

I beg leave to express to your Lordship the very great support and active assistance that have been afforded by Governor Browne, Collector Meade, and the Magistrates and Gentlemen of Kinsale. I am happy in concluding this, my Lord, by a report this moment received, that all the arms and accoutrements have been safely landed, and will arrive here this evening. The troops have undergone much fatigue, and are without necessaries. I, therefore, hope, time may be given to recover themselves, and get into some order.

From the brig that has been wrecked (Boadicea), with part of the 82d regiment on board, I understand that out of 280 only 60 have been saved, two Officers.

I have the honour, &c.

EDWARD BAILEY, Lieut.-Col. and Major 62d Regiment.

Lt. Gen. Lord Forbes, &c. &c.

Embarked on board the Lord Melville Transport, of the 2d Batt. 62d Regiment.

One Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 75 rank and file, 1 servant, 6 women, and 2 children.—Total 90.

Officers' Names.

Lt.-Col. Darley, Capt. Radford, Lieuts. Mahon and Whitfield, Ensigns Whitney and Sweeney.—Lost, Captain Ranford.—Total 1.

Embarked on board do. of the 2d Batt. 59th Regt. Three Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns 260 rank and file, 2 servants, 83 women, and 30 children.—Total 389.

Officers' Names.

Capt. Fuller, Mancor, and Lieuts. Duncan, Pittman, Hill, O'Hara, Edwards, Robertson, and Carmichael; Assistant Surgeon Colvin; Ensigns Stewart, Ward, and Proctor.—Lost, Mrs. Mancor, wife of Capt. Mancor; Mrs. Weld, wife of Sergt. Weld; Mary Weld, her daughter; Privates, J. Wheatly and R. Mooney.—Total 6.

Custom-house, Kinsale, Feb. 1.

My Lord,—As an opportunity offers going to Cork, I write to acquaint you, that on my return from the wreck last night, I had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday; and as you may be anxious to know particulars, I beg to acquaint you, that every person on board the Lord Melville transport, of the 59th and 62d regiments, got safe on shore, at low water, except the eleven I mentioned to you, that were upset in a boat coming from her, and were drowned.

The other vessel was the brig Boadicea, No. 561, J. Gibson, master, having on board the following of the 82d regiment, viz.—6 Officers, 1 Surgeon and his Wife, 285 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 15 Women, and 18 Children. Out of her are saved—(Officers)—Capt. Montague, Lieut. Starkey, Ensigns Green and Field; and, I should suppose, near 80 privates; but it is impossible as yet to be exact as to the numbers, as several of them that were bruised and hurt are in the cabins about the place.

The Officers of the 82d drowned are, I understand, Lieuts. Davenport and Harding, and Assistant Surgeon Scott. The wife of the last also perished.

The brig Boadicea lies in pieces on the rock, covering almost all the dead bodies, and we were able yesterday to get out of her about 140 stand of arms, which I have got safe to the Custom-house, and this day they are endeavouring to get out the remainder, and bury the dead; in short, every exertion is making use of to save every thing, and to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

The detachments of the 59th and 62d, that were on board, have not as yet been able to get either their arms or any of their baggage; but as the vessel remains entire on the strand, I should hope, if the weather moderates, in a day or two they will be able to save a good deal.

On our return from the wreck yesterday we brought with us all the 59th and 62d, and those of the 82d that were saved, and could move, and the Gentlemen of the town instantly took in all the Officers, and gave them dry clothes and beds, and every comfort they could; and the Sovereign supplied all the privates with billets on the town; and I am happy to say, every one here is most anxious to afford every comfort in their power to the unfortunate sufferers.

Governor Brown is gone again this day to the wreck, to give what directions he may think necessary, and 50 of the privates of the 59th and 62d regiments, are gone back again also, to endeavour to get their arms out of the vessel.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MEADE, Collector.

Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Lord Forbes, &c.

Cork Advertiser Office, Five o'Clock.

We have just been put in possession of the official return of the loss of lives in the late shipwreck of the Boadicea, which complete the statement relative to the melancholy event.

Official return of the men, &c. belonging to the 82d Regiment of foot, lost by the wreck of the Boadicea transport, off Kinsale on the 30th of January 1816:—2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Sergeants, 8 Sergeants, 158 rank and file, 13 women, and 16 children. Total lost, 196.—Names of Officers lost; Lieutenant Davenport, Lieut. Harding, Assistant Surgeon Scott; also Mrs. Scott, his wife.

Total embarked, 283 men, including non-commissioned officers, and 3 men of the 85th regiment, two of whom were saved—7 Officers, including 1 Assistant Surgeon, 14 women, and 17 children.

The following particulars of corps safely disembarked, &c. my relieve some anxious friends.

Detachments of the 82d, 16th, 35th, 62d regiments, were disembarked yesterday at Monkstown, marched into this city in the course of the day, and are to proceed to Kinsale.

Detachments of the 2d Garrison Battalion were disembarked this morning at Monkstown; on their arrival in town, they were billeted on the inhabitants, and are to march to Fermoy to-morrow.

The depot of the 41st regiment will also be disembarked to-day.

The 2d battalion of the 30th regiment was disembarked at Monkstown on Tuesday, and marched into this city under the command of Major Howard; the left wing proceeding from this city yesterday morning for Mallow, on their route from Buttewant, where they are to remain till further orders.

The right wing marched this morning for the same destination.—(Same Paper.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. BARING said, as the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the Property Tax greatly agitated the public mind; and as it was believed out of the House by many, that the whole of the Property Tax system was to be permanently continued, he wished to put two questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ascertain from him what his intentions actually were. 1st. Having stated that a continuance of the Property Tax at 5 per cent. was to be proposed, he wished to ask him, whether the present law was to be renewed, merely with the modification of a reduction to 5 per cent. and all the evils in its present shape to be continued? 2dly, Whether the renewal at the rate of 5 per cent. was intended for a temporary purpose, for the reduction of any part of our debt, or was viewed as a permanent source of taxation? The Right Hon. Gentleman had also stated, that it was not in the contemplation of Government that the Sinking Fund should be further touched. Did he mean that the Sinking Fund was to be left in its operation to the whole of its extent—that no part of it should be taken in the shape of loan, and no money otherwise borrowed for the service of the public?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said as the Honourable Gentleman had put his questions in so distinct and explicit a manner, he should endeavour also to answer them with all the distinctness in his power. As to the renewal of the Property Tax, at 5 per cent. he certainly thought that he should lay before the House a proposition to that effect continuing the tax, but not distinctly containing all the provisions in the existing law, and introducing certain modifications for the purpose of affording relief from the present pressure; but not such modifications as would exempt any description of person from what he apprehended was a fair proportion of their income. It was considered to be the continuance of a War Tax, and not a permanent measure of taxation; and therefore the duration of it was proposed to be limited to two or three years;—it would then be for the wisdom of Parliament to consider whether it ought to be altogether discontinued, or whether any part of it ought to be continued as a permanent measure of taxation.—(Hear, hear!)—As to the question relative to the Sinking Fund, it was equally his wish to give an explicit answer. During the present year it was wished to give to the Sinking Fund the

whole of its operation to the fullest extent, and to continue this system so long as the public credit required it. He considered the Act of 1792 as forming the basis on which the public creditor had advanced his money. With respect to the Act of 1813, the operation of it had been hitherto beneficial to the public. He would not now anticipated in what manner it ought to be modified in a time of peace. In the Act of 1813 there were no clauses with relation to a time of peace; and it would be for the wisdom of Parliament to consider what new arrangements ought to be introduced in consequence of peace. He disclaimed any intention, by any measure whatever, of touching the Sinking Fund, in a manner to effect the public credit.

FEB. 5.

A great mass of Treaties and Conventions were on Friday laid before Parliament, consisting of those connected with the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, the Definitive Treaty with France, and the Conventions arising out of it, together with the Treaties for subsidizing Hanover and the other States of Germany, in the event of a continuance of the war; the documents respecting the Slave Trade, and the Letters of Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington respecting the removal of the works of art from Paris. All that is material amongst these papers has already been published. We give from them the Convention respecting the care and custody of Bonaparte, which has not been before correctly published, and which is, from the terms and the phraseology of it, a curious document:—

CONVENTION

Between Great-Britain and Austria Signed at Paris, 2d August, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Napoleon Bonaparte being in the Power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty, of the 25th March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprize impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe.—(Then follow the names of the Plenipotentiaries.)

Art. I. Napoleon Bonaparte is considered by the Powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th March last, as their prisoner.

Art. II. His custody is especially entrusted to the British Government.

The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannic Majesty.

Art. III. The Imperial Courts of Austria and of Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place to which the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. IV. His Most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four above-mentioned Courts, to send in like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 2d August in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

(L.S.) The Prince

of METTERNICH.

[Similar Conventions with Russia and Prussia.]

EXPENSE OF TWENTY YEARS' WAR.

The funded debt of this country before the year 1793, was 238 millions and a quarter, in round numbers. Its annual cost was nine millions and a quarter. In 1802, the capital had increased to above 589 millions—the yearly charge to 23 millions and a quarter. By the last returns, February, 1815, the debt was above 1098 millions and a half; or, on deducting the stock redeemed by the sale of the land tax 1068 millions, reckoning the floating debt and outstanding demands at 63 and a half, and the annual charge above 43 and a quarter, be