

sive to the farmers, and as it had been obnoxious to them in the more immediate pursuits of agriculture, the plowing and preparing of their land, he hoped the agricultural interest would receive a material benefit. The Right Hon. Gentleman again disavowed any intention of pressing upon the monied interest for a loan and considered that his refraining from any application for such a purpose would be greatly to the advantage of public credit. He then proceeded to the expence of the present year. He should give a general idea of what the expenditure would be though he could not say that considerable diminutions might not hereafter take place. It could not be expected that a great comparative diminution would be made in the very first year after the war, when it was remembered that the Committee of 1786 kept up much of the war expenditure three years after a peace had been made, and some of it in 1790, nearly seven years after that time. It was the intention of Government to have, as a peace establishment, 33,000 seamen. Between 1780 and 1790 the Navy peace establishment varied between 20,000 and 16,000 men. For the expences of the Navy about £7,000,000 was required. With respect to the Army 25,000 troops were required for England, and the same for Ireland, cavalry and infantry included. Three thousand men were likewise requisite for the relief of garrisons, &c.—The army that was kept up in England would not be always stationary. Parts of it would from time relieve the troops in the British colonies abroad not only because it would not be politic to have a number of men constantly exiled from their native country, but because the British spirit, by their being frequently changed, would be preserved unimpaired. The British army in France would consist of 50,000 men. 11,000 men were necessary for Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Isles, and the principal colonies in the Mediterranean. The Ionian Islands required more men in proportion than the other colonies, as they had not been long accustomed to our system of laws; but they would be lessened by degrees, as the natives became more habituated to England. For British America, including Nova-Scotia, the Bahama Islands, &c. 10,000, for Jamaica 4000, and the remainder of the West Indies 9000, Tobago, Trinidad, &c. for the Cape of Good Hope, 9000, for Ceylon 2000.—He wished it to be understood, that there were many colonial regiments in the West Indies and parts which he had enumerated. For St. Helena 1200; in case of necessity 3000 were kept in reserve. The total force for England, Ireland, and the colonies, was 99,000 men, or excluding noneffective men, &c. from 85,000 to 90,000. The army kept up in France was paid by that country. The contributions from France had been regularly paid. Of these contributions 50,000,000 livres had been appropriated to the purpose of rewarding the English and Prussian soldiers for their exertions at Waterloo. The remainder, with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, would be employed in the public expenditure; he said with his Royal Highness's pleasure, for he believed all such contributions were originally a right to the Crown. The sum total of the army estimate, was 12,238,000. For miscellaneous expences there would be requisite £4,400,000. There would likewise be necessary two millions and a half for the repayment of a sum borrowed from the East India company. There was then to be paid to the bank immediately for outstanding Exchequer Bills, the sum of £1,500,000 and there remained due for the arrears of issues of public service, for the year 1813, £900,000. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to re-capitulate the various items as follow:—

For the Army, exclusive of Extra-ordinaries	} £9,300,000
For the Commissariat	680,000
Barrack Department	258,000
Army Extraordinaries	2,000,000
Making a sum of £12,238,000	
For the Navy	7,000,000
Miscellaneous Services	3,500,000
Extraordinaries	2,000,000
To be paid to the East India Company this year	} 4,000,000
Outstanding Exchequer Bills	2,200,000
To be paid to the bank immediately	1,500,000
The Arrear of Issues of Public Money	900,000
Grand Total £29,338,000	
Deduct from this for the proportion of Ireland	} 2,900,000
Leaves for England £26,438,000	

The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the ways and means, which he was happy he could do in a novel and satisfactory manner. The surplus of the unapplied grants of last year he stated at £3,000,000. There was a reduction in the unfunded debt of last year of £21,000,000. The surplus of the unconsolidated fund of last year, was £3,000,000 but he would take it for this year at £2,500,000. The next item was the ordinary annual taxes, which were £3,000,000. The prolongation, of the war taxes he would take at six millions though they made last year upwards of £7,000,000. The next item was the 5 per cent. Property Tax, which he would from the reduction of prices and the fall of landed property, take, not at seven, but at six millions. The lottery he took at £200,000. The next item was an advance from the Bank of six millions at 4 per cent; for as the support of public credit was most essential to the country, he would, instead of a loan, which might tend to shake public confidence, take half of what should otherwise be raised that way, by loan from the Bank and half by the Property Tax. For this loan from the Bank at such a low rate of interest, the restriction of payments in specie should be continued for some time longer. From every communication he had with the Bank he was perfectly convinced that it was absolutely impossible for them to resume cash payments in July, when the present Bank Restriction Act would expire; but for the continuation of it for some time longer, they were satisfied to give an adequate compensation. There was a diminution in the issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 16 millions; and there was a farther reduction likely to take place. The Right Hon. Gentleman was sure, that the entire arrangement would, in point of public economy, be not only free from all objection, but be entitled to praise. The entire of the ways and means for this country he took at £26,700,000. He should be happy to give any farther explanation that might be required. He did not mean that this should be understood as a peace establishment, but merely as a peace establishment for the present year. Indeed neither he nor the house could at present say how long it would be necessary to keep such a peace establishment up. But he was able with confidence to pronounce, that a very few years would enable Parliament to give every relief to the country that could be well hoped for. He was happy to say, that those persons whose views of the circumstances of the country were so cheerless and gloomy, laboured under very groundless apprehensions, when the improvement in our commerce, our manufactures, and our revenue was in the most rapid and flourishing degree. He concluded by moving a series of Resolutions in conformity to his speech.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, and Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

London, March 2.

A material change in the French Ministry continues to be spoken of, by the resignation of the Duke de Richelieu. Talleyrand, in that event, will doubtless be the new Premier.

Brussels Papers to the 18th, state the arrival there of a great number of the French Regicides, few of whom are of any particular note. Meilin set off on 11th for the United States. Soult, who had been at Mons, passed through Brussels on the 12th, on his journey to Hamburg. His fortune is estimated at 12,000,000, and that of Massena at 15,000,000 francs.

An article from Rome hints at the probability of the old King Charles IV. and his family being on the eve of returning to Spain, from the desire of the "beloved Ferdinand" to see his Father. We deem it far from unlikely that Ferdinand will very shortly not only see his venerable father at Madrid, but likewise see him re-seated on his Throne.

The Scotch Jury Court last week decided that the signature of the name of a person who could not write, the hand and pen being guided by another, was no signature at all.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

Chamber of Deputies, March 23

The Duke of Richelieu was announced as the bearer of a communication from the King. Having ascended the Tribune, the Duke spoke to the following effect:

"Gentlemen—The King has charged me to make known to you an event equally fortunate for the State, and for his own family; and in which he experiences a satisfaction that will be ardently participated by you and by the entire nation. After so many years misfortunes, France, restored to herself, to her ancient destiny, her moral principles, her Royal Family, was desirous

to secure for future ages the happiness which she begins to enjoy. His compliance with this desire that the wisdom and goodness of the King was directed to the establishment which alone remained to be formed in his family. His Royal Highness the Duke De Berri, is therefore, forthwith to be united to the Princess Maria Caroline, of the Two Sicilies; descended, like himself, from Louis XIV. and great grand-daughter of that Maria Theresa so celebrated among illustrious women, and great among the great Kings. Such an union must excite the most flattering hopes. You are called upon to concur in this union by giving your sanction to the legislative measures connected with it, and particularly in the pecuniary provisions to be made for the new married pair. You will see by the preamble of the project of law which I have to submit on the part of the King, that His Majesty has due regard to the present circumstances of the country, and therefore the household of the new marriage is, at the special request of the Duke De Berri himself, to be placed for some time upon a reduced and economic scale, far below what the existing laws enact."

The Project of the law was then read.

Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

The preamble recites the conclusion of marriage by the King, under the blessing of Providence, for securing the stability of the State and the happiness of the people. Three special articles follow:

1. A million of francs shall be paid yearly by the Royal Treasury in addition to the established appanage of the Royal Family, in consideration of the event stated in the preamble, and in conformity with the prior provisions of the law on this head.

2. In the five years next to come, the said additional million shall be reduced to 500,000 francs—(No, no! cried a number of Members: cries of *Vive le Roi* followed.)

3. The Budget of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall have an additional million of francs this year, to be appropriated to the expences of the marriage, the establishment of the new household, for the presents connected with the occasion, and the wedding jewels, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS, &c.

Paris, March 23, 1816.

After some proceedings of form, several Members desired to speak.

The Marquess De Poyvert, having the first right, ascended the Tribune, and after much earnest compliment and congratulation upon an union of such auspicious promise, said he was confident of universal accord in declaring that the whole people of France would submit to any privations, in order to maintain the dignity of the Royal Family. He therefore, proposed to supplicate His Majesty not to make the proposed reduction of the marriage establishment; but to accept two millions for the present expences, and a million annually, for the fixed expenditure. He proposed also a subscription in all the towns having above 10,000 souls for the benefit of the poor sufferers by the Revolution, in order to make them comfortable on the happy occasion.

These proposals appeared to accord with the general feelings of the Assembly. The President was requested to prepare an address to the King, in answer to His Majesty's most gracious message; and a grand deputation was appointed to wait on His Majesty, when he should signify his pleasure to receive the same, which was expected to be soon after eight o'clock that evening, that hour having been fixed for receiving the address of the Chamber of Peers on the same subject. The same deputations were also to compliment Monsieur and the Duke of Berri.

MARCH 30.
The Act, naturalizing Prince Leopold, it appears, contains also a clause regulating his Highness's precedence, which will thus be fixed, even by higher authority than that of a royal patent, some times employed to give the rank of sons and daughters of Peers to persons allied to noble families, as if they were born to such distinctions.

In consequence of a reference from M. Dupin, Counsel for Sir R. Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, forwarded through the British Ambassador at Paris to Lord Castlereagh, and by him laid before the principal Law Officers of the Crown, Sir C. Robinson, the King's Advocate, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, a detailed report has been sent, explaining the particulars of the right of foreigners prosecuted here by the Crown, to a Jury composed half of foreigners, if possible of their own country, with all the circumstances and distinctions generally known to attach to such cases. It is supposed that similar indulgence will be granted to our countrymen in their approaching trial, which is expected to take place early in April.