF THE DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND COFFEE.

The first of these arises out of the present state of affairs—it is one which might require some substitution in time of peace, and which will not operate as a tax, but as a relief to the consumer; I mean the withholding a further bounty upon sugar exported.—I mean to propose

To withhold 9*l.* 6*d.* per hundred weight, in addition to the 4*l.* now withheld. This will produce, L. 62,000

To retain the whole amount of the 6*l.* 6*d.* on East India sugar, 14,000

To withhold the same sum on foreign Plantation Sugar, which will produce 14,000

To withhold 3*l.* per hundred weight on refined Sugar, which will produce 30,000

To withhold 4*l.* upon Coffee, which will produce 50,000

There is one article of importation of Sugar which can bear a heavier tax, viz. 8*l.* a hundred weight on British Sugar imported 50,000

I propose also a tax of 4*l.* a hundred weight on Clayed Sugars, imported from British Plantations 40,000

Small Notes.

To these I wish to add one article, which is rather one of regulation; I mean relative to the circulation of Small Notes, upon which there can be no reason against imposing a moderate duty. It is obvious that I can have no very accurate grounds to proceed upon; but supposing the number of Notes under 40*l.* to amount to 150,000, which are circulated once in two years; a small duty of two pence on the amount circulated within a year, viz. 750,000*l.* would produce about 40,000*l.*

The whole amount will then be on Sugars exported 115,000

On Sugars imported 96,000

Coffee 60,000

Small Notes 40,000

Total 316,000

These are the various sums which I have to state, which I state with satisfaction, all confirming our determination to make provision for the whole demand, to make our estimates liberal, and our supplies efficient. The great advantage of this system is seen and felt in the state of our funds, in the increase of public confidence, and in the augmentation of public credit. Sir, taking the extent of our supply at the large amount we have done, the total



amount of the war charge is twenty five millions, including the four millions I have already stated. Distributed too in the manner in which I have specified, only 11,000,000. remain as a mortgage on the Income tax. We have by the last year incurred a debt of 8,000,000. We should have, if we went on next year, to incur a debt of 10,000,000. In short, if we go on adhering to the system of raising no more than the sinking fund will pay off, our situation for whatever period the war is protracted, entails a continuance of this tax for only one year. We are then, on every occasion when we are called upon to calculate the burthen of war, or an insecure peace, to ask only, will you add two years more to Tax upon Income? We are to ask, whether we can defray 300,000. of permanent taxes, to meet that part of the Loan which is permanent? and we are to ask whether we can find 300,000. to meet any year of war to any period to which it may be protracted?—The being able thus to calculate our resources, if it did nothing in point of finance, does every thing in point of public credit and opinion.—While, therefore, we retain our resources and the spirit to make use of them, we are in a situation in which we should be without an apology if we stop short of clear and absolute security. We all remember when the assisted taxes were brought forward, no argument was so much insisted upon as the opinion that our adopting the measure would hazard the permanent revenue, or strike at the root of the wealth of the country, by impairing her commerce and manufactures. We made the attempt in the Assisted Tax Bill; we have made it to a greater extent in the Income Tax; we have seen it accepted not only without repining or murmur, but with general satisfaction, and the concurrence of all ranks of people. We have seen that in the course of the year public credit has risen; and public confidence, to a height which affords a striking contrast to the period before the experiment was made. There never, as Gentlemen must have observed, was a period in which the ease and amusements of the Metropolis have been so great. We have seen the effects which the experiment has produced upon the trade and revenues of the country. We find the perpetual taxes, I speak of those imposed before 1793, have risen beyond the produce of the last year. In 1797 they were 14,275,000.; in 1798, 14,500,000. calculated to the 5th of April. I need not ask, then, I think, whether raising the supplies within the year is any detriment either to the revenues or the commerce. In the course of almost all the present war, the trade has exceeded the amount in times of peace; this year it has exceeded any year of the war: it has exceeded by a large sum the trade of the prosperous year 1792. In 1797 the imports were 21 millions—last year 25½ millions. The exports of British manufactures were in 1797, 16,900,000; in 1798, 19,770,000. adding the foreign articles, they were in the former period, 28,917,000; in the latter period 33,800,000. Sir, so apparent is the effect upon public credit, public opinion, and upon the permanent revenue, the trade and manufacture of the country, that I have the satisfaction of seeing that I waste time, when I say we will not shrink from enforcing such a system. The advantages of it at the present moment are such as I have stated; the advantages of it in tending to the honourable termination of the war we all feel. Sir, if any of our allies should relinquish and desert the common cause; if any thing should occur to check and damp those high hopes were justified in entertaining; if we should again be put to the necessity of maintaining the contest by ourselves; I am happy to think that the argument upon which we rely, is, that nothing should induce us, to relinquish the contest one hour sooner than when its termination should be accompanied with as much security as we are justified in expecting. Sir, there are three principal and leading points to which I wish to direct the attention of Gentlemen. First, to the plan by which one million is appropriated to the extinction of the National Debt. Second, that each accession of debt carries with it its sinking fund; which limits the duration of the debt contracted before 1793 to about 48 years, which limits the duration of all other debt to forty years from its creation. Let Gentlemen recollect that the Sinking Fund is to accumulate to four millions and two hundred thousand pounds, which is likely to be in 1808.—But extensive as this advantage has been, enough was not done to meet a great and expensive contest, in which we are engaged, and great and expensive contests in which our descendants may be engaged, without that which is the third feature; that of raising within the year what enables you to keep in view either having no debt at all, or to fix precisely the amount of the permanent charges, over and above the ten millions; which you will ever have occasion to incur. I wish the House to look at the severest

means are adequate to every exertion, and that these benefits are to be attributed to the firmness of the Legislature, and the good sense, the public spirit, and the perseverance of the people. The Right Hon. Gentleman now moved his first resolution, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of fifteen millions and a half be raised by annuities.

Mr. TIERNEY asked, what provision was made for paying the interest on the three millions borrowed for Ireland.

Mr. PITT said, that the Annuities for the three millions raised for Ireland were to be provided by the Irish Parliament, and that in fact it was no other charge on this country than by its increasing the amount of the capital created. He begged to add, that he should not have consented to its forming part of his loan without requiring his Majesty's Ministers in Ireland to make such exertions as had been made in England, and that he understood Ministers there had only been prevented by the state of the country from bringing forward such a measure.

The House having refused, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS presented the Bill for the farther reduction of the Militia, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

**Morning Post and Gazetteer.**

**LONDON:**  
**SATURDAY—JUNE 8.**

Yesterday morning Mr. Wickham left town for the Continent, on his embassy to Switzerland.

Those who were so weak as to believe the reports of the City, respecting a negotiation for peace, need only read the Debates in Parliament last night to convince them of their error. They will there find the successes of the Allied armies have filled Ministers with projects as contrary to peace as those with which their victories filled the Directory when they were triumphant. A war for the restoration of Monarchy is plainly avowed; and from the language of Ministers we can perceive they do not calculate upon its speedy conclusion. Mr. Wickham is going to Switzerland to furnish that brave people with the money and means necessary to form and support armies. For this purpose he is well qualified, since, independent of his own talents, he is acquainted with the principal men in the Cantons, and possesses a knowledge of their respective interests.

The King visits the Bloomsbury Corps on their ground on the 21st; and the Duke of York gives a grand dinner, at the Free Masons' Tavern, to all the Commanders of the Volunteer Corps which were in Hyde Park on Tuesday. Their voluntary and extended services will no doubt follow.

The first regiment of Life Guards, commanded by the Earl of Harrington, was yesterday reviewed by His Majesty on Wimbledon Common. The King, after the review, set off for Windsor. Her Majesty and the Princesses left town at noon for the same place.

**ERRATUM.**—For defensive force of this kingdom, read offensive force.

The Penelope cutter, Lieut. HAWLINE, has taken a very valuable Spanish ship from South America, with 25 tons of quicksilver, fluffs, silks, and latins, and carried her into Gibraltar.

The Somerset-House Colpis is one of the safest of the present times. They cannot be spared to fight the French, since they are indispensably necessary to collect the taxes from the English people.

We yesterday stated that Paris Journals, of the 5th, had been received, with an account of some successes gained in Switzerland by the French. A Journal of a day later, namely, to the 2d instant, has also been received by Government; but though these successes are officially stated, Ministers do not give them much credit. A letter from Massena, dated May 24, says, "The Austrians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the Rhine with a very small body of troops, on the 3d ult. near Coblenz (in the Canton of Zurich) and Klingnau, with the loss of 300 prisoners, and several drowned in attempting to repass the Rhine."

In another letter, written on the following day, the French General states, that "the Austrians, having collected a great force on the left bank of the Thur, he had thought it necessary to attack them, and had driven them back to the right bank of that river. In this action the Austrians are said to have lost 3500 prisoners, amongst whom are Colonel de Barco and Captain Prince of Hohenzollern, besides one standard, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded."

**Ship News.**

The following is a List of the Passengers on board the homeward Fleet at St. Helena.

**LORD CAMDEN.**  
John Lennox, Roger Dallow, and A. Mackenzie, Esqrs. Captain, Mr. Lin, St. Morgan, Altes, 35th; Lieutenant Fisher, 78th; Clephant, 72d; and Vaughan, of the Company's Service.

**BELVIDERE.**  
Lieutenant-Colonel P. Douglas, Mr. John Tatham, Captain M'Gregor, 59th; Lieutenant Burdett, Streney, Blackmore, 52d; Lieutenant Hampton, 36th; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Burnie, Major William Chambers, Lieutenant A. Williamson, 36th; Mr. J. Little, Surgeon.

**DOVER CASTLE.**  
Mr. George Wynch and Lady, Major Wynch, Lieutenant Jervis and Sevan, 36th; Lieutenant White, 72d; Mr. John White.

**PER GOOD HOPE.**  
Capt. Steel and Savage, 52d; Capt. M'Kenzie, 16th; Lieut. Jenkins, 25th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Mayna, 12th Regiment; Lieut. Bellasi, 72d; Lieut. Martin, Company's Service; Lieut. Delany, ditto; Mr. Gray, Surgeon, 12th Regiment; Mr. C. Balfour; Cornet A. Gells, 19th Light Dragoons; Ensign F. Gull, 73d Foot.

**PER VARUNA.**  
Messrs. Nagle and Cooper, from the Cape.

**PER HENRY DUNDAS.**  
Geo. Martin, Esq. Lieut. Col. Ackland, 19th Foot; Lieut. Col. Massey, Company's Madras; Major Harte, 36th; Major Minnes, 72d; Capt. Burrows; Capt. Moore, 12th; Capt. Aked, 56th; Capt. R. Powney; Lieut. Fraser, 73d; Lieut. Smith, 76th; Lieut. Kenny, Company's Service; Lieut. Sullivan, 13d; Messrs. Chas. Tolin, Fras. Eastall, A. Steward.

**PER ADMIRAL GARDNER.**  
Rebt. Broff, Esq. John Crisp, Esq. Mr. E. Broff, from Fort Marlboro.

**PER ATLANTIC.**  
Mr. Peter Abbott, Mr. George Smith, Mrs. Petrie, Lieut. Wilson.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Lacrosse, to Citizen Greban, commandant of the station at Havre, dated Cadix, 8 Floral.*

"I am with our friends the Spaniards, who received me with the greatest distinction, as a General Officer of the Republic. I was for the first days an object of public curiosity. Visits without number, offers from the generals of the army; they neglected nothing to persuade me of their sincere friendship. The squadron of seventeen sail is in the best possible order; ten others are ready; they wait only for the crews. I am here without knowing when or how I shall leave it: There is but one France, my friend, be persuaded of that truth."

The Ministerial papers express expectations of a counter Revolution in Holland. The Orange party, it is expected, will gain the ascendancy; and if they have the aid of 25,000 English troops, we make no doubt they will establish their power.

Volunteer Corps have been established at Madras, on the same plan as in this country. Lord Clive is appointed Colonel of them.

The Earl of Lonsdale has been created Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, in the said county, in addition to his former titles.

Lieutenant-Colonel SNAPEWELL, lately married in Kent, was a native of Castlebar, in Ireland, and by his merit as a soldier had risen from the ranks; he was a few years since Adjutant to the Prince of Wales's regiment of dragoons; was always deemed a first disciplinarian; and to an indelible zeal seems to have sacrificed a life fitted for higher duties in his country's service.

It is expected there will be a vacancy for an Alderman, in Lime-street Ward, by the resignation of Mr. Alderman HARLEY, when the following gentlemen are mentioned as Candidates: Sheriff MELLISH; JACOB BOAK, Esq. Crescent; Minories; WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Cornhill; STEPHEN FLOWER, Esq. Leadenhall-street; and WILLIAM LANE, Esq. Leadenhall-street.

The curious case of Lord BERKELEY's marriage occupies the *tea tables* more than any other topic at present. In the course of the evidence, the marriage of the MARGRAVINE, his sister, was proved. Sir ISAAC HEARD being closely questioned upon what ground he called Lady BERKELEY's first-born Lord DUNSTON owned that the Herald's Collage was generally indebted to the Peers *themselves* for an account of their pedigree, which the College endeavoured afterwards to correct. The evidence about the register of the first marriage was very curious.—Lord BERKELEY requested that he and his Countess might be examined; and the Duke of Richmond requested, if they were, that Admiral BERKELEY (brother of the Earl), who opposes the first marriage, might also be heard.

Some accounts from Suabia state, that the Archduke CHARLES is yet scarcely perfectly recovered, and that apprehensions are entertained of a relapse.

There never was represented by action on any scale, so pure, or a better moral piece than *The*

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.**

**SALES BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
By Mr. TATTERSALL, UPWARDS of SEVENTY CARRIAGES of different sorts; amongst which are several exceeding good Coaches, a variety of very elegant Chariots and Post Chaises, nearly as good as new, several high and low Phaetons, to run with one horse, &c.—two exceeding good Carriages, a number of single-horse Chaises; like-wise, a great variety of very handsome Chairs, Whiskys, Gigs, &c. most of which are perfectly new. Also, a great many Lots of Plated Harness.—To be viewed.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, (The Property of a Gentleman going abroad), A PAIR of handsome BAY CURRIE GELDINGS, six and seven years old, about fifteen hands high, are fast trotters, and go perfectly quiet in harness. An exceeding good CURRIE, with harness complete. Also a GRAY GELDING, six years old, goes in harness.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, TWO Couple of remarkable fine STAG HOUNDS.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, (The Property of a Gentleman), A VERY fine-shaped PYBBLE MARE, got by ASSAULT, her dam by DANIEL, supposed to be one of the first trotters in the Kingdom, mistress of 6 ten stone, with very high action, exquisitely safe, light, and pleasant, and in every respect a most perfect hackney.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, (The Property of a Nobleman), A PAIR of remarkable handsome BAY CHARIOT PHAETON GELDINGS, five and six years old, about fifteen hands three inches high, in high condition, fast trotters, and go perfectly steady in harness.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, TEN very capital BAY nag-tailed COACH GELDINGS, from His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's job; the only reason of their being parted with, is on account of His Royal Highness going abroad; they are five and six years old, about fifteen hands and a half high in high condition, and from constant work.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, (The Property of a Gentleman), A BLACK GIG GELDING, five years old, about fifteen hands high, is a fast trotter, rides well, and goes quiet in harness. Also, an exceeding good Chair and Harness. N.B. The above are to be sold together, or separate. To be viewed.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, Three Horses, the Property of a Gentleman. HIGH EAGLE, by Ruler, out of Clifden's dam. N.B. The above Horse won the King's plate at Ascot; a sweepstakes at Egham; the cup at Abington; and a plate at Exfield. Bay Bolton, an excellent hunter, very fast in deep ground, a perfect leaper, and has been constantly rode with the yeomanry. A Black Currie or Chariot Gelding, which has likewise been used to troops. A Grey Colt, by Silver, out of an excellent mare.

By Mr. ALDRIDGE, At his Repository, St. Martin's Lane, on WEDNESDAY, at Twelve o'clock, COME Pair of seasoned COACH GELDINGS, and single ditto, different colors, some of which match well. Several capital well-bred Hunters, most of great weight. A number of clever well known Hacks, in excellent condition, very fast goers, and fit for road or field. A variety of Horses, suitable for single harness, and ride occasionally. A great many strong bony Geldings and Mares, calculated for Mail-coach, Post-chaise, Machine, &c. Also several handsome Galloways, Ponies, and Carriages, of different descriptions. Harness, &c. in the whole upwards of 150 lots. To be viewed, and reasonable trials allowed.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
SCHWEICKHARDT'S ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS. By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS, At his Great Room, New Bond street, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'clock, THE WHOLE COLLECTION of VALUABLE PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, forming a SELECTION of the finest Works of that late admired, and ingenious Artist, HENRY WILLIAM SCHWEICKHARDT, Esq. Director of the Royal Academy at the Hague. Also his COLLECTION of PICTURES, by Ancient Masters, and scarce PRINTS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS. The original Pictures comprise the most favourite subjects of this Master; particularly his celebrated copy of the picture of Cows, by Paul Potter, in the Stadtholder's Palace; several Front Pieces, Moonlight Views on Rivers in Holland, Horses, and groups of Cattle, pleasing Landscapes, and a variety of Designs from Nature. And likewise PAINTED GLASS by Pearson; a Holy Family, Guardian-Flemish Amusement, D. Teniers's Flemish Concert, ditto—a View in Normandy, Saragossa, ditto, ditto, Wagner—a ditto, near Bruges, Velvet Brughes—a Cocker, ditto—a Landscape and Cattle, Brughes—a ditto, ditto, ditto. Likewise a few Lots of elegant French frames of different dimensions. To be viewed till the sale, and Catalogues had (at one shilling each, to be returned to purchaser) as above, and at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**WEYMOUTH.**  
ON TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Custom-House in Weymouth, FOR DEALERS AND OTHERS. TEA—Souchong, 17 Pounds. WINE—Portugal, 42 Gallons. SPIRITS—Brandy 19; Compound 21 Gallons. FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY. SPIRITS—Brandy 9½; Rum 12½; Geneva 1933 Gallons.

ment taxes, to meet that part of the Loan, which is permanent? and we are to ask whether we can find 300,000l. to meet any year of war, to any period to which it may be protracted?—The being able thus to calculate our resources, if it did nothing in point of finance, does every thing in point of public credit and opinion.—While, therefore, we retain our resources and the spirit to make use of them, we are in a situation in which we should be without an apology if we kept short of clear and absolute security.—We all remember when the affected taxes were brought forward, no argument was so much insisted upon as the opinion that our adopting the measure would hazard the permanent revenue, or strike at the root of the wealth of the country, by impairing her commerce and manufactures. We made the attempt in the Affected Tax Bill; we have made it to a greater extent in the Income Tax; we have seen it accepted not only without repining or murmur, but with general satisfaction, and the concurrence of all ranks of people. We have seen that in the course of the year public credit has risen, and public confidence, to a height which affords a striking contrast to the period before the experiment was made. There never, as Gentlemen must have observed, was a period in which the exertions and amusements of the Metropolis have been so great. We have seen the effects which the experiment has produced upon the trade and revenues of the country. We find the perpetual taxes, I speak of those imposed before 1793, have risen beyond the produce of the last year. In 1797 they were 14,275,000l.; in 1798, 24,500,000l. calculated to the 5th of April. I need not ask, then, I think, whether raising the supplies within the year is any detriment to the revenues of the commerce. In the course of almost all the present war, the trade has exceeded the amount in times of peace; this year it has exceeded any year of the war; it has exceeded by a large sum the trade of the prosperous year 1792. In 1797 the imports were 21 millions—last year 25½ millions. The exports of British manufactures were in 1797, 16,000,000l.; in 1798, 19,770,000l. adding the foreign articles, they were in the former period, 28,917,000l.; in the latter period 33,800,000l. Sir, so apparent is the effect upon public credit, public opinion, and upon the permanent revenue, the trade and manufacture of the country, that I have the satisfaction of seeing that I waste time, when I say we will not shrink from enforcing such a system. The advantages of it at the present moment are such as I have stated; the advantages of it in tending to the honourable termination of the war we all feel. Sir, if any of our allies should relinquish and desert the common cause; if any thing should occur to check and damp those high hopes we are justified in entertaining; if we should again be put to the necessity of maintaining the contest by ourselves; I am happy to think that the argument upon which we rely is, that nothing should induce us, to relinquish the contest one hour sooner than when its termination should be accompanied with as much security as we are justified in expecting. Sir, there are three principal and leading points to which I wish to direct the attention of Gentlemen. First, to the plan by which one million is appropriated to the extinction of the National Debt. Second, that each accession of debt, carries with it its sinking fund; which limits the duration of the debt contracted before 1793 to about 48 years, which limits the duration of all other debt to forty years from its creation. 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Rather than forego these principles, we have the means to supply the additional burthens for these eight years, and if it were necessary in this year to propose them, which it is not, I do not believe there would be as much difficulty in doing it, as there has been in ordinary wars to provide the taxes for one year. (Mr. Pitt now entered into a view of the periods of war and peace during this century; and of the probable financial situation of the country in future periods of peace and war, by the adoption of the system which he had enforced. He then concluded his speech to the following effect:—) Sir, upon a review of the whole subject, the Committee will find that the state of the country in its commerce, its credit and its finances, is improved; that if circumstances should render it necessary, our

to its forming part of his loan without requiring his Majesty's Ministers in Ireland to make such exertions as had been made in England, and that he understood Ministers there had only been prevented by the state of the country from bringing forward such a measure. The House having returned, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. Mr. Secretary DUNDAS presented the Bill for the farther reduction of the Militia, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

**Morning Post and Gazetteer.**

**LONDON: SATURDAY—JUNE 8.**

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**EXTRACT.—**For defensive force of this kingdom, read offensive force.

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In another letter, written on the following day, the French General states, that "the Austrians, having collected a great force on the left bank of the Thur, he had thought it necessary to attack them, and had driven them back to the right bank of that river. In this action the Austrians are said to have lost 3500 prisoners, amongst whom are Colonel de Barco and Captain Prince of Hohenzollern, besides one standard, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded."

These Journals also contain a letter from Strasbourg, which states, that "the Austrians were in possession of Wimerour, on the right bank of the Thur; and that the Swiss Convention, after naming a Committee of seven persons, who, together with the Executive Directory, were to exercise all the authority of the State, had dissolved itself. The Directory, &c. had retired from Lucerne to Arau."

It is also stated, that the insurrections in Switzerland continue very formidable, and that the Helvetic Directory have issued some very severe proclamations against those who take up arms in opposition to the French.

"The Allies found in Pelichiera 500 pieces of cannon; 12,000 barrels of meal; 2000 waggon loads of hay (of which the Austrians are greatly in want); 9,000 barrels of wine; 4,000 ditto of brandy; 2,500 ditto of salted provisions; 2500 pair of shoes; 30,000 pounds of salt; 20,000 cartridges for cannon; 20,000 cannon balls; 1000 bombs; 16,000 flints; 10,000 musket cartridges; and 500 weight of gunpowder."

**PER HENRY DUNDAS.**  
Geo. Martin, Esq. Lieut. Col. Ackland, 19th Foot; Lieut. Col. Massey, Company's Madras; Major Blair, 36th Major; Major, 1st; Capt. Burrows; Capt. Moore, 1st; Capt. Alcock, 5th; Capt. R. Powney; Lieut. Fraser, 7th; Lieut. Smith, 7th; Lieut. Kenny, Company's Service; Lieut. Sullivan, 13th; Messrs. Chas. Tolin, Fras. Bustell, A. Steward.

**PER ADMIRAL GARDNER.**  
Rebt. Broff, Esq. John Orrip, Esq. Mr. E. Broff, from Port Malabar.

**PER ATLANTIC.**  
Mr. Peter Abbott, Mr. George Smith, Mrs. Petrie, Lieut. Wilson.

**Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Lacrosse, to Citizen Greban, Commandant of the Station at Havre, dated Cadix, 8th Poreal.**

"I am with our friends the Spaniards, who received me with the greatest distinction, as a General Officer of the Republic. I was for the first days an object of public curiosity. Visits without number; offers from the generals of the army; they neglected nothing to persuade me of their sincere friendship. The Squadron of seventeen sail is in the best possible order; ten others are ready; they wait only for the crews. I am here without knowing when or how I shall leave it: There is but one France, my friend, be persuaded of that truth."

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The Earl of Lonsdale has been created Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, in the said County, in addition to his former titles.

Lieutenant Colonel SHADWELL, lately murdered in Kent, was a native of Calicut, in Ireland, and by his merit as a soldier had risen from the ranks; he was a few years since Adjutant to the Prince of Wales's regiment of dragons; was always deemed a strict disciplinarian; and an indomitable zeal seems to have sacrificed his life to higher duties in his country's service.

It is expected there will be a vacancy for an Alderman in Lime-street Ward, by the resignation of Mr. Alderman HARLEY, when the following gentlemen are mentioned as Candidates: Sheriff MELLISH, Jacob BOAK, Esq. Crescent; Minorie; WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Cornhill; STEPHEN FLOWER, Esq. Leadenhall-street; and WILLIAM LANE, Esq. Leadenhall-street.

The curious case of Lord Berkeley's marriage occupies the tea tables more than any other topic at present. In the course of the evidence, the marriage of the MARGRAVINE, his sister, was proved. Sir ISAAC HEARD being closely questioned upon what ground he called Lady Berkeley's first-born Lord Dursley? owned that the Herald's College was generally indebted to the Peers themselves for an account of their pedigree, which the College endeavoured afterwards to correct. The evidence about the register of the first marriage was very curious.—Lord Berkeley requested that he and his Countess might be examined; and the Duke of Richmond requested, if they were, that Admiral Berkeley (brother of the Earl), who opposes the first marriage, might also be heard.

Some accounts from Suabia state, that the Archduke CHARLES is yet scarcely perfectly recovered, and that apprehensions are entertained of a relapse.

There never was represented by action on any stage, so pure, or a better moral piece than *The Black Castle*; young ASTLEY and Miss SMITH's becoming and chaste manner of performing throughout this extraordinary production is admired more and more. The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth representations will be this and Monday evening.

**MEETING OF CREDITORS AT GUILDHALL.**  
ON MONDAY.

**Dividends.**  
S. Jarvis, St. Giles in the Fields, press-maker 11.  
J. Parker, Chancery-lane, cotton manufacturer 11.  
Jos. Garrett, St. Mary Axe, merchant 10.

**STOCKS.—JUNE 7.**  
Bank Stock 147½ 148½ 147½  
3 per Ct. Cons. 58½ 59½  
4 per Ct. Cons. 73½ 74½  
5 per Ct. Cons. 73½ 74½  
4 per Ct. An. 1797 88 89  
5 per Ct. An. 1797 88 89  
10 per Ct. An. 1797 88 89  
10 per Ct. Cons. 104½ 105½  
10 per Ct. Cons. 104½ 105½

**EXCH. BILLS.**  
Imp. 3 per Ct.  
Do. Am. 1797 17  
Do. S. 1797 17  
Omn. 4½ 13 14  
Consol. 104½ 105½  
10 per Ct. Cons. 104½ 105½

**HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.**  
Morning 13 min. aft. 11. Afternoon 35 min. aft. 5.

**VERY** fine-shaped PYBDALE MARE, got by Assailly, her dam by Daniel, supposed to be one of the first trotters in the Kingdom, mistress of 6 feet stone, with very high action, exquisitely safe, light, and pleasant, and in every respect a most perfect hackney.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, The Property of a Nobleman.

**A** PAIR of remarkable handsome BAY CHAMPION, of PRAXTON GELDINGS, five and six years old, about fifteen hands three inches high, in high condition, fast trotters, and go perfectly steady in harness.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, TEN very capital BAY nag-tailed COCK GELDINGS, from His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's job; the only reason of their being paired with, is on account of His Royal Highness going abroad; they are five and six years old, about fifteen hands and a half high in high condition, and from constant work.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, The Property of a Gentleman.

**A** BLACK GIE GELDING, five years old, about fifteen hands high, is a fast trotter, rides well, and goes quiet in harness.

Also, an exceeding good Chair and Harness.

N. B. The above are to be sold together, or separate. To be viewed.

By Mr. TATTERSALL, on MONDAY next, Three Horses, the Property of a Gentleman.

**H**IGH EAGLE, by Ruler, out of Clifden's dam.

N. B. The above Horse won the King's plate at Ascot, a sweepstakes at Egham; the cup at Abington; and a plate at Egham.

By Bolton, an excellent hunter, very fast in deep ground, a perfect leaper, and has been constantly rode with the yeomanry.

A Black Currier or Chariot Gelding, which has likewise been used to troops.

A Grey Colt, by Silver, out of an excellent mare.

By Mr. ALDRIDGE, At his Repository, St. Martin's Lane, on WEDNESDAY, at Twelve o'clock.

**SOME** Pairs of seasoned COACH GELDINGS, and single ditty, different colours, some of which match well. Several capital well-bred hunters, mark of great weight. A number of clever well known Hacks, in excellent condition, very fast goers, and fit for road or field. A variety of Horses, suitable for single harness, and ride occasionally. A great many strong bony Geldings, and Mares, calculated for Mail-coach, Post-chaise, Machine, &c. Also several handsome Galloways, Ponies, and Carriages, of different descriptions. Horses sold in the whole upwards of 130 lots. To be viewed, and reasonable trials allowed.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

**SCHWEICKHARDT'S ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.**

By Mr. HARRY PHILLIPS, At his Great Room, New Bond street, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'clock.

**THE** WHOLE COLLECTION of VALUABLE PICTURES and DRAWINGS, forming a SELECTION of the finest Works of that late admitted and ingenious Artist, HENRY WILLIAM SCHWEICKHARDT, Esq. Director of the Royal Academy at the Hague.

Also his COLLECTION of PICTURES, by Ancient Masters, and scarce PRINTS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS.

The original Pictures comprise the most favourite subjects of this Master; particularly his celebrated copy of the picture of Cows, by Paul Potter, in the Stadholder's Palace; several Frost Pictures; Moonlight Views on Rivers in Holland, Horses, and groups of Cattle, pleasing Landscapes, and a variety of Designs from Nature.

And likewise PAINTED GLASS by Peranen; a Holy Family, Guerdine—Flemish Amusement, D. Teniers—Flemish Concert, ditto—a View in Normandy, Sarazin—ditto, ditto, Wagner—a ditto, near Bruges, Velvet Bughen—a ditto, ditto—a Landscape with Cattle, Burghen—a ditto, ditto, ditto. Likewise a few Lots of elegant French frames of different dimensions.

To be viewed till the sale, and Catalogues had (at one shilling each, to be returned to purchasers) as above, and at the York House, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**WEYMOUTH.**

**ON** TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Custom-House in Weymouth.

**FOR DEALERS AND OTHERS.**

TEA—Souchong, 17 Pounds.  
WINE—Portugal, 45 Gallons.  
SPIRITS—Brandy 79; Compound 23 Gallons.  
**FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.**  
SPIRITS—Brandy 914; Rum 121; Geneva 1933 Gallons.

**RAMSGATE.**

**TO** the highest Bidder, at the King's Warehouse, in Ramsgate, on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, 4500 Gallons of Geneva, for private use.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required.

**PORT of PLYMOUTH.**

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, on TUESDAY, the 11th Inst. By Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Custom house in this Port.

**THE GOODS UNDERMENTIONED,**

Of inferior strength, in small lots, for the accommodation and use of private persons, not Dealers in Spirits, &c.

Brandy, 2000 Gallons.  
Geneva, 1000 Gallons.

The Brigantine Patty, burthen 69 tons, whole and entire, with all her Materials.

The Materials and Broken Hulls of the Sprightly Luggers Fox, Shallop, the John, and seven other open Boats, 110 tons.

A Parcel of Old Cordage, returned from the Ranger Cutter.

N. B. The Goods above mentioned will be sold in several Lots, and sold to the highest Bidder.

Attendance will be given at the Custom-house aforesaid, for viewing and tasting the same, three days before the day of Sale.