



IT 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 publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, 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 specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Commercial Department Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the indulgence, granted to Military officers by the Government Advertisement of the 19th September last, of paying by monthly instalments for the Hon'ble Company's Madeira Wine which they may be supplied with from the Honorable Company's Stores, is extended to the Civil Servants on this establishment, the Indents bearing the receipt of the party applying, and the counter signature of the person drawing the pay of the department.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. FARRER, Secy to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th January 1818.

Edujee Cursetjee WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 19th instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT HIS ROOMS

MEADOW STREET,

THE Household Furniture, Plate, fine old London Particular Madeira in bottles, a large Library of valuable books and other effects of the late Doctor David White, deceased, by desire of the Executor. The Carriage and Horses with Harness complete, also a Buggy Horse and Harness will be sold on Monday at 12 o'clock precisely.

The sale of the books will commence on Thursday morning the 22d instant, and Catalogues will be previously distributed. Bombay 8th January 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next, THE 20TH AND 21TH INSTANT, the public sales will be continued as usual,

AT

LOUGHLIN and HUNT'S AUCTION ROOMS, Bombay 17th January 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT

LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S COMMISSION ROOM,

A few valuable Books; also gentlemen's black and white beaver Hats; ladies' and gentlemen's silk Stockings; real Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, red Port, Madeira, Lisbon Wine, and Hodgson's Pale Ale in bottles, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Bombay 17th January 1818.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE for private sale, three high caste Arabian saddle Horses, warranted free from vice, the property of a gentleman about to leave the settlement.

Further particulars will be made known by Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE.

Bombay 17th January 1818.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE for private sale, a new square Piano Forte from BROADWOOD, with spare strings, made to order for a gentleman lately deceased. Bombay 17th January 1818.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

On MONDAY next the 19th current, WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ROOM AT THEIR HOUSE

RAMPART ROW.

TWO Arabian Horses, a Chronometer by ARNOLD made to order for Captain PETER BROWN of the ship Charlotte, a Telescope by DONALD, a Book containing Horsburgh's and Ross's Charts, and wearing apparel; being the effects of the late Captain JENKINS of the ship Sophie. Bombay 17th January 1818.

FOR CALCUTTA THE SHIP

PASCOA, CAPTAIN J. NICOLL,

WILL sail about the end of this present month, and will receive freight for Malabar Coast, Madras and Bengal. Apply to SIR ROGER D'FARIA in Nesbitt's Lane. Bombay 17th January 1818.

FOR ENGLAND

To sail on or before the 15th March,

THE VERY SUPERIOR

FAST SAILING SHIP

ALBINIA,

A. I.

NEW COPPERED, BURDEN 500 TONS,

JAMES NORTON

(Late Chief Officer in the H. C. Service)

COMMANDER.



HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Commander in Bakehouse Lane or to Cursetjee and Jhangeir Arderseir. Bombay, 2d January 1818.

The Bombay CALENDAR AND REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR 1818,

WITH

An Almanac,

CORRECTED AND REVISED TO THE LATEST PERIOD,

IS IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY

In the course of the present month.

COURIER OFFICE, 3d Jan. 1818.

A C A R D.

Calcutta, 18th Nov. 1817.

Messrs. Hutton & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, that they have established a HOUSE of AGENCY at Calcutta, with the concurrence and support of MESSRS. FORBES and CO. of Bombay, as also with the countenance of their Friends, MESSRS. SMITH, RICKARDS and CO. of London.

The Members composing the FIRM of HUTTON and CO. for the present are Mr. THOMAS HUTTON, formerly of the House of HUTTON and FORBES of Penang, and Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT, late of the House of FORBES and CO. of Bombay, who, from the interest they take in the prosperity of the New Establishment, have also given it the benefit of the able assistance of their Native Agent NOW-ROJEE SORABJEE.

TERRIER LOST.

LOST, about a fortnight ago, a remarkably small black terrier bitch, with tanned legs and snout, and cropped ears; answers to the name of FANNY.

Any person bringing the same to either of the Police Offices, in Town or Country, or giving information that may lead to its discovery, will receive a reward of FIFTY RUPEES.

Bombay 16th January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PLEA SIDE.

MULNA SUMSODDEEN NOOR-? PLAINTIFFS.

BHOY AND OTHERS,

vs.

PREMJEE BHOWAN AND PUR-? DEFENDANTS.

SHOTUM BHOWAN,

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, pursuant to order of Court made in the above cause, and dated the 6th of November last, a quantity of impure Saltpetre, consisting of 843 bags, which was purchased from the Honorable Company by the said Plaintiffs, and now in the warehouse of the said Plaintiffs at Mussed Bunder without the Town Walls of Bombay, will be sold by public auction on Thursday the 22d instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

The said bags of Saltpetre may be inspected at any time previous to the sale, and the conditions of sale and all other requisite particulars will be known on application at the office of MR. W. A. MORGAN, the Attorney to the Plaintiffs abovementioned.

Bombay 16th January 1818.

નાહિર. ખખર
શ્રી. રીકાર્ડે. ફોરબેસ
સુબાં. શંમશુદીન. નુરમા } ડી. આદીવાલા
બં. તથા. બીબા }
તથા.
પરેમજી. ભવં. તથા. } બાબ. કરણરો
પરશીદં. ભવં. તથા. }
ખખર. હી. આં. થી. આપીએચને
શ્રી. ફોરબે. આએ. કજીઆર. તારીખ.
૬ તી. ગાએ. આ. નવમખરે. ફ. કીલોકે
બાબત. એને. નથો. એક. ભર. શુરા. ખા
રનો. આર. ફોર. ૮૪૩ કો. ને. માલ.
શરફારમાંથી. ડી. આદ. વાલાએ. વેચતો
લીલો. હતો. અને. તે. હમણાં. ખખર. ફોર.
મશીદ. બંદર. આગાલ. ડી. આર. વાલાનો
વખરમાં. તે. નાહિર. લીલાં. ફ. કરીને. ન
રેશપત. વારને. દીને. તારીખ ૨૨ મી.
આએ. મહીનાની. એ. શવારનાં. કલાક ૧૦
નાં. વેચશે. *
એ. ભખેલા. ફોર. શુરા. ખખરનાં. વે
ચવાનો. આગાલ. તપાશ. વા. દેશે. તથા.
એનાં. વેચાં. ની. ખોલી. તથા. બીબા. રા
રેવ. વગત. વાર. મી. શતર. મારગીન. શા
હેખ. ડી. આદ. વાલાનાં. વફી. નાં. હારી
શમાં. માંગે. આથી. માલુમ. પડશે. *
તા. ૧૬ મી. નાં. નીવારી ૧૮૧૮

Notice is Hereby Given,
TNO all persons, that Luiza de Con-
ceição e Souza, the widow and Ad-
ministratrix to the Estate of João de Sou-
za, has mortgaged an Oart, called Cur-
war, with its appurtenances, situated with-
out the Town Walls, to Pundlick Annunt
Poy. Any persons having any claim
upon the same, are hereby requested to
apply to the said Pundlick Annunt Poy
within 14 days from the date hereof.
Bombay 14th January 1818.

ખખર. હી. આં. થી. આપીએચને
શરવે. લોકોને. નાં. ફરીએચને. ડી.
ગા. નાં. મે. ખુદના. દે. ફોર. શા. ફ. એ. શી
ના. એ. ડી. આં. થી. તથા. વફીલાદં. મ
રનાર. ડી. આં. ફ. દે. શી. ના. ની. ડી. આં.
લી. એ. ડી. આં. પોતાની. વાડી. એ. કા. નાં
મે. કરવાર. તથા. એ. ની. શા. થિ. નાં. શરવે.
બં. ગા. આ. તથા. ફોર. શા. થિ. ગી. ર. વી
પુદલી. ક. અં. ન. ત. પ. જ. ને. આ. પી. કે. એ.
મી. લ. ક. ત. ખખર. ફોર. કે. એ. ફ. પ. ર. ડી. એ. ક.
લોકોનો. દા. લો. હો. એ. તે. પુદલી. ક. અં. ન. ત.
ત. પ. જ. અ. ર. ન. કર. એ. ચ. ને. આ. ન. થી. ડી. ન
૧૪ મી. આ. વી. ને. નાહિર. ફરે. *
તા. ૧૬ મી. નાં. નીવારી ૧૮૧૮

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE
Indian Kalendar,
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUS-
SULMANS & MALABARIANS,
FOR THE YEAR OF CHRIST
1818,
PRICE 2½ RUPEES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and effects of
Conductor **JAMES CASTLE,**
Lieutenant **JOHN GIBSON,** 2d Regiment N. I.
Ensign **THOMAS BROWN,** Marine Battalion.
Lieutenant **GEORGE WALTER,** 6th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant **JOHN VEITCH,** 4th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant **THOMAS HARRISON,** European Regiment.
Lieutenant **JOHN MCKANNA,** European Regiment.
Lieutenant **THOMAS PROCTOR,** 8th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant **WILLIAM, A. BARNETT,** Invalids.
Sub-Conductor **GEORGE WEBB,**
Lieutenant **THOMAS SMITH,** 6th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant **WILLIAM STRACEY,** Invalids.
Lieutenant **JAMES RANKIN WATSON,** Artillery.
Conductor **WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**
Lieutenant **WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,** Artillery.
Sub-Conductor **JOHN MURRAY.**
Lieutenant **JAMES STEELE,** European Regiment—
late in the military service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on this establishment.
Corporal **WILLIAM CARTER,** H. M. 8th, late in the military service of his Majesty.
Lieutenant **W. T. A. GRANT,** Artillery, late in the military service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment.
Mr. **WILLIAM TAYLOR,** a boat-swain.
Mr. **RICHARD L. LEWIS,** a midshipman—
late in the marine service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on this establishment,
deceased,
having been severally granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the said Court for the time being (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*), all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay 13th January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of **JOHN LIONEL INGLIS,** late a sub-assistant Surgeon on board the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Ariel*, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the said Court for the time being (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*), all persons are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay 13th January 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT application hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Administration with the will annexed, of **Mrs. MARIA JACOBA SMITH,** late of Bombay, widow, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*).
Bombay, January 15th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of **Mr. GENEST NORMAN,** late of Bombay, British Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to **ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON,** of the same place, Esq. all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of **CAPTAIN GEO. LAYBURN,** late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and credits, of **LIEUTENANT DAVID HOGARTH,** late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of **LIEUTENANT THOMAS SAVAGE ROBINSON,** late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and credits of **WILLIAM LEWIS JENKINS,** late of Bombay, Master Mariner, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of **GEORGE SKENE KEITH** Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon, in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
Bombay, January 9th 1818.

Notice is Herely Given,

THAT on and after the 1st proximo, all ships or vessels from **ENGLAND,** on approaching this harbour, will be denoted by a **DUTCH FLAG** inverted at the Main Top Gallant Mast Head, while those from **FOREIGN EUROPE** will be distinguished by a **BLUE PENDANT WITH A WHITE FLY** at the same place.
HENRY MERITON,
Superintendent.
Bombay, January 15th 1818.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,
I paid particular attention to your correspondent Anon's letter in your last Courier, in which he complains of the prices of articles of European consumption at the present time; concluding that a free trade, added to the peace, are causes sufficient to lower all articles that are usually sold in Europe shops.
I must confess this letter is the most reasonable, and sensible one I have read on the subject, and therefore deserves an answer—it would give me great pleasure could I put my name to this reply, but as your correspondent has adopted a fictitious signature, he cannot, nor can the public expect the reply to it should be without the like disguise, let this be as it may, the signature will sufficiently point out the class from which it comes, and as this class (the European part of it) is not very numerous; neither he, or the public can be much at a loss.
I trust your correspondent will not be offended if he is told he appears to know but superficially, the principles on which the trade is conducted: he throws the blame on the poor shopkeeper, without enquiring whether the tradesmen at home, who have been in the habit for years back of supplying this market, have lowered their prices in consequence of the Peace, and Free Trade: these tradesmen know the value of their goods too well, to fear competition with men who are but just embarking in the trade; they have the advantage of large capitals accumulated through the India Trade during the war, consequently can go to market with ready money, and purchase the best materials; when these materials are worked up for exportation, they take care the Indian community reimburse them; in short, the trade having been so long in the hand of the commanders, and officers of regular Indiamen, and these people, a name has been acquired by both; one for bringing the best although the dearest, and the other for furnishing the best articles, but at superior prices; and until every tradesman in England finds his goods have their level in the Indian market, the regular Indiamen so long as they bring articles from Gibson, the saddler, Hoby, the boot maker, Bicknell, the hatter, Smyth, the perfumer, and a long &c. of names, will always obtain a sale at a handsome profit, when goods import d from others, cannot meet with a sale, on such terms as will pay the importer. Whenever the shopkeepers find their customer have no prejudice as to, from whom an article comes, or its quality; it may be relied on, Gibson and his fellows will be obliged to reduce their prices: the consequence will be, the Bombay shopkeepers, will please their employers, derive a handsome profit, and have a quick return of their capitals, until then your correspondent may write, and I reply, without lowering the price of an article.
With respect to Anon's comparison of what his income did when in England during the war, and how affluent he found himself with the same income in peace; this is readily accounted for, as no doubt, Beef, Mutton, Bread, Beer, and every absolute necessary of life were much cheaper, at the latter period than the former; but allow me to ask him, did he find articles of luxury, that could be dispensed with, cheaper? I will venture to say he did not, as every article the produce of foreign Europe consumed in Great Britain, must pay a high duty, and on some articles I believe a higher duty is laid since the peace—but when this article is exported in the original package, the duty is taken off; and it passes (with profits of course) from the hand of the English Merchant to the importer here, and from him to the Shopkeeper. I will mention several articles that have always a ready sale. Brandy was in England, in the years 1805, 10, 14, and 17, for exportation, from 8 to 10 from that to 9 shillings per gallon; but if a gallon is used in England, the merchant has to pay Government a heavy duty, he cannot supply that gallon for home consumption under 36 shillings, this at the exchange of 2s 6d. per rupee is nearly 14½ rupees. any Shop in Bombay will supply the same article at 20 or 8 rupees the gallon; again, Claret is sold for exportation at 72s. per dozen; retailed at home by the wine merchant at 100s or rupees 40: here it is to be had, with the exception of Carbonnel's, at 36 rupees. Port wine for exportation at 42s. per dozen, for home consumption 65s. or 26 rupees the dozen, in Bombay 24rs. I could enumerate many other wines &c. but I feel this to be unnecessary, as all articles, the produce of foreign countries, that come into Great Britain, are liable, if used there, to very heavy duties; with the exception of such raw materials as our manufacturers cannot do without. I can prove from documents, that articles of luxury, generally speaking, imported into Great Britain since the peace, have been if any thing on the rise; therefore I am inclined to think your correspondent did not indulge in costly foreign wines, if he did, he would have found the difference of prices of those articles between England and this country in favor of the latter. No, Mr. Edi-

tor it is not here we are to look for the heavy expenses attendant upon a gentleman in India; it is to the immense house rent, servants' wages, the number required—whether necessary, or unnecessary, for use, or ornament, it is immaterial; whereas in England probably a foot boy to brush the shoes and coat, and a female cook compose the whole of a gentleman's establishment, this is a very liberal allowance, as boots is often called in to do the office of the former—for the truth of this statement I appeal to every Englishman. As it is absolutely necessary, I confine myself to well known facts, in support of my argument; I beg to say that no gentleman in Bombay can keep a house and a moderate establishment with the sole indulgence of a palanquin, (wine, beer, and all other Europe articles I exclude) under 250 rupees a month, or 375 sterling per annum: for a family this statement must be increased, as the calculation is only for a single gentleman. In England this very person might keep his rank in society, and appear in every way as a gentleman, likewise pay his taxes as a householder, for 150 per annum; the difference (225) would liberally supply him with wearing apparel of every description of the best quality. This your correspondent does not seem to consider, but concludes the only evil is the prices charged by the shopkeeper; and he, poor defenceless mortal, must bear the whole of the blame and have the attention of the public drawn to the enormous profit he is supposed to derive by plundering the community.
In reply to that part of Anon's letter, respecting the army at Nagpore, "applying to this place for their supplies only an account of the easiness of communication, and not for the moderateness of the Bombay prices", here we differ, I shall not contend with him the comparative cheapness of Madras and this place, although I could bring convincing proofs that Bombay has the advantage, but proceed to observe that this very easiness of carriage to the consumer at Nagpore, ensuring to him articles at a cheaper rate, than he could get them from Madras, is every thing he can require; it is a matter of indifference should these very articles be cheaper at Madras than Bombay, if he has to pay an increased rate of carriage, run greater risks, and have to wait longer, than when his supplies are obtained from Bombay; I therefore humbly contend that economy, and that alone, induces the consumer at Nagpore to give the preference to this place; what prices the consumers in Bombay pay, enter not into his calculation, provided he is convinced he has obtained what he stands in need of, at the fair market price of the day; and provided also he is convinced (with a due regard to economy of money, and time) he could not apply to a better market.
Your correspondent gives as a reason why prices should be lower, the "vicinity of the Madras and Bengal Armies", this very circumstance itself is sufficient to increase the rate of every article, as a drain is created upon the market more than the private trade & Indiamen together, have hitherto supplied. Anon should therefore, instead of fancying the prices are increasing every time he enters a Europe shop, be astonished that things are not really higher. The demand upon this market I know to be great, at this present period, for every European necessary; and it is a fact beyond dispute, if the demand is greater than the importations, prices must rise instead of fall; many articles have but a confined sale, in proportion to the importation—for instance Books. I would be very happy to sell every Book I have at 30 per cent discount from what I paid, provided the purchaser took the whole and gave me ready money, and I venture to affirm "the shopkeeper on whose tables there are so many volumes covered with dust", would be very happy to do the same.
Your correspondent deems it very easy for the tradesman to commission goods from Europe; but allow me to observe, it is no trifling matter to subtract the amount of a moderate commission, say 12,000 £ from his floating capital, in order to lodge a credit in England to secure a supply of the goods he requires. In the first place, he must deprive himself of the use of that money for one year at least, which is a certain loss of 1080, and this must of course be added to the goods—in the 2d place, he must confine his trade by 12,000 £ until the articles arrive.—There are very few tradesmen in London who will send goods out to the order of any shopkeeping establishment, without a credit for the amount is first lodged in England: the shopkeepers have the only two methods to supply themselves, either to purchase from importers, or commission through a shipping house. It is well known, although these houses have had the advantage of the free trade to import perishable articles, they have shewn hitherto little wish to do so, the risk is so great; they have in consequence, with the exception of a little Beer, principally confined their imports to metals, and articles that meet with a ready sale among the natives;

when these houses do take a commission from the shopkeeper, they stipulate for 35 per cent at least upon the invoice cost and charges, as being barely sufficient to indemnify them for the risk they run in importing perishable goods: of this fact your correspondent may make him self sure by applying to any of the shipping houses in Bombay. It is also well known, when a shopkeeper does give a commission to one of these houses, he stipulates that the articles shall be from the tradesmen who have been long approved of in this market, and these tradesmen as I have already shewn, building on their fame, make the shopkeeper and his employer pay accordingly.—As to the Captains of the regular Indiamen finding it difficult to dispose of their goods, I must disagree here again with Anon, I say, they have not found any difficulty in disposing of their goods, at the proper season, which is May; the difficulty has always been, the Captains have never felt satisfied with a moderate profit. Here I think is a proper place to explain how the trade was under the old system, and what it is now.

Formerly the commanders of the regular ships with their officers, were the principal importers, even a Captain's steward used to bring an investment of 2000£. The May fleet imported usually shop goods to the amount of £80,000; all this was readily disposed of, as the purchasers knew they had from May to October, to get clear of the saleable part of their purchases—in the latter month the extra ships brought 20,000£ more; in all 100,000£ of shop goods in one year came into the market from the first tradesmen in London. Now under the present order of things the regular ships' investments are small, so far your correspondent and I agree, but we differ as to the price, for it is well known to the trading community they obtained for their investments last May 36 to 40 per cent advance and that, in the teeth of the free trade; at the same time they did not clear on their bazar investments, such as iron, steel and lead &c. 25 per cent all round; a thing never known under the old system, as captains then depended upon clearing on the bazar investments from 60 to 70 per cent.

It will appear by this, the free trade has hitherto done little toward lowering the prices of shop goods of a really good description; it will also appear their principal speculations have been metals, by this means lowering the value of them so much, that the commanders of the regular ships find what used to be the most profitable part of the investment is now the reverse. The cause that operates to the disadvantage of the free traders when they do dip into speculations of perishable goods, is, that tradesmen in this place lay their annual stocks in from the May fleet, as what it brings can be depended on, and, leaving England at a favourable season, the goods come much fresher to hand than by ships which sail later; this very cause operates against the extra Indiamen who leave England at a bad time, and arrive here at a time equally unfavourable; and I must again repeat that until a hat, a pair of boots, a saddle, or any other article coming from Glasgow, or Liverpool, are taken by the consumer with as much readiness as articles of the same name coming from the first tradesmen in London, the regular Indiamen will always obtain a profit, when others cannot so. It but at very disadvantageous rates; it is true the demand will be more confined as with some individuals prejudice may not exist.

I think your correspondent's letter is nearly answered, whether to the purpose, or not, the public must judge; a few more remarks present themselves which I beg leave to state. In the present attack upon a defenceless class of men, I do not see any necessity for disguise; the prejudice is already strong against us, your correspondent, is a champion for a popular cause. I, on the contrary, am defending a class of men, who it would appear are very unpopular; and by whom the public think themselves injured.—I assure him nothing would give the shopkeepers more pleasure than meeting the wishes of their employers, consistent with their own safety; emolument I say nothing about; as God knows it is little, and bears no comparison to the losses we are daily exposed to. I therefore say, if any evil is to be dreaded from disclosure, it is the shopkeeper that has to fear it, not your correspondent: It is to be regretted, an individual, who appears to write so well cannot find a better subject to employ his pen, and as he feels himself so strong why not be merciful, and let the trade find its level; which it will do without any assistance. The shopkeeper in this country is deprived of a fair trial; he is excluded from the society in which his opponent moves; whether with justice or not, let every man ask himself; in this society the poor devil is tried and condemned, and the first he hears of the trial, is his sentence in the public prints. Now Mr. Editor, as you are acquainted with the practice of the courts of law, I ask you, is the greatest criminal when put to the bar condemned without hearing evidence against him face to face

on common justice therefore your correspondent should come forward, and if he does, I pledge myself to meet him; and I trust shall be enabled to prove to his satisfaction, and through him to the society in which he moves, that he has formed a very erroneous opinion. Wherever the evil does exist of which he complains, it shall not be said uncontradicted, it exists with the tradesmen in this country; and to prove that they desire nothing more than, the public should be convinced no enormous profit is derived by them, experience in the line of business has suggested to me, a plan which will give to your correspondent all the advantages of the Peace, and Free trade, and I have no doubt, I can convince him the plan is good, which his interest, I presume, among his friends will enable him to carry into effect. Here is a remedy for the evil at once, your correspondent has only to come forward; if he does not, he cannot, with justice, continue to accuse the shopkeeper of imposition, as a remedy can be suggested by one of that class, which is proof positive, they have no wish to bind the public, or keep them in the dark with respect to the real value of goods.

Anon has I fear in complimenting us upon our respectability, made use of a contradiction in terms, for in one part of his letter, he accuses us of charging unconscionable prices—if we are respectable, or in other words honorable men, we must have consciences and if he still is of opinion we do charge unconscionably we neither can be honorable or respectable members of the community; be this as it may; he cannot deny that we are men of spirit!!! I shall not enquire further why he condescends to compliment, but take it as it comes and thank him in the name of the whole, and in truth, Mr. Editor, he could not do less after handling us so severely; also I return him thanks for the compliment paid to us individually "that some would do honor to any society"—and I see no reason against concluding I am one of the favored few; I will therefore take the compliment to myself, as no doubt my brethren will.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
A BOMBAY SHOPKEEPER.

Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina.
To
The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,
On looking over your paper of Saturday last, I was struck with the anonymous letter which appeared in it, in which the author complains of the price of European Articles in the different Shops in this place, and accuses the Shop-keepers with standing between the public and those blessings of plenty and cheapness which might otherwise be expected to result to this Country from the return of peace in Europe, and the establishment of a Free Trade with India.

This letter, Mr. Editor, I must say, I consider as the most delicate, gentlemanly and sensible production which has appeared upon this subject, which it would appear has occupied a considerable share of public attention, and undergone much discussion within the last year: and as such, not to reply to it, would, I conceive be tantamount to pleading guilty to the charges of extortion which it contains.—As one of the body of Shop-keepers therefore I feel it a duty I owe to my Brethren and myself to step forward to rebut accusations which if they were founded in truth stamp them, and me, as dishonest and unfair characters, and a set of men, unworthy either the support, or confidence of the public: for I am not one of those men, who can allow the compliment which your correspondent has been pleased to bestow upon some of the fraternity to blind me to a sense of the serious accusations with which I am assailed; those may take the compliment to themselves who please, but for my part, if I had even the vanity to suppose that it was intended for me, I would decline the acceptance of it, for you will I am sure agree with me that, in the shape in which it comes, it is a contradiction in terms, for surely if a man is an extortioner and a conspirator against the public he can neither be respectable in himself, or a fit object to fill a respectable place in society—or if in other words a man has received that education and been brought up in those principles of honor and probity, which alone can fit him for a respectable place in society, it is impossible that commerce with the World can ever so far debase him, as to make him an extortioner.—How your correspondent can reconcile this contradiction I cannot divine by any rule of logic with which I am acquainted—Let this be as it may I shall leave the compliment to such of my brethren, as choose to take it to themselves, and in doing so it is not unlikely but that I leave it to those for whom it was intended, and who have the best right of it.

Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, if I can judge from his style and manner of writing, is a man of education, and so far has a very great advantage over me, who have no pretensions to any other acquirements than those which qualify me for a plain man of business.—In subjects of dispute or controversy, I have never been engaged—I have no talent for them, and I am sure I have as little inclination to indulge in them—sensible however, as I am of my own defects as a writer, I shall not allow myself to shrink from any opponent however powerful, when my character as a man, and as a member of society is at stake.—I trust that a steady adherence to plain matter of fact, will in some measure correct the inequalities of controversial dexterity between your correspondent and me, and leave me that credit for common sense which those who read his letter must allow him for superior education.

Although, Mr. Editor, I cannot confess myself much pleased with your correspondent or with any man who attempts to hold me up as an object of public odium, I am still willing to believe that the erroneous opinions under which he labors, are errors of the head, and not of the heart; and that he would not wantonly attack any body of men, or attack them at all, unless he believed them to be guilty of the practices of which he accuses them.—I have not the slightest doubt but your correspondent is a gentleman, and possesses talent which render him an ornament to the profession (whatever it may be) to which he belongs, but he must not be offended if I tell him that he does not appear to be very deeply read in political economy, or to have considered sufficiently the causes which operate towards the rise and fall of markets.—To enter into these

causes with minuteness would far exceed the limits which I prescribe to myself in this letter, it will answer every object I have in view, if I notice them so far as to prove that he has gone upon wrong premises—drawn erroneous conclusions, and that the Shop-keepers are not extortioners.

Your correspondent sets out with observing that the effects of peace in England are visible in every village you visit and every shop you enter. Be assured, Mr. Editor, there is no man who feels a more lively interest in the prosperity of old England and the happiness of its people than I do, but I have reason to fear that from similar feelings of patriotism your correspondent has very much over-rated the blessings which he describes; & the exultation, which he, as a Briton, felt at the glorious conclusion of a war, unexampled in history for its duration as well as for the calamities which it has produced, led him to anticipate that amendment in the condition of the country, which, upon more cool reflection, he must see is not yet realized; and which time, and a continuation of peace alone can bring about.

Whether the peace has bettered the condition of the poor in England, it is foreign to my present purpose to shew, although I certainly very much doubt that it has, as although it has had the effect of lowering the prices of very kind of provisions which constitute the Necessaries of Life, it must be recollected it has likewise not only lowered the price of labor, but dried up the principal channels through which the circulating medium used to flow, and it can make but little difference to a laboring man, that the price of a loaf or a pound of Beef is half the price it was formerly, if he can earn only half the Wages, which he could do, when those necessities of life were double that price. That the peace has lowered the price of Articles of provisions, is a fact upon which every man who acquires a profit himself in a trade, is entitled to believe, without the aid of the strong evidence which your correspondent has had of the fact, but that it has tended to lower the prices of Articles of COMFORT or LUXURY of FOREIGN MANUFACTURES of any kind, or even of those home manufactures which are adapted to the markets of India, I feel no hesitation in denying. It is a fact well known not only to the trading part of the community in India, but to many gentlemen who visited England immediately after the peace, that many descriptions of British manufactures rose at that time to an enormous rate above their value in the time of War, and that numbers of persons who had those manufactures on hand, and others who had purchased them on speculation in expectation of the peace, found it more advantageous to sell them at home in bulk, than to send them to foreign markets. There are many Articles that I could name, which I am credibly informed were disposed of in this manner, without the trouble or risk of exportation, and realized by the proprietors a profit of from 30 to 50 per Cent. It may be said that this arose from the rage for British manufactures which took place upon the first opening of foreign ports to their reception, be it so, I do not mean to contend, that the same description of Articles still remain at the same advanced prices, but I do insist that they have not fallen below the level of what they were at, in the time of War, and that they still stand steady at those prices.—But to come nearer to the point, I will ask any man who is at all acquainted with the nature of the trade carried on between England and India, whether Bicknell the hatter, Hoby the boot maker, Gibson the saddler, Smith the perfumer, or any of those other tradesmen who have acquired a reputation in India, have lowered the prices of their Goods in consequence of the peace.—I say they have not, by a single farthing, and if any man doubts the truth of my assertion, I can produce the original invoices of those people for the last six years, and I believe I should be able to find them for a period of ten years if necessary. No, Mr. Editor, those are men, who by a course of successful industry during the War, have acquired large capitals, they have acquired what is still better than capital, they have acquired that your correspondent does not seem willing that I should acquire, they have acquired a good name; and with these advantages, as they have nothing to fear from competition with men from other parts of the kingdom who are not known; I fear they have no inducement for lowering their prices, out of any regard for the Indian public, if your correspondent and me were to set down and write a hundred pillipits against extortion. But it is contended that the opening of the private trade to other adventurers ought to correct all this, and so it ought, and most assuredly would, if we could be brought to lay aside our predilection for a particular class of tradesmen and manufacturers, and if the private trade was carried on by men experienced in the nature of their undertaking, but how does the matter stand in point of fact?—If I wish to send an Article from my shop, or store or warehouse, or whatever else your correspondent chooses to call it, to a gentleman, which was not from one of those manufacturers who have got a name in India, I should be sure to have it returned on my hand, and most likely lose a good customer into the bargain. Whilst on the other hand the private trade is conducted by a set of men who run hoodwinked into it, men who know as much about the nature of the country or the markets they are coming to, as I do about the Wilds of Siberia. To set this position in a clear light it now becomes necessary for me to take a cursory view of the trade between this Port and England, before and since the two great events noticed by your correspondent, namely, the return of Peace, and the Establishment of the Free Trade.

Whether the opening of the trade proves an advantage, or a disadvantage, a blessing or a curse, to the United Kingdom at large, to the Individuals engaged in it, or to this country, time alone must determine. It is a subject which has undergone so much, and such able discussion by the wisest men at home, both statesmen and merchants, that it is now too late and would be highly impertinent in me to offer an opinion as to its tendency or ultimate result. I shall therefore confine my observations to the effect which it has hitherto had on this market, which comes more immediately home to the matter in dispute, and in those observations I can hardly be suspected of a want of candour, as if I advance any thing that is untrue I am exposed to contradiction and the disgrace attendant on falsehood, from a thousand quarters, and I take this opportunity of acquainting your correspondent that I am by no means desirous of concealing my name a moment longer than he thinks proper to conceal his, I am ready to meet him or the public at any time in open day to vindicate my statements, and my conduct.

Before the opening of the trade, the number of the Hon'ble Company's regular Ships which came to this Port annually, seldom exceeded four, and the Extra Ships two or three. These Ships were sailed by men, who, from long experience were thoroughly acquainted with the market, the description of Articles adapted to it, and the extent to which they could with safety speculate; and in those days the investment of the Captain of a regular Ship was seldom or never under twenty thousand pounds, or that of an Extra Ship's Captain ten thousand pounds, of what are generally denominated Shop Articles, which with the investments of the officers & petty officers, made the annual importation of useful Articles into Bombay not much less than £100,000 worth.—Of late years, since the Trade has been thrown open, the case is widely different, the Captains and officers of Indiamen, are preheated a glut of these Articles through private speculators have confined their Trade almost exclusively to staple Articles, such as Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, and other Articles for the native Bazar, upon which they could calculate with certainty would make a saving remittance out, for the purchase of their China Investments. And in many instances they have

brought out dollars for that purpose in preference to running the risk of meeting the private Traders in the market with a superabundance of perishable goods. This present season the investments of the Captains of the regular ships run from 1,500 to 4,000 £ worth each of Shop Articles, so that although the number of the Company's ships have been increased, the regular supply to the market does not amount to above a half of what it formerly was.—It is therefore not exactly true that the Captains experienced any difficulty, for they sold their Investments at 35 and 40 per cent upon the English prime cost and charges, and with as little delay as I have known them to experience in any season whatever. But your correspondent Mr. Editor, seems to expect that this deficiency of supply through the regular channel ought to be made up by the private Trade; was such the case in reality, you may take my word for it, he would have nothing to complain of on the part of the Shop-keepers.—The public too have no doubt expected the same, but how have these expectations been realized? Private Trade after private Trade has arrived, and we find that with the exception of a very few inferior Articles from inferior markets they have either come out in ballast looking to their freight homeward to defray the expenses of their voyage, or they have brought out Lead, Iron, Tin, Copper, Coals, Chalk and other Articles suitable to the native Bazar, and in one instance, a cargo of potatoes all the way from Cork, was the venture of one of these private Traders. The potatoes I regret to add were unfortunately spoiled, FROM WHAT CAUSE IT IS DIFFICULT TO GUESS. I only know that their being so was no small disappointment to myself and a number of my countrymen to whom an Irish potato would have proved a rare and acceptable treat. It is no wonder then that the private Traders have met with difficulty in the sale of their Investments, and that they should be reduced to the necessity of offering their Shop selling their perishable goods by public auction.—But I ask upon what ground of reason or justice is the poor Shop-keeper to be blamed for this? He finds the Articles are of a description and quality, which do not answer his purpose, is he then to waste his capital on the purchase of them for the sake of accommodating the proprietor or of making himself the stalking horse of the public? this would surely be to expect more generosity and goodnature from him than even a man in the situation of a gentleman can be reasonably supposed to possess. I insist upon it that the very circumstance of the importers of goods being left to sell them by private or public sale, establishes the strongest and most incontestible proof that the combination of the Shop-keepers against the public, at which your correspondent more than hints does not exist. Do the Shop-keepers stand between the public and the full advantage of those sales? I say, they do not, and until it can be proved that they do, I say the charge against them of monopoly is unfounded and unjust, and I trust a candid public will support me in this opinion as well as is the opinion that the evils of which your correspondent complains are not to be traced to the Shop-keepers.

I will take the liberty to tell your correspondent further that I am inclined to think the comparative ease and affluence in which he passed the latter part of his stay in England could not be attributed to any fall in the price of Articles of COMFORT or LUXURY, but it is rather to be accounted for by the abolition of that heavy scourge under the weight of which the virtue and patience of the nation has been groaning during so many years of war, I mean the Income Tax. I have already admitted and do still admit, that the common Articles the produce of the country experienced a fall after the peace, but these Articles must form but a small portion of the Household expenditure of any gentleman who has ever been used to the comforts of an Indian life. The Articles of LUXURY or COMFORT which England produces every body knows, and I trust your correspondent would mean to advance that he could put foreign wines, spirits or other foreign comforts on his table at a cheaper rate after the peace, than before it? Every body knows that it is not the original cost of those Articles in the countries which produce them that makes them dear to the consumer in England, but the heavy duties which are laid on them; and I believe it would be difficult for your correspondent to prove that the rate of duties upon foreign Articles have been lowered since the peace, although I am not much mistaken it could be shewn that they have in some particulars been increased. How then the prices of such Articles could have fallen I must confess I am at a loss to guess. I only know I prove that they have not fallen in the Warehouses of those wine merchants and others who are in the habit of supplying the Indian markets.

With all due submission to the public, Mr. Editor, I contend that those who have to complain of the inadequacy of the profits of their common household expenses, will not find that your correspondent has traced that inadequacy to the right cause. It is to be traced to our enormous rates of Rent; it is to be traced to our large and expensive establishments of Servants; it is to be traced to the numerous comforts and indulgences which are required to render life supportable in this climate; but I deny that it can be traced to the Shop-keepers!

It would be tedious and tiresome to run into minute calculations, but I should have no difficulty in proving to your correspondent face to face, that there is scarcely an Article of European consumption in this country that are not supplied by the Bombay Shop-keepers, at moderate rates as by the retail dealers in England, a few nic-nacs excepted, and it would be no difficult task to prove that the profits of those nic-nacs do not pay for the expense of selling them, much less the trouble. Wines and Liquors of all kinds for instance, the consumption of which it must be allowed forms by far the heaviest portion of our household expenses, are imported, it may be said free of duty, and are consumed in this country at 30 per Cent cheaper than they can be by any gentleman in England; and in some particulars at 60 per Cent, and I do contend that the profits on Wines and those articles which form the bulk of the Trade of those who are called Shop-keepers, are as moderate, fair and honest as the profits of any other class of traders in the world, be they wholesale or retail Merchants or whatever they may be. It cannot then matter much if in the principal necessities, and comforts of life, a fair and honest profit satisfies the dealer, if for his own safety he charges an extraordinary profit on smaller Articles to make up for the decay and loss of others of the same kind.—I do not think, Mr. Editor, that if any degree of economy was observed in our general habits of living, that it would leave your correspondent or me much richer or poorer at the end of a year, our being charged a few pence more for a hat, a pair of boots, a knife or a Book, than these Articles cost in England, or than we knew these were worth, and especially if I felt convinced that those Articles upon which the poor dealer had apparently the largest profit, by returning the very identical ones by which he suffered the heaviest losses in gross.—I must confess that if I was satisfied my Tradesman treated me well generally, I should not be very ready to hurt his feelings by falling out with him about trifles.

*Alter vixatur de lanâ sape caprindâ
Propugnâ nûgis armatur.*
Your correspondent complains of exclusion from the effects of that peaceful and happy sunshine which is spreading itself over our native land, and the unfortunate Shop-keeper is the cause a little reflection ought to point out to him that it is not of the nature of things that we can feel it. Those only are capable of feeling or appreciating the blessing of Peace, who have experienced the bitter calamities of War, and I beg to ask your correspondent in what share have we in India

experienced those calamities.—I beg to ask him to what danger have we been exposed? what taxes have we paid? what sacrifices of any kind have we been called upon to make during the Twenty years struggle with France? none—whilst that dreadful storm has been raging which devastated almost every Country in Europe, and nearly beggared our own, we have been in the enjoyment of every comfort, whilst our fathers have been sacrificing their last guinea, and our brothers shedding their blood in defence of our common liberty, and independence, we have in this favored Country been enjoying the blessings of perfect ease and security!

If your correspondent means by that sunshine which he looks for with so much anxiety, that the necessities and comforts of life in this Country ought to be cheaper than they are, I think I can tell him that he will find himself disappointed, or if they are I think I have shewn reasonable grounds to conclude, that it will not be from the effect of the Peace or of the Private Trade, but from fortuitous circumstances which may operate for a while, but which must come back to their old level again.—I do contend that Europe Articles of almost every description are as cheap in this market just now as they ever can be, unless indeed the Tradesmen and manufacturers in England are good natured enough to send out their Articles to be sold for less than they cost them, for the accommodation of the Indian public. It is therefore perfectly fruitless for your correspondent to point out a line of conduct to the Shop keepers.—He observes they have their own interest to attend to. Yes, Mr. Editor, they have, and something more than their interest to attend to, they have their safety, and the safety of their families and their creditors to attend to.—As wise a man, and one who understood the human heart as well as any man that ever lived, has laid down as a maxim that "il est plus sage de se méfier de son prochain que de soi-même." Let your correspondent mind his own concerns, I will take care of mine, he may very easily find more worthy employment for his time and talents, than that of vilifying a set of men, who I do insist are in reality as respectable, as liberal and as honest as any class in the community but the other whom they may. He ought not to be too ready to judge of men's minds, hearts, or principles, by the stations which they hold in society, but recollect that we are not all born with the same advantages of Fortune or Education:—that many of us are placed by Providence in situations in which our choice has not been consulted and over which our foresight could have had no control. I have not the vanity to expect that the reasoning into which he has led me, can remove the impression which his well penned letter must have made upon the public mind, and if it should not, although I value the good opinion of the public as much as any man can do, I shall not allow this to break my heart, as long as I live a conscientious man of my own rectitude.—My motto through life has been, and I trust ever shall be Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa.

I am,
Sir,
Your very obedt. servt.
A Subscriber & a Shop-keeper.

BOMBAY,
16th January 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 31 JANUARY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THE Fort of Kottelaghar situated in the Northern Conkan, and which a detachment of the Paishwa's Troops had taken on the 30th of last month, garrisoned as it was by a party of Police from only, having been recaptured by a detail of the 1st 9th Regiment of Native Infantry under the Command of Captain Brooks of the 7th Native Infantry, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels himself called upon publicly to express the satisfaction he has derived from the exertions of the officers and men composing that detachment, in gaining possession of a Fortress of no inconsiderable strength.

The advanced on the 23 and 24 Sep. a detail of Pioneers and Engineer's, compelled the Enemy to fly from the Fort, although opposed in their progress at every advantageous position, during an ascent of nearly three miles, when the gallantry and vigour of the attack however successfully overcame.

Bombay Castle 10th January 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is concerned to have to announce the death of Doctor White, the second member of the Medical Board, on the 5th Instant.

Superintendent Surgeon David Carnegie is appointed second member of the Medical Board, vice White.
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Harrison to act as Deputy Medical Store-keeper at the Presidency during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Copland on field service.

Bombay Castle 12th January 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hathway to the duties of the Lunatic Asylum, vice Maxwell, appointed Garrison Surgeon.

Bombay Castle 13th January 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an increase of two Sub Conductors to the present establishment of the Commissary General at the Presidency, and to appoint Sergeant Hyam of His Majesty's 47th Regiment and Gunner John Hunt to fill those situations.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lewis to the Situation of Quarter Master General of the Army, vice Colonel Morris gone home; and Lieutenant Colonel Osborne to command the Baroda Subsidiary Force in the Room of Colonel Lewis.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis in virtue of his appointment of Quarter Master General will take his seat at the Military Board.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. EDWARD IRONSIDE, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ahmedabad.
Mr. Charles Norton, Register of Ditto.
Mr. John Andrew Dunlop, Collector of Ditto.

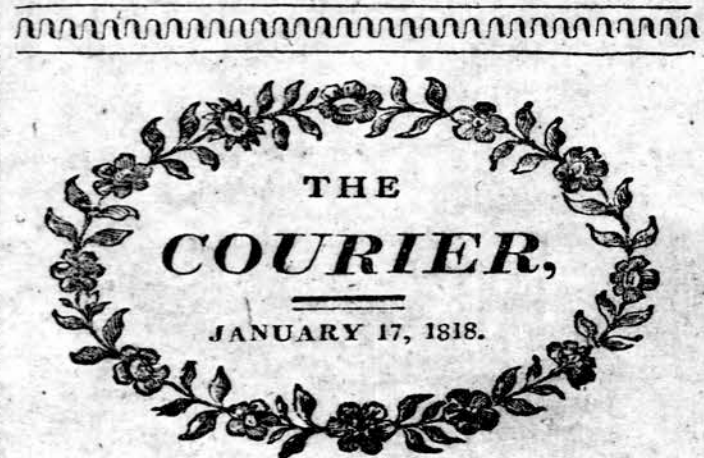
Mr. Gilbert More, first Assistant Ditto.
Mr. Thomas Williamson, second Assistant Ditto.
Mr. George W. Anderson, Judge and Magistrate of the new zillah north of the Myhee.
Mr. William J. Lumsden, Register of Ditto.
Captain Archibald Robertson, Collector.
Captain Robert Barnewall, first Assistant Ditto.
Mr. William A. Jones, Register to the zillah Court at Surat and Assistant Judge.
Mr. William B. Hockley, Acting Register to the zillah Court at Surat.
Mr. Alexander Bell, acting Assistant to the Register.
Mr. Andrew Barnett, Register to the zillah Court at Broach.
Mr. John Kentish, acting Register to the zillah Court in the Northern Concan.
Mr. David Greenhill, acting Register to the Court of Circuit and Appeal.
Mr. John H. Cherry, first Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.
Mr. Robert Boyd, first Assistant to the Commercial Resident at the Northern Factories.
Mr. Frederick Bouchier, second Assistant to Do.
Mr. L. R. Reid, second Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.
Mr. Charles Law, Clerk to the Court of Requests.
Mr. William C. Bruce, Deputy Military Accountant.
Mr. Andrew Jukes, (Surgeon) Translator of the Regulations.

ERRATUM.

In the last line of Anon's letter which appeared in our last, the following words were omitted after the word property "an equivalent for".

CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Portuguese correspondent at Vingurda seems to have mistaken an "Extract" from the English papers for the "comments" of our brother Editor of the Gazette.



THE COURIER,

JANUARY 17, 1818.

The following further particulars of the action at Korygaum we have drawn from private communications on whose accuracy we can rely; it is impossible for us sufficiently to admire the heroic conduct of every individual of the small intrepid band, which has so greatly distinguished itself on that glorious occasion. The short unvarnished statement we have now the gratification of communicating, will convey a better idea of the highly meritorious conduct of the gallant commanding officer and his brave corps than any encomiums of ours can do.

On approaching Korygaum, Captain Staunton, commanding a small force composed of about 500 men of his corps, the 2d. 1st., with 2 six pounders, & 250 horse under Captain Swanston, found the Peishwa's army in array, consisting of at least 20,000 horse, 8000 infantry and some heavy guns. Captain Staunton moved forward his force in square, and, after a demonstration to cross the ford at the usual place, took post in the ruined village of Korygaum, placing his guns on eminences in the village, and disposing his officers and men in situations where they were most required. He had scarcely had time to effect this, when the enemy attacked him furiously. This was at about half past ten on the morning of the 1st January. Three bodies of Arabs of about 1000 men each advanced against the village under the cover of the enemy's guns, and, aided by immense masses of the cavalry charging at the same time different parts of the village, they succeeded in getting into it. The action continued incessantly until nine at night with various changes of fortune. Early in the forenoon, five out of eight European officers were killed or wounded, and the streets were literally choked with the dead (horse and foot) of the contending parties. The e-

nemy at one time gained possession of one of our guns, killing Lieut. Chisholme and most of the artillery men with him. This gallant officer received 11 wounds, and he was found with splinters on his arm (which must have been broken and set during the action). Three of the wounded officers, Capt. Swanston, Lieut. Connellon and Assistant Surgeon Wingate, were also in their hands, but the enemy were so intent on plundering, that these officers escaped the fate of Lieut. Chisholme. Capt. Staunton and Lieut. Jones at the head of a few sepoys now charged the enemy, and, after killing many of them, rescued two of the wounded officers, but unfortunately they were not able to prevent the murder of Surgeon Wingate. Towards the evening, some of the sepoys, harassed by a long march, wearied out by incessant fighting, seeing no prospect of relief, and cut off from all supply of water, requested the Commanding officer to send a flag of truce to His Highness, in this they were joined by the six remaining artillery men, all that were now left out of 26. A representation however to them by the Commanding officer that, from the hands of a cowardly and savage enemy, whose brutal treatment of some of their dead companions they had just witnessed, no mercy was to be expected, had the desired effect; and all determined to die fighting, rather than surrender to be massacred. The enemy were driven out of the village by nine o'clock. The prospects of this Spartan-like band were, however, still very bad, they had no water, no provisions nor hope of relief. They waited for morning, expecting and prepared for another attack. Soon after sun-rise however, the enemy moved off towards Loonie, which enabled our wearied soldiers to procure water & to rest themselves. During the day, several spies came in to Captain Staunton with messages in Major Cunningham's name, to move out at night and join him on the Poona road. An apparent belief and acquiescence was given to their report and advice, but steps were immediately adopted to carry into execution the plan fixed on by Captains Staunton and Swanston. This was, to convey each of the badly wounded (and who exceeded 100) swung in a cloth tied to a bamboo to be carried by two men, to place such of the wounded men as could bear the fatigue on bullocks, and for the force to march with its guns and wounded at night for Seroor instead of Poona. By this plan it was supposed that the enemy, who were a Loonie and most probably in wait for them on the Poona road, could not possibly hear of the direction of the march in time to overtake them.

The plan succeeded, and the intrepid little corps was received at Seroor with that enthusiastic greeting which their truly noble conduct had merited.

We are sorry to state that Lieutenant Pattinson died of his wounds after reaching Seroor; he was buried there on the 4th Instant with all military honours and his remains were attended to the grave by every one at the cantonment.

From the Ceylon papers received during the last week, we are sorry to observe that, from the effects of a heavy gale, several vessels have been lost at Colombo, amongst them the Pembroke and Zephyr belonging to this port. We are informed that the gale commenced about one o'clock in the morning; the Pembroke was riding with three anchors down, when the Eliza free trader drove athwart her hawse and completely dismasted her, her three cables parted soon after, when the sheet anchor was let go, but unfortunately without effect; the violence of the weather, driving her on the rocks where she was soon rendered a complete wreck.

The only news from the forces to the northward in addition to our last and what is given in Wednesday's Gazette

it that, the flank battalion and two squadrons of the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, under the command of the Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Lincoln Stanhope, had been detached from Sir W. Keir's force to join the light division under the personal command of Sir John Malcolm.

From the latest accounts we have received, it appears that General Smith marched from Seroor on the evening of the 9th, and was at Peigau on the 10th. Major General Prizler had not joined, having been diverted from that object by the pursuit of the Paishwa, in the course of which, it is reported that he had come within 6 coss of the enemy; and it is also said that the General had come up with and encountered a part of the Paishwa's troops, killing and wounding about 100 of them. His Highness, it was conjectured, was bending his course to the Colapore territory.

Calcutta papers to the 6th December, and Madras papers to the 20th December have reached us since our last.

The Lord Sidmouth we understand will sail to-day for England.

The Orpheus we are informed would not leave London before the beginning of August.

Robert Spankie Esq. is appointed Advocate General at Bengal.

Accounts from Paris state that, Generals Dornage and Belair, and the Marchioness Lavalette have been arrested.

There were 100 American Vessels in the port of Liverpool, on the 7th of July. Bengal Cotton was at 10½ to 11d. and the quantity in the market on the 8th of July was stated to be 47,000 Bales.

The imports of Cotton into London, Liverpool and Glasgow, during the last month, are stated to be 79,892 bags, being 36,000 bags more than during June 1816.

General Wiseman died at his house in Great Cumberland Street, on the 8th of July.

Many parts of Ireland are still in a state of great agitation.

Most of Jewels stolen from Rundell and Bridges have been found, the robbers are stated to be Englishmen who affected the manners and language of strangers.

The second son of the late Mr. Sheridan bore off the prize for eloquence at Cambridge.

His Majesty's health was as usual, but his disorder is still unabated.

[Bombay Gaz. Extra 10th Jan.

Accounts from the Bombay division, dated Camp at Jowra the 29th of December, state that Holkar's troops, on the approach of Sir W. Keir, at Jowra evacuated the place, leaving four Guns and 120 pair of Bullocks in our hands. Sir John Malcolm had advanced about the 25th in pursuit. From the best accounts Holkar's force was at Mundosir, about 25,000 strong with 30 Guns. Major General Sir W. Keir was at meet Sir Thomas Hislop at Tatta on the Chumbul on the 30th of December.

We are concerned to announce the death of Isaac Morier Esq. the Company's Agent at Constantinople.

Private letters from Persia mention that the Russian Embassy had not proved so successful in the objects of the Missions as the éclat with which it commenced its negotiations foreboded.

We are informed that orders have been received for the immediate augmentation of the Marine Battalion to a complete Regiment, which will form the Eleventh on this Establishment.

We have been favored with the perusal of some letters from Nagpore, from which we have made the following Extracts.

20th December 1817.

We attacked the Rajah's camp on the

(Continued in the Supplement)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1818.

(Continued from the third Page)

16th at noon, carried it with the loss of 130 men killed and wounded, and captured 73 pieces of cannon, 50 Elephants, and the whole of his tents, bazars &c. the enemy's horse and foot fled so soon that three or four hundred only were destroyed. The Rajah mounted his horse an hour before the action, and came at full speed over to us, and is now in our camp, the Arabs nevertheless hold out the town, which we attacked at 10 o'clock yesterday, it is on fire in all directions, but they have possession of the palace, a strong square with loop holes, on which as yet we have made no impression, they are 3,000 strong, armed with matchlocks, we have about 9,000 regular troops, and have lost no officers.

3 o'clock P. M. The firing has ceased and the Arabs are to leave the town tomorrow morning, with their Arms and families; but till the articles are fulfilled no reliance is to be placed on their faith. Extract of a Letter from Nagpore dated 30th December, 1817.

On the 18th our batteries opened against the town, and our fire was well kept up with the Rajah's guns and powder, without however having the effect we expected; the houses are high and strong, the streets narrow, and the Arabs kept up a constant & most annoying fire from loop holes and windows, where we could not even see them. On the 24th the General ordered the town to be stormed; the troops advanced & were received by a most destructive fire from matchlocks, gingal &c. & obliged to retreat with the loss of 300 men killed & wounded. Lieut. Bell of Royals, killed; Wounded: Majors McLead, and Elliot, Lieutenants Cameron, Cou and Davis, none dangerously. We had nothing now left for it but to send for our battering train which will arrive in eight days, the Rajah's Guns will not breach. The Arabs however were alarmed and sent Vakels on the 26th. The terms granted them are, to leave the city with their arms, families and effects at 12 o'clock this day, to be escorted by a European officer to Mulkaipoor, and then go where they please. They have given their most respectable men as hostages, and before I conclude I hope to tell you of the British flag being planted on the palace of Nagpore.

The Rajah seems to have lost all authority, his horse are plundering the country, but will soon be obliged to disperse, as we have now two regiments of cavalry and 700 reformed horse, and another regiment with 1000 more of the reformed coming to us.

2 o'clock P. M. The Arabs have evacuated the city, we are Lords of Nagpore, and I believe I may add that the war with this state is at an end.

The inhabitants were returning in crowds. Brigadier General Hardyman with H. M.'s 17th foot, 2d battalion, and a regiment of cavalry was in the neighbourhood of Nagpore, and is said to have encountered and completely defeated a large body of the Rajah's troops, and taken all their guns with a very trifling loss on our side.

[Bombay Gazette 14th January.]

ARRIVAL.—Captain James, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. M. 2d Bat. 10th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Fallon, 2d Bat. 10th Regt.
Lieut. B. Sandwith 1st Regt. N. C.
Col. Barclay, Lt. Cy.
Lieut. M. Soppitt, 9th Regt.
Lieut. R. Rose, 2d Regt. Lt. Cy.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—January 10th Ship Cambrian, Captain Edward Cooper from China.
Ditto 11th, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain J. R. Durant, from China.
Ditto 15th, Ship Pasco, Captain J. Nicoll, from Cebu and Manila.

Ditto Ship Adamant, Captain John Hutchinson from Colombo.
Ditto Brig Bridgewater, Captain W. F. Jones from Calcutta.
Ditto 14th, Brig Eliza Mr. E. Darlot Com. from Colombo.
Ditto 15th, Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain W. Johnston from the Coast of Sumatra.
Ditto 16th, Ship Lawjee Family Captain George Seton from China and Manila.

Captain Gravenor.
Passengers per Pasco.
Nowrojee Manockjee,—Shaik Hassan,—Rustomjee Hirjee.
DEPARTURES.—January 14th, Hon. Com. Cruiser Aurora, Lieut. J. Arthur, to Surat and Porebunder.
Ditto 15th, Portuguese Ship Rozalia, Commander Maximiano Joze de Freitas, to Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 16, Ship Matilda, Captain G. F. Somerville, from Port Jackson, 24th Sept.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—50th (Nov. Brig Aurora, Costa, from Brazil 18th August.
December 2d brig Thereza, Coil, Chittagong 25th November.
American brig Nalad, Preston, from Salem, 1st July.
The 3d Oct. ships Westmoreland, Thomas Cummins, from Liverpool 10th July; Harriet, (Thomas Guthrie) from the Persian Gulf 27th September, and Cochin 2d November, and Gento, (American) N. Osgood, from Salem 1st July, and Batavia 26th Oct.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 30 ship Duchess of Argyll, H. Cathrew, for China.
Dec. 1, ship Governor Petrice, W. B. Greenway, for Bussorah.
Ship Isabella, J. L. Scavel, for Bombay.
Brig Dolphin, C. M. Cowcher, for Mauritius.
Ship Bombay, R. N. Haram, for Bombay.
Ship Theodosia, G. Sharpley, for Liverpool.
2, Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, for ditto.
Ship Resource, L. N. Jordan, for China.
DIAMOND HARBOR.
Remain the H. C. ships Lord Castlereagh, Northumberland and Union, also, the private ships Survv, Baring, Alexander, Titus, (French) Isabella and Wellington.

KEDGEREE.

Remain the Theodosia and Dolphin, passed to Sea, the Lady Boringdon, Governor Petrice and Mary.
NEW ANCHORAGE.
Remain the H. C. ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Minerva, Rose, Carnatic, Thomas Grenville, William Pitt, Streatham and Cornwall.
There are at present in the river, thirty sail of Free Traders, bound to Great Britain, and thirty-four sail of Country Ships and Brigs laid up.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th of Oct. 1817, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend E. V. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, David Malcolm, Esq. of Bombay, to Miss Anne Maria Hughes.
BIRTH.—A. Fort Victoria on the 9th Inst. the Lady of John H. Pelly Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 10th July Miss Maria Tyndale, aged 19 yrs.
On the 10th Inst. at Lieut. Tanner's residence on Colaba, after a short illness Mrs. E. Harrison, aged 24 years, sincerely lamented by her affectionate relations, and friends.

The following was intended for publication in our last number, but arrived too late.
Early on the morning of the 6th, on board the Apollo, after a long and painful illness which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Dr. David White 2d Member of the Medical Board of this Presidency.

A densely and unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the duties of his profession, and gifted in an unusual degree with activity of body as well as mind, the Doctor had passed thro' a long period of service in this country (of upwards of 28 years) enjoying almost uninterrupted health. This (as too often happens) encouraged a mistaken feeling of security, and led him to be careless of himself, and heedless of all precaution, for while animated in the prosecution of his botanical and scientific researches, he equally defied the morbid influence of a tropical sun, or the malignant exhalations of an Indian jungle. His constitution however suffered nothing from these causes until about the beginning of his month, when after a long and fatiguing day passed in exploring the botanical productions of the Island of Elephanta, he returned to his house in Bombay with a low fever attended with that alarming degree of languor and debility which too generally and early attends fevers contracted in uncultivated and Jungly countries. The usual method of treatment having failed in arresting the fatal progress of the disease; on the 2d of this month he moved on board the Apollo, wisely seeking that relief in change of air which medicine had denied to him. From that time he rapidly sunk till the morning of the 6th when he expired.

With a few eccentricities the Doctor possessed many of the higher and milder qualities of our nature, and to superior literary attainments he joined an active spirit of benevolence and charity which we have seldom seen exceeded, and which have ever secured to him the affection and respect of all whom he honored with his friendship.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday last, the 2d Dec. Mrs. John Nysse, of a Daughter.
On the 22d Nov. the Lady of John Forsyth, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 27th Nov. Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Wife of Mr. George Brown, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.
On the 28th Nov. Mrs. John Urquhart, of a Son.
At Cuttack, on the 23d of October, the Lady of Lieut. George Chapman, 2d 18th N. I. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On Sunday evening last, the 30th Nov. Carracet Sarkies, Esq. one of the Members of the House of the late Messrs. Johannes Sarkies and Co. who fell overboard and drowned from his boat, by

accident in the river near Baulloo khaul, while going up to Serampore.—His loss will be ever lamented by his numerous relations and friends.—aged 33 years.
At the Head Quarters of the Grand Army, of the Cholera Morous, G. M. Callow, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, doing duty with the Flank battalion of His Majesty's 24th Dragoons.
Likewise, Lieutenant J. Mico Gibson, of the same Corps.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3d Dec. at Madulipatam, Mr. James Sumner, to Miss Catherine Piton, of Madras.
BIRTH.—At the Presidency on the morning of the 3d Dec. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Must, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Vengaloor, on the 4th Dec. Lieut. George Timmer, of the 21st N. I.
At Tellicherry, on the 3d Dec. the Lady of William Sheffield, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, universally regretted.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 2th July, at his house in Great Cumberland street Major-General John Wiseman, aged 68 years.
Same day, at Camden Town, John Abraham, Esq. late Homland-street aged 27.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1817. } 2-11-0
Disc }
2-0 } Six per Cent. Obligations, } 2-8.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 25, 1817.
Mr. E. J. Smith, Second Register of the Zillah Court of Allahabad.
Mr. H. Walters, Register of the Zillah Court at Chittagong.
Mr. W. Smith, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

MILITARY

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lieutenant Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Chief Assistant to the Superintendent of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India, on a salary of Sicca Rupees 600 per mensem.
Captain Everest will continue the execution of the Telegraphic survey on which he is now employed on his present allowances, until further orders.
J. CRAIGIE.

The Honorable A. SEYON embarked at Chandernagore on Sunday evening, under a salute due to his rank, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

We understand that the 74, just completed by Messrs. Kyds and Co. and intended for the Royal Navy, will be launched on the 10th instant.

[Govt. Gazt. Dec. 4.]

We performed a most grateful part of our duty, in issuing an Extra Paper on Tuesday, to relieve those feelings of anxiety which pre- ceding accounts of the alarming sickness and mortality in the Centre Division of the Army but too fully justified. It is with great satisfaction we now state, that the auspicious account transmitted to us on the 20th have been fully confirmed by those of late date and that the disease had since then ceased to be formidable. Had Quarantines on the 24th ultimo, remained at Etich. Three hundred of the sick, of which 120 Europeans had rejoined from the Depot.

We understand that a new system of recruiting for the Madras army, from the provinces under this Presidency, has been attended with complete success. This most important object has been effected by Colonel Adams, aided by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Nagpore Subsidiary force. Our letter-mention that in the beginning of November a very fine body of recruits were thus delivered over to the Madras division at Hurdah. They had all been in Oude since the month of July, and are said to be picked men—sons of them above 19 years of age. It is added, they are to be formed into a separate corps, and that sanguine hopes are entertained of the most beneficial effect resulting to the army of the Sister Presidency from an extension of this system.

In our Extra we mentioned that General Donkia was proceeding along the left bank of the Chumbul towards Kurrah. We have since learned that a body of 5000 Horse, of our ally Scindia, move at the same time along the right bank to cooperate with General Donkia's division. This body of Horse is under the direction of Captains Blacker and Fielding.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Gahagan, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Zillah of Chingleput.
Mr. John Parker, Register to the Provincial Court of appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.
Mr. Kirby Dalrymple, Sheriff of Madras Presidency.
John Shaw, Esq. Register and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

The Flag Staff of Fort St. George was placed at its usual height according to annual custom, on Monday last the 15th, the close of the period considered unsafe for Vessels to approach the Commodore Coast; the Rain, however, had not then ceased, as a considerable fall took place late as Tuesday; the temperature of the atmosphere also continued warmer than is usual, which the Rains are completely at an end.

[Govt. Gazette Dec. 18, 1817.]

The transport Matilda, Captain Somerville, with the head quarters of His Majesty's 46th Regiment on board, under the command of Colonel Mille, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday last, having left Port Jackson on the 28th of September.

Madras Gazette Dec. 20th.

Arrivals at the Presidency.] Lieutenant Colonel R. Podmore, 2d Bat. 10th N. Regt.]
—Lieut. John Norman, H. M. 34th Regt.]
—Lieut. Lang, 56th Regiment.

Prince of Wales Gazette Extra.

NOVEMBER 24.

Yesterday afternoon the Free Trader Metcalf, Capt. Havard, from Port-mouth the 16th June, and Madeira the 12th July, having on board the Honorable Colonel Bannerman, appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors to be Governor of this Presidency, and Family, the Honorable Sr Ralph Rice, appointed Recorder of this Island, &c. &c. came to an anchor in the outer harbour about sunset, under a Salute of 19 Guns from the works of Fort Cornwallis.

Passengers for P. W. Island.

The Honorable John Alexander Bannerman, Esq.—Miss Bannerman,—Miss Mary Bannerman,—Miss Charlotte Bannerman,—Miss Jessy Bannerman,—The Honorable Sr Ralph Rice.—Mr. Little, Assist. Surgeon, & Alexander J. Kerr, Esq.

Passengers for Bengal.

Miss P. Williams,—Miss Dorin Mundy, Esq.—William Dorin, Esq.—William Williams, Esq.—J. Dick, Esq.—Mr. J. Gillard,—Mr. Charles G. Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Dolby.

NOVEMBER 29.

On Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, the Honorable the Governor, accompanied by the Honorable Sir George Cooper, the Members of Council, and Sir Ralph Rice, proceeded to the Court House, where the Honorable the Governor took the usual Oaths and his Seat on the Bench as President, under a salute of 19 Guns from the works of the Fort;—immediately after which, the Honorable Sir Ralph Rice also took the Oaths and his Seat on the Bench as Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, under a similar complement of 13 Guns.

Colombo.

November 29th.

Early on the Morning of Wednesday last his Settlement was visited by a very severe Storm of wind attended by Rain and Thunder, which we are concerned to state has been productive of considerable damage among the Shipping in the Roads and harbour.

The following Vessels drove from their Anchors, went on shore and are totally wrecked.
The Transport Ship Eliza. Capt. J. R. Goldson.

The Ship Pembroke, Capt. B. Rogers.
The Brig Zephyr, Master J. R. Gillon.
The Brig Eliza Master A. Kerr.
The Ketch Ardasier, Tindal Yacoub.

A Party of men from the Fort was sent at day light to the assistance of the sufferers and with the exception of a gentleman (of whose name we are ignorant) and his servant, passengers in the *Pembroke* who jumped overboard on that ship striking, and were unfortunately drowned, the whole of the crews of the stranded Vessels reached the shore in safety.

It continued to blow hard during the whole of Wednesday and much apprehension was entertained for the safety of the other ships in the Roads—but they fortunately rode out the Gale.

Besides the Vessels abovementioned, about 40 Dhonies have been wrecked between Colombo and Barbore.

The *Eliza* and *Pembroke* ran on shore about three hundred yards from each other near the two Mill Post on the Mutwal Road.

The latter, from running on the Rocks, has gone to pieces; but the *Eliza* still remains entire.

The wrecks of the above two Vessels were exposed for sale on Thursday last for the benefit of the underwriters, the former was sold we understand for 20 800 Rix Dollars & the latter for 5,000 Rix Dollars.

It would give us the most sincere pleasure to have it in our power to announce to the public, that the capture of the Malabar pretender had terminated the present unfortunate disturbances in the Interior: for we are convinced that nothing is now wanted finally to quell the insurrection, except the seizure of the person who first occasioned it. But hitherto none of the Parties dispatched in various directions, has been fortunate enough to sur- prise the object of their pursuit.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

With regard to France it is stated there was a pretty general feeling on all sides, that while the present good old King lived, there was little danger of any new attempts at revolution, and that although His Majesty is much overgrown, and very lame, he appears to have an extraordinary strength of constitution. The prudence and moderation of the system of government has gradually given a degree of confidence and solidity to the administration which it had not in the beginning. There had also some effect in cooling the heat of faction. The late partial instructions have been principally owing to the death of the necessities of life, and in this respect there is a favorable change in that country as well as in the other parts of Europe. Upon the whole, many sensible and well informed men begin to be of opinion, that by the end of five years it may be possible to comply with the terms of the Treaty, and to withdraw the foreign troops from France without danger.

LONDON, — JUNE 25, 1817.

At Adare, on Sunday, night, a man named Money, applied for a bed for himself and a child six years old—he was shown into the room. The woman suspecting...

THE DAY AND NEW TIMES.

JULY 8.

We yesterday noticed the deficiency of Revenue for the last quarter, and the reasonable expectation that it would be temporary. The accounts have since been made up; and the observations, which arise out of the detail, tend very much to do away the first impression produced by the total. The whole apparent defalcation for the quarter is 432,546. viz.: Total Income of Consolidated Fund, £10,064,992 9,339,499 832,764 779,647 Temporary Excise 615,423 961,487 Annual Duties 11,513,179 11,080,633 432,546

Against this is to be set the arrears of Property Tax, which has produced in the last quarter 472,318l. leaving a surplus of 38,772l. even upon the most unfavourable calculation of deficiency.

We consider, that it is not at all a sanguine expectation to reckon upon an increase of a Million, in the produce of the Revenue next year; and we have strong reason to believe, that the further retrenchments contemplated by Government will amount to at least a Million more. Meanwhile, we every day have the satisfaction to receive accounts from different quarters of the increase of trade, manufactures and navigation.

The number of French Emigrants who have reached the United States do not amount to less than 30,000. They have in general embarked from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and even Russia. In America they have enjoyed unrestricted freedom, but have obtained no political preponderance. Joseph Buonaparte is said to have given up every hope of returning into France. Clause and Lefebvre Desnouettes are at New Orleans, Grouchy has quitted Baltimore for New York. The greater part of the Officers of this nation appear determined on repairing to Mexico or Brazil.

The experiment of hauling up a line-of-battle ship, by means of pulleys, has fully succeeded, at Plymouth Dock-yard. The Kent of 80 guns, and 1,964 tons, was, by this simple but most powerful mechanical instrument, drawn out of the water and securely placed in a cradle for repair. The experiment was never before tried with a ship of greater tonnage than a 38 gun frigate.

JULY 9th.

PRICE OF BULLION, YESTERDAY.—Portugal Gold in Coins 3l. 19s.; Foreign Gold in Bars 3l. 19s.; New Doubloons 3l. 16s.; New Dollars 5s. 1d.; and Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 2d.

George Maule, Esq. Recorder of Portsmouth, is appointed the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Hobhouse, now under Secretary of State.

JULY 10th.

We mentioned in our last the arrest of two French Generals, and the Marchioness Lavalette. This Lady is no relation to the celebrated persons of that name. She is the widow of a Revolutionary General who was guillotined on the same day with Robt. Pierre. He had previously become what was then deemed a Terrorist, that is to say a cool-headed but sanguinary executioner. The names of D'ange and Balguy are given as those of the Army Lists, and we therefore suspect these to be misnomers. It is not all probability, General Balguy, was sent to Paris by the French princes in March, 1814, to oppose Buonaparte, and followed the example of Ney, by joining him.

JULY 11,

Letters received yesterday from New York give a most distressing account of the state of trade. Failures have taken place to an immense amount, and a general gloom prevails. English goods are purchased in America full 20 per cent. under the manufacturing price. It is difficult to find these terms.

VENEZUELA.

Letters from Trinidad, dated June 1st, say, that the affairs of the Main proceed in a most brilliant and secure manner. A ship arrived the day before the letter was written, from Maturin, with advices that the new Congress of Venezuela was installed at Cariaco on the 10th May, and this is confirmed by other letters from the island of Margarita, of the 16th. Recent accounts had also been received from General Piar. He had 23 Spanish Capuchin friars as his prisoners; and, in consequence of a flag of truce he sent into Augustura having been murdered by the Royalists, in retaliation for this, and their conduct at Barcelona, he ordered 17 Spanish Officers, and Ceruti, the Governor of Guyana, instantly to be shot. The following is an extract:—

A Colonel Fitzgerald was sent out by the Spanish Government last year as Governor of Guayana, and in virtue of his commission, superseded Ceruti, who was one of the Officers that came out with Morillo, and was appointed by him Governor of Guayana ad interim. But what has happened to Ceruti and Ceruti, happened to Fitzgerald. He went out to attack Piar, and Cereno, and the former by a masterly manoeuvre, surrounded, and either destroyed or took his whole army, Fitzgerald escaping with difficulty in a launch to Augustura. For this ill success, and through the intrigues of Ceruti, he was deposed by the garrison, and Ceruti elected by them to fill his place as Governor; since which the fate of Fitzgerald is wrapped in obscurity. But this silence is very suspicious, if not ominous. As the Spaniards shoot and hang the South Americans as rebels, without mercy or ceremony, they leave no option to the Americans what species of warfare to adopt generally with their Officers, whom they make prisoners in battle. Still they spare a great many. But General Paez having, when he conquered the Province of Barinas in October last, made the Governor, a Colonel Lopez, prisoner, and finding upon him all Morillo's correspondence giving Lopez an account of his (Morillo's) executions in Santa Fe and Carthagena, and finding further that Lopez had invited his friend in the Province of Barinas, Paez ordered his head to be cut off in the market-place of Achaguas. Such is the result to their own Officers of the barbarous policy of the Spaniards.

LAW REPORT.

SHERIFFS' COURT, BEDFORD ROW.

SATURDAY, MAY 24.

PROCTER, ESQ. V. STANDISH, ESQ.

This was an action to recover compensation for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The defendant, having suffered judgment to go by default, the present inquiry took place before the Under-Sheriff and a special jury, to assess the damages.

Mr. Scarlett, on the part of the plaintiff, said, that the plaintiff was a young man of considerable fortune in the county of Hertford, and married his present wife, who is the daughter of Mr. Hale, also a gentleman of fortune in the same county, in 1810. Mr. Procter, at the time of her marriage, was but twenty-one years of age; she was beautiful and accomplished; it was impossible to imagine a match which promised more felicity. The parties were equal in rank, and their situation was such as to lead them into the most polished circles of British society. They had no children, although Mrs. Procter had several times miscarried. Mr. Procter, shortly after his marriage, proposed an excursion abroad, conceiving that it would contribute to the happiness of his wife. It was during this excursion, at Rome, that the transaction occurred which has led to the present inquiry. The sort of intercourse which takes place in Italy, which is observed among the higher circles in this country. There the difficulties of introducing to respectable company are much fewer than in England. There is less restraint among persons of respectability; and a more easy access to parties of rank is at all times afforded, provided a creditable introduction is in the first instance obtained. It was during this freedom of intercourse at Rome, that the defendant became acquainted with Mrs. Procter, and finally succeeded in procuring that virtue which had been the principal source...

from hence to Naples and returned again in January, 1815. They remained at that time about six weeks. Mrs. Procter often went out during this time. Knows Mr. Standish; does not know where he first met her mistress. Her mistress told her one day a person would tell her she would speak to in her (witness's) bed-room. She did not then know it was Mr. Standish. He came accordingly, and witness showed him to her room, where he was joined by her mistress. Witness left them alone. Witness knew the name was Standish, because she was next day sent by her mistress with a note to him. He frequently afterwards came, and remained alone with her mistress in the same room. Witness went abroad with another family afterwards; on her return she received the note, produced; it was from Mr. Standish. She sent an answer verbally.

The letter was then put in and read, it was as follows:—

"Dear Miss Marque, will you be good enough to allow me to have ten minutes conversation with you, at any time or place you may mention. If you are not engaged this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, and will walk as far as John-street, I shall be happy to have the pleasure of meeting you; or if this should not be convenient, any other time or street you may appoint depend upon finding me. I should not have taken the liberty of making this request, if our mutual interest did not much depend upon my seeing you. Depend upon it, no proposal shall be made which does not perfectly coincide with your wishes.—Pray come. Berkeley square. CHARLES STANDISH."

Witness sent a verbal message to say she could not attend the assignation, but had no objection to see Mr. Standish at the place where she then was, namely, the house of her master and mistress.

Cross-examined by Mr. Guiney.—My mistress told me a person would come who was to be introduced into my room, the room in which I slept. My chamber was next the sitting-room. My mistress's bed-chamber was on the other side of the sitting-room. My mistress was sitting in the room with my master when I called her to Mr. Standish. I went in and just called her out when Mr. Standish came.

Re-examined.—I had never seen the gentleman before; how long my mistress had known him I know not, nor where she first met him; never knew any thing of impropriety in my mistress's conduct before, only a few notes she wrote to a gentleman, Cicini; he was a German. This was a Naples. T. Lee, Esq. is acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Standish; he is a man of fortune, and has from four to six thousand a year, and lives in the best society in London.

Here the case for the plaintiff, was closed. Mr. Guiney addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant. It had been stated by most of the witnesses, that the conduct of Mr. Procter to his wife was perfectly correct, and that she appeared to make ample returns for all his attentions; but it was very remarkable that upon inquiring on what terms they appeared to live, after their return from abroad (where the transaction took place), they seemed to be on terms as before.

The learned Counsel then proceeded to call witnesses to support his case. Mr. Calvert, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Warrington, and the Rev. F. Hammond, bore testimony to the mutual affection and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Procter from the time of their marriage till they went abroad. Dr. Holland had occasion, in his professional capacity, to observe their mutual attachment at Naples and at Rome. Mr. Warrington admitted, that on their return to England he saw no alteration in their affection or conduct towards each other.

Dorothy Marque, the servant alluded to by Mr. Scarlett, was next called. She deposed that she was in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Procter two days before they went abroad. She went abroad with them in July, 1814; was a good deal with her mistress, who miscarried once abroad; was with them the first time they went to Rome; they appeared to live affectionately together. Mr. Procter seemed much attached to his lady; he was uncommonly kind to her. They did not go much out the first time they were at Rome: they went

the jury must be satisfied with the evidence of a very young man, and where (the learned Counsel for the plaintiff had admitted) there was a greater freedom of manners than in England, meeting an accomplished young lady under circumstances which he (Mr. G.) did not like very much to dwell upon, because he did not wish to state any thing unpleasant to the feelings of parties which he was not compelled to do, but thus much appeared in the case— that in a very few days after the arrival of the plaintiff and his wife at Rome, where the defendant happened to be, the lady told her waiting maid that a person would come, who was to be shown into her bed-chamber, and she was to let her know when he arrived; and upon this coming into the maid's chamber (where he was introduced by the latter) she went into the room where her master and mistress were sitting together, and told her mistress the person was come. Mrs. Procter came out into the maid's bed-chamber, (which, it was to be remarked, adjoined to the husband's sitting room), where she gave the defendant the message. Under such circumstances what could be said? Why, it could only be lamented that the defendant had not the fortitude to resist temptation. He (Mr. G.) had heard of a great authority, who used to say, that in cases of this kind damages were given the wrong way— that he thought sometimes a husband ought rather to be allowed to receive them; and he (Mr. G.) begged to ask the jury whether such circumstances as had been represented to them today, warranted a large claim on the part of the plaintiff. At this young gentleman: Was it possible, that at such moments when the defendant and the lady were so near each other, that any affection could have subsisted between the husband and his wife, notwithstanding the appearance of harmony which had been described by the witnesses? They had been abroad about a year and half, and his learned friend had just asked the waiting maid whether she knew what had taken place at Rome, and that she knew what had taken place at Rome, and that she could give no information upon the subject, except that she had seen her mistress and a gentleman at Naples, that she could not say whether a foreign gentleman who lived in that city, so that, I, did

...that there had been a little correspondence with another gentleman before she knew the defendant. Could it be said that the affections of a lady were of any value, who, upon acquaintance of 8 or 10 days, could give orders to her waiting maid to admit a gentleman into her bed-chamber? It seemed that the lady could carry appearances so well before her, that she sat composedly until her servant brought her the message of the gentleman's arrival, and then walk out, effect her purpose, and afterwards come back to the husband, as if nothing whatever had happened. Was there any pretence for saying that the plaintiff had at that time the affections of his wife? Could he have had them at Naples when the correspondence was going on with her German paramour? Certainly not. Why then, if not, had he asked whether the plaintiff had sustained any great injury from the defendant. He (Mr. G.) did not mean to defend the conduct of his client, nor was he desirous to do so by the defendant, for no man more sincerely lamented what had happened than he did; but the defendant was perfectly sure that he had not done that injury to the plaintiff which his learned Counsel was instructed to represent. It was rather remarkable, too, how well this lady carried on appearances for after her return to England she appeared to be just as fond of her husband as before, after her correspondence with the gentleman at Naples, and after her visit from the defendant at Rome. This was the case upon which the Jury would pronounce their verdict.

The Secondary then summed up the evidence to the Jury, leaving the case of the defendant as one, under all its circumstances, entitled to a lenient consideration. The Jury, after about 30 minutes' consideration, and for the plaintiff—Damages, 500*l.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST.

Mr. Fuller applied to their Lordships to have an individual discharged from arrest for debt, on the grounds that he was a privileged person, he being one of his Majesty's menial servants.
Lord Ellenborough.—In what capacity does he serve his Majesty?
Mr. Fuller.—My Lord, he is fire and candlelighter to the Queen of the Guard at St. James's.
Lord Ellenborough.—Is he ready to swear that he exercises the duties of that office?
Mr. Fuller.—My Lord, he states in his affidavit, that he is always liable to be called upon, and is only absent from his duties by permission.
Lord Ellenborough.—Will this man swear he ever did perform the duties of the office on account of which he claims his privilege? This person is only servant to the King's servants. God forbid we should ever interfere with the real servants of the Sovereign; but in this case it is mere pretence. These affidavits will not do.—Application refused.

THE TIMES, MAY 28.

Crucial Usage.—After the recent fatal consequence attendant upon the illegal removal of a pauper, named Goddall, from Twigworth to Tewkesbury, (and for which offence a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury at our last assizes), we had hoped that we should not soon have had to notice another instance of a similar nature; but the following account has been handed to us:—On the morning of Saturday evening, a poor wretched pauper was discovered lying in a ditch, into which he had fallen, in the parish of Sandhurst, in the vicinity of this city, and was extricated from his perilous situation in almost a lifeless state, by a gentleman who accidentally saw him, and by whom he was placed under the care of some persons who undertook to send for the overseer of the parish. The poor fellow had crawled so far as the Leigh, about midway between this city and Tewkesbury, the overseers of which place put him into a stable, where they suffered him to remain all night, with only a little hay to lie on, and a single blanket to cover him. On the Sunday morning he was informed that he must proceed on his journey, notwithstanding he earnestly entreated to be suffered to remain there and die. After proceeding a little way, he was unable to walk farther, when the overseers procured a horse, and conveyed him to Tewkesbury, where he arrived in a most debilitated state. The overseers of that borough, though he was brought in so illegal a manner, and during the time of divine service on Sunday, perceiving his helpless and miserable condition, ordered him to be immediately conveyed to the House of Industry, where proper medical aid, and every comfort which that well-regulated establishment afforded, was administered with promptitude; and where he now lies with very little hopes of recovery. The unfortunate man's name is Ellis Francis, a native of Clynog, near Carnarvon, where his mother now resides on a small farm, and for which place he was then proceeding, after many years' absence at sea. He was wrecked off the island of Madras on the 26th of February last, in the Rebecca, Captain Prickriddle, on his voyage from Jamaica to Liverpool, when the whole of the crew were drowned except himself, the Captain, and mate, who remained together on a raft eight and forty hours, and were then picked up by the Felmouth packet, and conveyed to port, where his two fellow-sufferers soon after died.
Gloicester Journal.

FILIAL CRUELTY.—At Copenhagen a young woman has been condemned to the punishment of death for having beaten and maltreated her father and mother.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 7.

“ Sir F. Baring v. the Right Hon. Charles Abbot (late Speaker of the House of Commons) and George

Coleman Esq.” The former confirmation of this case being refused, the opinion of the Judge is upon the legal question submitted to them was delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Exchequer. This opinion directly points to an affirmation of the judgment of the inferior Courts.

The Lord Chancellor then moved, that the judgment of the inferior Courts be affirmed. This was supported by Lord E. B. and carried accordingly. Their Lordships did not think it necessary to hear Counsel for the Respondent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

7th JULY.

STEAM BOATS.

Mr. Harvey moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating Steam Packet Boats which he thought should be made subject to legislative interference, like stage-coaches. It had been proved to the Committee that the accident at Norwich, which had caused the death of no less than eleven persons, was entirely owing to the negligence of the person who had the care of the vessel, in not suffering the proper attention to be paid to the least valve. Where it was so, there was little doubt that steam boats might be made equally secure with any other mode of public conveyance and to assure the requisite degree of safety would be the object of his present Bill. It would direct the particular way in which the steam engine should be framed, and no steam packet would be allowed to carry passengers, without a certificate from an engineer, that the principle on which it was built, was such an one as would do away all probability of danger.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Ab. Erskine presented a Petition from a person named Richard Elliot, who having been a proprietor of stage-coaches, was a debtor of the Crown, and was now in confinement under an extent in chancery. The Petition had been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and appeared to have been lost or mislaid. It seemed that an effort had been made for the petitioner's release, in order to enable him to attend to his private affairs, and to secure to him property which had got into their possession. He hoped that the Government would inquire into the merits of the case, which he conceived to be one of peculiar hardship.

Mr. Lushington said, it was the first time the Government had received any information upon the subject. He was perfectly ready to make the necessary inquiries.

The Petition was then read, and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Mr. Bennett moved, for a return of the houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics in the several counties, specifying the number of the persons kept in the same, and also the number of persons confined. The Act which had passed in the early part of the Session for the regulation of this matter, had been most grossly neglected, and he had written information which he considered doubtful, that he had been informed that Mr. Miller had deserted from the post, who was with him, and that he himself had never in the least degree complied with the provisions of the Act, and in consequence thereof, he would be produced to-morrow. Ordered.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Brougham brought up the Report of the Committee on Public Education. He could not afford to be subject to such unparliamentary interruptions. The most important parts had been found to exist in the management of those funds which were the gift of the donors should be devoted to public instruction. There was one instance in particular which he thought merited a fund amounting to 1500*l.* yearly, which was most completely devoted to the education of the poor. The gift of the office of schoolmaster, and he believed it to be the gift of the Vicar of the parish. The late Parliament had provided a sum of 400*l.* of the money and appointed a journeyman carpenter, at a salary of 40*l.* as his deputy in the school, and had not the Vicar begrudged even this pittance, the circumstances would not have transpired. There was another striking instance in the North of England, where, on an average of about two or three years, there was only one scholar, who was kept merely for form's sake, and to prevent being a perfect failure. The Committee would have inquired into the manner in which their powers limited to the lower orders, and about the metropolitan. They had, however, only received the information he had mentioned by exceeding their powers. The only way of detecting and remedying these abuses would be by an Act of Parliament, which by delegating powers in the hands of Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying on the instruction of a Committee of the House of Commons, would be an efficient, as it would be necessary to travel to different parts of the country, and to inspect the schools, and to see that the persons engaged should receive such a competent preparation for their office. They should have the usual powers granted to the Commissioners for papers and records, and to examine into the manner in which the early part of the next Session, he thought it would carry some such a plan into effect. He thought there were ample means provided in the Act for the education of the lower classes, if those funds were properly applied. A small per centage upon the funds covered would, he conceived, be sufficient to pay the expenses of the commission. Every thing depended upon the selection of proper Commissioners, and that they should be selected for the purpose of a job, or on account of patronage, and he hoped that whether they were chosen by the side of the House, or that they would be appointed by the Government, he had at the time the intention of extending his plan to other systems of education, but he was doubtful whether Parliament ought to interfere with them at all.

Mr. Serjeant Oastlow could not refrain from paying his tribute of applause to his Hon. and Learned Friend for the application he had bestowed upon a subject which had long engaged his attention. He could wish that his Honourable and Learned Friend's plan was extended to all funds whatsoever, which should be devoted to the purposes of education, and that it should not be confined to the lower orders.

Mr. Blacke concurred in what had fallen from the last speaker, and hoped the plan would be extended to Ireland.

Mr. Brougham was of opinion, that if the interference of Parliament was considered necessary, it should be confined to a particular object. It would otherwise include the establishments at Eton and Westminster, as well as other public schools, and even the Universities, where there never had been any supposition of mismanagement. The business in Ireland had long occupied the attention of the Government, and many valuable reports had been presented by the Committee appointed there.

The Report was ordered to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

The East India Goods Bill, on the motion of Mrs. Lubbock, was ordered to be read a third time this day three months.

JULY 8th.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Bence brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Police of the Metropolis. The Hon. G. H. stated that the Committee had investigated much evidence, and had considered the subject under distinct heads. The one related to the Parliamentary rewards, and the other to Juvenile offenders. The Committee had examined with much accuracy the office of the Courts of Justice, and had discovered that in many instances, witnesses had prepared themselves, and that innocent persons had been reprimanded and had suffered for the sake of the reward, or what was commonly called blood-money, and it had appeared from the trials of persons charged with the offence, that the practice had been carried to a great extent. Instances had occurred of money having been given to a paper by a Police officer, when the paper was committed as a vagrant, and the officer received 1*l.* for apprehending him. The increase of Juvenile offenders had of late years been very great. In 1813, sixty-two persons had been committed to Newgate; in 1814, ninety-eight; in 1815, eighty-eight; and in 1816, one hundred and forty-six, all under the age of 18 years. In 1817, 1251 persons had been committed under the age of 21 years, of whom 900 were for felony only. Out of 200 boys that had been committed, 26 had been capitally convicted, whose age was under nine years; and two-thirds of the whole number could neither read nor write. The principal mode of punishment was transportation. Since 1812, 3000 persons had been transported for the term of fourteen years, and the rest for seven. It was his intention in the next Session to call the attention of the House to that mode of punishment, which he conceived to be quite ineffectual to a twin the end for which it was intended. It was a grievous hardship that no provision was made for the return of females from Botany Bay after the period of their sentence had expired. For the last fifteen years the average expense of sending criminals on board the hulks and to Botany Bay had been 225,000*l.* annually. The Report was then laid on the Table and ordered to be printed.

Sir S. Romilly hoped the Report would meet with the consideration it deserved during the recess. Many had been sent to New South Wales for a confinement in this country of two and sometimes for three years, when they had only four or five years to term in. In that case he thought it must be regarded as a great hardship to be sent to such a distance. The plea which thieves were in the habit of referring to, and which had been diligently searched into; which though unknown to the Magistrate, appeared to be perfectly known to the police officers, appeared to be perfectly known to the police officers.

Mr. Bence then moved in the hope that the subject should be taken up next Session. In a case of a petty assult which had taken place in his neighbourhood, a police officer, contrary to the wish of the professor, had read counsel and carried on the prosecution in order that he might be credited in the return of 2*l.*

Mr. Goulburn said, that transportation was regarded as a matter of favour, after three years confinement on board the hulks.

MAYNOUTH COLLEGE.

Sir H. Parnell was desirous of stating, that assertions had been made on recent occasions, by an Hon. Member of that House, respecting the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth, which had been well founded, would necessarily prejudice the Catholics from expecting any further concessions from the Legislature. It had been stated, that doctrines were taught there known by the name of Transalpine, such as in the ages of blindness of bigotry were generally received, but had long disappeared before the increasing light of science and the spirit of liberal inquiry. The statement, however, that had been made was wholly erroneous. The instruction of the lower orders in Ireland was not so much neglected as was supposed. This would appear from the great number of publications circulated among them. One bookeller in Dublin, had sold in the course of a single year, 20,000 copies of *The Path to Paradise*; and not less than 500,000 of *Dr. Butler's Catechism*. The object of this catechism was to instruct the people as well in their civil as religious duties. There were vast numbers of other religious tracts dispersed by the same person. The objection of the Roman Catholic Church to the circulation of the Scriptures among the lower orders, was often stated as a fact, and argued upon as such, but nothing could be more untrue. In Dublin there were four editions of the Bible printed and sold within the last three years. In England there were six editions of the old and seven of the New Testament printed and circulated among Roman Catholics. In France there were eleven different editions. Much had been said of the document transmitted from Rome to the Prince of Poland. It appeared to him to prove nothing more than an unwillingness on the part of the See of Rome to have Protestant editions of the Scriptures circulated among Catholics. As to the Jesuit College of Kildare, as it was called, the establishment was merely a school at the head of which there was a Jesuit; but it was not for the education of persons in that particular order. It was said, that the Catholics of the Netherlands refused to take the oath of allegiance to their present King, as being a Protestant, and that they were supported in this by the Bishops. This report originated in certain papers which had been thrust under the doors of many people in Brussels, stating that Catholics should not take the oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange, as being a Protestant. The Bishops had nothing to do with this. They addressed the King, and in his answer to that address, he said, he was highly pleased with the conduct of the Catholic Clergy of the Netherlands. He should not detain the House longer, but move that there be laid upon the Table, copies of any communications to Government from the College of Maynooth during the year 1813, relative to the course of education pursued in that College.

Sir John Cox Hippisley rose to second the motion. No one of more importance had been brought before the House during the present Session. The course of education pursued at Maynooth had been laid upon the Table on a former occasion, and from that document it appeared that nothing could be more untrue than the assertion of their teaching Transalpine doctrines there. The Transalpine doctrine was this, that the Pope was infallible. This principle would place his authority above that of general Councils, and give him not only a spiritual but a temporal supremacy. It had been certainly maintained and acted upon in former periods, but it was not held now even in Rome itself. The principle was so dangerous one that every State in Europe thought proper to legislate against it, and nothing could be more untrue than that such a doctrine was taught at Maynooth. With respect to Mr. Gen-

dolph's publication, he must pronounce it a most mischievous one, but the appropriation of it at Rome had not been legitimated by objection. It was never sanctioned by the Vice Apostolic of London, and though the author obtained an imprimatur at Rome, directions were afterwards sent from thence ordering that it should be suppressed, and approving of the censure under which the author had been placed unless he made a public recantation. The whole system of education at Maynooth was quite in opposition to the Transalpine doctrines. The professors of theology there never attempted to support them in his lectures. Of this he was assured by a letter from the Earl of Fergal, who had inquired diligently into the subject. In matters of discipline, Roman Catholics were not bound to submit to the decrees of a General Council. There were six dioceses in Ireland in which some prints of discipline with respect to matrimony were not received as directed by the Council of Trent. By a late paper from Dublin, he found that the Catholics, at a Meeting held on the 4th of July, had come to a resolution not to grant a Veto. He should, while he held a seat in that House, oppose their claims upon any other condition. At the same meeting, the remuneration had been proposed for the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Hayes against the Veto during his residence at Rome. The conduct of this Gentleman was very much to be commended, as were the sentiments expressed by him in a letter from Rome, circulated some time back. In this letter he expressed a wish to be assisted by Dr. Drumgoole, a Gentleman who had given it as his opinion that Government in demanding a Veto, had no other intention than that of completely overthrowing the Catholic religion in Ireland. He had the satisfaction of being able to state, that the propositions of neither Dr. Drumgoole, or Mr. Hayes were received at Rome or by the Catholic Board. There was a publication much read in Ireland which he must condemn as a bad book. It was a statement of the Penal Laws, in which the author spoke of their repeal as a right. Such, however, was not the language of all the Catholics who wrote upon the subject. Mr. Clynog, a Lawyer of considerable talent, who had studied at Rome, in a work published in 1830, did not contend that the repeal should be given as a matter of right; on the contrary, in speaking of the consequences, he says, that the Crown would possess Protestantism, which would remain as a landmark to their freedom was a gift. The Hon. Baronet then continued, that the oaths and declarations now required from Catholics, and which were the principal obstacles to their getting seats in Parliament, were by no means their protection, for there was nothing in them which would hinder Mussulmans or other persons not Christians from getting a seat in the House. The improvement of the Established Church of this country, the Catholic Church. At all events it was the duty of the House to examine into these matters, and to suffer the great body of the Catholics to be the folly or prejudice of a few.

Sir G. Hill did not rise to offer any of the motion, but he did not think it right to give the Hon. Baronet who made this motion, the opportunity to the speech of an Hon. Member (Lord Mr. L. Foster) at a time when that Hon. Member had left town for six weeks, could not reply. He regretted this conduct on the part of the Hon. Member, particularly as he had several opportunities of making the same remarks that Hon. Gentleman was in his place.

Mr. Bence then moved, that the House should approve of the motion, in which allusions had been made to the Hon. Member for Yarmouth. Neither did he think the conduct of the Catholic Clergy in England entitled to the praise which had been given, held in his hand a book, from which it appeared they were most decidedly hostile to the principles of education of the lower orders, and that they were afraid of sending their children to any public charitable schools; lest they should be educated, or otherwise punished by their principles.

Mr. V. Fitz Gerald regretted that the Hon. Member (Sir H. Parnell) had not thought fit to bring his motion at an earlier period, when the Hon. Member to whose speech it was a reply was in the House, and when he might defend himself. He did not think that Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had done the Catholics, at the same time, no man had more opinion of the honour and integrity of his principles than he had, and he could not confer to their allusions which had been made, without expressing his regret at them. He did not think that the object of the Motion and Seconded was to gain the information which they sought, as to take the opportunity of making the speeches, which the House had heard.

Sir J. C. Hippisley explained. Sir H. Parnell, in reply, observed that he was not guilty of the irregularity complained of in alluding to the speech of the Hon. Gentleman mentioned. The principles from which he had expressed his dissent were contained in notes which were printed with the speech. With respect to the conduct of the Irish Catholic Clergy, the Hon. Member (Mr. Bence) had not acted fairly in selecting a particular passage of a work, the whole of which taken together would have made a different impression. What he had alluded to in his speech was, that though a prejudice to the present mode of education had existed among the Catholic Clergy, it had long since subsided.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

BOSTON WEEKLY MESSENGER, JUNE 12, 1817.

Paris, April 24.—The Journals of London say, and those of Paris have reported it, that the President of the U. S. Mr. Monroe, had been ambassador in France, that he had lost a leg in the war of independence, that he is tall, with a very manly countenance, and that his whole exterior and his manners are full of dignity.

Mr. Monroe possessed the noblest qualities of the heart, but he never lost a leg in the army; it is true that he was Minister during the French revolution; but all the other traits of the picture, wisdom, great talents, cultivated taste, air of dignity, &c. belonged to Mr. Gouverneur Morris, who was Minister of the U. S. nominated by the celebrated Washington to the Court of Louis XVI, whom

