BOMBAY



COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1816.

[NUMBER 1220.

I has been Resolved. that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to public them in the Bombay Country, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly field to any Servant of the Courany, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BO IBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

At the Marine Cooperage;

on the Apollo GREEN, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, in the Forenoon,

ASKS of different Sizes, belonging to the Hon'ble Company's Nowrab distillery, to be put up in small lots, and the lots to be cleared away, and paid for immediately, or resold, at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

The Inventory may be seen at my Office, and the Casks may be viewed, at the Cooperage.

(Signed) G. LUKIN,

BOMBAY

Marine Store-keeper.

By Order of the Marine Board

By Order of the Marine Board, R. MORGAN. Sec. Marine Board,

व्याक्रिक्सालार

શ્રી મરીનના હુપર ખાંનું માલવા હુપ રેકે તાં ફાં હુલ લારને હી ને તાં ૧૭ મીં આયે મરીના ની એ બપોરનાં જા ફેર લીલાં લું કરીને વેચશે ૪૭૩ ખાલી બી પો આત આતનાં એ આલ નાં મદાર હુંપ નીના મોલ રાં ની જો આ લાં મહેનાં કે દિના નાં ફાંલા નાં ફાંલા હતા ટ કરીને વે ચશે ને લાટનાં પજશા પ્રાર કરીને તે જ ન ખતે ન લજ્યો એ ન ફીતો પા છાં ને શ્રી ને તે ની ખાટ ન લા નુ કર્યા ન પે ફેલા ખ રીદાર પાશેથી હોશે *

કેનુ-લીશાટ-મી:-લુંડીન-મરીન-છશા ટોર-ડીયરની-કાપ્રીશ:-મધે-દેખારશે-ત થા-પીપો-ક્રપર-ખાનાં-મધેથી-સાપશે *

ता वृष् भी जो नीवारी १८१६

TO.

श्याणीर कचर घेण

के अने मरीन की कर चिन्या म हेपा एप पनकी के में के इया ची चिछ का हेतती की पर ४७३ तारीक १७ होते की हेप पनित्ते ते ने ची कम म नमं कर्मी ची का हे तो है प्राप्त महत्त्र पीमणा नहर प्रक्रण के प्रक्रम पीमणा नहर प्रक्रण के प्रक्रम के के कि मार्थ में क्या क्या प्रक्रम के प्रक्रम पीम प्रमुख में के प्रक्रम के प्रक्रम पीम प्रमुख में प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रमुख में प्रक्रम पीम प्रमुख में प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम प्रक्रम पीम प्रक्रम प्

याचीयाणपद्मी मेस्तन ही प्रानंगिष्ठ प्रमाणके प्रानंगिष्ठ प्रमाणके ती हा कि प्रानीपणी प्रमाणि कर्म १८१६

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOKS will be Neatly and Expeditiously Bound, Gilt, and Lettered by TEMOOLJEE EDULJEE at his Shop in Bakehouse Lane.

Bombay, 6th January 1816.

TO BE LETT,

A Suite of Airy Rooms in Apollo Street well calculated for a large Office, or may be conveniently divided into two Offices, with separate entrances.

Enquire of LIMJEE BHICAJEE SONS, and Co.

Bombay 12, January 1816.

Adbertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A few Copies of Nautical Almanaes for 1817, and Army lists to June 1815, which may be had on application to Sonable Pestonjee, at Mr. TAS-KER'S Office.

Bombay, 11th January 1816.

Baxter and Co.

on Commission, one of the Celibrated, new fashioned Instruments, called a Harps Lute, by Light, of London with a Set of Spare Strings, Tuning Fork, and Key, Book of Intructions, and other Music for that Instrument.

Bombay, 12th January 1816.

ACARD,

As a sermon, on behalf of the Charity Shool, is to be preached, next Sunday, in the English Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon; And as it is understood that many of the Members of the Scotch Church are desirous of attending on that occasion, in order to contribute to the support of so laudable an Institution, it is intimated that divine Service will be performed at the Court House, that day, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. JAMES CLOW.

Augustya 12

BOMBAY 11th January 1816.

A CAB D.

THE Friends of the Turf, are hereby informed, that the Races for Thursday are postponed until Saturday the 20th instant, and Saturday's Sport until the Monday following; to suit the convenience of the Ladies, in consequence of the Right Honorable the Governor's Ball being on the 18th Inst.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR

It is a trite remark, that we bestow an undue share of admiration upon those things which are of difficult a:tainment, to the neglect of such as are equally, or more remarkable close at hand. Travellers submit to any inconvenience to see foreign wonders who despise those of their own country; and there are people here, who have taken a good deal of pains to see Ellora and Carli, who know the Elephanta only by name. The fact seems to be that we can rouse ourselves with sufficient exertion when the object is great and remote.-But we fancy any considerable effort need. less when it is near us: by experience, we find the occasional endeavours which we do make to attain the latter object, insufficient; we find the difficulties encrease every day, and in time almost conclude it to be unat tainable: Thus we begin by underrating the difficulty & end by overrating it, so as to lose opportunities of amusement and instruc. tion, that can never be recovered.

I am induced to send you the following account of one of the greatest curiosities in nature—at no greater distance than Salsette—in the hope that others may be prompted by it to make an effort, altogether insignificant in comparison with the gratification which such a scene must afford to every mind possessed of the least curiosity or taste. The following is taken from memorandums made during a short excursion on the neighbouring Island.

We started from Tannah at sun rise, and rode to Gorabunder to breakfast. It is said that the best mode is to go by water, from whence the scenery on either hand is described as being exceedingly beautiful; on the right high, rugged, and barren, on the opposite embelhaned with all the graces and luxuriance of an oriental landscape, while the sea which flows between them has the character of a large rapid river.

The road by which we went, does not skirt the shore, but there is no difficulty in striking off occasionally to the eminences which surmount it: from these, on which there are numerous rained Portuguese Churches, the views are wonderfully fine.

At Gorabunder we found good cheer and good quarters in an old Church, the approach to which, is by a long flight of steps, but the commanding view from the summit repays the fatigue of the ascent.

After breakfast we engaged a boat which in a short time, carried us to Daravie, a small fort at the extremity of a high ridge which forms the north west side of Salsette. On our way we passed within a quarter of a mile of the works of Bassein.

on the face of the cliff, a series of pillars arranged like the tubes of an organ;—the side of the hill is wooded and the communicate at some places had under the foliage ing still moist and deep—we were in conse-

and by the roots of the Banian tree; but their beauty is only heightened by this partial concealment. We landed near the Fort, and walked to the left, proposing to examine the columns which we had seen from the boat; after proceeding about two hundred yards we came to the foot of the cliff. There is some little inconvenience in the ascent to that part where the pillars are visible, which a small bamboe ladder would readily overcome.—This step gained, we found ourselves before a magnificent set of Basaltic columns, disppsosed in the nicest order, and of the greatest magnitude.

To those in whose breasts the grander phenomena of nature excite high emotions of wonder and delight, there can scarcely be a scene more admirable than this,—or one in which human powers are so far left be:

The pillars are five, six, and seven sided: they vary in height from forty to seventy feet: at some places the cliff is unbroken and regular, at others clusters or buttresses stand out from its face: they have all an inclination towards the West of about wenty degrees from the perpendicular. The stone is a very hard porphiry, white when first broken. On the high ground, above the cliff there is a comfortable Bungalow, in which it may be convenient to rest until the tide serves to return to Gorabunder; it runs very rapidly between these places and if properly attended to, materially expedites the jaunt: the best time to, go to Daravie therefore, would seem to be during the last hour and a half of the ebb, which leaves about five hours of the flood tide for the return.

It is adviseable to come back from Gorabune der, by the way of Mallar, on which line there is much to be seen.

Iam, Your most obedient gervent

MICROMEGAS

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Extracts of Letters, which have been kindly furnished to us, relative to the crossing of the kunn by our Troops to the Northward, they will afford some interesting information in the present absence of further European Intelligence.

The Runn presented a wild and singular light as far as the eye could reach bounded in the extreme Horison by the distant Hills of Wagur-it appeared like a Streight of the Sea-dividing distant and distinct Countries-which by some convulsion of nature the Ocean had abruptly receded from-or the dry bed of a vast and boundless riverit is throughout a dead flat, devoid of one particle of Verdure or Vegetation—ill as far as the eye can reach is a mixture of earthy Sand covered with a thin Lamina of Clay, presenting the appearance of a gloomy tract evidently intended by nature as a territorial boundary interposing an impediment far more difficult than most of the continental barriers or divisions which exist between neighbouring States-Nevertheless, we crossed yesterday without any serious difficulty-and no hostile opposition though common prudence naturally dictated to the people the advantages they had to expect by seizing that moment to harrass us-the general, beat at five; the assembly, at six: when we marched and got immediately on the Runn, which we found for some distance hard and safe-a little to the left were two or three small insulated quick sands, which I made my orderly sound, and found a Staff he probed with, go in near five feet-it night a good deal of suxiety would have resulted from the discovery of a place of this kind-at 3 miles from the shore the Field pieces were with difficulty got on by their Cattle the ground be-

tence obliged to apply the drag Ropes and after a drag of 4 or 500 yards again got them on sound or pretty good ground—two miles further on, being (exactly) midway, we came to a saline streak and incrustation of about an hundred feet broad, that seems to intersect and run along the whole length of the Runn—for a considerable distance on both sides were strewed thousands of prawnsmullet, and other fish, amongst them a fine Jole on sound or pretty good ground-two miles further on, being (exactly) midway, we came to a saline streak and incrustation of about an hundred feet broad, that seems to intersect and run along the whole length of the Runn-for a considerable distance on both sides were strewed thousands of prawnsmul let, and other fish, amongst them a fine Jole which had drifted and been dried by the sun-throughout the greater part of the Runn, were the tracts of numerous birds some of an enormous size-and in a few places as we approached the opposite bank, wild apes and porcupines in nearing the Nor thern bank for opwards of a mile, the incrustation of salt which in many parts was thick gave the ground the appearance of being covered with snow; which had the sun broke out would have been oppressive: the day however was serene and most favorable the son scarcely ever shewing itself : this saline streak was very damp; and the guns were again detained, but no drag ropes were necessary-On crossing all the Bullocks that could be spered were sent back to assist the Battery guns—the Dragoons reached the opposite bank in two hours and 3 quarters the Europeans in 3 hours and an hatf, we being detained by 4 guns in our front, in four hours the second Brigade 30, or 40 minutes after us -they being detained by their gunsthe distance across the Runn is exactly tol miles from shore to shore; our route was about N. W. we had 7 miles to go from the landing place to Camp-which we reached à little after one : the second Brigade before guard was relieved at night, and came in by 8 o'clock : there were then 300 Carts be hand and many other things all which I believe came up this foreumni :- I have only heard of a few Castialties-7 followers, it is said, have died of drought, and one Camel broke its leg in a quick sand-other Caule got entangled but were extricated-what is curious is, that the nullas leading into the Runn, have there, quick sands in their bedswhich are also impregnated with sait-so that we could not halt, after crossing the Runn till within two miles of this and there the water was bare y sufficient, we have therefore come on thus far being 17% miles -t is rather singuar that underneath that part of the Runn where the incrustation of salt is general, and in many places very thicked and hard the clay or mud underneath should be so moist as to render it difficult to drag the guns through-the gentral streak excepted, which was sound firm groundfect of the fight and refraction throughout this track is singular, or rather extraordi nary, the little shrobs and bushes assumed the appearance of lofty elms, wavering, separating, and again associating - at one time, we thought we saw the Guicawaur force crossing at a passage further down and mov ing in grages along the flat-our glasses undeceived us, at another time I was convinced I saw a lofty Ghurry and pointed it out to the Officers about, conceiving it might be Mallia, in a few seconds it vanished from our sight—the Country on the Northern bank is far more cheerful and pleasing to the eye tho' far the greater part is devoid of cultivation, and villages are if possible more searce than in Kattiawaur, the soil of which is far imore luxuriant and must render an approximation to the Runn in the monsoon very difficul while the more elevated and dry soil, a kind of marle and lime stone, in Wagur, extend on the Northern shore to the verge of the inun dation-Kaumneer, a nice hill fort belonging to some of the predatory gentry of this neighbourhood, is insight about 8 miles offour route however is i believe to Boodge di-

Camp at Kullaria, December 16th. 1815. I was obliged to give over writing yesterand postpone the dispatch of this letter till we came here-We marched this morning 72 miles over a Country resembling the Deccan intersected with the beds of two very broad and two or three secondary torrentswhich were very deep in sand - he Country generally is quite otherways and very desti tute of water-our route lay parrallel and a

bout four or five miles from the Runn.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH JANUARY 1816. By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council'is been shewn to extend to the case of this Regiment.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JANUARY 1816. Lieutenant Henry Newton, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years agreeably to the existing Regulations.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JANUARY 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Captain Strover the Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, proceed to the Deckan to assume charge of the Office of Commissary of Stores at Seroor, during Captain Whish's absence from his Station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. FARISH.



SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1816.

We are happy to hear, that accounts reached the Presidency yesterday, that an amicable settlement of all the differences relative to Cutch had taken place-for the proceedings which have been adopted previous to the conclusion of Peace, we refer our Readers to the extract which we have copied from the Bombay Gazette.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the ship Ann, dated Penang, the 20th December 1815. -

"The Byramgore is here from Manilla, came in yesterday, and sails to night. . The ship Friendship passed this yesterday.

Mr. Newnham came Passenger with us from China and goes to Calcutta in H. M. S. Hecate.

General and Lady Nightingale, arrived last night from Malacca in the H. C. S. Nearchus on their way to Bomb y: they are to leave this on the 24th, and touch at and remain at Columbo 5 or 6 days."

On Saturday last, as we noticed in our last paper, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for the Town and Iskand of Bombay, commenced before the Honorable Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER the Recorder, and his Associates in the Recorder's Court.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury. CHARLES SHUBRICK, Esq. FOREMAN.

Thomas Dade Beaty) Henry Mericon, John Mack, William Mainwaring. James Farifh, Stephen Bobirgions James D. - De Vitte, John Lawrence,

Richard Woodhouse, Frederick Bouchier, Andrew Crawford, Charles Keyes, William Thomas Graham Robert Suxpitch, James Ross, Charles Law, E gre.

We regret, we were prevented from taking notes of the perspicuous and interesting charge, which was delivered to the Grand Jury by the Honorable the Recorder, but we understand, that after speaking of the circumstances attending two Cases, one of Burglary and one of Manslaughter, the Recorder adverted to some depositions which had been laid before him, relative to some serious charges which had been made against a person of the name of Poonea Kootie attached to the Commissariat Department in the Deccan. This person was accused of having defrauded the Company of very large sums of money in the supplies of Rice and other Provisions to the Seroor Force. The Recorder went on to observe that in the discussion of the question, relative to the jurisdiction of the Court, which had been argued at great length by the Counsel for Poonea Khootee on the application to admit him to Bail, which had been made soon after his commitment by the Magistrates, it had appeared to the Recorder that the Jurisdiction of the Court had not

Native, as the Court exercised jurisdiction over Natives of India, only for offences committed within the Island of Bombay, but that, from the nature of various exhibits which had been handed up to the Court, along with the deposit ons in Poonea Kootie's case, and which purported to be vouchers for the various supplies of Provisions made by different Contractors in the Deccan to the Commissariat, alledged to have been fabricated by Poonea Kootie, a question naturally suggested itself, whether the vouchers so charged to have been fabricated, had not been forwarded to Bombay, or made use of as Vouchers in Bombay, with the knowledge and connivance of Poonea Kootie, for the purposes of fraud; in which case, the Recorder was of opinion that the local Jurisdiction exercised by the Court over offences of every description in Bombay, would render Poonea Kootie clearly amenable to it. It had unfortunately happened, that the Magistrates had not taken any evidence on this subject, and had therefore left the question relative to the Jurisdiction of the Court, completely open to further investigation: It would therefore be adviscable for the Grand Jury, to go first first into evidence on this point, and if they should find, that the exhibits or youchers to be produced to them, had been fabricated by Poonea Kootie with the intention of their being employed as such in Bombay, and that they had been so used, the Grand Jury would do right in finding the Bill against Poonea Kootie which would be laid before them, but if there was no sufficient evidence of the offence charged in the Indictment having been, in this manner, committed in Bombay, the Recorder was of opinion that the personal Jurisdiction exercised under the Charter, would not enable the Court to sustain its Jurisdiction; and they would only in such case have to lament that it could not go into the trial of a case, which appeared to be of alarming magnitude, and of so serious a nature to the persons implicated in the charges.

The Recorder added, that having thus briefly stated the opinion of the Court, as to the preliminary steps necessary to be taken in the important investigation which the Grand Jury was about to make, he should be ready to give them any further advice or assistance during the examination of the case, should any difficulties arise, on which the Grand Jury might wish to obtain further information.

The Grand Jury having retired with some of the Bills, the Court adjourned till Monday last, when it was occupied in the trial of five Natives for a burglary of considerable extent, which had been lately committed by them in the House of a Native living near the Washerman's Tank. All the prisoners were found guilty, and three of them recommended to mercy by the Jury:

The other trials, which have occupied the Court during the past week, have not offered any circumstances of interest to the public.—We understand that the Grand Jury have not yet proceeded on the case of Poonea Kootie, but are likely to do so on Monday next. We shall endeavour to obtain a faithfull report of the trial of Poonea Kootie in the event of the Grand Jury finding the Bill, which is to be preferred against him.

ARRIVALS .- Captain E. F. Waters, Bengal establishment. Lieuterant and Adjutant J. G. Griffith. Horse Artillery.

Captain E. Hardy, Horse Artillery. Captain Taylor, Marine Battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Roome, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Spuler, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment. Captain Thompson, 17th Light Dra-

Lieutenant J. E. Richards, Pioneers. Lieutenant Sherriff, ditto.

Lieuteuant J. H. Hancock, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment. Lieutenant D. W. Shaw, Marine Bat-

Ensign Wm. Jones, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment.

Major G. B. Kemp, Ist Battalion 4th

Captain John Briggs, Persian interpres ter, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force. Major Hodgson, Artillery.

DEPARTURE.-Ensign Ross, Madras Engineers.

From the Bombay Gazette.

By letters from the Northward, we learn, that a force, under the command of Colonel East, had entered the province of Cutch, for the purpose stated in the Proclamation which larely appeared in the Courier, and had taken Anjar, situated about two marches from Bhoris the Capital of Cutch, to which place, we understand, the force was to advance. It was intended to have moved directly to the Capitale but the Enemy having had recourse to the dis abolical expedient of poisoning the wells and tanks, situated in the route, Colonel Bast deemed it prudent to secure Anjar, which surrendered af er a breach had been effected by the batteries, which played on the fort from to in the morning till 2 in the evening. Every measure had been adopted to warn the Chiertains of Cutch against the consequences of adopting a system of destruction not justified by the law of Nations. The villagers, much to their honour, communicated the circumstance to our Officers, and the tanks having been searched, bags of arsenick were found, which had been thrown into them to poison the water. Cornet De Lancey of his Majesty's 17th Dragoons, we are concerned to hear, has lost his right arm by a shot from the Fort. We have not heard of any other casualty.

Commodore O'Brien has seized the Honou. rable Company's Ship the Ernaud, in couses quence of her not being possessed of a cer. tificate of Registry; and the case will be brought before the Vice Admiralty Court in the course of a few days. The provisions of the registry act which received the royal assent on the 28th of June last, will ful y protect the Ernadd .- The act expressly providing, that Ships built within the limits of the Company's Charter, for the purpose of carrying on trade, solely within those limits, do not require res gratry ; whilst ships intended for trade beyond those limits not being registered, have time allowed, that is 'til the 1st of July 1816, to obtain a registry. Even, however, if this enact. ment had not passed, we question, whether the Navigation Laws, which have, chiefly for their object, the encouragement of British seamen, ever extended to Slaps trading from Port to Port within the limits of the Company's Char. ter, navigated by Lascars. If the Registry Acts were intended to extend to India, the Legislature rendered a compliance with their provisions impract cable, by omitting to appoint Officers to grant the Registry; an omission which has been supplied by recent enact.

The enemies of Buonaparte shy, that his conduct both at Rochefort and on board the Beilerophon, was such as by no means to tle him to be likened, either to Hannibal or to Themistocles. They admit, however, that if he had chosen to compare himself to Perseus King of Macedonia, who degenerately sought his life from those who had subdutd him, he had then been near the truth. General Gorgaud was the bearer of Napoleon's letter to the Prince Regent ; but he was not permitted to repair with it to London, the Captain Mait land suffered him to proceed to Plymouth in the Sloop of war which he dispatched from Rochefort, in order to amounce the speedy approach of the Ex Emperor. In that letter, Buonaparte simply says; that being a prey to factions which divided his Country, and to the enmity of the gr at powers of Europe, he had terminated his political career, and was coming, like Themistocles, to throw himself on the hospitality of the British nation. That he placed himself-under the protection of British laws; The right to do which, he sought at the hands of His Royal Highness as the most powerful, the most persevering, and the most generous of all his enemies.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 26, 1815. This morning, arrived the II. C. Pilot Vesiel Cecitia, Lieuenant Heathorn, from Calcutta, 18th December.

PASSENGERS. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Middl ton, the Venerable Archdescon Loring, H. Abbott, Eig Re. gistrar, Three Misses Sharp, Lieut. Sharp,

Madras Establishment.

At a public Meeting of the principal Inhabitante of Madras, held at the Exchange, This Morning, at eleven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating by fome suitable public enterrainment the splens did, glorious and decisive Vicioty of Waters loo, so nobly obtained by the pre-eminent valour of the British and Prussian Armier, led

Digitized with financial assistance from the

and directed by those illatrious Hetnes and Captains of their respective Nations the immortal W. Hingron and Blucher.

The Sheriff, in a fort address, informed the Meeting the object for which they had assembled after which Mr. Strange moved that Mr. Dairymple be requested to continue in the Chair, which being duly seconded, was aganimously agreed to.

K. Daltymple Esq. in the Chair. The following resolutions were then proposed by Mr. Maconochie and Naving been seconded by Colonel Dalrymple were unanimouely agreed to.

ler. - That a Subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of defraying the expences of the intended entertainment, and that the minimum be five Pagodas.

2d .- That a Committee be appointed, to be named from the Chair, for the purpose of collecting the Subscriptions, making the necessary arrangements for the proposed entersainment, and acting as Stewards on the occa-

3d .- That as no Member of the community can be considered as too elevated to assist on the celebration of an event so glorious to the British Nation as the battle of Waterloo, that the Committee be directed to wait upon the Right Hon'ble the Governor and, in the name of the Meeting, to request of him to preside on the occasion, and that in the event of his not being able, from indifposition or any other e wie to take the Chair, that the same request be made to His Excellency the Com-

And, & bly .- That the Committee be em. powered generally to adopt fuch meafures as they may think proper for attaining the ob-

jed of the present meeting. Caprain Macleane, Aid-de Camp to the Right H norable the Governor, addressed the Meeting and informed them that he was digeded by the Governor, to tender the use of | ched Saugur, and will get to Sea by the close the Bacqueting Room for any entertainment that we intended to be given in houor of this

important victory. The meeting unanimously voted their thanks to the Right Honorable the Governor for his attention, and requested Capt. Maclean to convey them, on making a suitable acknowledgement, of their acceptance of the Governo: offer.

The Chairman then proposed the following

Gentlemen as a Committee. James Strange Eig- Chairman.

Mr. Cochrane, Lieut. Col. Blacker, Mr. H. Gabagan Lieut. Col. Caldwell, Mr. Hodgson, Lieut. Col. Conway, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple Mr. Maconochie, Mr McTagart, Lieut. Col. Johnson, The Honorable Mr. Major Macdonald, Murray, Major Macdoual, Mr. Stratton, Col. E. M. Murray. Lieut. Col. Vaumorel, Dr. Watson.

It was further proposed and unanimously ogreed to-hat the Committee meet at the Banqueting Room to-morrow morning, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that five be a quorem, and that all communications be ad dresed to the Chairman.

That the Subscription Paper do lie at the Exchange unti the 1st of January for the reception of Signatures.

K. Deleymple, Chairman. The Chairman having left the Chair, Mr. Strange proposed that the thanks of the Meet ing be gives to Mr. Deleymple, which being duly s conded, was assnim usly agreed to. The Meering the a adjourned.

Ma'DRA", D.c. 26, 1815.

Dieses. Of the Estab Not of the Estab
Buth and Wells 78 103
Manter 59 99
Bristal 59 71
Canferbury 84 11
Carlisle 49 39
Chester 353 : 439
Chickester 47 53
20110000
Ely 22 32 Facter 180 245
Gloucester 46 76
Mereford 51 42
Landaff 45
Litchfield and Coventry 100 268
London 187 255
Norwich
Oxford 20 39
Peterborough 20 30
Rochester
Winchester
Worsester 66 60
York 221 404
Total 2547 3457
그 그 그 그 그 그 그 아무리 그무 이 대표 없었다. 그는 그 그는 가능한 그 없다고 있다.

Wales, we understand, was on the Pulicar Shoal in the way down the Coast, and remained upon it some time; but by throwing a part of the Cargo overboard, she was got uff, and according to present appeareances, as we are informed, without having sustained any material damage by the accident; a survey of the Ship has, however, been ordered.

One part of the Policat Reef extends a considerable way from the Land; this pare, however, is not the shootest; it is also very steep and therefore the more dangerous, A cor. rect survey of this Shoal was made by Mr. Goldingham; and published by Dalrymple, by order of the Court of Directors: It being of importance to know the exact extent of the Shoal, considerable care was bestowed on this Survey; the ralative positions of the stations on shore, were correctly ascertained, and the soundings laid down by angles taken with Had. lay's quadrant, The Survey, however, we made more than 20 years beck,, since which period alterations may have taken place, that may make a fresh examination necessary. As we have no doubt this Shial is formed by the fand and mud annually washed out to Saward from the Policar Like at he break ing of the Bar, a considerable increaf d accumulation must have taken place since the period abovementioned: The Armegon, equally dang rous with this, is no deabt formed in the fame way; and we believe, has never ben derrectly furveyed; it would be doing considerable service to Navigation to have that Shoul accurately laid down, and this of Pulicat examined indred, a Marine Survey of the whole of the Cast to the Northward, would doubt! Is be of great ufe to Navigators.

Calcutte Intelligence.

DECEMBER 20,

Among the vessels which may now be horely exceeted to arrive from England is the Lady Nagent of this port. She was taking in cargo for Bengal during the letter end of June.

The Packets for the Zenobia, Captain P 1. ly, were closed yesterday ; the fhip has reaof the present week.

The final Packets for the Lord Cathcart, were sent down on Saturday, and that thip is now on her way out of the river.

Packets are still open for the Northumberland, Lord Eldon, and Huddars, proceeding via Madras and Bencodlen.

We understand that the Honorable Company's thip Fairlie, will sail immediately for Java direct.

On Monday, a beautifully constructed Merfrom Mr. Gilmore's Yard in Clive Street, amidst a large c. nourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony. The Vefsel received her name from Captains Dunlop and Falconar, and is called the Triton.

The Honorable Company's thip James Sib! bald, Captain J. K. Forber, is now preparing to depart for Java and Amboyna. This fhip will afford the earli at opportunity for freight and passage to Java, as fh - will depart fhortly after the conclusion of the Opiam Sales. John Fendall, Equire, Governor of lava, with his family, and Sir W. G. Keir, Commander of the Forces in that Island, will em. bark on the Jum & Sibbald. Captain Granham. who holds the situation of Resident at Becsookee, returns to Java by this conveyance. We hear that Lieut, Ruddall, of the H norable C'mpany's European R grinent, has been ap. pointed Secretary to G vernor Fendall, and will accompany His Excellency.

The Right Honorable the Governor General lefe town on Monday morning for Barrak poor, her Ladyship tollowed yesterday. His Lordship' and the Counters both return on Friday.

His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, attended by the Archdeacon, and Mr. Abbott the Registrar, with Mrs. Middleton, Lieutenant and Mifs Sharp, embarked on board the C ci lia schooner, commanded by Mr. Branch P.lo Heather, at Chandpal Ghaut, on Monday morning. His Lordfhip now proceeds on his first triennial visit to the Charenes and places in his diocese. After landing at Madras, His Lordship will go to Cochia by the route of Trichi-opoly, Taujor, Tranquebar, Madura and Travancere. At Cochin, the Honorable Company's vessel Ernaad, will be in attendanc to convey His Lordship to Bombay, whence he will probably visit Surat and Poons, His Lordship will return to Bengal on the Ernaad, touching at Colombo, Point de Galle, and

other places, Sir William Burroughs, Bart. late Puifne day for Saugor. His Lordhip's embankation was announced by the customary falute from the Fort. The departure of Sir William Barroughs is a cause of sincere regret to the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, who have long witnessed with confidence and still encreasing affection, his able, impartial, and his inflexibie conduct on the Bench.

We now hear from all quarters of the im'] on, which all his power could not fubdes, and mense preparations that were making for the Campaign against the Goorkhas, which are happily rendered ownecessary by their tronely fubmifsion. At no period of our History has the lenity and forbearance of the British Government been more confpiegous, that in the negociations which preceded hostilities and the whole conduct of the war with the Raja of the Nypal. The aggressions of the Nypalese were arrocious and unpovoked, and might well have drawn down a chastif-ment little fort of political annihilation. The terms to which they are said to have acceded, will amply atone for their grofs ignorance and folly, and by the well d fra d boundary now marked out, they wild for the fu ure be completely excluded from the power of attempting any encrosemment. Had he Goorkha G ver ment bliedly and percina ciously persisted in confinding the war, we have reason to sappose that their whole line of frontier would have been fuce-fsfully invaded by feveral simultaneous attacks.

Conformably to scipulations in the recent pacific arrangements in Europe, relative to the Danish possessions in India, the Settlement of S rampore which for I'me years past has been under British authority, is formalle made over to the Agents of the Dinish Government. This event was carried into eff & on Friday last, under ceremonies suited to the occasion. They who rec lect the flourishing state of Serampore, and the neighbouring Settlements of Chandernagore and Chinfornh, under the ancient regime, and the reverse to which they have been sunject by the domination of French tyranny in Europe, will cordially to ice at the prospect now opened of the speedy restoration of these establishments to their former prosperity.

Dec. 23 APPOINTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 11, 1815. Dr. J. Hare, Superintendent of the Bota. nical Garden.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, we were most obligingly favored with the perusel of the Obsferver of the 23d July, the only European Journal, we believe, yet re: ceived in Town. We hasten to give the fundmary of news it brings, and will if possible, publish its contents at large, in the course of this day.

" THE OBSERVER, 234 Just.

" The utmost desire was expressed throughout yesterday, for some further particulars of Napoleon Bonaparce; but up to a late hour last night, no intelligence had reached town of the actual arrival of the Bellerophon off the British Coast. The fact of his surrender is known from such high official fources that it may be consider. ed as placed beyond doubt ; yet the nonarrived of the vessel gave birth to a rumour that it was not Napoleon but Jeome Bona" parte who had surrendered to Captain Meit land. Even' could the delay of the arrivel of the Ship be accounted for, the rumour would scarcely be deserving of notice. But the contrary is the case. The Paris papers of the 9th, which came to hand yesterday, were accompained by private letters. One of these, written by an intel ligent correspondent states," that Bonaparte certainly went on board the Bell rophon on. the 12th, but that veff I did not fail till two days after. The cause was a commendable defire on the part of Captain Mail and to comply, so far as was confiscent with his du y, with the folicitation of the illustrious fugitive to take on board his fuite and bag. gage, Et this purpose the B llorophon, did no fenter the port of Rochfort; but lay off at fome difference. On the morning of the 12th the emberkation of the followers and the baggage of Napoleon being completed, the Bellerophon fet fail, as was believe, for England."

This account it will be observed, accords with the correct statement in the Paris Papers, Hence intelligence of the arrival of the B 1. lorophon, may be hourly expected. Here we cannot help remarking how eventful has been the history of Napoleon. The first volume was replace with grand incidents and a terrible interest. The second volume opened, exhibiting his peaceful and maj-cie progress to the first Throne on the Con ment, which became vacant as he approached, as if it had been kept by his deputy, while he was merely on a vilit of pleafure to the Coast-a chapter fearcely unfolds its contents -a brief chapter, but of The H. C.'s Ship Princess Charlotte of Judge of the Supreme Court, left town on Fri. | awful import, when we find the brilliant fcene clouded with death-ihe splendid fabric of glory and ambition struck to the ground, and the man who was a few days before diademed in the midst of legions, who had planded their victorious banners on the walls of every Capi tal in Europe, except one, " fallen, fallen, fallen, from his high citate," a voluntary cap. rive in the hands of the defenders of that nati. | Precedent,-2d, that it would prove a direct

flying from men whom he had overthrown in battles, and again and more than once elevated to the pinnagle of dominion. Born to excite out wonder as much in his adversity, as in the zenith of his power, Napoleon Bonaparre has brought his political career to as figular a close, if closed it yet be, as his life has been remarkable. In his furrender he has done ho mage to the British Navy. A near relative of distinguished member of the opposition has the honor of escorting him to the B wish ih re, o land of liberty to freh a captive! Some fay his place of imprif fiment is to be Speer? mef.; and it was yesterday afterted that five of the Cabinet Ministers, Lords Liverpool, Hare rowby. M. Iville, Westin rland and Mr. W.1-Italey Pole, were upon the point of going down the fiver, it is supposed to Sheernes, for the purpose of preparing for the reception of the Ex Emperor, but more probably to give him conveyance to the Tower ; where the preparations that have been alarming the fancies of weak specular re for fome ume back, are now nearly complete.

Sup to carpets have been laid in the aparts ments of the Tower, and silk curtains put to the windows, and every indication is given that the prifmer of distinction, who has been expected to honor that fortress with his prefence, is Bonoparce. Another statement fays, he is likely to be fent to the fame place as General Le Clerc, that is to Dombarton Castle, sirvated on a projecting rock between two deep vallies, on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, a fpot extremely beautiful in its fination, but from which it is noxt to impose sible that any one thould escape; and that no. tice has been fent by telegraph for Captain Mairland to proceed with his prisoners direct ly to the Clyde. We should think that if any place in Scotland were fixed upon for the reside ence of fuch a prisoner, it would be Port George in the North, whither the O'Conners were fai-The West Coast affords too many opportuni. ties in case of escape, of embarking for Ame" rica, to render any point there the tafest place for confinement. But the ultimate fate of this great perforage and the effect which his for. render will produce in France, are the points most calculated to engage arterion. He is England; therefore his life is fale, while in Bri ift cuftody ; but the Congress or the King of France, may demand his being given up. We bili ve Government have come to no determination on the fubject of his ulterior treatment, but we repeat that it is probable we cannot give him up. That we shall afford bim an styflum, that his life will be fpared, that we fhall have him in tuch fate custody that he thall not be able to disturb again the repose of

Several accounts concur in feating that the party opposed to the restoration of Louis, was fufficiently fireig to appear in Paris and to instigate the populace to acts of outrage init the adherents of Bourbon.

Litle and Valenciennes bad furrendered but Bourdeaux still continued in the power of the Bonapartists.

At Paris the Spirit of resistance to the King had been carried to a most alarming extent; feveral parties and clubs had been formed, who wore the Pink and cried out " Vice l'Empereur.

The French are represented in general to fuspeft the reclitude of the Allied Sovereigns, and imagine their views to be hostile to the interests of France, indeed in fome instances thefe fuspicions feent to have been fanctioned by the King's authority.

The peration is very generally apprehended mait founds as a wateh word in La Vendees a n w constitution was in contemplation and the King by an Ordinance dated 13th July, Thuilleries, had called a fresh Cuember of Deputies, and left the wh le Legista. ive Body to digest the regulations by which the Reprefentative Chamber was to be in future

We observe that the Lord Mayor of London, had fobmitted'a propofal to vivit Paris, for the purpose of presenting to Field Marfrals, Prince Schwartzenberg, Blucher, Count Barclay de Tolly and to the Harman Platoff; the magnifi. cent fwords which had been voted to them, by the Court of Common Council in 1814; as takens of the grateful fenfe the Corporation of London entertained of their eminent fervices. The proposal was canvasted among the friends of the Lord Mayor and fo anobject onable did his Lerdship conceived it, that he actually made preparation for the journey. His Lordfhips accordingly brought the fubject before the ret presentative body of the Livery, but his speech was received with no other fentiments, than those of outer furprize. Several of the memb re entered their protest against fuch a proceeding. The principal arguments urged werr -ist, that fuch proceeding was entirely unsupported by

afult to the French people, and thirdly, that it I have entrance-Mares and Geldings allowed I in the collection of such data as will hereafter was always a duty incombent on the first Magistrate in the City to be prefent, in order that he might personally support those rights and immunities, which were placed under his protection. The following refolution was then Submitted '. that it would be inexpedient for his Lordship to quit his high office in the manner and for the purpose alluded to," and it was carried by acclamation, there being only three hands held up, in favor of his Lordfhip's Parisian Excursion.

CALCUTTA

We extract from the Times of the 21st of June last, the following account of a Phenome non which was observed in the Sun on the 27th of August 1813, and the two following days. If the name of the Officer wh . has tes tified this occurrence had not been given, and if it had not been gravely reported to have been seen by all the Officers and Seamen of H. M. Ship Majestic, we should have considered the statement to have been intended as a prediction of the rise and fall of Buonaparte, and the Tri-coloured flag; and like most other veritable predictions, of modern times, to have been published after the event had hap. pened. We submit it without further observation to the sagacious judgement of our readers.

" Other papers we understand, both in A merica and England, have noticed the remar kable circumstance to which we are now alluding. The following is an authentic and cor rect account for the truth of which Captain Hayes, of his Majesty's ship Majestic, now ly ing in Plymouth harbour, and the whole of his Officers and ship's company, may be appealed to:--

" On the morning of the 27th of August. 1813 the Majestic being then off Boston, the men of board observed, at the rising of the Sun, the complete figure af a man in the cen tre of that luminary, with a flag divided by three lines in his hand. He was at first on his back, but as day advanced the gradually assumed an erect posture, and at mid day stood upright: towards evening he was gradually declined, descending with his flag head fore most. We have seen a drawing of the phenomenon, and nothing can be more correct than the human figure, its dress complete, and the

flag. On the 28th, it retained the same outline,

but had became a skeleton. " On the 29th, the figure was disjointed, & its parts gradually assumed the appearance of six separate flags, united in a circle by an apparent cord or line. After this, nothing more was observed on the Sun's disk but a few small

" The American papers, we believe notice only the extraordinary appearance of the Sun on the above mentioned days. Perhaps the observers on that continent were not in appor sition to catch the precise appearance which the particles of matter presented to the ship's company of the Majestic. There could be no eptical delusion on the occasion, as the pheno. menon was observed by so many different eyes, and for so long a time. The first figure was seen during the whole of the 27th, the skeleton the whole of the 28th, and the six flags during a great part of the 29th.

"The above is an occurrence which may merit the attention of the philosophic. It is singular, we conceive, but nothing miraculous or portentons. Indeed, as the Sun is the centre of a system of planets, several of which are much larger and more important than our's, we do not know why this common luminary should shape his face, or have it shaped for him, so as to indicate the particular occurrences of this earth. The Sun is no dubt a material, luminous body,-perhaps liable to an internal irregular motion of its parts; at least this phoenomenon would seem to prove itso; and most people have observed how frequently the ignited cinders of a common fire present at different times the various appearances of men, trees, horses, houses, &c. The evidence, however, for the phenomenon itself, we must again add, is of the most undonbted and respectable kind. We have seen, and have by us, copies of drawings made by Captain Haves on the occasion. Suppt. to the India Gaz .- Dec. 18.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1815.

A MAIDEN GIVE AND TAKE PLATE; once round : hears : 50 gold mohur :- 10 gold mo.

et. 1b. oz. tet Heat. 2d Heat Mr. N sbin's Little Pet 8 . . 2 . . 12 Mr. Hunter's Waterloo 8 10 . . 2 . . - 2

First Hear tun in 3 mmn 42 feconds. THE PULTAH SLAKES :- Craven weights and distance-100 gold mohors each-ince round -

Mr. Majoribank's Scraggy. 9. 5-.... 2 Rua in 2 min. 28 f.conds.

TURSDAY, DECEMBER 12. A MAIDEN 8st. 7lb. PLATE; 50 gold mo hurs, once round and a distance; heats: 10 gold mohurs enerance-Mares and Geldings allowed 3ibs.

Mr. Trever's Mullagatannee. 1 Mr. Templeton's Diek 4 3 Capt. Hunter's Game Cock 3 ... - 1r. Capr. Wilfon's Waterleo 2 2

Mr. Treves's b. h. Pepper Corn against Mr. Nesbitt's b. h. Little Jemmy, 8st. 71b. each, once round for 50 gold mohors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13. A Plate of 50 gold mohars for all horses carrying 9 stone each; once round, heats; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. 15 gold mohurs entrance :

1st hear 2d hear 3d hear Mr. Treves's Hannibal 2 3 3...

A very heautiful race-2 to 1 on Hannibat. The sat heat run in 3 min. 42 sec.

Mr. Treves's horie Little Johnny, against Mr. N sbitt's g. h. Little Pet, weight for inches, once round; for 200 gold mohurs. Won by Little Pet.

JAVA GAZETTE -SEPTEMBER 16,

On Monday evening last, the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the British Go. vernment in the Eastern Seas, was celebrated by a General Meeting of the Batavian Lite. rary Society, at the house of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, who took the chair as President. After the procedings of the former assembly had been read and approved, the President delivered an occasional discourse to the Members of the Society-he commenced with adverting, in the most feeling and elegant manner to the irreparable los which it had sustained in the lamented death of its late noble and beloved Patron and Protector. the Earl of Minto, and expressed, with pathe tic eloquence, the sentiments of affection for his virtues, admiration of his talents, and sorrow for his death, which are impressed on the heart of every Member of the European coin. munity of this Island, but in particular on those of the Members of this Society, who had looked up to him as a Father-the worthy President concluded his melancholy tribute to the memory of this truly great man, by observe ing that an ever wise and just Providence would amply reward, in a future state of bliss, those eminent merits which had met with no adequate recompense in this world, when death abruptly closed the near and sweet prospect of domestic happiness which he was has tening to enjoy.

The President then proceeded to enumerate the acquisitions which the Seciety had made since his last periodical discourse, in the different branches of knowledge & science, which are the more immediate objects of its pursuits and labours: Dr. Horsfield's account of the Island of Banca, which has been lately com. pleted, was a most valuable and important work, embracing a geographical, mineralogical, botanical, and historical account of that interesting Island, including several discoveries of value to natural history, with maps, and drawings, of the most interesting places and objects described in the report-it has been sent to England for publication under very honorable patronage, and will prove a grand addition to our stock of oriental knowledge, reflecting great honor on the Society of which the active and learned author is a distinguish. ed Member.

From Celebes, Borneo, and Bali, a very interesting mass of general information has also been brained, which will throw great light on the characters and peculiarities of the different inhabitants of those Countries hitherto so little known to Europeans-inder the auspices

form the materials of a distinct account of each -vestiges of the arts, literature, and religiou of these nations in former ages, are also from time to time discovered, which will be of great assistance in furthering so desirable an object. The President remarked, that in his visit to Bali, during his recent tour, he had ascertained several articles of interesting information, and in particular with regard to the preservation of the Haudu faith among the Natives of that Island, which may be considered the last refuge of that religion in the Eastern Islands.

The President also communicated various other interesting results obtained in different parts of the Island during his late tourmore perfect acquaintance with the ruins of Prambana in the Cadoe District, those of Bo to Boghoin, that of Passarouang, and many others, had proved the extensive knowledge of the arts of architecture and sculpture, which the Inhabitants must in former ages have possessed ;- of the latter buildings, several beautiful drawings were laid before the Meeting, and some detached pieces of sculpture, presenting various animals, remarkable for their elegance of design and correctness of execution, as well as for their preservation in good condition for so long a perior -the Mountain Tiger in the Passorouang district has like wise attracted the President's attention, and he gave a very interesting account of his visit to the inhabitants, who are evidently a distinct race from the Javanese, and as remark able for the amiable simplicity of their character, as for the peculiarity of their domestic customs and religious ceremonies.

The observations made by Dr. Ainslie during his residence in Japan as Commissioner on the part of this Government, had furnished much valuable information regarding that extraordinary people-and it was a pleasing result of his enquiries to find that the Japanese themselves are far from feeling that implacable aversion to Europeans in general; and particularly to the English, of which they have been accused-in the contrary, it has been ascertained that the manufactures and even the language of England are much estee. med among them-a. College has been of late years established, in which many young men of family, study English with increasing success, and books in our language are eagerty accepte I by them- he principal Inhabitants, and even the Officers of Government at Nangasacky were very well aware that the English were concerned in the two last voyages from this port; and to prove that they wish and even expect the intercourse to be kept up, it may be remark d that many of them auxious. ly requested to receive by the n xt opportunity, several books and other articles pecuar to Great Britain the jealousy shewn by the existing Government may be accounted for by causes entirely distinct from the national character; and must be imputed to an agency which it might not be proper in this place to point out.

We regret exceedingly that our imperfect recollection, and the limits of a newspaper, prevent our doing justice, in this hasty sketch, to the able and ejoquent discourse of the Honorable President-we are happy, however, to add that we understand this valuable paper will form a part of the 8th volume of the Society's transactions, which is now in the Press.

Some other papers were then examined and ordered to be printed, which bid fair to render this volume a very interesting publicationamong the rest, some part of a satisfactory account of the great Volcanic Eruptions which a few months ago caused so much surprize and curiosity throughout this and the ad jacent Island, was produced from the able pen of Mr. Assey, and will, when completed, form a valuable addition to the history of natural Phenomena.

The following Gentlemen were on this oc casion elected Members of the Society.

Major Travers, Captain Dalgarns, Captain Watson, Sir Thomas Sevestre, William Ainslie, Esq.

The Meeting then broke up to partake of an elegant Supper, after which several toasts were drank incidental to the Society and to the day and the Members retired at a late hour, highly gratified with the literary entertain ment of the evening.

STAR 30 JULY,

To the list of sufferers in the battle of Waof Government, increasing progress is making terioo, we are concerned to add the names of of his predecessors or contemporaries."

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Francis D'Oyly, K. . B. of the 1st Regiment of Guards, killed, and of his brother, Lieutenant Colonel H. D'Oyly, of the same Regiment, wounded. The latter, we are happy to say, is doing well.

The inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin's will meet this day in their Vestry Room at 12 o'clock, to open a subscription for the relief of the families of the British Soldiers who have fallen at Waterloo, or may fall during the campaign.

Number of Churches and Chapels of the Establishment, in every parish containing looo inhabitants and upwards; also of the num. ber of places of Worship not of the Fstablishment ;- aken from the returns of the Arch. bishops and Bishop:

30th DECEMBER 1815.

The Meeting of the Inhabitants at the Exchange on Tuesday last, detailed in our Extra Gazette of that day, was more numerously attended, than any we remember, since the Meeting for the purpose of a Voluntary Contribution for carrying on the War-In which the patriotism of this Settlement, as on the present occasion, was fully shewn not to be exc-eded by any portion of the Globe, under the dominion of Great Britain-and was noticed by the Government at home, who re-commended his Majesty to confer the honor of Knighthood, on the Officer, who arrived with the first remittance.

We shall endeavour to procure a List of Subscribers to this National Entertainment for our next publication.

We mentioned in a former publication that the Magistrates of Calcutta, had invited the Public to testify their feelings on the late Glo. rious Victory of Waterloo by a general illumination of the Capital of India-In our subsequent columns, will be found a short account, of the demonstrations of public joy, which took place on that important national

From the following short Extract from Scorr's Visit to Paris, it appears, that the Writer entertains nearly the same opinion of the abilities of the Orators in the House of Deputies, which we have before had occasion

"The present state of French literature is confessedly low. They say the talent of the nation has been turned into other channels, and there is a good deal of truth in the remark. They have not at present a writer above the rank of a pamphleteer; and the cleverness of a flimsy unprincipled article in one of their public prints, is about the outside reach of their literary genius. Like ourselves, they are totally without dramatic writers of the best class; though their small pieces have much effect and point. In oratory they are at once poor and vicions; I never heard a speech in the Chamber of Deputies that was not wreched, and Reguaud St. Jean D'Angely, who was the government orator under Bonaparte, and is esteemed the best public speaker in France, is very meretretous in his style, and by no means possesses a high order of talent. In scince, France has still several very distinguished names, the most of whom will be found enumerated in the article on the Jardin des Plantes in the Appendix, -but she does not seem to be replacing those whom she is losing, with any thing like their equals. In one science of the highest importance to mankind, she is very decidedly behind England, -namely, in that of Medicine. Her practitioners, comparatively speaking, are not skilfull, and their principles are not sound. In military tacties, the French, as is well known, may boast to posses some who are deemed the first masters of the day, and as they have introduced quite a new system of making war, and bave brought forth into practice military powers and capacities that were never before thought of, they seem fairly entitled to take the lead in this respect. In the field, however, England has quite maintained her equality. -but then her Generals have never been properly pitted against him, who was always deemed the greatest captain of the French armies, and who has conducted war on a vas-ter scale, and with greater wariety of resources, and comprehensiveness of plan, than any

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1816.

To the Fatter of the Government Guzettet , would be so long. We pulled in a N. W.

Having admitted into your Paper of the 7th sitist. a statement of circum-tances at tending, and subsequent to the loss of, the Ship Moraington, which redects on my chafacter both as 3 Commander, and as & man, I wish you also to insert the following detail, for the correctness of which, the addition of my hame will be the best roughet."

dura piain man, Sir; totally untied to helespaper controverse; but I doubt not that his shiple harrative will abundantly disprove the unfounded assertions of your anonymous torrespondent. With this preface, I shall proceed to state the circumstances as they breurred, beginning at the time fixed on by your correspondent, and following him as closely as a strict adherence to the mere har Pative part of his elaborate paper will permit.
Your's Obrdiently,
W. DUNLOP.

On the right of the you October 1815, the Mornington being then two or three leagues South of Point Gordeware, it was reported to me that some of the Passengers sitting in the round house, smelt fire .- Although I had not the most distant idea that it proceeded from any thing serious, yet I waiked forward to the fore barch, and from that, to the main and after hatches; and finding no indication of burming at any of these places, I sat down again in the coldy, and heard rothing more of it until next in ring -When I came on deck about half past six, the first Officer, wh se watch it then was, informed me the Ship was on tire, and on looking torward I saw the smoke rushing up the fore hatchway ; at this time about fifeen leagues from the land -Suspecting it was bunething in the gun deek winen might have taken fire through accident, I ordered every thing to be cleared away from the water cask, which were stowed in the fore part of the Ship; but soon found, by the smoke only country through the openings of the har ing, that the fire was in the hold, and from the quantity of smake and also its heat, that it had got to a considerable beight ; -the lower fore fialches was now opened, when the smoke in stantly came up; but as I was well aware that breaking out carge, and letting the air get to the fire would be the means of increas. ing it, I ordered them to be shut again, Bud resolved to keep them so until the Ship got close in shore, where there might be as probability of saving a part of the carg, and also our targe crew; which with Passengers, &c. amounted to 154 souls - the wind was very light, and the ship would hardly wear; now ever we got her round with her head towards the land, or about N. N. W. and proceeded immediately afterwards to houst out the long bout, which was got in the water about 9 o'clock A. M. but without bars, masts, or any thing ready; every thing was h wever com pleted by 12 at noon - har latitude observed 10', to' North .- 31 3 P. M. saw land from the mast head, and at 6 the tops of the trees were seen from the poop - the smoke had by this time considerably increased, and continu ed gradually to increase, untill about 11 P. M. when it seemed to press up the fore barch, and the heat was quite insufferable, t was new a calm, and the Ship was to 10 fathours, rather drifting out, when she was brought to an anchor, and about five minutes before 12 every purson went into the boats, myself being the last - Sefore this, every thing relating to the days remarks had been written in the log book; but as fjudged it better not to trust to this alone, two copies of it were taken on separate sheets of paper", one of which the se, cond Mate took charge of the other I gave to the third Officer, meending the log book to go in the boat with myself, which, with the third Officer's quadrant was placed on the capstern to be ready; bow it was left behind afterwards, I do not know; at a time of this kind very few can remember every thing that passes. If a box of Jewels smuggled into the host at that period had shared the same fate; I should have been saved some trouble afterwards. The boarsvere exceedingly deep, the long boats had about one hundred and four people, the cinter about thirty Rur, and the jully boat sixteen, and only a few cabin biscuits, a little water, and a bottle or two of spirits, was all we had to support us, till we could reach the shore, where at that time we did not think

. The circumstance of the two Copies of the Log having been employed in preparing the protest; proba-bit led tienceman Ker in in address to the 1 duor of by which some drops reached them. When I the Calcutta toucette to admit, that the leaves of the Leard this afterwards, Mr. Ker and myself best med frees tois utt.

direction, which is direct towards it, & ways keeping our eyes on the Ship. A little before one, the flantes burt out from her fore batch. and in a very short time sile was all inclosed in one tremendous blaze. We kept pulling towards the shore on the same churse above. mentioned, whill we were in about six or seven fathoms, when finding at about half past three t string ser against us, we lit go the anchor to west for day light, which we had about had past five. We saw two dhonies, one of which we boarded, and got two of her crew to sliew es the nearest p rt, which they described as being to the northward; we pulled towards this place, called Benderm't sunka, situatell on the bank of a river, the name of which I do not know, but suppose it must be a branch of the Guadavery. When we got near the mouth of this river we found the surf so high, that we durat not venture in, the more so as there were ladies and children with tis; had it not been for the latter reason. I would with. out hesitation have fan the boat, in which I was, on the beach at every risk, rather than endure the moulerable heat of the sun, which was at this time intense. However, as I had determined to do my nimost to preserve every person in the boats, we put about, and thade the best of our way towards another dhoney, which we perceived to be at anchor in the offing, and which we reached I suppose about two P. M -We got a man from this disney to go in our july boat to the back of the surf, with a letter containing merely a few lines, mentioning our distress, and requesting that a boat might be sent out to our assistance. About three P. M. the sky becan to threaten very much over the land to the N. W. whence in about an hour and a halis we had a severe squall, accompanied with heavy rain, which (as there was no place in the vessel to let us go below) soon wet us all through. To us who belonged to the Ship, this was matter of little consequences but to the ladies and children it was dread. ful -And here I must beg to say, that in this, as in every other trial and privation they had been subjected to ever since the Ship first took fire, they behaved with a degree of fortitude, which few can equal and none surpass; although the rain abated in about haif an hour considerably, still there was enough falling to shew; that delicate people passing a whole night wet and exposed to it without covering, would suffer severely -It was proposed by one of the Passengers (Mr. P.) to throw a sufficient quantity of the dirnies' cargo overboard, so as to enable the adies to get below; nothing could be more to my wishes than this proposal, to which I immediately assented, on condition that the gentleman who proposed this measure, should make good the loss to the owner of the dhoney, to which he spreeds-the rice was then thrown everboard, both from the after and fore hold of the abouty (as she could not be lightened at one end more than the other,) dutil there was a prace sufficient for the accomodation of the ladies to the fore part .-Next morning we saw a sail come but of the river, which we at first thought was going down the Chast, and under that idea set off with the cutter and july boat in chace of her; but she soon came to an anchor, and convinced us to our great joy; that she had come out for us. The tab am oil Boats soon got to her, but the long boat was detained some time, being so much heavier laden; however she, by the assistance of the other two also, soon afirt reached the disoney, into which sixty of her crew were put, and we all got three the surf without any risk, as it had been much laid by the land wind and rain the preceding night. Lieutenant Ker, one of the Passengers, with the Chief Officer Mr, Ray, who were in the jolly boat, got up to the village some time before the dhoney, and ithine distery made enquiry about a house or hut to cover us, and they found one all ready; when Mrs. Pattie, Miss Becher, the two children, and myself went to it, and the other pas-sengers soon followed. There was one very smal room about eight feet, with a kind of passage leading to it, which Mr. P. in the weather which then prevalled, considered the ladies could not exist m; and for that reason declined occupying, and took possession of one side of a long verandali, on the North side of the building, which was by far the most comfortable part of the house in such hot weather. Unformuately some ram len during the night, or rather about two next morang,

went away during a dreadful hot, and sultry day, without shoes or stockilligs, and examined another flouse for Mr. P. and his family, into which they removed the next day .- On our arrival at Ingeram, Lacutenant Ker, the Officers of the saip, and myself were received in the kindest manner by Mr. Coullel, with whom we remained about four days, and then proceeded towards Calcutta by dank.

Before leaving Brheleimalunkah, I had given the Serang of the Ship a letter to Mr. Long, the judge and magistrate of Rajhman. dry, flaving the diffrest of the crew, about on: hundred and ten in number; and requelling him to afsift them in getting to Calcutte .-Mr. Long however declined deing this, and fent them all back to Ingeram with a letter to me, faying, he supposed I would myself b able to make atrangements for their proceed ing to Bragal; I had at Bendetmala kah advanced a calld rable fum on their account and declin d advancing any more way v. S. vage the Commercial Raidert at Ingeram then we ite to Mr. Connel, that in conf quence of my not withing to advance more in usy en account of the erew, Mr. Parel: was willing to come forward with a fum fufficient to enable them to reach Calcutta, and this was feitled the day before I lett Ingerem .- I had learned that a box of jewels, pearls, &c, had been faved in he ruster, which I had when there, and until arriving at Ingeratts, always understood was only a card b. x - l de med it my duty to get an acc not of its contents on B-half of the Underweiters, which I did before Mr. S. vage, Commercial R fident; and I believe this lift has be-n forwarded to Calcutta to the parties consern d.

This, Sir, is my account of the loss of the Mornington, and the fubf quent transactions f myfelf and pafeengers, with the excep i n of what Lieusenont Kr has in a much abler manner explained in his natrative of my con duet towards my passengers in general, from thes Ack joining the Ship!

> 1 am, &c. W. DUNLOP. Late Comm. da of the Stip Mornington

LORD ROSEBERRY'S DIVORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir, -As I understand the the bill for Lord Roseberry's divorce is to be brought once more under the considers top of the legists ure, I trope I thall not be ton late to fabinit lome considera tions on it to public attention before it palses into

If it were possible to discuss this matter merely as a supposed case, or if any ming could be goined in respect of personal technic by a suppression of names, I fronte be most anxious to spare the feeli ge of thole who are rea wis to the culpab e partiest but untappile the tacts are toil weell known, & is would be an idle affectation of delicacy to avoid speaking of what is me ter of public notorie v, and less for a long time past been the fubject of general

Inis nobleman applies to the Legislature tobe divorced from his wife, on account of her adiffers with the husband of her deceased sister. The mere statement of fo complicated a crime thocks one's feelings; and the circumstance would be commons to general morality, it we were not thincked by filen a s-a ement. It has been urged, that as this Lordship applies to the Lagista ine for a remede, which be cannot ob sin from the Courts or Law, he is to take that remedy lubjedt to fuch terms and conditions as the Legis a are may think fit to intipole. I have nothing to tay against this mode of putting the argument, except that it feedle in a great mealure to Reep out of sight the interest of a third party, namely, the public. I. is of much more cons quence that public morality thould not be broken in upon, than that Lord Hoseberry thould be fall field will the worth proposed to time. Nat, he may, from motives of mistaken generority, be inclined to acquiesce in attangements, of very evil import, as regards their effect on the fen iments and conduct of fociety a 1 rge. With our enquiring, ill refore, what his Landthie may be supported to feel on the clauses propoted to be added to the bill in ques ion, I thin sae what I think important with a view to public metal-

I. It has been proposed to add a clause to the hill, providing the any mattinge contracted becween the gutter par ies that be mult and votel, this is a general rule it as cates of anothers by the iaw of Spiritual, and of tome other countries. 1 nappens, nowever, that thele for is to the treseut case : a id til a par icular rela init to each o ner

(viz, as brother and sister-in.law,) which, if there were no question of schullety, would render their marriage voidable by a certain logal process. though not void unless fuch process were instimed. Mirriages beiween brothers and sister-inlaw are called meesmous. The term, perhaps, founds founewhat harsh in modern usage, although in original derivation inces dous means simply unchasie. But be the etin well or ill chosen, the fact is the the triassages are illegal. Many worthy perluns, it is said, contrad such marriages, and they are defensible on the ground of usage, though ennuary to fome atmost obsolete provisions of the Canon Law. I must say, this is a very iniquaken view of the subjest. The Canon Law is the law of the faud on this point. It has never become obsolere, but is in daily application by the proper Course. I do not believe that any thing to be called an isage has grown up in opposition to the law. I do not understand how an usage can grow up against a Parv, which, as far as legal intentury exin force. If fome inconsiderate individuals have placed themselves in the unfortuna e predicament of an illegal union, it has perhaps been owing to the effect of this very vague sort of language about usages contrary to the existing law, especially when fuch language has been held by persons in authority. The same unthinking habits of mind which have led to this looseneess of language have also created an idea that the prohibi ion was harfa and unreasonable. Who so proper, it is faid, to bring up the children of a decessed wife, as her own since? For this very reason the marriages in ques ion are prejudicial. If society should ever come to be so constituted, that wires thould see in their sisters, rivals and possible firecessors in their husband's affections, from that moment marriege would be the signal of an elernal termination to all the affections of sisterhood: The first consequence of this would be the annihilation of all sisterly frienship; the next, a total estrangement the ween the auto and her sister's children. The only safeguard of the imp rism benefit derived from thefe reis ionthips cousis is in the general purity of family connections. Wisely, therefore, did the law ordain a general prohibi ion of marringe besween persons who necessari y stand in such degrees of demestic intimacy. And because there is an infringement of this law in addition to that of the D'est gue, therefore the parties are to be treated with greater tendernels! The proposition is monetrons : and so, ludeed; it seems to have been fett, as for as regarded the clause for preventing the future marriage ! bu .

2. It was proposed to give the adultress sool a year out of her injured husbladd fortune, in addition to the interest of that fortune which was derived from her own family. I is here that the mittak n generostry of the husband may possibly intestere. He may be unwhiling to appear both and niggardly; or it may be a matter of midiff rence to him to give or withhold fuch a fum of money. With all these motives the public has nothing to do. The interest of the public is involved in the extraple. Is it fi ting in a moral and Christie an country that a pecuniary premium the utd he given for adultery ? That is the fimple quettion, Very fevere aws, have in times patt been enat Pernaps fome of them have been unneceffarity deu-l and barbarous ; but there is no danger of exceffive hasftmets in the prefent day. Under the notion of lie b rall y we are d ily obli erating all shofe fligmas which distinguish is from virtue. We firew the primite fe path to the everlating b nine with fresh flowers, as d facilitate the already too facile d form of Avenus. This law, however, is a very plain and intelligible one, that a woman who violates the marriage bond fin. tofe att legal ritle to be alimented by her husband. Upon this principle refted our old law it dowers and it is a principle which recommends itfelf by its fimplicity to all our homous of natural equity. Let 12 not be luppoted by the world that a diverce for adultery flands on he fame ground as a mere feparation for incomplacebury of temper might be conceived to do; that it is a more marter of murual accommedation and arrange tient; and that the legisla use thurs its eyes to the in st greef, and fi grant breaches of the divine law. It is said, Sool, a year, the interest of this woman's fortune, cannot support her in the rank of the to which the has been accustomed. The answer is ! the hes differeced ber rack, and ought to be degrad if trem to le is faid, the cannot fulfift on fuch a fdui but in exite, The antiver is ; the well det rves to go into exile . and fas b mer would in be that the foold never revis her canve land, than that her appearance here th it d be fuch as to empi her less wealthy country we men to im. Five hundred p unds a year is no great fum fr the wife of a Nobleman ; but it is a great fum for a Conversed admirefy. The gleates frequency of this crime to me derri days is plainty em Wah to be traced to the greatet indulgence it meets with, It is rendered meet fling on the fire. and excern ted in the Senate. Pettiape to this coufes he guilt and confiquent mafety of the young perfoi in question may be used. This may be a very sufficient reafon for learly on the part of her bu b ad; bur fat from justilying any legislative interference in her bepub ic merali y should no be br ken down, wi y the law thou if recut to to me portion of its former aufteria ty, and way the forge dions of take liberary the mid be at once ov serused. I am, Su, &c.

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