

Surgery, under the seal of the Royal College before whom such examination shall have been made, for which Diploma or Testimonial the usual fee, and no more, shall be demanded and received.

And be it further enacted, that every person who shall have been so examined, and shall have received such Diploma or Testimonial under the seal of either of the said Royal Colleges, shall be entitled and shall have the right to practise Surgery in any and every part of His Majesty's dominions, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons who shall have been duly examined, and shall have obtained a Testimonial or Qualification as a principal Surgeon in His Majesty's Army or Navy, and who shall have actually served in that capacity, shall be entitled to practise Surgery in any and every part of His Majesty's dominions.

And whereas, by a certain Statute of the Parliament of Ireland, passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the further regulation of Public Infirmarys or Hospitals," it is enacted, that, from and after the passing of that Act, no person should be capable of being elected Surgeon to a County Infirmary or Hospital, who should not previously have obtained letters testimonial of his qualification under the seal of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and that no other qualification or examination should be necessary to make any person capable of being elected Surgeon to such Infirmary or Hospital: And whereas, by another Act, passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend several Acts for erecting or establishing Public Infirmarys or Hospitals in Ireland, so far as relates to the Surgeons or Apothecaries of such Infirmarys or Hospitals," it is provided, that letters testimonial of the College of Surgeons in Ireland shall be laid before the Grand Juries in the said Act mentioned, previous to the requiring or making any presentment of any sum of money to the Surgeon of any Infirmary or Hospital by such Grand Juries: And whereas it is just and expedient that the provisions of the said Acts should be extended to the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London and in Edinburgh; be it therefore enacted, that the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, shall be eligible to all the offices and appointments mentioned in the first recited Act, and shall be entitled to all benefits and advantages given and intended by the second recited Act, on the production of the Diplomas or Testimonials under the seal of their respective Royal Colleges, in the same manner as the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland have been since the passing of the said recited Acts.

And whereas surgical aid is frequently required in the practice of midwifery, and it is expedient that male persons so practising should be qualified to render such aid; be it therefore enacted, that from and after

it shall not be lawful for any male person to practise midwifery, unless he shall have obtained a diploma or testimonial of his knowledge and ability to practise Surgery, under the seal of one of the said three Royal Colleges; or unless he shall have obtained a testimonial of qualification as a principal Surgeon in the Army or Navy, and shall have actually served in that capacity.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to extend to any person residing in Great Britain or Ireland, and actually practising Surgery or Midwifery at the time of the passing of this Act; but that every such person may continue to practise Surgery or Midwifery respectively, so far as any such person lawfully might have done if this Act had not been passed.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Lord Exmouth did not, as was expected, return to Spithead yesterday; and to-day the wind has changed to the Eastward, which gives his Lordship a favourable gale for his voyage, and affords the Country the cheering prospect of weather that shall bring the fruits of the earth to maturity.

Advices have within these few days been received from the East Indies, dated the 3d of March, announcing the commencement of hostilities by General Ochertony, who had passed three strong places of defence, intending to possess himself of the Capital of Nepal. Some skirmishing had taken place; one officer had been wounded, and some soldiers killed and wounded, but no formidable resistance had been opposed.

The Paris Papers of Monday last contain few articles of any importance. Prayers have been ordered to be put up in all churches for a change of weather, which has been more severe in France than in England. Prayers have been also put up in our churches, and from the appearance of the weather this morning, we humbly trust they have been heard.

One of the Paris Papers, in alluding to the late trials of Nismes, of persons who, after Bonaparte's return, committed the most horrible atrocities against the King's loyal subjects, adds, with great justice, "Yet these are the people who executed the pity of philanthropists, and particularly of some English Journalists." Philanthropists, indeed! Let not the appellation be so profaned.

The Barbary corsairs swarm in the Mediterranean, attacking every Christian ship, and making every Christian a slave. They are said to have

made a rich harvest: it is their last! The British power is upon the seas: "her arm is on the deep," and will soon be felt in vengeance, terrible, fatal, final.

A private Letter we received this morning from Paris, dated on Monday evening, says that Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, were released that morning. They remained at Paris.

A Flanders Mail has brought Brussels papers to the 21st, which state, that a courier had arrived at the head-quarters at Cambrai, who brings advice, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington will not return to France before the middle of August.

We received this morning Jamaica Papers to the 8th of June inclusive. The Registry Bill continued to be the general subject of attention and apprehension. The general elections were going on, and many of the candidates claim the support of the electors upon the ground of their determination to oppose "the insidious designs of visionary enthusiasts."

A Petition has been addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, entitled, "the humble Memorial of the Manufacturers of Cotton Goods, and Workmen, of Stockport, who have been employed in the various branches of that once extensive and important manufacture;" and its object is to obtain a prohibition of the Exportation of Cotton Yarn, on the idea, that if Foreigners could not get the Yarn which they weave into Cloth, they would be obliged to buy the Cloth from us. Extract of a letter from Caracas, dated the 11th ult.—"By a Spanish schooner from Puerto-Cavello, it appears, that General Bolivar had arrived at Margaritta, Cumana, and Barcelona, at which places he had planted the Independent Standard, and was received by the inhabitants with the utmost joy. She also reported, that General Moxo, Governor of Caracas, was going to abandon that Capital and La Guayra, and withdraw to Puerto-Cavello, where he intended to establish his head-quarters; and that the latter place was in the utmost confusion."

The private letters received yesterday from Rio Janeiro state, that the expedition destined for the River Plate would sail the 30th of April from that port; it was stated to consist of 10,000 troops.

General Kosciuszko is now on a visit to Switzerland, with his friend, Xavier Zeltner.

By fresh advices received yesterday from the Gold-coast, it appears that Gen. Dandels, Governor in Chief of the Dutch forts in that country, has been surveying the river Anobor, and has reported to his government the expediency and practicability of acquiring land by purchase of the natives at a very low price; and has therefore recommended that extensive purchases should be made, with the view to convert the same into plantations of cotton and coffee; and that he has already made considerable progress in clearing the land of wood, &c. The General further states, that the river Anobor is navigable as far as the centre of the Dinkia country, the first province of the King of Ashantee; and he adds, that it is certain this river was navigable in the time of Boanin. The General then refers to ancient Dutch maps copied from the Portuguese, to show that formerly the Portuguese had several establishments on the Anobor, at which were Convents of Monks and Christian Churches, above 40 leagues in the interior of the country. The General suggests that were the English and Dutch to agree to establish forts on each side of the river, with the consent of the King of Ashantee, not only might the whole commerce of that country be attracted, but also that of the country on this side of Long Mountains. The expense of such a project to the two Governments the General thinks would not exceed £100,000 sterling, as he conceives the King of Ashantee would supply a number of workmen to carry wood, stones, and lime, of which there is an abundance in the neighbourhood.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 26.—The quantity of fine Wheat at market being small, and the weather continuing unsettled, prime samples met ready sale this morning at a trifling advance on Monday's prices. Barley and Oats, being scarce, are 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans and Peas are also brisk sale, at full Monday's prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Price of Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 84 1/4	4 per Cent. 85 3/8
Do. for Account 84 1/4	5 per Cent. 94 1/4
3 per Cent. Red. 83 1/4	Do. Money—pr.

Admiral Lord Exmouth, with the whole of his squadron, passed Portland on the evening of the 25th, with a fine breeze from the N.W. which continued sufficient time for his Lordship to clear the Channel. The Expedition is admirably fitted out in all respects, and, we predict, will effectually fulfil the objects of its mission.

Agiers, though strong, is more exposed to a British squadron than Tunis. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Tunis, though by no means so populous, is stronger, its fortifications being three miles in circumference, and standing nearly six miles from the sea, but communicates with it by means of a large lake, navigable for boats. It is commanded, however, by the surrounding hills; and though large sums have lately been paid out upon its works, yet the Citadel, begun by Charles V. is weak, and is exposed to batteries from a rising ground near it. The first place of attack would, indeed, be the Port, or Goleta, which is strongly fortified against a naval assault, and openly exposed to bombardment from a hill close by the ruins of ancient Carthage; but, if this place is destroyed, it will be many years before the piratical shipping can be secured on an enemy.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Wednesday, and this morning of Thursday. General Mouton Duvernet has been found guilty of treason, and sentenced to death. His wife implored the King's clemency, but the King replied, that he could not grant her request, much as he pitied her situation.

These Papers mention the liberation of Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, adding, that Captain Hutchinson set off immediately to join his regiment, and that Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce were to quit Paris for England in a week.

So generally had the absurd report of the extinction of the world been circulated, that at Udina, Clagenfurth, and other parts, the people rose, and it was found necessary to call in the military.

For some time past there has been mention made in all the foreign papers of a meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, at Carlsbad. One of the Paris papers says, that "this meeting appears to be the result of a secret article of the Treaty of Holy Alliance, by which the Sovereigns had agreed that, when they should not be agreed upon all the points, reference should be had, not to the Ministers of the three Powers, but to the Sovereigns themselves."

We have received this morning Halifax Papers to the 4th instant.—

HALIFAX, JULY 3.—On Thursday last his Excellency, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, the Governor in Chief, embarked on board his Majesty's ship Niger, for Quebec, which ship sailed on Saturday afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin arrived in the Samarang from Boston.

Major-General G. S. Smith arrived at Halifax on the 1st, and had taken the usual oaths as Governor of Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

We are concerned to state, that, on Friday morning last, at two o'clock, the transport ship Archduke Charles, Captain Brown, from Quebec, bound to this port, having on board six companies of the Nova Scotia Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Darlings, struck on a reef of rocks near Green Island, to the eastward of this harbour, and almost instantly bilged. Of those on board, we are happy to state, but 8 persons perished—4 private, 2 women, and 2 children.

On Monday afternoon the survivors arrived here in several small vessels belonging to the eastern harbour which went to their assistance. By this distressing accident the persons who survived have been deprived of every article of their baggage, &c."

Extract from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated July 10.—"The United States ship of the line Washington, Commodore Chauncey, arrived here on the 2d instant, and sailed to the eastward on the 8th, with Mr. Pinkney, Ambassador to Naples. One of the avowed objects of his mission is to demand restitution of American property confiscated by Murat. From the great quantity of provisions on board the Washington, it would appear that a squadron is intended to be collected in the Mediterranean. I have not been able to get any further information respecting the Tunisian corsairs."

A Sicilian frigate had been at Gibraltar, and taken on board about 400,000 dollars. She was expected to wait in the Mediterranean for the British squadron.

It is said, that Bernard (de Saintes), Ex-Conventionist, has been shipwrecked on the coast of Madeira with twenty-six individuals.

Search has been made at Brussels, by superior orders, to discover and arrest the two Generals, French refugees, Excellents and Fressinet, supposed to have arrived there.

It is asserted, that the present Sheriff had to pay about £700 for what is called *bad-money*, that is, rewards for convictions, at the last session but one; and the average of each session, we believe, amounts to between 6 and £700. This sum is repaid them by the county. It becomes a matter of serious inquiry, whether some alteration, similar to the course pursued in Scotland, might not be adopted. There, a public prosecutor, under the name of the Procurator Fiscal, is obliged to bring persons to trial; and as in the first instance no expense is incurred by prosecutors, no reward is given them for conviction.

Some pigeon-fanciers at Antwerp having united to send some pigeons to London, they were let fly from hence on Sunday, the 14th, at nine o'clock; and on the 16th, at half-past nine in the morning, the first pigeon arrived at Antwerp, with a little billet round his neck, mentioning the time of his departure from hence, duly certified, and so gained the first of the four prizes to be given. None of the others had returned. It is supposed the stormy weather had made them deviate from their course.

APPREHENSION OF VAUGHAN.

Bow-street.—Thursday, a man came to the Office and inquired for Bishop, the officer, professing that he did not know him personally. The officer being out upon business, he asked to speak to Mr. Nares, which being granted, he told the Magistrate he knew where Vaughan, the late patrol, was concealed. The Magistrate sent the information to Lambick and Read, the officers belonging to Hutton-garden Office, who were originally the cause of discovering this man to have been guilty of mal-practices, and which has led to the discovery of others, that they might have the credit of apprehending him again. Lambick and Read went yesterday morning, and having procured the assistance of Freeman, the other belonging to Whitechapel-road, understanding that

Vaughan was armed, they proceeded to Whitechapel-road, and entered a house kept by Vaughan's uncle, where they found him in a parous, and two loaded pistols upon him. Having secured him, they brought him to the Office, where they arrived about three o'clock, when he underwent an examination before Mr. Nares.

Lambick and Read produced the pistols, and a pocket-book, which they found upon him. There were papers and memorandums in the book which throw considerable light, and tend to confirm a great deal respecting him; so that he, who has been exercising a considerable portion of cunning to entrap others, had not cunning enough to put out of the way those documents which will tend to convict himself.

He denied having run away from his regular residence, or that he was living in concealment at his uncle's house; but stated, that the reason of his going to live there was, it was not convenient for him to sleep at home, on account of his wife having lately been brought to bed. He considered himself not bound to appear till the next sessions, at which time he had given bail to answer charges that might be brought against him; and in consequence of what had been said in public and private respecting his conduct, he did not consider himself safe in walking the streets. He denied what had been said against him to be true; but asserted that there was a conspiracy against him.

Dickons, one of the Patrols, who used to act with him in the employ of the Bank of England, in detecting the utterers of counterfeit tokens was present, and much abuse passed between them. On Thursday, it was ascertained that Dickons complained of having been clapped with Vaughan, and it having been intimated, that he was concerned with him in his malpractices, he was told he ought to find Vaughan, to clear himself; and Adkins, the officer, offered to give him a guinea if he would apprehend him. He set off, taking another patrol with him, but saying he did not like to go to take him without a warrant, as he knew he was armed, although he confessed he was not afraid of him. In the course of the investigation, it was ascertained that Dickons had met Vaughan since he had been wanted, and had advised him to run away to France.

The Magistrate held this to be a sufficient offence, by a man employed as a patrol, to find bail for his future good behaviour, and he was ordered into custody till he produce the necessary bail.

Vaughan was committed as an accessory before the fact in breaking open the house of Mrs. McDonald in Hoxton, which was the circumstance that led to the discovery of these nefarious transactions.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

The London Journals present no intelligence of moment, and those of Sunday, in particular, have not conveyed a single article worth attention. We shall, therefore, only observe, that FRANCIS SANDO of Spain is likely to get a wife, notwithstanding previous rumours to the contrary. It is now said, that his marriage and that of his brother with the Portuguese Princesses were proclaimed on the 11th of May in the capital of the Brazils, and that the royal brides were soon to sail for Europe.—No mail due.

The Assizes for the County of Wexford terminated on Tuesday. Patrick Farrell, *alias* Fitzpatrick, who was taken in the wood of Killgrogan, was sentenced to death. The Judges are expected to arrive here about one o'clock this day. Their Commissions will be opened in their respective Courts at two o'clock. In the County, there are thirty-five prisoners (four of whom are out on bail), and two records, for trial; in the City, there is very little business.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Tuesday, by John Courtenay, Esq. Martin and William Hale, charged on oath with being aiding and assisting in breaking open the dwelling-house of John Barry, jun. & administering unlawful oaths.

Our readers cannot but recollect the assault made upon Michael Landers, in the neighbourhood of Stradbally, in the County of Waterford, while serving a *Debt*. After languishing for some time in the Luper Hospital in this City, he died of the wounds he received, leaving a wife and five young children to deplore his loss. We understand, that a person is to be tried in the County Court as a sharer in that crime, and it is, therefore, our duty to be silent on this part of the subject; but we trust, that we shall not be deemed presumptuous in earnestly soliciting the attention of the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the County of Waterford to the situation of the wife and children of Landers. He was their sole support, and they are now destitute of the means of subsistence, and of every resource but that of the benevolence of others. They have the strongest claims upon public liberality, and it is to be hoped, that their necessities shall be alleviated, and that they shall be placed in circumstances by which they may be enabled to earn their future livelihood. The trial, to which we have already alluded, is for the present, to say no more.

The business of the *Bank for Monday* will commence at the Old Exchange on Monday next, at one o'clock, and the Office will continue open from that hour till three.

The *Literary and Musical Register* of Miss McAuley takes place this evening, and a most attractive variety of performances has seldom been

offered to the Public. In every place where this Lady has made her appearance, she has been received with that enthusiastic approbation which is due to distinguished talents, and to interesting manners both in public and private life. The lovers of Music will experience a peculiar gratification in listening to the performers of the GOSWELL MANS APARTMENT, whose taste and execution will be found in many respects to be without rivalship. The novelty and the excellence of the whole will bring together a large assemblage of auditors.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

NEWBY BANK.

A motion of considerable importance came on to be argued in the Court of Chancery on Wednesday last, and the facts were briefly as follow: This Bank became under the necessity of suspending its payments on the 22d of March last, and the Bankers having submitted a statement of their affairs at a public meeting of their creditors, held pursuant to public notice, it appeared that the funds of the Bank were amply sufficient for the satisfaction of the demands of all its creditors, and that without resorting to the large private estates of the individuals composing said Bank, but the Bankers, to remove every doubt from the minds of their creditors, proposed to convey all their estates to trustees, to be approved of, for the purpose of more effectually securing payment of their creditors' demands; and accordingly, on the 18th of June last, three trustees were approved of by the majority in value of the creditors of said Bankers, to whom said Bankers, on the 21st of June last, conveyed all their estates pursuant to the statute of 33 George 1. An application was then made to the Lord Chancellor by said Bankers, to have said trustees confirmed, and on the 3d of July instant, the Lord Chancellor made an order, whereby he referred it to one of the Masters to inquire, and report, whether the trustees, so approved of by the majority in value of the creditors, were fit and proper persons to be appointed trustees in said deed, pursuant to said statute.

On the 8th of July inst., the Master reported, that said trustees were fit and proper persons to be named in said deed; and on the 10th of July instant, the Lord Chancellor was pleased to make an order confirming the Master's report, and that the persons theretofore approved of by the majority in value of the creditors, should be appointed trustees in said deed. Pending these proceedings, and subsequent to the execution of said deed, a person, claiming to be a creditor of said Bank, for £136 15s. 10d. thought proper to sue out and prosecute a commission of bankruptcy against said Bankers, under which, after various meetings, and a very protracted examination of witnesses, for the purpose of proving the act of bankruptcy, said Bankers were declared bankrupts, and the act of Bankruptcy imputed to them was, their absconding themselves from their Banking House in the town of Newry, although it distinctly appeared, that none of said Bankers resided in the town of Newry, but at different places in the County of Armagh, at the distance of four, six, and fifteen miles from the town of Newry, and that the said Bankers all appeared publicly. From this adjudication of the Commissioners, the trustees, in whom said Bankers had so vested their estates, appealed, by petition, to the Lord Chancellor, before whom some came on to be argued, when, after a very full and patient discussion of the merits of the case, and after his Lordship had heard read all the depositions of the witnesses examined before the Commissioners for the purpose of proving an act of bankruptcy, and which were relied on by the Counsel of the petitioning creditor, his Lordship was pleased to declare, that no act of bankruptcy appeared to have been committed by said Bankers, or any of them; and he ordered, that the Commission of Bankruptcy which had issued should be superseded with costs, to be paid by the petitioning creditor.

FERMOY BANK.

[From the Southern Reporter.]

Cork, July 27.—This day a very numerous Meeting took place in the Sessions House at Fermoy, of the Note-holders of MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO. At half-past one Lord Mount-Ashel and several Gentlemen came into the house, when the former was immediately called to the Chair, immediately upon his taking which, Mr. Rice, of Kilsyth, rose and stated, that it had been agreed on at the last Meeting to adjourn to this day, in order to give Mr. Anderson and his friends an opportunity of amending the proposal which had been made, and the present Meeting were now assembled in expectation of hearing what was to be submitted.

Mr. Perrott stated, that he was in Cork when the last Meeting was held; but he understood that Mr. Adams, one of the former Committee, had expressed in the name of Mr. A. to pay 8s. in the pound, to which many had assented; but there was a general complaint that no security had been offered. He had now to submit, that several Gentlemen had come forward for this purpose, and with the consent of the Meeting he would read their names, and the sums for which they would be respectively guarantors; previous to which, however, it was necessary to state, that a considerable quantity of the notes were in the hands of persons who would not press for payment. Mr. Perrott then proceeded to read a document purporting to be the above cited, provided the creditors would not interrupt the Messrs. Anderson either by having recourse to the Statute

of Bankruptcy, or to any other legal proceedings which was signed by the Hon. Mr. Hare, Messrs. Walker and Co. David Reid, Drows, T. Donnelly, B. Brazier, Perrott, Henly, Biscoe, and others, to the amount of £9000, payable in 12 months.

Mr. Rice said, that this was a very vague promise.

Mr. Perrott suggested, that if a Statute of Bankruptcy was resorted to, instead of 8s. the creditors would not receive 2s. Instances were before the Public, in the cases of Messrs. Cotter and Killett, where this or similar modes of proceeding were proved to be ruinous. In the former, no dividend had yet been made, and it should be known, that, in consequence of the late decision by the Chancellor, the 8s. offered would in all probability amount to 16s.

Mr. Dan. Donovan said, the proposal just made was one of the most insulting that could possibly be made. It was a menacing proposition, by one of Mr. Anderson's own family, that, if the offer he chose to make was not accepted, the poor Creditors should get nothing. No proposal should be listened to that was not the result of investigation, and which was not bottomed on a fair statement of Mr. Anderson's affairs, to a public meeting. Every thing that came from the party with which the proposal originated should be received with suspicion, and ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. Perrott denied that he had any family connexion with Mr. Anderson, or any other but from long and intimate acquaintance.

Mr. David Reid said, that two meetings had been held, and Committees appointed at each. At the first, persons were nominated who were not interested, but they thought proper to decline, not conceiving themselves competent. At the second, men were chosen who were interested, and who were very adequate to investigate the affairs of Messrs. Anderson. They were unanimously chosen, and he denied the censure or the reproach of any man or set of men. They had done their duty, and were willing to exhibit the proofs; they were desired to investigate, and to state the result of that investigation, and they had done so. He now repeated, that the utmost they could find was not more than would pay 8s. in the pound, and he stated this on his own part, as well as on that of the rest of the Committee, and he was willing to submit the particulars to any who would call on him for that purpose.

Mr. Donovan desired Mr. Reid to state how he had found the Bank.

Mr. Reid replied, that, in the whole of their investigation of the Bank transactions, since its commencement, they had only found one error, amounting to nine pence.

Mr. Donovan asked what were the Bank funds? Mr. Reid said, they did not amount to more than six or seven hundred pounds. (Loud murmurs.) Mr. Donovan inquired if Sir James Anderson had not property, to which it was replied that he had not, and that he had no control over his Lady's fortune.

Had Mr. Stalg no property? No—and he had not even drawn his salary from the establishment.

The meeting became excessively clamorous, and Mr. Donovan intimated in severe terms on the conduct of the Committee, and the character of those affairs which they had been appointed to investigate, but did not. Some angry language passed between the gentleman and Mr. Reid, which time does not allow us to report, and to be reported in this place.

Mr. Desmond, also one of the former Committee, and a principal creditor, now came forward, when it appeared, that this Gentleman had signed the resolutions on a former occasion, and that he could discover nothing unfair in the books of Mr. Anderson, he thought the time for investigation was too short; all he objected to was the want of sufficient time to investigate the accounts with minuteness and satisfaction; this had not been given, and of this he complained to Mr. McCall; he (Mr. D.) conceived that it would take two months to investigate and examine all the accounts of the Bank. Nobody was more interested than himself; his bill was involved; he saw nothing dishonourable on the face of things; but he was not satisfied, and never learned; for that he could not discover nothing unfair in the books of Mr. Anderson, he thought the time for investigation was too short; all he objected to was the want of sufficient time to investigate the accounts with minuteness and satisfaction; this had not been given, and of this he complained to Mr. McCall; he (Mr. D.) conceived that it would take two months to investigate and examine all the accounts of the Bank. 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