

"Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish Government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our alliance with Spain will be speedy and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next Session."

"Washington, 9th May, 1820." "We have received this morning New York Papers to the 10th ult. Their contents are of more than ordinary interest. The new Tariff Bill, as we intimated on Saturday, has been rejected by the Senate. This decision took place on the 4th ult. after a debate of above three hours, and by a majority of only one; the numbers being, for its rejection, 22; against it, 21. The main objection of those who opposed this Bill was founded on the very natural apprehension that the high duties it recommended would have the effect of excluding foreign fabrics to such an extent, as not only to cripple navigation and commerce, but to annihilate the revenue derived from imports, and render internal taxes necessary for the support of Government. We extract the following from the New York Gazette of the 9th May:—

"GLORIOUS NEWS. "Yesterday we received a profusion of the Charleston City Gazette, containing news from South America, that the Royal Army, under Morales, of 5000 men, in Caracas, had been destroyed, and that the whole Province was in the full possession of the Patriots—and that the people of all the towns of Buenos Ayres were universally joining the standards of Generals Carrera and Ramirez, who threatened the capital, which was expected to fall. [This news comes in a letter from St. Thomas, of April 18.]

"A postscript to the above letter mentions the arrival there of the schooner Ann and Eliza, 14 days from Augustura, with the following rebel news:—

"A very great and bloody action has been fought between General Paez and the Royalist army, 300 miles from this place, in which the Spaniards lost every man, amounting to 5000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c. The action must have been fought near Calabozo with the Royalist army of General Morales, who, with the whole of his forces, must have been annihilated. The evacuation of Caracas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance of the Patriot army."

"The same Paper, on the following day (the 10th), remarks, that the above intelligence is wants confirmation. A vessel had arrived at Philadelphia, which left Augustura later than the one said to have furnished the account of the great battle, and yet not a word of it was known." It concludes with the following prudent caution with respect to the accuracy of South American news: "As commercial operations are more or less connected with the success of one or the other party, all fabrications or incorrect statements must have a pernicious tendency. There is reason to believe, that letters, for the express purpose of speculating upon the effects of this false colouring; for, we observe, that all the news from South America terminates with a particular account of the markets, and, from their style, appear to come from one source."

"The following is given in a New York paper, of the 8th, as an account of what took place at Havannah, when the news arrived there of the Revolution in Spain:—

"We were by the Sally, from Havannah, that the new Government of the Indies was established at that place. The City had been illuminated three successive nights, and all vessels entered and cleared at the National Custom-house. The name of King is not mentioned. The Governor was compelled to take the oath four times in the public square, in the presence of 6000 troops. Two English brigades were in port at the time, having on board each half a million of dollars. They were boarded by order of the newly constituted authorities, and the money brought on shore, and the following message was left: 'If the King have any demands against us, let him send his accounts, and they shall be settled.'"

"The Paris Journals of Friday last have arrived this morning. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, an animated debate arose on the amendment proposed by M. Camille Jordan, to the 1st Article of the Electoral project, which ended in its rejection, by a majority of 133 against 123, to the great discomfiture of the *côté gauche*. Some of these Journals contain an official transcript of the indictment against the assassin Louvel. This document commences with a corroborative report of the circumstances which have already been detailed, relative to the perpetration of the horrid deed; and, after briefly noticing the professional aid administered to the Royal victim, states, that the body was opened by the physicians, who unanimously declared, that his death was occasioned by a stab with a pointed sword. A more painful duty," continues this document, "remained to be fulfilled. The monster was contented with his victim. He regarded the

body with a fixed, dry, and ferocious eye, without betraying any emotion or remorse, and again confessed that he had done the atrocious deed. On being further interrogated, he declared in the most express terms—that he had never received the slightest grievance, either from the Duke de Berry, or from any Prince of his august family; that he had no motive nor pretext for personal hatred against them; that he had been instigated to the perpetration of the act only by a consideration for the public interest; that he considered the Bourbons as the enemies of France; that on his seeing on their return the white flag floating, he then formed the project to assassinate the whole of them; that he had never lost sight of his design for a single moment since 1814; that from that period he had watched all occasions to execute his purpose; he had followed the Princes in the cloister, passed round the theatres when they were present, entered the churches where they repaired to perform their religious duties, and in which, at the foot of the altar, he would have cut their throats if his resolution had not failed him, and if he had not sometimes asked himself, 'an I'm the wrong? am I in the right?' That he had for a moment entertained an idea of assassinating the Marshal de Valmy, at Metz, in 1814, because he served the Royal cause; but that he reflected, that the Marshal was an inconvertible personage, and that he must aim at higher victims; that he would have murdered Monsieur, at Lyons, if he could have found him, when (he Louvel) proceeded to that city on the landing of Bourbais; that he had since fixed upon the Duke de Berry, as one upon whom was founded the principal hope of his race; that after the Duke de Berry, he would have murdered the Duke d'Angoulême; after him, Monsieur; and next, the King; that he might perhaps have stopped here; but it appeared that the monster had not concluded with himself upon this point; that his arrest only inspired in him one sorrow, that of not having it in his power to add other victims to the Prince who fell under his blow; that he was far from repenting of his act, which he considered glorious and virtuous; finally, that he persisted, and would ever persist, in his opinions and projects, without troubling himself about the judgment of men, which differed about such acts, and still less about that religion in which he does not believe, and which he had never practised."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The Earl of Liverpool then laid upon the table a sealed bag containing the papers referred to in the King's message, and gave notice that he would tomorrow propose an Address to His Majesty, acknowledging the receipt of His Majesty's most gracious Message, which however should pledge their Loyalties to any future course of proceeding. He would then move for the appointment of a Secret Committee, for the purpose of examining the papers presented to their Lordships. It would be the duty of the Committee to suggest what course of proceeding it would be proper to pursue under the present circumstances. The Lords were then ordered to be summoned for tomorrow. The House was consequently full. Four Members of the Royal Family were present. A similar Message will be delivered this evening to the Commons."

"Westminster Bridge, and the Kenwood, leading to Blackheath, are crowded with groups of people anxiously expecting the Queen's arrival."

"FOURTH EDITION. HOUSE OF COMMONS. A similar Message was delivered in the Commons. It has produced a most animated debate. Mr. Bennett pronounced a violent invective against Ministers for the whole of their conduct in this business, charging them with betraying the King, and abandoning the Queen. Lord Castlereagh declined saying any thing on the subject until to-morrow. Mr. Braumont, Mr. Gregory, Sir Robert Wilson, and Lord Archibald Hamilton, severally arraigned the conduct of Ministers. They deprecated particularly the necessity which reduced her Majesty to take up her residence in the mansion of a private gentleman."

"Bills are now passing up through the different parts, announcing the Queen's arrival at Alderman Wood's house in the evening, and inviting the People to pay her all possible respect. The Queen has not yet arrived, and there is a report that an Officer has been despatched to Blackheath to put her Majesty under arrest. Mr. GRATTAN has fallen a sacrifice to the passion of his great and energetic mind. He expired between six and seven o'clock on the evening of Sunday last, at his residence in Baker-st., London. The fatigue of the journey produced a modification in both his legs, and the London Papers say, that his disorder had latterly turned to a dropsy. He is reported by the same Papers to have desired to close his life in the manner of the illustrious Lord CHURCHMAN, on the floor of the House of Parliament. We know that he was most anxious to appear in the House of Commons in pursuance of the important national object which induced him to go to England, and that his friends could hardly prevail upon him to abandon a measure so hazardous in its moral and political consequence; but we doubt extremely of his having ever expressed the wish ascribed to him. He could rest upon himself, and he required no other name, however bright in the annals of fame, to add lustre to his own reputation. "From that name," says the *Dublin Correspondent*, "a stream of light is shed upon the history of Ireland; his genius wrought the main portion of events which form the substance of that history; his dauntless patriotism quickened the march of his Country, and advanced her, by centuries, to sentiments of independence, to aspirations after civilization, commerce, & liberty—his eloquence covered her with its fire, while she was rushing forward to overtake the nations that had distanced her to the race of prosperity. We intend no eulogium; we will leave that to be pronounced, not by individuals who have honoured his great talents and revered his patriotism, but by the gratitude of a Country which owes him so much." The *Dublin Evening Post* says—"HENRY GRATTAN is no more. Of Mr. GRATTAN's political virtue—of his peculiar and transcendent eloquence—of his unimpeachable integrity as a patriot—there is no necessity to speak. These are now concentrated on the page of history, and recorded in the affections of his countrymen. For forty years he has been the first man in his country—not in rank and office, it is true, but in character and popularity. When our history is written, GRATTAN's name will be one of the brightest and most remarkable in its page." Mr. GRATTAN was in the 7th year of his age. Two Candidates have appeared for the vacant Representation of Dublin, Mr. HENRY GRATTAN, and Mr. ELLIS. The supporters of both have begun to canvass, and both were speedily expected to make their personal exertions. Mr. GRATTAN's friends had a meeting on Thursday. We state with the deepest regret, that the Messrs. RIALS, Bankers, Clonmel, have been obliged to suspend their payments. During a long succession of years, they have conferred vast benefits throughout a large extent of country, and their reputation stands pre-eminent for every public and every private virtue. Mr. SAUNDERS, of Carrick-on-Suir, we regret to understand, has also been compelled to suspend his payments."

"The London Journals of Tuesday arrived this morning, and we have altered our arrangements to make room for the following intelligence:— GRAND EDITION. HOUSE OF COMMONS, Three o'Clock. At five minutes past two o'clock His Majesty arrived in state, attended by the Dukes of Devonshire and Wellington, the latter with the gold stick, and the Marquis Cholmondeley. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and was cheered as he alighted at the grand entrance. The Speaker, attended by a large number of the Members of the House of Commons, attended at the bar. The Queen is arrived at Mr. Angerstein's, at Blackheath."

"The King then gave his Assent to the Bill. The Queen is arrived at Mr. Angerstein's, at Blackheath."

"THIRD EDITION. Half past Five o'Clock. MESSAGE FROM THE KING. This evening, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool brought down a Message from the King to the following effect:—

"GRACIOUS HEY. "The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty, since her departure from this Country, which he recommends to the particular and earnest attention of the House."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

"The King felt an anxious desire to present all disclosures and discussions which must necessarily prove painful to his feelings, but the step adopted by the Queen, leaves him no alternative. The King has the latter condition that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which becomes the justice of the case, and is due to the honour and dignity of the Crown."

of the excess. The second class of expenses, which had increased in consequence of such arrangements as he had before described, were confined in general to military contingencies, amounting to a sum of £33,000. Expenses for bread, beef, and beer, in allowances, instead of those articles, £25,000. Trigonometrical surveys, an item to which the House would scarcely object, £6000. It had been the opinion of an excellent deceased officer, General Mudge, that the trigonometrical surveys would repay the charges incurred on them, if not in the first, in the third or fourth year; but as that had not yet been the case, £5000 would be necessary for that purpose. These charges made up £52,000 more of the excess. The debt of the Ordnance had been going on without being provided for; the nominal excess would be £43,000, but the real excess of the present estimate would be no more than £25,000; out of £135,000 which would really remain, the difference had been made up by the sale of stores; so that of the £60,000, the real amount of the excess, the only real difference in the charges from the estimates of last year would be £25,000. The expenses of the third class were all real expenses arising from losses such as had occurred from storms and fires at the Manrocks, Newfoundland, Portsmouth, and other places; the expenses of removing arms and stores, 4 or £5000; placing the depots of Carlsberg and Chester in a state of security, 11 or £12,000. Against these expenses were to be set the savings of this year compared with the last. The present Master of the Ordnance had carried into effect various reductions to a degree almost inconceivable to the public service. He had suppressed nineteen establishments, averaging £300 a year each; eight establishments in the West Indies had been put down by him, and the stores belonging to them had become market stores; eleven establishments in Great Britain were suppressed—these made a saving of about £5000 in the ordinary. The extraordinary contained some trifling increases, which had been caused by not selling some of the old stores, money paid in duties in particular instances, amounting together to between £11,000 and £12,000. He concluded by moving, That the Committee should recommend to the House to grant £293,694 8s. 8d. as part of the services for the year 1820.

Mr. HUME would not follow the detail of particulars, but looked to the result. The object of the House must be to see the total amount, and be enabled to compare it with the estimates of last year; then, if there were any excess, to ascertain if the circumstances of the Country warranted it. He compared the estimates with those of last year, and he found no decrease. In 1819 the total ordinary were £627,397, this year they were £518,000, making a very considerable increase. The extraordinary for which credit was taken (he wished the items had been mentioned) were, in 1819, £223,824; in 1820, £290,380, making a difference of sixty thousand pounds. The Irish ordinary were, in 1819, £101,000; in 1820, £281,008. The total £808 of ordinary ordinary were, in 1819, £819,403; in 1820, £940,680; and this had taken place, as the House were to believe, under a management of the strictest economy. The allowances for bill-pay and commission were, in 1819, £292,692; in 1820, £333,587, the most reasonable certainly of any of the charges on the excess. The civil expenses were, in 1819, £298,984; in 1820, £450,580. The third item comprised 2 in duties, which were, in 1819, £19,000; in 1820, £5000. The total increase of 1819, £342,674; that of 1820, £388,170. The net expenses for 1819, £1,191,993; for 1820, £1,319,854; the difference was £127,861. The arrears for 1818 and 1819 were not added. The accounts of stores sold were, for 1819, £112,000; for 1820, £285,000. He thought it but fair to compare the expenses with those which were settled in 1792, a period which pretty much resembled the present. This had been done in another place, to ascertain the comparative amount and value of the exports, and formed, as he thought, a fair plan for examining the expenses before them. The total expenses of 1792 were, for ordinary, £221,272; extraordinary, £156,020; which, together with the sum ordinary, made a total of £377,292. On an average of years, including 1792, the average of these expenses was £310,100. This was in a time of peace, which, as the present, made up a period of six years, during which peace had continued. On a similar average taken from the last six years, there would appear an increase of £800,000. This was a very large sum, considering the state of Europe, and that the House was constantly assured of the friendly disposition of foreign powers towards the Country. A considerable portion of the excess had been fairly caused by the increase of half-pay and compensation allowances; but if these were taken off, the remainder of the increase must appear to the House and to the Country wholly useless. Where the reductions should be made could only be known to those who were acquainted with the departments. The salaries which had been advanced in time of war, ought now to be reduced at least in the same proportion. In one of the Reports of the Committee, it was recommended to reduce the salary of a Secretary, which was then two thousand pounds, to eight hundred and fifty pounds. He wished to know if any thing had been done to enforce the suggestions of that Committee, either in respect to this reduction, or any of the others which were recommended. He could not refrain from pointing out one or two

items which were calculated to excite the greatest jealousy. The House would recollect a motion of his respecting duties, which were collected in large sums by Ministers, under the authority of the Crown, at Gibraltar, and the expenses of the garrison and staff. It appeared that no less a sum than £170,000 had been remitted from that place, and appropriated illegally, as he contended, to the Privy Purse. Now there appeared in the accounts a charge for that very service, for which the duties were granted of £7500. He wanted to know why the money collected expressly, according to the Act, for defraying the expenses of repairs of the Act, for defraying the expenses of repairs of the forts, and other charges incidental to the garrison, had not been applied to this use? If there were any surplus, why was it not applied to paying off any surplus, which was not applied to paying off the arrears of those charges? All the expenses ought at least to have been defrayed previous to any of the money going into the Privy Purse. He knew of no authority by which Ministers were allowed to include the expenses of the garrison of the Ionian Isles. The Treaty of Paris gave the protection of those Isles to the sovereignty of the British States, with an express stipulation that Great Britain should be at an expense to keep troops there, though she was to send 2000 men for the protection of those Islands. Why then were £3000 charged for the expenses of British troops in those Islands? When the House came to the Military Estimates, he would show that the condition was admitted, that there were to be no expenses for forces kept there. Another item, which he wished to mention, was the manufacture of gunpowder, of which there was more on hand than could be used in the next twenty years, and yet there were £10,000 annually voted for it. Sometimes it was sold, after being manufactured at £3 per barrel, for £2 or £1 per barrel. One thing more he would refer to, which was mentioned in page 16. If the Duke of Wellington was really so anxious for economy, he would ask, how it came to pass that one Matthew Collins, after a service of only three years, had been pensioned off? He believed that, according to the 50th of George the Third, Ministers had not the power to give pensions to any person under ten years of service; and yet he found one person, a young man, after three years' service, at a salary of £90, pensioned off with £15; another, after four years' service, with £15; and another, after five years' service, with £45, being half of one year's salary. There were besides two of nine years' service, at salaries of £175 each, pensioned off, one with £75, the other, £87 a year. The Report of the Committee stated, that a practice had existed in late years of granting pensions for partial service, which were not only inconsistent with economy, but with the practice and custom of the service generally. The Bill which he had referred was, in consequence, brought in, and those pensions were, according to its provisions, illegal. He was of opinion that a Committee should be appointed to examine what further reductions could be made. The departments of the various orders of stockkeepers ought to be consolidated. He gave the Duke of Wellington the fullest credit for the economy of reducing 19 establishments; his Grace might, however, have reduced 19 more, without diminishing the efficiency of the service in the least.

Mr. WARD thought that the Hon. Member had been unfortunate in the instances to which he had taken exception; he was also wrong as to the powers of Mr. Perceval's Act, which did not apply to officers about to be reduced like those from which the pensions which had been objected to were granted; £45 was no great pension for a man returning from the West Indies, where he had but his health in the service. He had taken pains to explain how the excess had accrued. He thought the Hon. Member entirely wrong in comparing this year with 1792, so many changes having taken place in all the circumstances of the Empire. The pay of the forces was double the amount which it was then at, in consequence of the difference in the value of commodities. Fourteen or fifteen colonies had been added since then to our dominions. Most of the establishments had been doubled in their amount. As there were more British troops and stores in the Ionian Isles, they must be provided for. The gunpowder manufactories had been established in consequence of a great inconvenience of having to depend on foreigners for that article, whom we now the best kept in the world. These establishments must be kept up, or the manufactories would go to ruin, and the Country would have to begin to erect them anew as soon as war should come. There were not more than 1000 barrels a year made at present. The Hon. Gentleman went into a series of comparative statements, tending to justify the items which had been objected to by the last speaker.

Mr. GREVEY objected to certain charges in the Estimates, on account of the Ionian Isles, which he contended, ought to be made good out of their own revenue. He also found in the estimates for the reparation of fortifications in the island of Barbadoes. It had been asked, was there any one who could furnish an argument for taking these items away? Now he could. There was an Act passed by the Colonial Legislature of that island, providing that the expense of these and similar works should be defrayed out of the four-and-a-half per cent. duties. (Hear, hear!) What was there to do then but to apply these funds? (Hear!) But instead of repairing the fortifications with them, they gave Mr. C. Long £1500 out of them; Sir H. Popham £500 a year; and put down other sums into the hands of other Gentlemen and Ladies. The Hon. Gentleman

then detailed the circumstances attending the presentation of the petition from the Colonists to Queen Anne, complaining of the misapplication of the funds in question, the result of which was a message from her Majesty to Parliament, that they might in future be applied to the constructing and repairing of fortifications, &c. Would it be said, then, that Mr. Charles Long, and the rest of the Gentlemen and Ladies quartered on those lands, should continue the proprietors of them, and that they should not be employed for the purpose for which they had been originally granted, and acknowledged by the Crown to be granted? (Hear!) Certain he was that when such a proposition came to be introduced by the Public, when it became generally known by the People, that their Representatives voted money in a Committee of Supply for the reparation of fortifications in the Leeward Islands, for which very purpose large sums were raised out of those islands, which sums were received for their private benefit by those Representatives, or their friends and relations—certainly, he repeated, he said, that the thing would not long be endured. (Hear!) He had had some experience in this House on these subjects, for when in the year 1812 he had made a motion relative to the two great overgrown T. Fisheries of the Exchequer, it was almost hooted out of the House on all sides. Nevertheless, one of the two Noble Lords in possession of these places some time after wrote a letter describing the great distress of mind he suffered in taking so much of the public money in that way, and stating, that he would consider it a particular favour if he were allowed to resign the situation. When the Report of the Committee should be brought up, he would move that the item relating to the repairs of the fortifications of the Leeward Islands should be left out. Mr. Greavey then argued, that there was a violation of the Act of the 50th of the late King, in the mode in which one of the items under the head of superannuation allowances had been introduced.

Mr. WARD certainly did not mean to go into a discussion on the great question of the four and a half per cent. duties, and their proper application; it was a question on which great differences of opinion existed; but it had recently been debated in both Houses of Parliament, and the majority had declared themselves of that opinion which was now acted on by the Government. But in steering clear of discussion, he said distinctly, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Greavey) had proceeded on *ex parte* statements, in coming to the conclusion he had come to. His opinion was warmly founded on certain words which he had found in an Act of Parliament; but he could assure him that there were many other very material particulars to be taken into consideration in deciding the question, and he (Mr. Ward) had heard the present practice defended in a very able manner by (as we understood) Lord Grenville. He said, therefore, again, that the Gentleman's statement on the subject was an incorrect and ungrounded one. He should say no more on the subject of the Leeward Islands. The item objected to would be open when the resolutions came to be reported. With respect to the alleged violation of the Act 50 Geo. III. the accounts were now stated as they had always been since it was passed, and he was in them nothing contrary to its provisions. He was at a loss to find where the Act said, that the names of all who received superannuation allowances should be mentioned in a list to which they belonged, and that he believed satisfied the directions of the Act.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that the Hon. Gentleman had excited his astonishment and sorrow, and done himself very little credit, by the manner in which he had treated one of the most liberal and public-spirited men ever done in this or any Country. (Hear, hear, hear!) The lofty and generous conduct of the Hon. Noble Marquis (Camden), of which the Hon. Gentleman had spoken so lightly, had drawn forth the universal respect and gratitude of this Country, and he believed of Europe. (Loud Cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman had taken on himself the credit of having compelled the Noble Marquis, by the observations he had made to the House, to give up those official emoluments, for his voluntary and noble sacrifice of which he had received the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the Common Council and Corporation of the City of London. (Hear, hear!) Speeches of the character of the Hon. Gentleman's held out little encouragement for disinterested conduct, or to induce public men to resign their private rights for the service of the Public. Long before the year 1812, both the Noblemen who held the T. Fisheries of the Exchequer had given up a large part of the income derived from them, in aid of the service of the Country; that could not have been in consequence of what had been said by the Hon. Gentleman in 1812; and what was said on that occasion would, on minds so constituted, rather have the effect of checking the generous disposition afterwards manifested; and undoubtedly it showed much the more strongly the magnanimity of the Noble Marquis in overlooking the feelings of resentment and opposition which it was calculated to inspire. (Hear, hear!) With respect to the 4½ per cent. duties, a Parliament of William III. had bound itself to apply them to the Civil List, and for a very long period that fund had been considered as a part of the revenues of the Crown. At all events, there could be no conflict of claims between the islands and the individuals to whom the pensions had been granted on the fund. For more than a century it had been known to be the fund out of which re-

wards had been granted by the Crown to individuals who had just claims on the gratitude of the Country. Therefore, if Parliament should vote this revenue into another channel, it would be necessary to satisfy the rights of those individuals from some other source.

Mr. HUME replied to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the four-and-a-half per cent. duties, and admitted that the remaining £2768 for various incidental expenses. Under the latter head the Ophthalmic Hospital was included, the charge for which was £2100. There were 100 patients treated in it, and the whole expense of each annually was but £21. With regard to the effects of that establishment, he should only say, that experience had fully confirmed the opinion he had before expressed on the subject, and that it had been attended with every benefit expected from it. The total amount of the volunteer corps in England for the present year was twenty-two thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry. The whole force in Ireland was infantry, and amounted at present to about twenty thousand. In the Military College there was a diminution of charge of about £5000. The senior department at Farnborough was shortly to be removed to Sandhurst, which would cause a great saving, and the officers allowed to study at the college were in future to undergo a more strict examination. In the army pay of General Officers, there was an increase of £2111, in consequence of the reduction of regiments. In the article of garrisons there was an increase of £979, in consequence of transferring the charge of certain garrisons in North America from the Ordnance to the Army Estimates. In the half-pay there was an increase of £19,807. After describing the variations in other departments, the Noble Lord stated, that of the out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, when summoned to attend in consequence of the late changes in the army, 1892 only absented themselves. A great number had sent excuses, which had been found to be sufficient. The whole number of those from England and Ireland deemed fit for service, upon examination, was 12,393, of which 3314 were excused on a second examination, leaving 8981 men proper for service, who expressed themselves very thankful for the additional advantages of being placed on service. Upon a general computation, there was an actual increase of about 11,000 men, the actual increase of charge being only £224,000; and were it not that those events had occurred which had caused the organization of the reticent battalions as a necessary measure of security, these would have been a saving of £68,000 as compared with the year before. After some further remarks, the Noble Lord moved the first Resolution for maintaining 92,224 men, rank and file, for service at home and abroad (excepting the regiments employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company), from 25th December, 1819, to 24th December, 1820, both inclusive.

Lord CASTLEREAGH did think, and he was sure the feelings of the House and the Country would go with him, that the mode in which the two Hon. Members had expressed themselves in relation to the force of the T. Fisheries of the Exchequer, was neither fair, candid, liberal, nor chequer, was neither fair, candid, liberal, nor chequer, was neither fair, candid, liberal, nor chequer, was neither fair, candid, liberal, nor chequer. It would have been but justice to say, that this fund had lapsed into the hands of the Noble Marquis (who had exhibited such unexampled disinterestedness and public spirit in sacrificing his rights to the necessities of his Country), from a father on whom the office had been conferred as an inadequate reward for eminent and distinguished public services. For when he had retired from an elevated situation in the profession, which his talents and learning had long adorned, that office had been conferred on him as a small compensation for his services, and to make a provision for his family. (Hear!) He could not conceive any more hostile to the exercise of exalted positions, than to see two Hon. Members, in a public principle, than to see two Hon. Members indulging in the feelings displayed that night; one taking to himself the merit of having compelled a renunciation of income which was purely voluntary, and an almost unparalleled instance of patriotism; the other (as we understood the Noble Lord) making it matter of taunt and accusation that the Noble Lords had not refunded all the profits they had ever derived from the office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated a part of his former statement respecting the sacrifices made by the two Noble Peers of the Exchequer. Lord MILLTON observed, there was one circumstance respecting the office held by the Noble Marquis, to which no allusion had been made in that night or previously. It was well known that a judicial office had been held by his father, which usually enabled its holder to amass a large fortune. That office he had resigned, and it should always be remembered what the cause of the resignation was. It took place because he believed it necessary to the defence of the rights and liberties of his Country—believing that, to save a compromise of his principles, he was obliged to separate himself from the Administration then in power. It was upon the question of the Mill-dress Election, that, differing in opinion from his colleagues, he thought he could no longer retain the office. (Hear, hear!) The recollection of this should be a lesson to his descendants in the future. (Hear, hear!) After some further conversation, the resolutions proposed, and the remaining ones, were carried.

ARMY ESTIMATES. Lord PALMERSTON then rose to resume the subject of the Army Estimates, and commenced by describing the charge of the War-Office in the present year, compared with the year 1811, the last of the war. In that year the charge of the current part of the War-Office was something above fifty-six thousand pounds; the charge on the account of the Civil List, and for a very long period that fund had been considered as a part of the revenues of the Crown. At all events, there could be no conflict of claims between the islands and the individuals to whom the pensions had been granted on the fund. For more than a century it had been known to be the fund out of which re-

the whole of the accounts in the office amounted to 1330, of which only thirty-six remained unsettled. (Hear!) The effect of the addition made to the arrears department more than repaid the whole expense of the War-Office. Under the head of hospital expenses there was an increase this year, compared with the last, of £20,561, of which £2600 was required for medicinal expenses, the remaining £17968 for various incidental expenses. Under the latter head the Ophthalmic Hospital was included, the charge for which was £2100. There were 100 patients treated in it, and the whole expense of each annually was but £21. With regard to the effects of that establishment, he should only say, that experience had fully confirmed the opinion he had before expressed on the subject, and that it had been attended with every benefit expected from it.

Colonel DAVIES wished to put two questions to the Noble Lord: the first was, that as the Patentee who possessed the exclusive right of supplying medicines to the army, at a charge of 50 per cent. more than the Ophthalmic paid, was lately dead, he wished to be informed in what way the medicines were in future to be supplied—and whether the militia in the Ionian Islands are embodied or not? He did not believe they were, although an Inspector of Militia was charged in the Estimates.

Lord MILLTON observed, that as the late increase to the military force of the Country had not been voted by Parliament, and the preamble to the Mutiny Bill did not, as customary, state the amount of the troops, he wished for some explanation on that head. Colonel TRENCH (he understood) would not have objected on the House, had he not observed that the sentiments of the humblest individual, if delivered with sincerity, were heard with attention. He had heard what had been said against the judgment and discretion of the Committee of General Officers, who were so well able to regulate the system of education. As to the principle of giving a suitable education to the officers, it could not be doubted but it would render the troops more effective in the field, by having at their head, instead of raw school-boys, men accustomed to discipline and enlightened by science. Feeling as he did the very great importance of these advantages, which were to be found at Sandhurst, he was most anxious to preserve them. The gentleman who lately resigned the command of the Command-in-Chief in the exercise of his important duties, and adhering to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman opposite, he said he would not decide whether there was any necessity for his Royal Highness to make the sacrifice alluded to; but certainly, with reference to the salaries of Secretaries of State, which were of the same amount, he could not consider that the Command-in-Chief was overpaid. He alluded again to the Military College, and proposed the course of study there pursued, and particularly the attention which was paid to grounding the young gentlemen in the history of their own country, and the permission which was given them to read at their intervals of leisure the daily papers, and all the best periodical publications. He considered the education thus afforded as a debt of honour and of gratitude due to those heroes who had fallen in the service of their Country; and if he were not apprehensive of fatiguing the patience of the House, he could mention twenty instances of brave officers dying on the field of battle, who in their last moments were gratified by thinking that their children would be secure of deriving the inestimable blessings of education from their grateful Country.

Mr. BENNETT rose principally to object to the Ophthalmic Establishment. He drew his objections from a work which he held in his hand, being a Report of certain Army Surgeons to the Medical Board, on the cases of fifteen men who had been examined by them after being treated according to the new practice of the Ophthalmic Establishment. The Hon. Member considered the case had been made out against the establishment by that Report. The Noble Lord had said the practice there was both novel and successful; but in these medical Gentlemen, who he thought were in this case the best judges, was the very reverse. Mr. GOULBURN would not enter into the general question of the Colonies contributing to the expense of their military establishments, but had risen principally to reply to the observation of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hume). The £11,000 to which he had alluded was for the Staff of the Ionian Islands, which in the year 1817 was paid by this Country, but was now deducted. Mr. BARRHAM defended the Ophthalmic Establishment, which he considered not only most beneficial, as tending to procure some alleviation of this dreadful disorder, but also as most desirable on the score of economy. The Hon. Member for Shrewsbury said, to consider the document on which he grounded his opinions as the result of a deliberate, unprejudiced inquiry, made by competent medical persons, and that he considered it as the judgment of a Board. He might call it what he pleased, but it was nothing more than the reply of one party to the statement of another. The Hon. Gentleman could not be so ignorant of the subject as not to know that there had been violent disputes; the Army Surgeons on the one part, and a Gentleman who said he had improved the practice in the treatment of this disease on the other. The document then to which the Hon. Gent. referred had no such authority as the discussions of a Committee or the deliberation of a Board; on the contrary it had no authority at all. He had said this establishment was economical, and so he could prove it was. The Honorable Gentleman here

siderably greater than there was any necessity for. As to the Military Asylum, he would only make one observation, and that was, that if funds were established for ever so large a number of objects, they would always be found. The Hon. Member next adverted to the half-pay, the amount of which he considered might be considerably reduced by giving employment on full pay when possible; and he did hope that the Ophthalmic Hospital at the head of the military establishments would set the example of reduction, by submitting to return to the peace allowances. He felt very strongly the necessity of attention to the points to which he had adverted, but did not intend to move any amendment, or give the House the trouble of dividing, without there was a better hope of success.

Lord MILLTON observed, that as the late increase to the military force of the Country had not been voted by Parliament, and the preamble to the Mutiny Bill did not, as customary, state the amount of the troops, he wished for some explanation on that head. Colonel TRENCH (he understood) would not have objected on the House, had he not observed that the sentiments of the humblest individual, if delivered with sincerity, were heard with attention. He had heard what had been said against the judgment and discretion of the Committee of General Officers, who were so well able to regulate the system of education. As to the principle of giving a suitable education to the officers, it could not be doubted but it would render the troops more effective in the field, by having at their head, instead of raw school-boys, men accustomed to discipline and enlightened by science. Feeling as he did the very great importance of these advantages, which were to be found at Sandhurst, he was most anxious to preserve them. The gentleman who lately resigned the command of the Command-in-Chief in the exercise of his important duties, and adhering to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman opposite, he said he would not decide whether there was any necessity for his Royal Highness to make the sacrifice alluded to; but certainly, with reference to the salaries of Secretaries of State, which were of the same amount, he could not consider that the Command-in-Chief was overpaid. He alluded again to the Military College, and proposed the course of study there pursued, and particularly the attention which was paid to grounding the young gentlemen in the history of their own country, and the permission which was given them to read at their intervals of leisure the daily papers, and all the best periodical publications. He considered the education thus afforded as a debt of honour and of gratitude due to those heroes who had fallen in the service of their Country; and if he were not apprehensive of fatiguing the patience of the House, he could mention twenty instances of brave officers dying on the field of battle, who in their last moments were gratified by thinking that their children would be secure of deriving the inestimable blessings of education from their grateful Country.

Mr. BENNETT rose principally to object to the Ophthalmic Establishment. He drew his objections from a work which he held in his hand, being a Report of certain Army Surgeons to the Medical Board, on the cases of fifteen men who had been examined by them after being treated according to the new practice of the Ophthalmic Establishment. The Hon. Member considered the case had been made out against the establishment by that Report. The Noble Lord had said the practice there was both novel and successful; but in these medical Gentlemen, who he thought were in this case the best judges, was the very reverse. Mr. GOULBURN would not enter into the general question of the Colonies contributing to the expense of their military establishments, but had risen principally to reply to the observation of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hume). The £11,000 to which he had alluded was for the Staff of the Ionian Islands, which in the year 1817 was paid by this Country, but was now deducted. Mr. BARRHAM defended the Ophthalmic Establishment, which he considered not only most beneficial, as tending to procure some alleviation of this dreadful disorder, but also as most desirable on the score of economy. The Hon. Member for Shrewsbury said, to consider the document on which he grounded his opinions as the result of a deliberate, unprejudiced inquiry, made by competent medical persons, and that he considered it as the judgment of a Board. He might call it what he pleased, but it was nothing more than the reply of one party to the statement of another. The Hon. Gentleman could not be so ignorant of the subject as not to know that there had been violent disputes; the Army Surgeons on the one part, and a Gentleman who said he had improved the practice in the treatment of this disease on the other. The document then to which the Hon. Gent. referred had no such authority as the discussions of a Committee or the deliberation of a Board; on the contrary it had no authority at all. He had said this establishment was economical, and so he could prove it was. The Honorable Gentleman here

siderably greater than there was any necessity for. As to the Military Asylum, he would only make one observation, and that was, that if funds were established for ever so large a number of objects, they would always be found. The Hon. Member next adverted to the half-pay, the amount of which he considered might be considerably reduced by giving employment on full pay when possible; and he did hope that the Ophthalmic Hospital at the head of the military establishments would set the example of reduction, by submitting to return to the peace allowances. He felt very strongly the necessity of attention to the points to which he had adverted, but did not intend to move any amendment, or give the House the trouble of dividing, without there was a better hope of success.

Colonel DAVIES wished to put two questions to the Noble Lord: the first was, that as the Patentee who possessed the exclusive right of supplying medicines to the army, at a charge of 50 per cent. more than the Ophthalmic paid, was lately dead, he wished to be informed in what way the medicines were in future to be supplied—and whether the militia in the Ionian Islands are embodied or not? He did not believe they were, although an Inspector of Militia was charged in the Estimates.

Lord MILLTON observed, that as the late increase to the military force of the Country had not been voted by Parliament, and the preamble to the Mutiny Bill did not, as customary, state the amount of the troops, he wished for some explanation on that head. Colonel TRENCH (he understood) would not have objected on the House, had he not observed that the sentiments of the humblest individual, if delivered with sincerity, were heard with attention. He had heard what had been said against the judgment and discretion of the Committee of General Officers, who were so well able to regulate the system of education. As to the principle of giving a suitable education to the officers, it could not be doubted but it would render the troops more effective in the field, by having at their head, instead of raw school-boys, men accustomed to discipline and enlightened by science. Feeling as he did the very great importance of these advantages, which were to be found at Sandhurst, he was most anxious to preserve them. The gentleman who lately resigned the command of the Command-in-Chief in the exercise of his important duties, and adhering to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman opposite, he said he would not decide whether there was any necessity for his Royal Highness to make the sacrifice alluded to; but certainly, with reference to the salaries of Secretaries of State, which were of the same amount, he could not consider that the Command-in-Chief was overpaid. He alluded again to the Military College, and proposed the course of study there pursued, and particularly the attention which was paid to grounding the young gentlemen in the history of their own country, and the permission which was given them to read at their intervals of leisure the daily papers, and all the best periodical publications. He considered the education thus afforded as a debt of honour and of gratitude due to those heroes who had fallen in the service of their Country; and if he were not apprehensive of fatiguing the patience of the House, he could mention twenty instances of brave officers dying on the field of battle, who in their last moments were gratified by thinking that their children would be secure of deriving the inestimable blessings of education from their grateful Country.

Mr. BENNETT rose principally to object to the Ophthalmic Establishment. He drew his objections from a work which he held in his hand, being a Report of certain Army Surgeons to the Medical Board, on the cases of fifteen men who had been examined by them after being treated according to the new practice of the Ophthalmic Establishment. The Hon. Member considered the case had been made out against the establishment by that Report. The Noble Lord had said the practice there was both novel and successful; but in these medical Gentlemen, who he thought were in this case the best judges, was the very reverse. Mr. GOULBURN would not enter into the general question of the Colonies contributing to the expense of their military establishments, but had risen principally to reply to the observation of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hume). The £11,000 to which he had alluded was for the Staff of the Ionian Islands, which in the year 1817 was paid by this Country, but was now deducted. Mr. BARRHAM defended the Ophthalmic Establishment, which he considered not only most beneficial, as tending to procure some alleviation of this dreadful disorder, but also as most desirable on the score of economy. The Hon. Member for Shrewsbury said, to consider the document on which he grounded his opinions as the result of a deliberate, unprejudiced inquiry, made by competent medical persons, and that he considered it as the judgment of a Board. He might call it what he pleased, but it was nothing more than the reply of one party to the statement of another. The Hon. Gentleman could not be so ignorant of the subject as not to know that there had been violent disputes; the Army Surgeons on the one part, and a Gentleman who said he had improved the practice in the treatment of this disease on the other. The document then to which the Hon. Gent. referred had no such authority as the discussions of a Committee or the deliberation of a Board; on the contrary it had no authority at all. He had said this establishment was economical, and so he could prove it was. The Honorable Gentleman here

entered into a calculation of the value of the pensions granted to persons discharged from the army hospitals as incurable, many of whom were afterwards cured by the practice of Sir William Adams, and he argued, that the amount of such pensions would have been saved had the patients been sent to the ophthalmic establishment. He wished to know what answer could be given to the fact, that persons had been discharged as incurable from the army hospitals who were afterwards cured.

Mr. PRICE testified to his knowledge of four individuals who had been cured by Sir William Adams's method.

Mr. C. H. HUTCHINSON thought the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury should have treated the respective individual with a little more tenderness than he had exhibited. He thought it almost decisive of the question, the fact, that of a number of persons, some having been blind four, some six, and some ten years, many had been recovered, and all more or less benefited. He did not attack the Army Surgeons, the Army Medical Board, or any other Board; but he would defend the individual, who he thought was the object of something very like a conspiracy. He thought the Noble Lord deserved the highest degree of credit for continuing the Establishment in question, and that Sir William Adams had deserved the gratitude of the Country, for his successful efforts to mitigate that dreadful disorder, the ophthalmia.

Mr. BENNETT said, he did not doubt, he could not doubt, as his Hon. Friend had said he had seen them, that Sir Wm. Adams had performed some cures; but the number was the question, as it related to this Establishment. A Member, whose name we could not learn, objected to continuing any charge for the Local Militia, as it was unlikely that description of force would again be wanted.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to the first question, said that the charge on account of the Local Militia was for retired Adjutants; the salary for the militia was only to fill up vacancies. The increase of the militia was about 9500 men. The retired troops were necessary to be employed in the field, and were not present with a ship in his hand, who could drive a sick wagon.

The increase which was made in 1814 to the personal pay of the Command-in-Chief was not given as a reward to that office, but in his quality of Field Marshal, and the Duke of Wellington had it also. The increased duty of Command-in-Chief, and other such professional occupations for the Judge Advocate in Ireland, more than justified the salary. As to the expense of the Military Colleges, and the observations made on the number of cadets he furnished, he had only to say, that from March, 1802, to 1817, 1146 cadets were admitted. The Noble Lord also stated, that a sufficient number of commissions were still left open to be filled up from civil life. With reference to what had been stated respecting the opinions of certain army medical characters, on the skill and treatment in ophthalmic surgery of Sir Wm. Adams, all he should say was, that that report was an unofficial statement. He thought it most unreasonable that they should require Sir Wm. Adams to be placed under their control. The Noble Lord paid Sir William the highest compliments for his professional skill, and said, that from his own personal experience he had seen several of the numerous cures performed by that Gentleman on persons who had been blind for a long series of years. He must, therefore, retain the highest opinion of his professional skill.

Mr. BENNETT rose principally to object to the Ophthalmic Establishment. He drew his objections from a work which he held in his hand, being a Report of certain Army Surgeons to the Medical Board, on the cases of fifteen men who had been examined by them after being treated according to the new practice of the Ophthalmic Establishment. The Hon. Member considered the case had been made out against the establishment by that Report. The Noble Lord had said the practice there was both novel and successful; but in these medical Gentlemen, who he thought were in this case the best judges, was the very reverse. Mr. GOULBURN would not enter into the general question of the Colonies contributing to the expense of their military establishments, but had risen principally to reply to the observation of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hume). The £11,000 to which he had alluded was for the Staff of the Ionian Islands, which in the year 1817 was paid by this Country, but was now deducted. Mr. BARRHAM defended the Ophthalmic Establishment, which he considered not only most beneficial, as tending to procure some alleviation of this dreadful disorder, but also as most desirable on the score of economy. The Hon. Member for Shrewsbury said, to consider the document on which he grounded his opinions as the result of a deliberate, unprejudiced inquiry, made by competent medical persons, and that he considered it as the judgment of a Board. He might call it what he pleased, but it was nothing more than the reply of one party to the statement of another. The Hon. Gentleman could not be so ignorant of the subject as not to know that there had been violent disputes; the Army Surgeons on the one part, and a Gentleman who said he had improved the practice in the treatment of this disease on the other. The document then to which the Hon. Gent. referred had no such authority as the discussions of a Committee or the deliberation of a Board; on the contrary it had no authority at all. He had said this establishment was economical, and so he could prove it was. The Honorable Gentleman here

siderably greater than there was any necessity for. As to the Military Asylum, he would only make one observation, and that was, that if funds were established for ever so large a number of objects, they would always be found. The Hon. Member next adverted to the half-pay, the amount of which he considered might be considerably reduced by giving employment on full pay when possible; and he did hope that the Ophthalmic Hospital at the head of the military establishments would set the example of reduction, by submitting to return to the peace allowances. He felt very strongly the necessity of attention to the points to which he had adverted, but did not intend to move any amendment, or give the House the trouble of dividing, without there was a better hope of success.

Colonel DAVIES wished to put two questions to the Noble Lord: the first was, that as the Patentee who possessed the exclusive right of supplying medicines to the army, at a charge of 50 per cent. more than the Ophthalmic paid, was lately dead, he wished to be informed in what way the medicines were in future to be supplied—and whether the militia in the Ionian Islands are embodied or not? He did not believe they were, although an Inspector of Militia was charged in the Estimates.

Lord MILLTON observed, that as the late increase to the military force of the Country had not been voted by Parliament, and the preamble to the Mutiny Bill did not, as customary, state the amount of the troops, he wished for some explanation on that head. Colonel TRENCH (he understood) would not have objected on the House, had he not observed that the sentiments of the humblest individual, if delivered with sincerity, were heard with attention. He had heard what had been said against the judgment and discretion of the Committee of General Officers, who were so well able to regulate the system of education. As to the principle of giving a suitable education to the officers, it could not be doubted but it would render the troops more effective in the field, by having at their head, instead of raw school-boys, men accustomed to discipline and enlightened by science. Feeling as he did the very great importance of these advantages, which were to be found at Sandhurst, he was most anxious to preserve them. The gentleman who lately resigned the command of the Command-in-Chief in the exercise of his important duties, and adhering to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman opposite, he said he would not decide whether there was any necessity for his Royal Highness to make the sacrifice alluded to; but certainly, with reference to the salaries of Secretaries of State, which were of the same amount, he could not consider that the Command-in-Chief was overpaid. He alluded again to the Military College, and proposed the course of study there pursued, and particularly the attention which was paid to grounding the young gentlemen in the history of their own country, and the permission which was given them to read at their intervals of leisure the daily papers, and all the best periodical publications. He considered the education thus afforded as a debt of honour and of gratitude due to those heroes who had fallen in the service of their Country; and if he were not apprehensive of fatiguing the patience of the House, he could mention twenty instances of brave officers dying on the field of battle, who in their last moments were gratified by thinking that their children would be secure of deriving the inestimable blessings of education from their grateful Country.

Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 23d of February, 1819.

After the failure of his Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been to make complaints and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility on the part of citizens of the United States against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an imputed policy in their Government, and to systematize stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the Government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired on every subject, with the utmost candour. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their Government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigour, that neutrality in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favour of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed