

however much it may be of indignation, that every act which ought or cannot suggest should be employed to impose upon the generous, unsuspecting credulity of Princes. Without branding the Administration of the late Mr. Pease, or of his prototypal Mr. Pitt, with a design to subvert the Constitution, it must be acknowledged that the motives of both have had effects as pernicious as if their motives had really been criminal; and that an infatuation of the most unaccountable, as well as mischievous character, could alone have blinded them to the sad consequences of persevering, contrary to experience, and to every rational calculation, in a system which every day's result was more than sufficient to convince any sound and well-intentioned mind with the impracticability, not to say impossibility, of achieving any one of its avowed objects. Little doubt can be entertained that a conduct, at least injudicious, if not criminal, would soon have found its error in the general wreck and ruin of the Empire, had not the Minister been cut off in the very height of his arrogance and delusion. In this point of view, what may with great propriety of feeling be lamented by his family and friends, as a considerable private calamity, may also be hailed by the country at large as a great public good, should it happily lead to the extinction of a confederacy, which, supposing it bleached of all guilt, was certainly inadequate to the task it had assumed, of governing the kingdom. That such a man as Lord Liverpool, who, as well as his father, has so long possessed an influence in our Councils, to which neither were entitled, should attempt to keep up a deception they have found so valuable in point of profit, and so flattering to their vanity, can easily be accounted for; but as the House of Commons has at once redressed its own character, and awakened the Royal Highness to form an efficient Administration, adapted to times and circumstances; and his Royal Highness, in compliance with the constitutional request of Parliament, has resolved to dismiss from his Councils men so little deserving of his confidence, we trust, that neither the aversion of place, nor the spirit of party, will presume to thwart the efforts of the Noble Lord, to whom the arduous task has been entrusted, of forming a Government of sufficient force to carry us through the storm, in which the most consummate folly, or the most determined guilt, could alone have plunged us. It is said that the discarded Ministers mean to cling inflexibly to each other, and to oppose, with all their force and influence, whoever the Prince may elect to appoint their successors. If so, it will be easy to fathom their loyalty and their gratitude as their talents; and we trust that the Representatives of the People, and the People themselves, will mark their sense of a determination no less premature than indecent, by supporting an Administration formed under the auspices of a Nobleman who has never dishonoured his name or rank by abalasing for place or power, and whose private and public virtues, while they entitle him to the confidence of the country, are unquestionable pledges to the Prince and the nation, that under no circumstances of personal interest or convenience, would he be induced to give his credit or support to men whose views were not as disinterested as patriotic and correct as his own. It is under this conviction, that we trust Lord Moira, of whom the country has but one opinion, will meet with no obstacles in the laudable, but difficult, enterprise of forming a Government suited to the times; and that the generous disinterestedness of Mr. Whitbread will be considered as an example worthy of those whose talents enable them to essentially benefit the State, although it may not be practicable, at this moment, to admit them to an extensive share in the Administration.

It is at last admitted by the late Ministerial Journals, that their party are not to be included in the new political arrangements. The *Patriot* of this morning says, "as again here we are to state, that no definitive arrangement has yet been made respecting the new Administration. The Marquis Wellesley's negotiations have terminated without effect; and Lord Moira continues his endeavours to form a new Cabinet, in which it is proposed to include Lords Grey, Holland, Grenville, Lansdowne, Wellesley, and Mr. Canning; but, we repeat, nothing has yet been definitively arranged. Lord Moira had a long conference yesterday with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and had a long interview with his Royal Highness. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Melbourne also had audience of the Prince after the levee. Lord Melbourne's attempt to induce Mr. Canning to co-operate with the acting Ministers has certainly failed; and, according to present appearances, that Right Hon. Gentleman and the Marquis Wellesley are likely to fall in with the 'Tidants' in the new Administration." But what appears to us as a matter of infinitely greater importance, indeed of serious alarm, is a statement which appears in the *Morning Chronicle*, respecting the conduct of the Prince Regent in this business. It is there expressly said not to have authorized either Marquis Wellesley or Earl Moira to form, or even to present in any way, a list of such an Administration as could in any way satisfy the vote of the House of Commons. The following is a literal copy from the *Chronicle* of this morning:—"It has been said, and, because uncontradicted by us, confidently repeated, that the Opposition have rejected the proposals made to them by Lord Wellesley. The truth is directly the reverse. Lord Liverpool and his colleagues did, indeed, most unexpectantly, and, we must say, improperly, considering who they are, reject the proposals made by the Noble Marquis for a coalition with him on public principles. But the answer of Opposition was dictated by a contrary spirit, and, as we are assured, was received and considered by Lord Wellesley as satisfactory. If

no progress has been made towards the formation of an efficient Administration, we dare pledge our authority for the assertion, that the fault is not to be imputed either to the Noble Marquis, or to Mr. Canning, or to Lord Grey and Grenville, or to the friends with whom they have consulted. The truth is, that his Royal Highness had not, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, authorized any of the distinguished characters who he has sent for to Carlton-house within his last week, either to form, or even to present, a list of such an Administration as could in any way satisfy the vote of the House of Commons. Until his Royal Highness shall be pleased to follow this old constitutional course, and select some person whom he may deem worthy of so high a trust, and authorize him either definitively to form such an Administration, or to present him the plan of one, it is evident that no arrangement can be made."

From this statement it is obvious, that the plan of an Administration hitherto proposed by the Prince is such as has been found incompatible with the general wish, and no way calculated to give energy and effect to those measures which are so necessary in the present state of the country. How are we to be rescued from the dangers which threaten us, if the Government is to be composed of materials so discordant as the late Ministers and the leaders of the Whig party? It would be like attempting to mix fire and water together—what, instead of producing any benefit, would create nothing but combustion, and the greatest disorder; and while the jarring of the opinions of parties was the only subject of discussion in the Cabinet, the enemy would be left to take every advantage which such a situation would be calculated to give. We deplore the want of decision which is so apparent in his Royal Highness. The Vote of the House of Commons completely set him at liberty from all obligations to his Father's Ministers, and was, in fact, a sentence declaratory of their total incapacity, which, it was to be expected, would have banished every idea from the Prince's mind of again calling them to his Councils. To what infatuation, then, are we to attribute a conduct so widely different? Is it the *Courier's* "Guardian Angel?" We trust not. It is high time, that the Apparent Heir to the Crown of these kingdoms should arouse from his lethargy, and shake off those reptiles who buzz about his ears for no other purpose than to instil poison into his mind, and induce him to neglect the prayers of his people. Notice of another motion on the subject is expected to be made in the House of Commons this evening, by Mr. Wortley, if matters are not arranged as they ought, before the hour of meeting. We shall then see what course his Royal Highness will take on this second declaration of the House; for there can be no doubt, after the late vote, that some resolutions will be passed, consistent with its own dignity and the safety of the Empire, which is at present so much endangered by the want of an efficient Government.

We have this morning received Papers from New-York to the 24th, and from Washington to the 21st ult. They contain a full report of the debates in Congress, while they were in deliberation with closed doors, on the subject of the Embargo. These speeches have, of course, been furnished by some of the orators themselves; and really they afford no character of virulence whatever against this country—the expectation of this, no doubt, induced the walkie Patriot of the United States and his partisans to exclude strangers from the debates. The Embargo was not carried without a severe struggle, and several motions were made with a view to embarrass the democratic leaders. On one division, it was likely to have been a dead heat between the two parties, the numbers being 56 to 53.

The Elections have every where terminated in favour of the Federalists. Indeed, we have more than one hinted, that from their respectability and talent, the instant they were caused from their lethargy, they would outstep the democratic party in every corner of America.

The Owners and Captains of American merchantmen have invented an ingenious method of evading the Embargo Act. They leave their ports in ballast, and pick up a full cargo from small craft, while they are cruising off the coast. Some vessels have also arrived in American ports, from America itself, with interdicted British Goods on board. All the vessels at that place are laden under the same circumstances.—We foresee that this would be the case, when the seizure of the Island was first announced. The Americans are determined to trade with Great Britain at all hazards; and as to a war between the two countries, we may repeat once more—

"Non est animus tam excors que creat!"

The following was the vote of the Poll at the Massachusetts Election:—Votes for Strong, in 464 Towns, 51833; for Gerry, 50143. Majority for the Federal Candidate 16990. The *Boston Centinel* observes, "as three towns in Massachusetts, and four small towns and plantations in Maine, remain to be heard from, but they cannot essentially vary the above results."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Electors of Massachusetts, who have elected patriot Strong, can honestly and constitutionally send into the House of Representatives, a majority of nearly 60 Members, if they do their duty."

Extract of a letter from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated March 21st, 1812. (By the ship *Minerva*.)—This town is in the greatest alarm and consternation.—A ship has arrived here a few days ago, with a cargo of slaves. Dr. Sibakuntyn, the Health Doctor, who is a Dutchman, went on board, as usual, and reported that to be infected with the Small-Pox! Another Physician was then sent by his Excellency, the Governor, to inspect

the slaves, who contradicted the former report, and declared the disorder to be the *Chicken Pox*; in confidence of whose skill and judgment the slaves were permitted to land. But, most melancholy indeed has proved the result, for it has actually turned out to be the Small-Pox—a disorder more dreadful than the plague, and justly so—for when introduced it has proved as fatal, stopping off nearly one-third of the population. Thirty families in town have already caught the dreadful distemper; all communication between the town and country is stopped; all public sales are prevented, and the streets shut up by public Proclamation—the greatest panic prevails—the gloom is universal, and all extensive private concerns even of the necessities of life, in consequence of the interruption of all intercourse with the country districts. Every precaution which prudence could suggest has been adopted by the Government—great numbers are daily vaccinated at the Stadt House, by Dr. Spang, whose attention is indefatigable; while the colonists are so incensed against Dr. Hesseus, that he does not appear abroad, on his personal safety would be endangered. I hope my next will inform you, that this visitation, so dreaded, and so dreadful in this climate, has passed off without its usual destructive ravages."

The following is said to be the outline of the general instructions recently given to Gen. Myland, as communicated to the leading Magistrates of the interior part of the Kingdom:—"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has appointed you to a special command in Great Britain, and you are to assume the command of all the troops in the Island and North-west Districts, being at liberty to fix upon any station for your headquarters which may appear to be most convenient and beneficial to the service, and to employ such additional Officers upon your Staff as you may consider to be requisite. In addition to the functions which you will receive from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, you are directed to make yourself perfectly acquainted with the provincial force now existing in the counties comprising the district under your superintendance; the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Local Militia, and Volunteers; and you will endeavour to keep up a constant communication with the Lieutenant and Magistrate, for the purpose of obtaining an insight into all local arrangements, and to which the heads of your instructions, in a general sense, should be made known."

INDIA.

SANKERNY DROOG, Aug. 21.—Intelligence was brought a few days ago, that a royal tiger had the night before taken off a native child from a neighbouring village about four miles distant, whose blood was said to have been traced near to an adjacent hill, supposed to contain his den.

The many depredations committed by this ferocious animal for some months past (the terror of the village), determined the Gentlemen of Sankerny Drog to go in pursuit of him the following day, with as many shikaries as could be procured.

The party accordingly set off after eleven, and reached the spot at three o'clock, in a thick low jungle, close by a very high hill. A band of collyer hons and tomms, consisting of about 15 performers, ascended the hill, and at once struck up, which, together with their frequent shouts, had a wild and most awful effect on the imagination. Below, all was still, every one posted and eagerly looking out for the appearance of the huge animal. Scarcely had the musicians descended half way down, when a loud cry denoted his being sign. The direction he took by past some matchlockmen, the whole of whom fired on his approach, but with little or no effect. He next crossed Captain Moore, who, at about 15 yards, lodged a fuzil ball in his right shoulder. Being engaged at the wound, he was apparently preparing for a spring, when Lieutenant Birch, by a discharge from a fowling piece, broke his upper jaw, which felled him; he instantly, however, recovered his legs, and, at a slow pace, made for the jungle, closely pursued by the party. On coming up with him, the amusement was great to find an Officer with four pikemen engaging the animal; one had the misfortune to break his pike in the tiger's body, and no doubt would have fallen a sacrifice, had he not been immediately dispatched by the other four, who, on seeing the man in such imminent danger, closed, and gave the finishing stroke. The new comer proved to be Lieutenant Nethropp and party, on a survey near the field of action, and were making towards the place from whence the noise and firing came, when they encountered and cut off the retreat of the tiger.

This is said to be the largest tiger ever known to have been killed in this part of the world. His dimensions were as follow—From head to tail, 14 feet, height 37 inches.

The greater part of the European prisoners in Java have been ordered into our service, for the Company's Madras European Regiment; and a head corps, of 900 picked Europeans, has been formed for service at Batavia, under the command of Captain Meyers, who has distinguished himself by his zeal and activity, in forming and disciplining that corps. Descriptions from the native corps are, as might be expected at the outset, very numerous, as will appear from an official return which we have obtained, being the stocky report of the three divisions of Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya:—

PARTICULARS.			
NAME OF A COMPANY.			
STRENGTH.			
Staff	206	45	16
Europeans	4706	69	14
Amboynese	1234	13	14
Natives	1294	13	14
Total	6740	115	48

With respect to the climate of Java, the private accounts are a good deal at variance with each other. Our army had suffered from sickness; but that was more attributed to the exposure and fatigues which they had undergone, than to any local causes. They were not housed until after the 26th of August, nor was a single tent allowed to be pitched. Yet it was not considered that the casualties were so numerous, as, under like circumstances, would have been expected on the continent of India.

The city of Batavia, and its environs, for four miles around, are represented as magnificent beyond all description. "Compared with the villages," says a correspondent, "the best Calcutta houses are contemptible."

A private letter from an Officer with the expedition against Java to his friend at Poona, describes the gallant and heroic conduct of a small detachment of the 42d Light Dragoons, on an expedition in history. "The detachment consisted of 67 men; and, it is said, they attacked a body of the native cavalry amounting to about 2500, and after completely routing them, took many prisoners. Another account says the charge was made with such success, timidity, and dash, that they absolutely rode over the men and horses of the enemy."

Another correspondent writes, "he was surprised at the heavy, and number of the streets, canals, and private houses at Batavia. The country," he states, "is extremely fertile and rich; the most fertile provinces of Bengal." The Officer, after relating some particulars respecting the Oude, says, "I observed that Colonel Mordaunt was among the number, and then says, 'we crossed the river just after the engagement, and those of his regiment were carrying his body to the bank, which they were preparing under the colours of the regiment, an honour which they had sold for half a crown. I was informed he lived an hour and a half after he received his wounds, and with great tranquillity gave orders for another charge.'"

The New York papers announce the death of General Clinton, who acted so conspicuously a part in the field during the revolutionary war, and in the Cabinet, since the acknowledgement of American independence.

The following is an extract of a letter from Washington, to the Editor of *The Columbian*, dated the 20th ult.

"This morning, at nine o'clock, one year ago to-night before taken off a native child from a neighbouring village about four miles distant, whose blood was said to have been traced near to an adjacent hill, supposed to contain his den.

The many depredations committed by this ferocious animal for some months past (the terror of the village), determined the Gentlemen of Sankerny Drog to go in pursuit of him the following day, with as many shikaries as could be procured.

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The party accordingly set off after eleven, and reached the spot at three o'clock, in a thick low jungle, close by a very high hill. A band of collyer hons and tomms, consisting of about 15 performers, ascended the hill, and at once struck up, which, together with their frequent shouts, had a wild and most awful effect on the imagination. Below, all was still, every one posted and eagerly looking out for the appearance of the huge animal. Scarcely had the musicians descended half way down, when a loud cry denoted his being sign. The direction he took by past some matchlockmen, the whole of whom fired on his approach, but with little or no effect. He next crossed Captain Moore, who, at about 15 yards, lodged a fuzil ball in his right shoulder. Being engaged at the wound, he was apparently preparing for a spring, when Lieutenant Birch, by a discharge from a fowling piece, broke his upper jaw, which felled him; he instantly, however, recovered his legs, and, at a slow pace, made for the jungle, closely pursued by the party. On coming up with him, the amusement was great to find an Officer with four pikemen engaging the animal; one had the misfortune to break his pike in the tiger's body, and no doubt would have fallen a sacrifice, had he not been immediately dispatched by the other four, who, on seeing the man in such imminent danger, closed, and gave the finishing stroke. The new comer proved to be Lieutenant Nethropp and party, on a survey near the field of action, and were making towards the place from whence the noise and firing came, when they encountered and cut off the retreat of the tiger.

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PARTICULARS.			
NAME OF A COMPANY.			
STRENGTH.			
Staff	206	45	16
Europeans	4706	69	14
Amboynese	1234	13	14
Natives	1294	13	14
Total	6740	115	48

With respect to the climate of Java, the private accounts are a good deal at variance with each other. Our army had suffered from sickness; but that was more attributed to the exposure and fatigues which they had undergone, than to any local causes. They were not housed until after the 26th of August, nor was a single tent allowed to be pitched. Yet it was not considered that the casualties were so numerous, as, under like circumstances, would have been expected on the continent of India.

The city of Batavia, and its environs, for four miles around, are represented as magnificent beyond all description. "Compared with the villages," says a correspondent, "the best Calcutta houses are contemptible."

A private letter from an Officer with the expedition against Java to his friend at Poona, describes the gallant and heroic conduct of a small detachment of the 42d Light Dragoons, on an expedition in history. "The detachment consisted of 67 men; and, it is said, they attacked a body of the native cavalry amounting to about 2500, and after completely routing them, took many prisoners. Another account says the charge was made with such success, timidity, and dash, that they absolutely rode over the men and horses of the enemy."

Another correspondent writes, "he was surprised at the heavy, and number of the streets, canals, and private houses at Batavia. The country," he states, "is extremely fertile and rich; the most fertile provinces of Bengal." The Officer, after relating some particulars respecting the Oude, says, "I observed that Colonel Mordaunt was among the number, and then says, 'we crossed the river just after the engagement, and those of his regiment were carrying his body to the bank, which they were preparing under the colours of the regiment, an honour which they had sold for half a crown. I was informed he lived an hour and a half after he received his wounds, and with great tranquillity gave orders for another charge.'"

The New York papers announce the death of General Clinton, who acted so conspicuously a part in the field during the revolutionary war, and in the Cabinet, since the acknowledgement of American independence.

The following is an extract of a letter from Washington, to the Editor of *The Columbian*, dated the 20th ult.

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20 shillings within two calendar months after the passing of the Act, by a notice under their hands to summon a meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of land within the parish liable to payment of composition to consider the propriety of applying for the revision of compositions in certain specified instances, and determine by a majority at such meeting whether or not to apply to the commissioners for a revision of the composition. A like power of application is given to the person entitled to the composition.

20. The application to be accompanied by a statement in writing of the grounds and reasons for making the same—the material allegations of the statement to be verified on oath. The Commissioners shall, if they consider that there is any adequate ground for the revision of the composition, transmit the statement, a copy of the certificate of composition, and a certificate that such a composition is proper to be revised, to the Lord Lieutenant.

21. The Lord Lieutenant to appoint so many Barristers as he may think necessary to revise the Compositions.

22. Three Barristers to sit together and hold Courts for the purpose of such revision. The rules to be observed by the Barristers are specified at great length.

23. Compositions for Tithes in any parish may be reduced or increased by agreement in writing between the person entitled and the parishioners, and the sum agreed to shall be binding on the Commissioners and fixed as the amount of the Composition.

24. The Barristers for revising Compositions shall make order for payment of costs by such party as they think fit, subject to certain rules.

25. The Barristers shall transmit their adjudications to the Lord Lieutenant to be laid before the Commissioners who shall amend rentals of rent-charges and apportionments accordingly; the amendment to take effect from 1st of November last, but without prejudice to any arrears of composition due previous to the passing of this act, or to any remedy or proceeding for levy or recovery of such arrears.

26. Barristers may compel attendance of witnesses.

27. And allow expenses to witnesses.

28. Barristers to be paid five guineas for every day they are employed.

29. Certificates of composition shall not be evidence of the title of one person as against another person claiming and asserting such claim at law or in equity.

30. The Commissioners may amend apportionments or direct new apportionments to be made.

31. The Commissioners shall frame rentals, allowing the rent charges payable out of the land subject thereto, and shall deliver all copies of certificates and other documents to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

32. The Rentals shall be enrolled in the office where the King's rentals are preserved.

33. The Commissioners of Land Revenues are to appoint receivers to receive the rent-charges payable under this Act.

34. The Receiver is to enter into a bond with securities for the faithful execution of the duties of his office.

35. The Receivers to account with the Commissioners of Land Revenues.

36. Salary or Commission to be paid them, not exceeding one-twentieth part of the sums collected.

37. Receivers shall pay over for moneys collected by them, as directed by the Commissioners.

38. Receivers shall give receipts specifying certain particulars.

39. And also enter receipts in a book to be lodged in the Record Office.

40. Receivers to account when required by the Commissioners.

41. Accounts to be verified on oath if required.

42. Rent-charges shall have priority over all other charges, mortgages, and other incumbrances whatsoever, and to be renewed by the means thereinafter provided, and also by all such means as any rent-charge payable to his Majesty may be recovered.

43. Receivers may distrain in cases where Tithe Composition might have been distrained for.

44. Where rent-charges shall be in arrear, the occupying tenants may be required to pay their rent to his Majesty.

45. His Majesty may, after such notice, enforce payment of the rent of occupying tenants as any landlord might.

46. If any person who would have been liable to Tithe Composition held mediately or immediately under the person liable to such rent-charge, the amount of such rent-charge may be recovered as rent from the next tenant and so downwards to the person primarily liable to the payment of composition, as if this Act had not been made. Lessors and sub-lessees to pay only such, his own proportion. Persons liable under any such certificate of agreement as is mentioned in the 2d and 3d Wm. 4th (Mr. Stanley's Act) to be deemed primarily liable.

Note: Under the Act in question, all tenants from year to year, and tenants at will, cease to be liable on the 1st of November.

47. The produce of rent-charges is to be applied—First in payment of expenses—Next, in the payment of all such annual instalments as may fall due on the 1st of November, 1835, and on the 1st of November in each of the succeeding years, for and in account of the advances made to memorialists under the act of the last Session (Million Act) or which may be made under this Act, and in the third place in the payment of all such sums as shall under the provisions of this Act, become payable to persons who would if this Act had not been made, have been, or be, from time to time, entitled to the receipt of compositions for tithes.

48. Persons liable to rent-charges, and not paying the same within three calendar months after they become due, to be charged interest at 5 per cent. with costs.

49. Commissioners of Land Revenues to keep an account with the Bank of Ireland to be entitled "The Rent-charge Account."

50. All moneys under that act to be paid into the Bank of Ireland.

51. Payments by Bank of Ireland to be made upon the drafts of the commissioners.

52. Rent-charges to be variable in like manner as tithe compositions.

53. On the first of November in every year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland are to take an account of the compositions for tithes then falling due, and the Commissioners shall reduce the amount of each such composition at and after the Rate or per Centage of Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum, provided that such reduction shall be made on the amount of such compositions as stated in the certificates thereof respectively without regard to any abatement to which any landlord or person may by virtue of any agreement under the provisions of the 2d and 3d William 4th, be entitled; and the Commissioners shall in such manner ascertain and declare the amount of the several sums then being or remaining due by the Commissioners of Land Revenues to and among the several persons who would have been, if this Act had not been made, entitled to composition for tithes—and all such persons shall in manner and form as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may appoint, make application to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, shewing their respective rights and interests. The Commissioners shall examine and ascertain the same and deliver to each applicant or his order a warrant for the sum to which he may be entitled, addressed to the Commissioners of Land Revenues, subscribed by two at least of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and countersigned by their Secretary, and cheques shall issue for the amount on the Cashiers of the Bank of Ireland.

54. Rents reserved on tithes shall be paid by warrant deducting the aforesaid per centage.

55. In cases of doubt as to the right of the parties entitled to payment, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may apply by action to the Court of Chancery or Court of Exchequer, to have the rights of the parties determined, and the money will be invested in Government securities pending the determination.

56. If Warrants be defaced by accident, new warrants may be given instead, and the former warrants cancelled.

57. If warrants be lost, others may be issued for the same amount, an indemnity being given by the person receiving such other warrant.

58. The Commissioners of Land Revenues shall as soon as conveniently may after the first of January in every year appoint and notify time or times for receiving and paying off such warrants respectively, and shall cause the same to be paid off and discharged accordingly at the Bank of Ireland, together with interest at the rate of three-halfpence per centum per diem on the several sums contained or expressed therein from such first day of January until the times so appointed for paying off and discharging such warrants.

59. The warrants to pass current after the first of January in each year to all receivers and collectors in Great Britain and Ireland of Customs, Excise or any other revenue, and at the Exchequer and Bank of Ireland to the credit and account of the Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland from the receivers and collectors.

60. Interests on warrants payable in part of revenue to be allowed the person paying the same.

61. Where lands shall be chargeable under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4th c. 100, with any addition to any composition for Tithes, the Commissioners may agree with the persons liable for the redemption of such annual addition for such considerations as the same may be worth, estimating the interest of money at four per cent.

62. The Commissioners of Land Revenues are to certify to the Treasury on the 1st of November in each year the deficiency between the amount of the rent-charges created in lieu of Composition for Tithes, and four-fifths of the amount of such compositions—such deficiency to be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund.

63. Ecclesiastical Commissioners to pay out of the perpetuity purchase fund, so much of the sums so advanced as shall be required to make good the deficiency arising out of the creation of rent-charges in lieu of Ecclesiastical Tithes.

64. The Commissioners of Land Revenues and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may examine on oath or receive compositions.

65. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners may employ additional Clerks.

66. The Treasury may advance money, not exceeding £100,000 by way of mortgage or loan to the Commissioners of Land Revenues, on the credit of the rent-charges granted by this Act.

67. The Tithe Composition Acts shall be taken to extend to Tithes forming part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown.

68. The provisions of this Act shall extend to Tithes belonging to his Majesty.

69. After stating that it was provided by the former Composition Acts that no claim of exemption for the payment of tithes shall prevent or delay the appointment or assessment of any composition; but if any land may be subject to the payment of any part of such composition should by any decision in law or equity be declared to be exempted from the payment of tithes, two or more justices in Petty Sessions might assess and apportion the sum formerly assessed on such lands so exempted, in proportion upon the occupiers of all other lands within such Parish not being tithes free, and that the certificate of the Commissioner should be conclusive evidence of the amount of such composition.—This clause provides instead of levying the deficient sum on the other occupiers of land in the parish, that it shall be deducted from the amount of the composition.

70. All claims to exemption from tithes or tithe composition shall be valid upon evidence shewing the enjoyment of land without payment of tithes for the full period of 20 years before the passing of this Act, unless the payment shall be shown to have taken place at some time prior to such 20 years, or it shall be proved that such enjoyment was had by some consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing; and if such proof in support of the claim shall be extended to the full period of 60 years next before the passing of this Act in such cases the claim shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible unless it shall be proved that such enjoyment

was had by some consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing.

71, 72, 73. Contains certain exceptions to the exemption provided for by the 70th section.

74. Sets forth what it shall be sufficient to allege in actions commenced under this Act.

75. No presumption allowed in support of any claim for any less period than those mentioned in the Act.

76. Parties aggrieved by decisions of Revising Barristers under 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 100, or prevented producing evidence by intimidation may apply for a new investigation.

77. Time for applications for relief under the Million Act extended to two calendar months after the passing of this Act.

78. The personal representatives of parties dying pending investigation for relief under the Million Act may proceed with it.

79. In cases of intimidation, Barristers may receive secondary evidence.

80. Sums which would, by the provisions of the recited Act, have been added to Compositions for Tithes shall be added to rent-charges falling due on and after the 1st of November, 1835.

81, 82, 83. Provides for service of notices and that no stamp duty shall be payable for office fees.

84, 85. Penalty on forging warrants, transportation for life. Persons swearing falsely to incur penalty for perjury.

86. Actions to be brought within six calendar months, and if verdict for defendant treble costs.

87. Interpretation of words used in the Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY EVENING.

Various petitions were presented from publicans, in different places, against the proposed increase of the charge upon spirit licences.

Mr. O'CONNELL brought up the report of the select committee on "Inns of Court" (Mr. Harvey's case), which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BAINEs presented the report of the select committee on the *Calcutta Journal*. The report, after stating the facts of Mr. Buckingham's expulsion from India by the Governor General in 1823, and the subsequent suppression of the *Calcutta Journal*, also by order of the Governor General, says, that the committee are of opinion compensation ought to be made to Mr. Buckingham, but they abstain from expressing any opinion as to the amount, in the hope that the subject will be taken into consideration by the East India Company before next session of Parliament.

In reply to a question by Mr. CLAY, Lord ALTHORP said, that the Government had no intention to reduce the duty on soap and ball.

On the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the order of the day for taking into further consideration the report on the Tithes (Ireland) Bill was read. On the question that the amendments be read a second time.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the effect of the measure under consideration would be to improve the value of tithe property, and to give it a consistency which it never before possessed. Hitherto tithe property of the value of £100 a year was worth only twelve years' purchase, and that with considerable risk; by the operation of this bill tithe property of the value of £80 a year would be worth 30 years' purchase, and that without any risk. He was sorry to observe the little regard which was paid in that House to the tranquillization of Ireland; on the contrary there appeared to be a great disposition to set his Majesty's Government at war with the people.

Mr. SHAW observed, that it was quite clear that two fifths of the church property in Ireland would be taken away by the present bill. It was true that by the former bill, in which redemption was included, one-fifth would have been repaid; and to that proposition he (Mr. Shaw) agreed. But that bill had been altogether abandoned. It was a gross injustice to put the money which belonged to the Protestant Church of Ireland into the pockets of the Irish landlord; and he predicted that the greatest evil would result from the measure under consideration.

Mr. LITTLETON observed, in answer to the Hon. and Learned Member, that upon mature consideration, his Majesty's Government were persuaded that the present measure was calculated to be highly satisfactory to the greater part of the Irish people. When it was declared that the Irish landlords were ready to take upon themselves the charge of paying the tithe to the clergy, surely it would have been egregiously folly on the part of his Majesty's Government not to have acquiesced in the proposition. He was by no means dissatisfied with the bill as it stood; for, in his opinion, it gave to the Protestant clergy of Ireland a security which they never before possessed.

Col. DAVIES contended that a more wavering, imbecile course had never been pursued by any Ministry than that which had been adopted by his Majesty's Government with respect to the present measure. As he had already stated, its tendency was to saddle the people of England and Scotland with a burden which ought not to be imposed upon them. So far was the present measure from being calculated to restore peace to Ireland, that its evident effect would be to increase war in that country.

Col. TORRENS said, that to abate the payment of the Irish landlord by 40 per cent. was to give him too little rather than too much. The measure was founded in equity, and as such he would support it.

Mr. HUME was at a loss to know why the Exchequer of England should be called upon to maintain the Church of Ireland. Let those who wanted a Church Establishment in Ireland pay for it. If, however, he did not resist the proposition for a temporary recourse to the Consolidated Fund, it must be on the distinct understanding that the advance from that fund would be-and-by be repaid. He trusted that his Majesty's Government, as vacancies occurred, would not appoint another individual on the establishment of the Church of Ireland; for it was clear that no more were wanted.

Mr. LITTLETON spoke against the measure. The

clergyman of Ireland were not satisfied with the bill as it stood, and they must be fools or madmen if they were so. It was clear that the Church of Ireland was about to be robbed of two-fifths of its property. He begged also to know what provision there was for the repair of the ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland? Unless some provision were made for that purpose they would all go to ruin.

Mr. LITTLETON stated that there were ample funds for all the necessary repairs of ecclesiastical edifices in Ireland.

Mr. O'DWYER said it was very fashionable in that House to attack the agitators of Ireland; but it should be recollected that there were two classes of agitators; one, whose object was to conciliate the people by the removal of their grievances; the other, who endeavoured, by the continuance of those grievances, to perpetuate national distraction.

Mr. GOULBURN said the effect of the clause would be to repeal that part of the Church Temporalities Bill of last session which provided for the rebuilding of Churches and the decent performance of divine service.

Mr. LYKEN was satisfied there would be ample funds for these purposes.

After a few words from Mr. RUTHERFORD and Col. PECCAR, the amendments were read a third time, and the report agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the motion of Mr. A. BARING the following votes were agreed to:—£54,800 for grants to the Scotch Universities and other charges in Scotland, formerly defrayed out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown; £2,500 for Egyptian antiquities to be placed in the British Museum; £10,000 for the erection of schools, in aid of private subscriptions for that purpose, for the education of the children of poor persons in certain great towns in Scotland; £15,000 to enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to make issues of money for the advancement of education in Ireland; £125,000 to the East India Company in part payment of the sum agreed to be given them on account of the surrender of their exclusive privileges. It was then proposed that £24,000 should be voted to defray the expense of the commissions on municipal corporations in England and Ireland during the last year.

This gave rise to a conversation, in the course of which Lord ALTHORP assured the House that it was the intention of Government to follow up the report with some practical measures in the next session.—The vote was then agreed to.

The next item was a grant of £78,500 for criminal prosecutions in Ireland.

Mr. HUME hoped some means would be taken to diminish this expenditure. He perceived that it was a constant practice to employ eight or nine counsel in one case.

Mr. SMITH held in his hand a return of the expenses of an English and an Irish prosecution. The English was the case of "The King v. Grant and Ball," conducted by the Attorney-General, the expenses of which were £181 16s. 8d. The Irish case was that of "The King v. Barrett," the expenses of which were £702 9s. 4d.

Mr. LITTLETON said that the expenses in the latter case were caused by the delays occasioned by the traverser himself. He could inform the committee, with reference to the reduction of the expenses of law proceedings by the Crown in Ireland, that it was intended not to employ more than two counsel in any ordinary case, and not more than three in any case in Crown prosecutions. A reduction would in other respects be also made in the costs of such prosecutions.

The vote was agreed to.

The next vote was the sum of £13,000 for finishing certain roads in Galway and Mayo.

£10,000 for the distressed Poles in this country.

—The next item was for £12,750 to the Baptist and Missionary Societies for the erection of chapels which had been destroyed in Jamaica.—The next item was £20,000 to assist in the experiment of a communication with India by steam conveyance.—£1310 5s. was granted for the purchase of organic remains the property of Mr. T. Hawkins for the British Museum.—£7,000 was voted for the repairs of the prison at Dartmoor.—The resolutions were reported to the House.

The report on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was received, the amendments were read a second time.

On the order of the day being read a second time on the Spirit Duties Reduction Bill, Mr. GOULBURN observed, that there was one great objection to the change now proposed by the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord said, that in Scotland the people had not transgressed the law, and had not evaded the revenue by smuggling. "But in Ireland," said he, "they have transgressed the law. They have drunk a greater quantity of distilled spirits than they have brought to charge, and therefore I will punish the people of Ireland by reducing the duty on the spirits they smuggle." From the internal satisfaction which beamed forth on the face of the Noble Lord when he announced this reduction, he (Mr. Goulburn) considered that this was the great measure for the conciliation of Ireland which the Noble Lord had promised to bring forward at the beginning of the session—(A laugh)—so that, taking the two arguments of the Noble Lord together, they amounted to this—that the country which systematically had violated the law was to have a benefit conferred upon it, and that country which had observed the law was to have a penalty inflicted on it.

Lord ALTHORP said the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) whilst in office, had increased the duty on Irish spirits, and thence arose the illicit distillation now complained of. (Great cheering.) The present measure was a very proper one, and if the same illegal traffic was found to increase in Scotland, he should be ready to reduce the duty in Scotland also. The reduction of duty, however, in that country, was connected with the drawback on the malt duties, which the Rt. Hon. Gentleman knew to be a very complicated question indeed.

The bill was read a third time.

On the motion that the House of Commons' Offices Bill be read a third time,

Mr. Alderman THOMSON moved that it be read a third time. Considering the late year the Speaker had not understood why the bill should be reduced to a vote which stood in 1790. With officers of the House, he would be at all overpaid; but they ought to be reduced at Mr. H. HUGHES said the consequence of the proviso made the present Speaker, his salary diminished. He considered altogether of pitiful consequence a reform of the House of Commons. Mr. HUME did not think was only employed for six receive a greater salary the Treasury, or the Chance who were occupied during Mr. GOULBURN never had caused him so much which had been made for the salary. So far from the having diminished since the amount of the salary was been at least doubled; as a tonishment to him how the could bear the additional tery been imposed on the office of Speaker. As refer to the office of the Chance he must say that he never that office as at all equal formed by the Speaker. 1790 the office of Speaker than at present. Indeed, iments of the Spoke of £10,000 or £12,000. Mr. Pitt proposed to fix £5,000, the House felt ind and raised the amount to Mr. AGLOSBY and M vour of the bill.

Mr. TOOKS did not think too much for the first compared with other dign than it ought to be.

Col. WILLIAMS said the der the inability of the salaries.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD im England were not able t the dignity of that officer jsty of the people, they

Mr. SHAW said, as th prospective, it should be another Parliament.

The House divided, w For the amend Against it...

The bill was then read Mr. BAINEs said that have moved "That an sented to his Majesty, on on the paper and entire o the British Colonies," b passed which would hav grate for that purpose, b till the first day of the when he hoped the sub into the address to his more inclined to pursue afford the opportunity to mentous crisis of our We passed over.

The other orders of th of, and at half-past on journed.

The Select Committee case have reported that are groundless. The variance of their concl Bencher to the imper and still more to the ab compel the attendance or to enforce the produc ant documents, which d been remedied by the p The Committee expre that after the examinatio dance, the Benchers w Harvey the full benefit

Mr. Lucas took his se day, in the room of Mr. The Duke of Norfolk the Garter vacant by th The *London Gazette* Lord Mulgrave has bee the Privy Seal, in the Viscount Ranelagh Domsdorff on the 20th received from him to that

Joseph Clibborn, pri has been committed to the murder of a cloth Leeds.—Sunday even place between a soldier purpose of making the drew their swords to they presently rushed seemed very strong ag after this an attempt w again, and Clibborn w asked with his sword i ran the soldier, and w the latter overtook him times on the head and he died in a few hour

An Irishman name committed to Lancaste murder of Peter Swe the streets of Liverpo

Five persons were injured, by the explos work between Glasgo

There was a trower accompanied by most recant vivid flashes of ter on Wednesday w their lives in the food pt party was very gre