



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 Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Chief Secretary's Office, at 2 o'clock, to decide questions, which will previously be circulated.

J. FARISH, Sec. to the B. M. C. F.  
BOMBAY Civil Fund Office,  
3D DECEMBER 1814.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, on Tuesday the 6th day of December instant and Wednesday the 7th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale, by Public Auction, on the Premises, the undermentioned Property of Ramaboy, Ambrosio Venak Senoy, Sunher Venak Senoy and Sewa Venak Senoy, seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issuing out of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Suit of Manockboy Widow.

ON TUESDAY.

A Large Dwelling House covered with Tiles, with its Appurtenances situated within the Town Walls, in Bhowjee-Ramsel's Street, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Sunherst Baboolsett.

ON WEDNESDAY.

An Oart called Runfett or Sugurmet altogether 6 Wheels, situated at Mahim Woods and in the neighbourhood of an Oart of Nicolao de Lima e Souza and Sewba.

G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,  
3d December 1814.

A CARD.

MESSRS. BRUCE FAWCETT & CO. Agents for His Majesty's Government of Ceylon, will receive Tenders on Tuesday the 6th Instant, for the purchase of a Bill for £ 300 at 30 days sight drawn upon Messrs. GREENWOOD & COX Agents to the Royal Artillery in favor of His Excellency Lieutenant General R. BROWNRIGG, Governor &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d December, 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIS DAY,

BY AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, a few Europe Piece Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslins, Flowered Agabans, Dorias Striped and Checked, Lenoers, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Sheetings, Blankets, &c. &c.

Bombay 3d December, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Instant, WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THEIR ROOMS,

The Household Furniture,

OF CAPTAIN JOHN PRINGLE,

CONSISTING OF TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Prefses, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, China and Glass Ware, Plated and Silver Ware &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 3d Decembers 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

On SATURDAY next the 10th Current, WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Household Furniture; AND OTHER MOVEABLES

OF Captain Walter Hamilton,

OF THE H. C'S. MARINE, CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT Mahogany and Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Prefses, Book Cases, Dressing Tables, Teatrays &c. &c. Plate and Plated Ware. Glass Ware, amongst which is an elegant Defert Service complete.

China and Queens Ware, a large assortment.

Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, and beautiful Gold burnished Mirrors, Pictures &c. &c. &c.

Wines consisting of two Pipes of fine old London particular Madeira—London particular Madeira in bottles.

Ditto Do. Sherry.

Ditto Do. Sheraz Wine.

A few dozen of Batavia Arrack 10 years old. A very choice and select Library amongst which is a superb copy of Scott's Holy Bible in 6 vols. Ro 4to. in Russia and Gilt, with Maps, and a beautiful Mahogany Case to fit.

1 Do. Do. 2 vols. Roy: 4to. beautifully bound in red Morocco. 1 Copy of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in 20 vols Roy 4to. and 1 or 2 supplementary volumes beautifully bound and almost new.

1 Copy of the British Theatre in 22 vols 12mo. neatly bound with numerous other valuable works.

The Sale will be held at Capt. Hamilton's House, and to commence at half past ten o'clock precisely.

Bombay 3d December 1814.

FOR SALE

AT THE Courier Office

THE INDIAN KALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR

1814,

Price 2½ Rupees.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 26, 1814.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to ten on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant Edward Pearson, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant Thomas Morgan, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following para. of the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 3d of June 1814.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 3d of June 1814.

PAR. 18th We have permitted the following officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz. Major James Lithgow, Captains Isaac Kinrossley, and Alexander Brown, Lieutenant Sampson Naylor, & Ensign Thomas Sav. also, Mr. William Williams a Conductor in the commissariat.

19th We have permitted the following officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country till the departure of the first ships of the ensuing season viz. Lieutenants Robert Shepherd, James B. Byers, and Eyre Coote Lord, also, Surgeon Andrew Jukes and Assistant Surgeon Ebenezer Young M. D.

20th We have permitted Captain Thomas Turner Roberts of your Establishment to retire from our service from the 10th November last, and Lieutenant Henry Park to resign from the 11th February last.

21st We have also to report to you the decease of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Mann, an officer on furlough, which took place on the 17th January last.

22d We have approved the following Persons Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment viz. Alexander Henderson, Francis Sheppee, John Tod, James Roy.

23d We have permitted Mr. James Ainsley Crosby to proceed to your Presidency as a Passenger, with a view to his being appointed a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment upon his completing his sixteenth year, and as it appears by a certificate of age produced to us that he will be sixteen years of age on the 22d day of September next, we direct that you will permit him to do duty as Cadet from that day; we will advise you of Mr. Crosby's Rank at a future time.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

CHARLES NORRIS Esq. to be Assistant Register to the Court of Sadar Adawlut, during the absence of Mr. Henderson.

Yesterday morning the Honorable Company's Cruizer the Prince of Wales, arrived from Bussora, which place she left on the 17th of October: this Vessel brings very little news of importance. We have collected the following heads of intelligence.

The Francfort Journals have been received up to a late date as the 23d of July, and should we be so fortunate as to be favored by the loan of them, we shall present our Readers with translations of some interesting articles which a hasty perusal has enabled us to observe in them.

The long passage of the Prince of Wales from Bussora is to be accounted for by her having given convoy to two Native Vessels with Horses on board, belonging to the Company.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 27.

The best harmony and unanimity exist between the Allied Powers: the reports lately

spread of a misunderstanding between Russia and Austria, as likely to lead to a war are void of foundation. The Congress of the Allied Powers for the final settlement of the affairs of Europe is to meet at Vienna on the 1st of October; Lord Castlereagh and the Earl of Aberdeen are to be there on the part of Great Britain.

The Regent's fete to the Allied Sovereigns in England on the 20th of June, was one of the most Splendid Entertainments ever given. 2,500 persons were present—The Royal Table had on it 24 Covers, and the Service was of Gold. The Emperor Alexander took a very active part in the Entertainment and danced with a great number of the Ladies.

The Population of London is supposed to have been increased by the presence of the Allied Sovereigns to the extent of 200,000 men.

The Prince Regent has appointed Mr. H. V. Addington, to be Secretary of Legation to Mr. S. Canning in Switzerland.

Letters from Madrid of the 6th of June, mention that the King has exiled three Members of the Regency.

Lord Wellington has had the permanent title conferred on him of Captain General of Spain.

The English Government expected that the first dispatches from America, would bring accounts of the conclusion of an Armistice.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Emperor Alexander left this place yesterday for Dover to return to Holland. The intention of H. M. is to go first to St. Petersburg where after remaining six weeks, he will go to Vienna.

On the 28th of June, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to the Duke of Wellington, to be presented on the part of the Lords, by the Lord Chancellor and on the part of the Commons by a Committee composed of Lord Castlereagh &c.

Lord Wellington arrived in England at Dover on the 23d of June, and at the time that the Prince Regent and his Royal guests were at Portsmouth; where he proceeded forthwith. This was a very agreeable surprize and Lord Wellington dined with the Sovereigns.

The Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg and the Prince Regent of Wurtemberg left London on their return to the Continent on the 22d of June, as well as the King of Prussia and his Sons. The Prince Regent set out with the Duke of Cumberland and General Bailey.

Marshall Blucher and Platow still remained in England.

Lord Minto died on the 21st of June at Lord Malmesbury's in Kent.

The Marriage of the Princess Charlotte with the Prince of Orange had been broken off. The reasons publicly assigned for this determination are the formal refusal of the Princess to leave England, even for a very short period. The Prince in proposing to conduct her to Holland, promised to return with her in the course of fifteen days and never again to desire her to return. The Princess Charlotte appeared at first disposed to accede to the proposition, but she afterwards demanded that in the Marriage contract, or in the Act of Parliament concerning it, a clause should be inserted to prevent her quitting the Kingdom. This demand, it is added was agreed to after mature deliberation, but Her Royal Highness afterwards wished that a clause should also be inserted to prevent the Prince of Orange, after his Marriage, quitting the Kingdom. The Prince could not submit to this condition nor to bind himself, never to return to his Country. In consequence of these objections and some others which have not transpired the negotiation was broken off.



The Prince of Orange immediately left London and arrived at Dover on the 23d of June, where it was expected he would wait for the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to accompany them to Calais.

Great preparations are making in London for fêtes &c. to be given to the Duke of Wellington, amongst others the Indian Club is preparing a grand Entertainment. Chesterfield House will, it is said be purchased for him.

On the 28th of June the Duke of Wellington took his Seat as a Peer in the House of Lords.

The Treaty of Peace was discussed by Parliament on the 30th of June, and was unanimously approved of, and a vote of thanks passed to the Prince Regent. Interesting debates occurred on this occasion.

Lord Cochrane was to stand in the Pillory on the 13th of July, though it had been asserted that he was to have been pardoned. We do not discover, however that this event had taken place.

The Prince of Wales had been granted a sum of 35,000£ per annum by Parliament.

The latest accounts from America appear to be warlike, though they had heard of the great changes in Europe.

A meeting of the Electors of Westminster had been convened, at which two Letters were read, one from Lord Cochrane and one from Mr. Sheridan. Lord Cochrane enclosed a Copy of his Speech in defence of himself in the House of Commons, and Mr. S. observed in his Letter, that he had been invited to stand for Westminster yet he did not wish to stand in opposition to Lord Cochrane.

Sir F. Burdett in a speech of great moderation proposed several Resolutions, one of which was, that Lord Cochrane was a fit person to be returned as a Member for Westminster, which was together with all the rest of the resolutions carried unanimously, a Committee was thereupon appointed, and a subscription entered into for the purpose of defraying the expenses.

Lord Cochrane after his Conviction having taken his Seat in the House of Commons rose and entered into a long justification of his conduct and quitted the House. Upon which, a debate ensued on the question of expelling Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone which was carried by a Majority of 140, against 44.

It appears, also, that the Prince Regent had erased his name from the list of the Navy. And it was supposed also that he could not continue to be a Knight of the Bath.

Lord Charles Somerset is appointed Secretary of Legation to the Duke of Wellington our Ambassador at Paris.

An English Frigate is constantly Cruizing off the Isle of Elba.

The Empress Maria Louisa had arrived at Geneva.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange had been raised to the rank of Lieutenant General in England.

On the 9th of July which had been previously fixed on for a General Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, the Prince Regent went in great state, accompanied by the Houses of Lords and Commons: the Duke of Wellington was with the Prince in his Carriage, and stood on his right hand during the ceremony. A grand entertainment was afterwards given by the Lord Mayor.

A Grand Naval Review took place at Portsmouth, under the Command of the Duke of Clarence. The Prince Regent and the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia went out on board different Ships of War, and were saluted by the Fleet.

The King of Prussia previous to quitting England, sent his two Sons to Oxford to complete their Education.

The Nelson (which is supposed to be the largest Ship in the Navy) has been launched at Deptford.

When the Duke of Wellington appeared at the Opera, he was received with unbounded acclamations, and the Audience stood up and insisted on the performers, singing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and "God Save the King." Their plaudits were received with great modesty by the Duke.

Several Ports of Norway are strictly blockaded by our men of war, and it is supposed

that Norway will soon be compelled to submit to be annexed to Sweden in conformity with the determination of the Allied Sovereigns.

We observe that an Extract from one of the English papers says that The Prince Regent had been induced in consequence of the services of Lord Cochrane to remit the punishment of the Pillory, but in a subsequent paper it is stated that a Warrant had been issued by one of the Secretary's of State to the Sheriff's of London, ordering the Sentence to be carried into Effect on the 13th of July. It appears, however, that a Member of the House of Commons, had brought forward a Motion for an address to the Prince Regent, for the purpose of inducing him to remit this part of the Sentence, and as the Frankfort Journals contain News from London, up to the 14th of July and we have not observed any Notice taken of the infliction of the punishment—it is possible that the Prince may have been induced to grant a pardon.

A great deal of confusion and bustle was excited in the House of Commons during the Debates on Mr. Methuen's motion, by a visit which the Princess of Wales made there to speak to Mr. Whitbread and Lord Grey. She was accompanied by a great number of Ladies and was received with great acclamations.

The Duke of Infantado has been made, by the Spanish Monarch, President of the Council: the first Grandee of Spain who has filled that office for 25 years. The Duke of St. Carlos was in the highest favour. The cause of the Monarch still continues triumphant.

On the 25th June there was a review of 7000 men on Ports down Hill, after which the whole party set off for Goodwood, where they breakfasted, from thence they went to Petworth, and dined with Lord Egremont, whose magnificent and hospitable roof the Emperor and King of Prussia left for Brighton between eleven and twelve at night. The Prince remained behind.

The King of Spain has rejected the constitution sent him by the Regency, and being joined by the Army and all the Nobles, has put an end to the authority of the Regency and Cortez which were prescribed. He proclaimed that he would call a legitimate Cortez upon his arrival at Madrid.—The Popes Nuncio was recalled, and of course the inquisition will be re-established.

The Prince Regent of Portugal intends to remain at the Brazils, and a Regency is to be appointed for Portugal consisting of his Son and the Infanta.

25,000 men have sailed for America, the first division under General Picton to join General Prevost in Canada, to complete his army to 20,000. The second division under Lord Hill, to land in Chesapeake Bay.

By letters from the United States, dated the 8th of June, it appears that the greatest activity pervaded the Naval Arsenals of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, in order to accelerate the building of three 74's. nineteen frigates were also on the Stocks.

The Essex frigate was taken by two English Vessels, apparently sloops, after a dreadful engagement of one hour and 55 minutes; she lost above 150 men.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a Lettér from an Officer in Colonel Ochterlony's division of the Bengal Army conveying an account of the successful operations of that division against a place called Nalagur and we also subjoin a list of the Officers killed and wounded, in an attack made by the separate division under the command of General Gillespie on one of the fortresses bordering on the territories of the Rajah of Nepal, on which occasion, we regret to add that the gallant General was unfortunately killed.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS &c.

KILLED.—General Gillespie, —Lieut. O'Hara 6th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Fothergill, 17 do.—Lieut. Ellis Pioneers.—Lieut. Gosling.  
WOUNDED.—Capt. Burton, 8th light dragoons severely.—Capt. MacDonald, 8th do. do.—Heyman, slightly.—Taylor, severely.—Major Leeton, slightly.—Lt. Monteith, 17th Infantry.—Lt. Young, 53d Foot severely.—G. R. Blane, Engineers.—Elliott, Pioneers.—Anrice, 53d Foot.—Thacheray, 26th.—Riley, 6th.—Lodice, 6th Infantry.—Major. Wilton.—Maj. Broughton, severely.—Capt. Byers Aid de Camp, slightly.—William Frazer Esq. Civil Service severely, but doing well.

#### CAMP BEFORE NALAGUR,

5th November.

"We arrived here on the 2d instant, and immediately commenced operations against the place. The fort is situated on the top of a steep acclivity under a Ridge which connects two considerable Hills defended by a Ravine to the S. W. and by a Ditch with some trifling posts among old buildings in other quarters. The road is so intersected by deep Ravines, or wooded glens full of Rocks and large

stones that the difficulties in getting up the guns appeared at first insurmountable—in the course of the night, however, the Infantry succeeded in obtaining possession of all the heights commanding the Fort and a little after daybreak on the 3d, it was completely surrounded and the people driven within the walls.—Our men, tho' for the most part concealed by thick Jungul in ascending the hill, were a good deal galled by an incessant fire of Jinjals, Matchlocks &c. the Sepoys all took their post without returning a shot. On the morning of the 4th 2-18pds. and 2-6pds. were by the assistance of men and Elephants got into the battery and opened about 9. At the same time 2 of the battalions began to scour the Ramparts from almost every part of the surrounding Jungul. The walls are Pukka and for some time the balls passed through as if they had been timber but towards evening a whole Bastion came down, and the 6 pns. playing on such places as were exposed drove in the traps of stones which had been prepared for the forming party, and made them act as grape shot against the garrison. This in going while the inner wall was fast giving way, 2 Bramins came out to treat for a capitulation. The Colonel has gone to receive them at the battery, and I dare say the terms are accepted.

P. S. 5 P. M. The Goorkas have surrendered, and become prisoners. A place called Taragur on the Hill to the N. E. has yielded in consequence, and the Union Cross is now waving over both.

By the exertions of Captain Horsburgh, who is unwearied in his endeavours to promote Naval Science in all its departments, the route by the Mosambique Channel to Eastern India, is much shortened: Captain Horsburgh having published a Chart of the Channels through the Southern Maldives, concludes the necessity of proceeding through the 9° Degree Channel, making the Coast of Malabar and then steering for Ceylon.

The following Extract of a Letter from Captain Moffat of the Winchelsea, will show that the Madras Fleet passed through one of these Channels in last July.

"We had a tedious passage from England, stopped a few days at Johanna, and instead of coming through the 8° or 9° Degree Channel, we ran along in 1° 30'; N. and passed through the Maldives in that Latitude finding a fine broad Channel and no danger, we were too, at the entrance, in very bad weather the night before, making sail at daylight.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Allen.  
Lieut. G. Boulderson 2d Bat. 2d Regt.  
Lieut. A. B. Campbell 1st Bat. 9th Regt.  
DEPARTURES.—B. Philips Esq. Superintending Surgeon P. S. F.  
Doctor Allardyce H. M. 34th Regiment.  
Ensign John Sutherland 1st. 4th Regiment.  
P. S. F.  
Lieut. Barton 2d Bat. 4th Regiment.



## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 25th, Ship Junatjun, Capt. John Benson, from Calcutta.  
Ditto,—26th, Ship Anne, Captain Robert Dickie, from do.  
SAILED.—27th, Ship Fazal Kurim, Captain John Longland, to Calcutta.  
Ditto,—28th, Ship Pembroke, Capt. George Ross, to China.

### COLOMBO ARRIVALS.

Arrived October the 27th, Brig Ann, Commander O. Edema, from Madras.  
Brig Wilhelmina, Commander J. Wafmoet, returned back on account of bad weather.  
The 30th, Brig Calcutta, Commander Moffat Horne, from Madras.  
November the 3d, Schooner Maria, Commander C. F. Kuhler, from Tutuoreen.  
Sailed October 28th, Schooner Eliza, Commander J. H. Tipke, for Tutuoreen.  
The 30th, Cutter Tryal, Commander J. C. Pieterfon, for Tutuoreen.  
Brig Wilhelmina, Commander J. Wafmoet, for Tutuoreen.  
TRINGOMALEE.—Arrived October the 23d, Sloop Commodore Tindal Casim, from Galle, Passenger M. J. Hughes.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 15, H. M. Ship Revolutionaire, Captain J. C. Woolcombe.  
DEPARTURE.—November 17, H. M. Ship Malacca, Captain Mackay, on a Cruise.

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Yesterday Major General Kenneth MacPherson, H. C. Military service, at a very advanced age; we understand he will be buried to-day at 4 o'Clock P. M.

### MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, the Lady of R. Keating, Esq. of a Son.  
At Porto Novo, the Lady of E. W. Sevenfion, Esq. of a Daughter.  
At Secundrabad, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Captain Tolfrey, of the 2d Battalion 24 Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.  
DEATH.—On Monday the 7th instant, Ensign Fitz Gerald, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

## Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 16, 1814.

The following is a list of the vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, which will leave the river for the Port of London, before the expiration of the present year:

With Tons of Goods.		
Lady Campbell,	1100	Under dis-
Cornwallis,	1100	
Indian Oak,	550	patch.
For William,	140	
Mangles,	750	In all the
Orient,	700	
Lord Lyndoch,	1000	With the
General Hewitt,	1200	
Portsea, (probably)	600	
Jaor,	500	first fleet.

The Honorable Company's ships Surtee, Astell, Europe, Alexander, and Lord Keith, will sail for England in the end of December, under convoy of the Leda frigate, expected from Bombay early in that month.

The Prince Regent goes to Amboyna, whence she carries home spices on account of the Company.

The Right Honorable the Governor General and Suite, entered Lucknow on the 25th ultimo, and was received with much splendour and magnificence. His Lordship had witnessed, a Tyger, and a Chera (a species of panther) fight. The head quarters were established at Constantia. Letters of the 29th mention, that His Lordship would in all probability leave Lucknow on Friday the 4th instant, and proceed direct to Bareilly, without making a stay at any intermediate place.

Native accounts from Lucknow inform us, that the Nabob of Oude and his near relations were sumptuously entertained at dinner, by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 15th ultimo: On the 17th, the Nabob witnessed a review of the European Cavalry and Infantry, and of the Artillery, held by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with whom he afterwards breakfasted. Next day, the Nabob returned towards his own capital.

Letters of the 18th ultimo, from Saharunpore, mention the arrival of the force commanded by Major General Gillespie, at that station, on the morning of that day. It consisted of the Horse Artillery; the 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons; the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry; His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot; a Light Battalion, composed of eight Companies; 8 six-pounders, and 4 mortars. It was expected, that the whole would move towards the Hills, as soon as they were joined by fifteen Companies of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, the 2d Battalion of 3d Native Infantry, and Colonel Skinner's Horse.

On the morning of the 19th, Captain Bruton, of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, with a Squadron of that Regiment, and five Light Companies, the whole under Major Wilson's command, marched to take up a position at one of the passes in the Hills.

It was generally understood, that General Gillespie would in the first instance, move to the North West, until he formed a junction with the force acting under Colonel Ochterlony, which was advancing to the hills for that purpose. The whole of the division being assembled. General Gillespie, it was believed, would make an immediate movement to the North East, and get possession of Sirinagur, which would form the main point whence his ulterior operations would be directed.

The various detachments composing the forces now assembling under General Marshall at Dinapore, had received orders to join the head-quarters by the 10th instant, and it was expected that the whole would commence its march to the Nepal frontier before the 20th instant.



List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the private licensed ships Cornwall and Indian Oak.

BY THE CORNWALL.  
Mr. George Money.  
N. B. Master George B. Scawen, Miss Ann B. Scawen and Miss Eliza Boscawen have not proceeded on board the Cornwall.

BY THE INDIAN OAK.  
Mrs. Barnett.  
W. H. Belli, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.  
The Reverend Mr. Colman, late a Chaplain in the Honorable Company's Service, on this Establishment.  
Lieutenant A. Brown of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Nov. 11th.  
Royal Mail.—Mr. J. F. Bacon of Calcutta, has, we understand, obtained the sanction of government for the establishment of a royal mail, between the presidency and Diamond Harbour.—The coaches are to start every morning and evening from the respective mail offices in Calcutta, and at Diamond Harbour, and are to perform the distance, being thirty-two miles, in four hours. The commanders and officers of ships are likely to experience the greatest convenience from the arrangement; and passengers, proceeding to the ships at Saugor, may sometimes prefer taking leave of their friends at Diamond Harbour, instead of Chandpaul Ghaur.

The 8th regiment native infantry had not left Benares, we believe, on the 2d instant. We ground our inference from the following extract of a letter of that date from an officer belonging to the corps, received in town on Tuesday:

"We expect daily to receive orders to march from this towards Nepal."

We learn from the Jypore ukhbars, that Amer Khan had fat down before a place named Nygon, lying in the immediate neighbourhood of Shahpoor.—He threatened destruction to the inhabitants, if they did not pacify him by a large pecuniary offering.—Refusing the protection of Sindheer, they obstinately refused compliance with his demands, and hostilities immediately commenced. It was not, however, probable, that he could remain long in that quarter, as a prevailing scarcity of grain had caused much sickness among his ill fed troops.—Bapoo Jee Sindheer was evading the pergunnas of the District D. Lee.—From Lahore there is no public news.—The papers, however, announce that Runjeet Sing had given express orders for the immediate repair of the temple and garden of Jhanger Shah, and intimated his intention of restoring the Mosque and Minaret of Alungeer to their pristine state of magnificence.—The circumstances are totally at variance with the instructions lately given by him to level all Mussulman monuments in front of the walls of Lahore. The only fact mentioned in the Delhi ukhbars, in the least worthy of notice, is that of a check put to considerable depredations lately carried on in the district of Hansi. Two desperadoes, named Purtab Singh and Humdee Singh, had collected above two thousand horsemen, and with them maintained a system of plunder in the zillas of Hansi and Puralu. It was at length judged necessary to check their infamous career, and a battalion of infantry, with two troops of Skinner's horse, were sent in pursuit of them. The culprits, however, dreading the punishment which would fall on their heads, if brought to justice, had fled from that part of the country, and the battalion had subsequently gone to Ludhiana.

Letters received in town from Lucknow, mention the splendid display of Asiatic magnificence with which His Highness the Nabab had entertained his Noble Visitors and their party. All the entertainments usual at the Court of Lucknow on the arrival there of a British Governor General, have been preserved and regulated with costly grandeur. These spectacles had afforded very high gratification, and happily passed without any accident. We detailed in our last, the plan of encampment in which His Lordship's tents and those of the Staff were disposed. His Lordship usually arrives at the end of every march before 7 o'clock. The elephants and retinue on the march, and particularly on the Governor General's arrival in camp, form a very grand and imposing appearance.

On the march to Lucknow, great precautions were taken to baffle the attempts of the thieves who have hitherto invariably derived large booty from visitors of rank to that metropolis. We have not heard whether the precautions were completely successful, and still expect to hear of some losses, as these professional Gentlemen deem it a point of honour to allow no persons of distinction to pass to the Court of Lucknow without paying contribution. In this manner, they may be said to participate with the Nabab in the pleasure derived from the arrival and reception of strangers. The young ladies, the daughters of Lord Lake, on his first visit, were completely plundered of wearing apparel and the whole paraphernalia of their toilets; and few who have any thing of value escape an afflictment, proportioned to the extent of their means and their want of vigilant precaution.

The excellence and extent of His Lordship's retinue and camp equipage have never been equalled on any similar tour, and whenever a Journal of the route and occurrences shall be published, the interest of the narrative we expect to see greatly heightened by the embellishments which may be derived from the aid of the able pencil of a gentleman who accompanies His Lordship, and who has, we understand, executed some very admirable Landscapes of scenes on the banks of the Ganges in which the fleet is most successfully represented.

The 1st Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry from Meerut, was at Etawah on the 27th October, on the march to Keisah in Bundelkhand.

Meerut is still much more infested with thieves than any Station in India. Notwithstanding the vigilance of constant military patrols, who frequently kill and wound these wretches, the houses are so much exposed to robbery, that a hired guard of several matchlock men, besides chokkedars, is deemed essentially necessary for the protection of a single bungalow. This is the more remarkable too, as Muttra, now free from molestation, and at Loodheana, a more distant Station, no chokkedars are required.

In the Supreme Court during the last and present week there have been no causes of any general interest. Litigations arising out of dissensions in the opulent Bengallee Family of the Mallicks are still before the Court. The two elder brothers, who we believe, were executors of their father's will and guardians to the younger sons, in accounting for the residue of the immense property, have asserted the expenditure of six lacks of rupees for religious purposes at Juggernath. This item the younger brothers require should be certified by authenticated vouchers; and resistance to this demand, as we understand, on the score of the disclosure being improper, is among other matters a point at issue. Prior to the institution of the Supreme Court, the head of this Family, whose property since his demise has been the object of so much litigation, was constantly engaged in illegal intrigues, by Maintenance, Barretery and Champerty, from the practice of which he amassed enormous wealth. It has been shrewdly observed that a great part of this vast property is likely, from the spirit of litigation bequeathed to his descendants, to return to the place from whence it came, and be dissipated among the gentlemen of the long robe.

### Madras Intelligence.

19TH NOVEMBER, 1814.

#### PENANG APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Sartorius, to be Sheriff of Prince of Wales Island.

Yesterday morning Major General Hare, inspected His Majesty's 56th Regiment on the Island.—A Salute of 13 guns from the Garrison of Fort St. George, announced the arrival of the Major General, at the Presidency, on duty.

His Majesty's Ship Revolutionaire, Capt. Woolcombe, returned to these Roads on Monday last, having given Convoy to the Asia and Mary Ann as far as 6 South—the Sacerbury and another Ship were, in fight, when the Revolutionaire quitted the Convoy—General Abercromby and the other Passenger are stated to have been quite well.

His Majesty's Ship Malacca, Captain Mackey, left the Roads on Thursday evening on a Cruise.

We are happy to observe, a considerable improvement in regard to hours, is about to take place in this Settlement.—The Honorable Mrs. Murray set the example last night—Dunmore house was thrown open for a dance and Supper at the hour of eight in the evening—and, except on particular occasions, the dinner of the Right Honorable the Governor is served at four in the afternoon.

Letters from Calcutta mention, that three large Armies are collected for Field Service under that Presidency, the first division at Dinapore, under the command of Major General Marley, the second at Muttra, commanded by Major General Gill-spice—and an Army of Observation near Bandicound, under Colonel Ochterlony.

Four Companies of that excellent corps—the Madras Rifles, under the command of Major Munro, are under orders to march, for the Northward.

#### GENERALS ORDERS

By the Honourable the Governor in Council  
FORT CORNWALLIS, the 28th September 1814

The Governor having noticed with sentiments of high approbation the active and zealous exertions of Captain Coombs, (his Aide-Camp, and Acting Fort Major) and the Officers of the Garrison Staff, on the occasion of the melancholy Conflagration in the town yesterday, the Governor in Council desires, that Captain Coombs, will accept his thanks

for the same, and that he will communicate to the Officers of the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, and generally to all composing the Staff of the Garrison, the public approbation with which their useful exertions were remarked.

The Governor in Council, has particular satisfaction in adding his public Testimony to the zealous assistance afforded by Lieutenant Murray, of the Commissariat Department, towards the preservation of the valuable Property under his special charge; which renders him fully entitled to receive the thanks of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Govern. in Council.  
W. A. CLUBLEY,  
Sec. to the Govt.

A Subscription, under the immediate sanction, and with the recommendation of Govt. is now opened for the relief of the distressed and unhappy sufferers, from the calamitous and destructive fire, which reduced a considerable part of the Town to ashes on Tuesday last.

To the benevolence of a British Mind, it is only necessary to say, that the unfortunate and destitute Natives, for whom this relief is solicited, have every claim which extreme distress can give, to the charitable contribution of the Settlement.

Subscriptions will be received at the Offices of Messrs. Carnegie and Co. and Messrs. Forbes and Brown, in Beach Street.

#### HAMBURGH, MAY 27TH.

After our native Government yesterday assumed the reins of government, the following document made its appearance:

#### PROCLAMATION.

"As the great events which have taken place in Europe within the last months have also gradually produced beneficial effects for our good city, and as both from these events and the will of the high Allied Powers, the happy freedom and independence of Hamburg has again commenced; therefore the honourable Senate, under existing circumstances, since the French civil authorities have already left the city, and the Generals commanding the French and Allied troops are agreed; that it is proper the Hamburg authorities should resume their functions,—deem it their duty to assume the reins of government without delay, that order and tranquillity may be maintained; and they, at the same time, summon for to-morrow, a general meeting of the citizens.

"The honourable Senate convinced that the duties which they owe to their beloved fellow-citizens dictate this mode of proceeding; cannot, at the same time, conceal from themselves, that their measures, which have only in view the welfare of Hamburg, will not have the desired effects, unless all the citizens unite with one patriotic spirit, in order that nothing may disturb the public peace, which is one of the weightiest objects at present.

"To forward this, Hamburg's citizens must, at the present moment of restoration, forget their late sufferings and injuries; they must in the armed and unarmed foreigners behold only friends of their deliverer,—carefully avoid every occasion of discord,—abstain from all unauthorised proceedings,—and leave the remedy and correction of grievances which they may think they have against individuals, to their own legitimate government.

"The Hon. Senate, full of confidence in its beloved fellow citizens, expects and orders with paternal earnestness, that this be their mode of proceeding. It also recommends the most friendly behaviour to the troops of the high Allies about to enter; among whom also are to be found our armed children, who are about to return to the bosom of their families.

"At the happy moment when the Honourable Senate, after so many misfortunes and calamities which this good city has suffered, again addresses its fellow citizens for the first time, it takes upon itself the sacred obligation not only to avert with vigour and zeal every thing that might be injurious to the internal happiness of the citizens, but to exert itself with constancy both at home and abroad for the promotion of its welfare; thereto, however, it expects the unanimity and co-operation of its fellow-citizens, together with attachment to our tried Constitution, which in its fundamentals must remain unimpaired, although, perhaps, the spirit of the times may, after careful consideration, render necessary some changes in the mode of its administration.

"The Senate is convinced, that through these reciprocal endeavours, Providence will bless our labours, heal our wounds, and again cause our prosperity to bud forth.

"Given in our Senate House, at Hamburg, May 26 1814."

Every thing here acquires new life, activity, and cheerfulness; the Elbe is again filled

with vessels of every description, and several richly laden ships have already entered our port. The road from Altona to Hamburg is covered with an almost uninterrupted line of waggons laden with the household furniture, &c. of emigrants. Many small huts and sheds have been already built out of the wrecks of the suburbs, and the foundation walls are laid open in order to be built upon.

#### PARIS, MAY 27, 1814.

"A Revolution, of at least equal importance (in the imagination of the Parisians) as that which precipitated their Tyrant from his seat, is on the eve of taking place in this metropolis. The Empire of Fashion has been invaded, as well as the Empire of France. It totters on its basis, and a few English Ladies will have had the honour of having done as much good in the cause of good taste and elegance, as the Allied Warriors in that of justice and independence. If despotism degrades the mind, it also debases taste, and its unfortunate victims, afraid, and perhaps at last unable, to attain any elevation of thought, grovel in the low and the senseless, till their utmost efforts can only produce the perfectly foolish or perfectly ridiculous. The latter was the sole characteristic of the French fashions at our arrival, and nothing can account for it but the blinding effect of despotism, when it is considered that these fashionable monstrosities were invented in the face, and in defiance of the purest models of taste, ancient and modern, collected in the famous and unequalled gallery of the Louvre. With those at hand, how can ladies be pardoned for presenting no other aspect in all public places, than that of walking bundles, crowned with something like a chimney-pot or stove's pipe, surmounted with high black waving feathers, like the plumes at a funeral? The contest between French folly and pride, and English taste and good sense, was of long duration. The simplicity and elegance of an English lady's dress, were no sooner seen at Paris than laughed at. Every thing was attempted to drive them off the field. Staring, pointing, mocking, were constantly employed by both sexes, and it was confidently anticipated that our fair country women would be obliged to strike, and to cover their faces, and load their heads with a tower two feet in height, to raise their waist up to their shoulders behind, so as to assume the hump backed appearance of the French ladies, and to wrap themselves up in heavy shawls, under a burning sky, disposed much in the style of our apple women. This hope, happily, was unfounded. With due spirit our wife countrywomen stared and laughed at the flarers and mockers, and made no alteration in their dress. The consequence of their firmness was at first a great deal of abuse of the English little hats, but proves at last a considerable change in the Parisian Fashions, which has lately been announced through the official medium of the Marchands et Marchandes de Modes. It is, however, rather a composition, than an unconditional surrender. They save their honour by saying, that thought they adopt the English fashions they Frenchify them; but as they reduce the height of their bonnets at least a foot and an half, and restore the waist of the ladies to its natural state, it is evident that the alteration will be of sufficient magnitude to deserve the name of a revolution in, or rather a renovation of the empire of taste and elegance in France. Honour to the spirit of the 20 or 30 British ladies by whom this eye gladdening effect has been produced.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1814.

"You have probably by this time the conditions of the peace from the English Government, as we have them, on French authority, in this day's *Moniteur*, at which I have been able to obtain only a single glance.

The treaty seems to have been framed in a good spirit, however censurable some of its details. The French politicians are generally of opinion (and well they may), that France could not have expected a better peace; and what is more material to the interests of the present Government, that it is only under a Sovereign of the House of Bourbon she would have been considered in any other character than in that of a culprit, whose crimes and whose power were equally hateful and terrible to the world.

"The increase of territory granted her on the Rhine, appears to be rather for the sake of reciprocal convenience between the French Government and that of the neighbouring powers, than to have been desired by France from any ambitious views, or yielded through any undue weakness in the Allied Sovereigns. Not so the concessions made by England; Why, should Martinique be restored to France? Martinique, with its noble harbour,—with the



remains still valuable of its grand fortification, and enriched by the expenditure of British Capital, poured out in the confidence indulged by every Englishman that it would not be lost to our country? As for Guadaloupe, it leads to two curious questions. There is certainly little reason to regret that Sweden will not become the Sovereign of that fine island; and upon the whole, it is more desirable, that it should be restored than transferred: but we are compelled to ask, first, how, and at whose expence is Sweden to be indemnified; for this deprivation of the advantages stipulated to her by treaty with England?

"2d. If not entitled to an indemnity for Guadaloupe, on what ground rests the argument for aiding her in the conquest of Norway.—defended as it was in the British Parliament, against the acknowledged principles of justice, and the obvious considerations of sound and far-sighted policy, on the single fact, that it was due to the conditions of the same treaty, which now it appears, in the case of Guadaloupe, is destitute to all binding obligation?

"It would not be candid to pass by the truth, that England has had confirmed to her some disputed titles of great importance—and has made some valuable acquisitions. On the high value of Malta we need not dwell. St. Lucie is a most useful harbour, defended by a port almost impregnable,—and the Isle of France may be said to complete the great chain of works that connects our Asiatic Empire with Great Britain. But the general sense of the people of Paris respecting the part we have lately taken in the affairs of Europe is by no means equivocal. That we have paid our Allies for making war, and our enemies for making peace—pretty largely, it will be felt, in both instances.

"You have not an entire monopoly of caricatures in London. I saw one yesterday on the Boulevard des Italiens—the principal figure was a long-eared animal in a posture denoting great obstinacy of character. A military figure in blue was dragging it forward—a tall soldier in green was pushing it behind—while into a hat were dropping copious showers of guineas. Apply this as you please."

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In my last, I stated that the natural advantages of Ireland justly point her out as the great tillage portion of the Empire. I added, and I repeat, that the Irish cultivator has a fair claim to preference over the foreign and, perhaps, even over the colonial grower; but there is another view of the question. What preference has he, and what ought he to have, over the English farmer?

First, Nature has given him, in his soil, his climate, and his abundant limestone manure, very great advantages. I think the fair result of the evidence already before the public is, that the average produce of land in Ireland is to that of land in England as 11 to 10. The Irish acre is to the English as 196 to 221. Mr. Killaly says, a good average crop is 8 barrels per acre: an extraordinary crop is 12 barrels. The Irish barrel is 280 lbs. so that the good average crop would be 2,240 lbs., and the extraordinary crop 3,360 lbs. Now in the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Lords procured from the different counties in England the most detailed and precise communications respecting the ordinary produce, which appears to have varied from 16 to 32 bushels per acre throughout the kingdom, and upon the general average to amount to 21 11-12ths, (say 22 bushels) per acre. Again, the average weight of wheat per bushel is from 57 to 58 lbs., (say 58 lbs.) at which rate an average English acre will produce 1,276 lbs., and an Irish acre at the same rate should produce 2,066 lbs., which is less than its actual produce by 174 lbs. or very nearly in the proportion of 10 to 11.

It is also certain that the Irish produce is much more susceptible of increase than the English. Mr. Grierson says, that the ground which produces six barrels an acre might be made to produce nearly nine; and I apprehend it will readily be admitted, that the general system of Irish tillage compared with that of England is very bad, although it has of late years undergone considerable improvement.

The expense of bringing the Irish corn into the English markets is scarcely such as to counterbalance the difference of produce. Freight and insurance together, in time of war, from Dublin to Liverpool or Bristol, were from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel, or about 50d. to 70d. per quarter. Between the E. ore distant ports it was of course higher.

Hitherto, however, we have seen nothing that places the respective interests of the English and Irish cultivators on terms of any great disparity, or that serves to explain how the latter is enabled to supply the natural market of the former with corn to the immense amount of 2,797,247l. in the course of a year; but we come to two facts which at once solve this mystery, and afford a new and important view of the question. These facts are the unequal taxation of the two countries, and the different rate of wages.

With respect to taxation, I shall borrow an observation, from Lord Lauderdale, which places the effect of this circumstance in a clear light. His Lordship in his late pamphlet speaks thus: "When there exists a free trade in any commodity, to form a just estimate of the comparative benefits enjoyed by those who are engaged in producing it at home, and those who are employed in similar pursuits abroad, it is necessary to consider not only the relative state of the climate and other advantages which nature may have bestowed, but also to examine the relative progress of taxation, which in modern times most materially affects the value not only of raw materials, but even of the means of existence to those who are employed in producing them and preparing them for consumption.—Increased taxation under the circumstances of a free trade must operate as a bounty in favour of the industry of those countries which do not sustain the same burthens." This view is perfectly correct, and it applies with the utmost strictness to the Corn Trade of England and Ireland. That is, a free trade. The English cultivator is engaged in producing corn for the English market at home, the Irishman is employed in a similar pursuit abroad; but the one is subjected to land-tax, property tax, and poor's rate, from all which the other is exempt. The aggregate of this taxation, then, forms a bounty in favour of the agricultural industry of Ireland, and against that of England, I say nothing of the propriety or impropriety of such a measure. I only wish it to be observed, that the bounty exists. I hope it is felt by Ireland with due gratitude. It may be very proper, as a temporary measure, to give such a stimulus to the exertions of one part of the Empire at the expence of the other. Certainly it cannot form any feature of permanent policy. Ireland must in common justice, at some time or other, bear her share of the land-tax. There are only two countries in Europe exempt from such a tax; and they are Ireland and Sicily. The finances of Sicily are involved in endless confusion, because the great legislating land-owners will not hear of an imposition falling directly upon themselves. The Irish financiers are more fortunate. In their difficulties they have been able to resort to England for loans. There is a foolish or wicked outcry too frequently heard, that Ireland is an oppressed kingdom. How stands the fact? England, the importing corn country.—England, with an inferior soil, with an agriculture less rapidly improving with rents not so high on the average, with her poor-rates, her property-tax, her land-tax—England, I say, under all these disadvantages, relieves the finances and encourages the agriculture of the Sister kingdom. Is this oppression? Or does it not rather remind us of the sarcasm of the witty Irish songster,

"'Tis true, master John Bull you're a pretty milch cow, jesting apart, whatever may have been the errors of English policy with respect to Ireland, in times past, or whatever may be the merits of the question relative to religious disqualifications, with which I do not meddle, it is obvious that of late years the agriculture of Ireland has had much more than its full share of national protection. Far be it from me to envy her real prosperity. I only assert, that there must be some limits to the sacrifices which we are called on to make for so laudable a purpose. I say, that those who are unreasonable in their demands for fresh encouragement, ought to be reminded of that which they have already received, and of the situation in which they at this moment stand.

The other fact to which I alluded, viz. the different rate of wages in the two countries, leads also to some important considerations. It is well known, that Ireland has no poor-rates. It is also well known that a great proportion, perhaps three-fourths, of the English poor-rates falls upon agriculture, and is in fact neither more nor less than a part of agricultural labour. Now with us in England the wages of agricultural labour and the rents of land have advanced in something like an equal proportion; and necessarily so, because

the labourer lives on the same food which he helps to produce. In Ireland, according to Mr. Killaly, the case is very different; the price of land is in many parts nearly doubled within the last ten years; but the people are so anxious for work, that there is little increase in the price of labour, and this is explained by the circumstance that they live chiefly on potatoes. Upon the same principle that a heavier load of taxation in England operates as a bounty on Irish produce in the English market, do the low wages in Ireland operate as still further bounty. This part of the bounty, however, I for one, should wish to see taken off as soon as possible. I wish to see the Potatoe Emancipation of Ireland, which I humbly apprehend would add as much to the poor man's comforts as the other emancipation, about which he hears so much and understands so little. The Irish landholder clamours loudly for leave to extend his corn-market by free export in all directions; but why does he not try to extend it by a home consumption of four millions and an half of mouths? It has been commonly reckoned, that the average annual consumption of an individual is a quarter of wheat; let us then take the quarter at 70s, here is an annual demand to the amount of fifteen millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. True, says the land-owner; but this would naturally draw after it a correspondent rise in wages. I grant this; and it is the very thing I wish. It is the very thing which in the due and reasonable advancement of national industry will tend to bring English and Irish agriculture to their proper level. Those who look to low wages and high rents as indicating a prosperous state of agriculture, considered nationally, are under a grievous mistake. Agriculture is most steadily and most desirably promoted by an increased home-demand; and the demand of the United Kingdom would be doubled, if every individual lived plentifully on the best preparation of that kind of grain to which he was habituated. One of the strongest arguments in favour of an exporting system is, that it produces a surplus against a time of scarcity; but that end is still better answered by a general system of consumption which may be called comparatively luxurious. For instance, out of a bushel of wheat weighing 58lb., there are extracted but 30lb. of the fine flour, which alone is used by the London bakers. How easy is it, on the apprehension of scarcity, to oblige all persons to use a coarse flour, of which 50lb. may be extracted from a bushel of the same weight! By this simple procedure an addition is practically made to the existing stock of food for human consumption, equal to two thirds of its amount, a much greater proportion than can ever be expected to arise from the mere surplus on hand for exportation. In fact, famine with all its horrid train of ills is seldom the visitant of a country where the poor have been accustomed to be well fed and well paid. It has long been a stranger to England: whilst the inhabitants of India within our own recollection have often perished by millions.

I conclude, Sir, from the above remarks, that the Irish land-owner has no ground to demand fresh protection at the expence either of the agricultural or of the manufacturing interests of England. Let him maintain a becoming silence on this subject. Let him reside on his own estate. Let him encourage loyalty, and discourage the illicit distillation of spirits, and fruitful source of the crime and miseries of his countrymen. Let him exact moderate rents and pay liberal wages. Let him endeavour to supplant Potatoes by wheaten bread: and let him guard against the evils of an excessive, a wretched, and criminal population, by rendering the cottage the seat of health and comfort. The result of this state of things would be, that without being under the necessity of sending his corn to the small till, in order to pay his rent, the Irish farmer would find a home market for the greater part of his produce. The Irish prices of corn would approach more nearly to a par with the English. This would afford an additional incentive to the improvement of Irish agriculture which in the end would occupy that prominent station in the general system, which is assigned to it by the natural advantages of its soil and climate.

I am Sir Your Obedient Servant,  
COLUMELLA.

#### BOXING ON SHEPPERTON RANGE.

The battle between Oliver, the gardener, and Painter, had excited more interest than any which has occurred for some years, and

thousands were pending on the event. The stake for which the men contended was 50l. of the Gymnastic Club. At one o'clock a twenty-four feet square was formed, encompassed by about 10,000 spectators. The men entered at one o'clock, each full of confidence. Betting in the ring was estimated at 11 to 8 current on Oliver. The seconds were, for Painter, his friend and patron, Gregson, and one of the old school; and for Oliver, the champion Cribb officiated, with J. Clark, his bottle-holder.

#### THE SET TO.

Round 1. Oliver made play with his left hand at harmless distance, and Painter returned, but without effect. A sort of rally took place in which Painter showed first blood. They got to a close, by Painter making a miss with his right hand, and Oliver got at the fibbing system. Painter was ultimately thrown. No betting.

2. Oliver hit his man in the front of the face with his left hand, and Painter returned awkwardly with the right. A smart rally followed, when Painter got punished about the head with his adversary's left hand. He planted one good body hit on Oliver. There was some daring resolute fighting in the rally, but Oliver was at length knocked down by a clean hit on the head. Betting averaged at even.

3. This round exceeded in novelty, perhaps, any thing on record. Painter, encouraged by success at the end of the last round, made play, but he was not to be so easily deceived. Oliver, a left handed fencer, determined rally followed, with reciprocal advantage, which lasted two minutes; both fought chiefly at the head, hit for hit, until they were covered with blood. Oliver retreated from the rally, and nabbed his adversary with the left hand; but Painter at length got to in fighting again, and this second rally was even more ferocious than the first. Painter seemed to have the best of the rally, but in the middle of it he received a body hit on the heart, with which he was near going down. Painter at length fell from weakness, and both were at this time sipping.

4. Oliver got at shy safe fighting, and was very successful in planting his left handed hits on Painter's head. Painter followed his adversary retreating, but was unable to return upon his hits. He was evidently distressed, and threw away many right handed blows, one of which would have been unlucky for Oliver had it told. Painter placed a good right handed hit on his adversary's eye, and was thus getting second wind. Another smart and courageous rally took place to the ropes, and Painter fell weak. 2 to 1 on Oliver.

5. Oliver continued his safe fighting by hitting with the left hand and breaking away. Painter fell on his face in pursuing him.

6. There was no difference between this and the former round excepting that Painter, in a sort of rally, planted his left and right, and fell weak.

7. Oliver had his antagonist so much under, that he hit him at pleasure. Painter was too much beat and distressed to make a hit, and he fell on one knee.

8. Oliver went to work and finished the fight by some terrible hits, and he knock'd him down with the right hand, Painter was unable again to appear in time. Painter was quite blind, and dreadfully punished, and Oliver suffered much about the head and body; his left eye was nearly closed.

#### REMARKS.

Two men more brave never stripped for combat; but with nearly equal weight Oliver out fought his man. Painter never could return upon the left hand on his head, and was only partially successful in rallies. He was beat in the third round by the body blow described. Oliver too, by the superiority of training was in the finest imaginable condition, and was never much out of wind in the determined rallies.

Cooper beat Jay without a scratched face in eight minutes, by dexterous fighting. This was for a purse of 25 guineas.

Another fight, of an inferior nature, closed the day's diversion.

The battle between Fuller and Molinieux the black, will take place in the neighbourhood of Glasgow on the 28th inst. Joe Ward has left London with Cooper to second Fuller.

The new ship of the line, the Nelson, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the British Navy, is now completed at Woolwich

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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(Continued from the last Page.)

and the launch of her is reserved as an interesting spectacle for the illustrious Sovereigns who are about to visit this island.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1814.

We this day give Madison's Message to the House of Representatives, together with an abstract of the same, which at his suggestion was joyfully passed, for repealing the Embargo, and putting an end to the Continental System. In another column will be found the State Papers issued on the accession of Napoleon the Great to the sovereignty of Elba. All these documents, the Elbe and American, are of nearly equal importance, and afford nearly similar inferences. They serve only to prove the utter worthlessness and contemptibility of the high and mighty Pitt, from whom they emanate. Buonaparte addresses to the poor fishermen of Elba the same pompous inflated nonsense as he did to the Great Empire which rested its right on the Baltic and its left on the Adriatic. He raves in his old style about fixing their destinies, about being to them a good father, and finding in them good sons. He is content with another Regnaud, another d'Angely in Signor Balbiani, and a French Republic of Elba; and a new and equally impious and hypocritical Maury, in the Vicar-General Arrighi. Thus is the infinity of the poor wretch still justified by servile flattery, and he is likely to continue so. He was at the Thuilleries in his study, and he affects our attention by a gradual process of the Constitution, the fact of the Regard with the... of Britain, had possessed the power in the United States. They added that sacred trust, to put, as they fondly hoped, the last hand to our ruin. Let the memorable era of June, 1812, be ever had in remembrance, when these wretches joined with the Corsican Tyrant to overwhelm Russia and Britain at once. Scptimian himself cannot doubt of the infamous pro-concert. Charity, that hopeth all things, and believeth all things, cannot persuade itself that the motive was not most black and malignant. Let us follow up their attack on Canada; the real object of their hostilities. Let us recall to mind their insidious proclamations to the British subjects to revolt, and their invitation to the Indians to join them. Foiled and defeated in these views, let us not forget that with the most unblinking ceremony they turned round and accused us of inhumanity, in accepting the proffered co-operation of the very Indians whom they had first courted to their standard; that they passed the most detestable law that ever disgraced a civilized nation, threatening retaliation on us for the conduct of their Indian enemies; that they published in the face of the world an official report filled with the most atrocious calumnies on our conduct in the war; and lastly, that they imprisoned and threatened to put to death our officers, in order to deter us from inflicting on our own traitors and deserters their just and legal punishment. Is it possible, that men, who have carried on hostilities with so diabolical a spirit, can have relaxed their whole system, and that so suddenly, from any other motive than fear? They are struck to the heart with terror for their impending punishment, and oh! may no weak and cowardly policy interpose to save them from the blow! Strike. Chastise the savages; for such they are, in a much truer sense, than the followers of Tecumseh or the Prophet. Let us not be so foolishly confiding, as to trust again to the honour and veracity of the Madisons, the Jeffersons, or any of a tribe, to whom we are well aware that those principles are altogether unknown. A real peace with them is impossible; but as we predicted of Buonaparte, so, and with much more confidence do we predict of them, "The fall is at hand, if we do but persevere in a vigorous prosecution of hostilities." It is in America, as it was in Europe—the fleet which obscured the reputation of England, and on which the whole strength of her enemies rested, have had their day, and a formidable party is arising to which our noble constitution and the policy we have so steadily pursued are objects of veneration and honour. With Madison and his perjured set, no treaty can be made; for no oath can bind them; but his political antagonists are men not insensible of the many claims we have on their friendship, not unmindful of the common origin and common principles which they share with us. They now lament the fatal precipitation which caused to ensue a breach between the trans-

atlantic Britons and their brethren of the mother country; and though all ideas of the provincial dependence of the United States on the British Crown have long since passed away on both sides; yet to the beneficial consequences of a fair and friendly union with us, the men to whom we allude are perfectly awakened; and such ought to be the only aim of a peace between Great Britain, and any one or more members of the American Union. With whomsoever we may negotiate, there are certain points which we have now the means of enforcing, and which it would be mad not to enforce. They are very clearly stated in a pamphlet, entitled a Compressed View of the points to be discussed in negotiating with the United States of America; and may be reduced to the following:— 1. A new boundary line, restoring Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to their ancient limits, excluding the Americans from the St. Lawrence and its tributary waters, and giving Canada a communication with the navigable part of the Mississippi. 2. An extension of the Indian territory, placing its integrity under the guarantee of Great Britain, and excluding the Americans from all interference therewith, except as traders under due regulation. 3. The cession of New Orleans, and the free navigation of the Mississippi to great Britain, with a restraint of the American claim on Louisiana and the Floridan territories, to be settled in conjunction with the British. 4. The exclusion of the Americans from the coast of British North America, and a restraint of their intercourse with our possessions in the East and West Indies. With respect to our maritime rights, and the doctrine of national allegiance, we perfectly agree with this writer, that we must from making the slightest concession on these points, all disquisition relating to them should be pre-emptorily refused. Let the Americans question them if they dare. AMERICAN PAPERS. COPY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States, and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favourable thereto, which have recently taken place; taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing. I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorizing, after a certain day, exportations (specie excepted) from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions. I recommend also, as a more effectual guard and encouragement of our growing manufactures, that the additional duties of imports, which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favour of our manufactory institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period. (Signed) "JAMES MADISON." "March 31, 1814." WASHINGTON, APRIL 4. Read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. "A BILL To repeal an Act, entitled, 'An Act laying an Embargo on all Ships and Vessels in the Ports and Harbours of the United States,' and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Repeals the Embargo Act of the 17th of December last. Sec. 2. Repeals the Act or Acts prohibiting the importation of British manufactures in neutral or other vessels. Sec. 3. Enacts that no foreign vessels shall receive a clearance, unless, to countries in amity with the United States. No citizen of the United States to depart in such ship, without a passport from the President. Sec. 4. Empowers the President to transmit such blank passports as may be necessary to the Collectors of the Customs.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Ays., Noes. For to strike out the repeal of the Embargo... 22 to 125. Ditto ditto of the N. Imporlation... 31 to 110. Ditto ditto for the 3d reading... 115 to 38. For the final passage... 115 to 37.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. APRIL 25. SITTINGS, AT NISI PRIUS, BEFORE LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT GUILDHALL.

BOARDING-SCHOOL ECONOMY.

RANCE V. WEST, CLEK.

This action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a libel. Miss Rance keeps a Ladies Boarding school at Guildford, and the libel was an anonymous letter, written by Mrs. West, the wife of the Rev. Mr. West, of Stocke, to a Mr. Clarkson, who had a daughter at that school, couched in the following terms:— A friend to Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, and who is herself a mother, fees it her bounden duty to inform them, that Miss Rance, is not a fit person to keep a school. This information is sent, as Mr. C. no longer resides here, and cannot hear the reports that are circulated—reporting the whole of which may not be well founded, but which certainly tend to show, that Miss R. is a woman of very unguarded manners. July 29, 1813. Mr. Serjeant Best in opening the case, detailed the facts and circumstances, and enlarged on the inestimable value of character to a lady filling that station in the world which was occupied by Miss Rance. She was an orphan, but possessed great talents for instructing female youth; and had been educated, and promoted in life, by her brother, who had recently fallen a sacrifice in the service of his country. [It was said that he was a Captain in the Army, and fell in the memorable battle of Vittoria.] But the malignant libel of Mrs. West had for a time destroyed her prosperity, by ridding her reputation. At the time the libel was written, Miss R. had ten boarders; but it occasioned her the immediate loss of four—Previously to bringing this action, Miss R. called on Mrs. W. to make public apology for what she had written. This was refused, and therefore Miss R. was compelled to bring this action; and the Jury would remember, that the only language in which they could speak to the word was—Damages. Mr. Clarkson was then called. He had lived at Guildford. He had known Miss R. for two or three years—had let her the house where she now lived—was introduced to her by Mr. and Mrs. West, who spoke highly of her, in whose family she had been a pupil. Miss R. was about 25 or 30 years of age. He had gone to live in Gloucestershire, but was about to fix his daughter in Miss R.'s school. In consequence of the letter, he called on Mrs. W. and when he told her why he waited on her, namely about the letter she appeared to be much confused, saying, 'What, you know my writing?' She said she was convinced that Miss R. was not a fit person to keep a school—she had admitted gentlemen into her house after dusk, about ten o'clock, who remained there till very late—that Miss R. walked in the fields about ten o'clock with gentlemen, naming one of the young Rufells of Guildford. Witness did not place his daughter at the school, in consequence of this letter. [The letter was here read.] In his cross-examination, witness stated, that Miss R. acknowledged having walked in the fields by moonlight with the young Rufells, who at that time was not more than four or five years of age. The Rev. Mr. Puffinbroke, who she should have continued to send his daughter to Miss R.'s school, had he not seen the letter sent to Mr. Clarkson—in consequence of it he took his daughter from Miss Rance. A lady who had preceded Miss R. in the school, stated, there were at one time ten pupils—that Mr. W. was a man of considerable property, the living of Stocke being worth 20,000l. he possessing the advowson of it. He kept two carriages, and many servants. Mr. Park, for the defendant, said, that he was instructed to state, that he should be able to justify the letter by showing that every sentiment of it was founded in fact. The only thing in the case was the circumstance of its being anonymous. He admitted that the plaintiff must have a verdict, but, as in the case of Moore v. The East of L. L. Jackson v. W. West, the Jury would examine how far a plaintiff of defective character is entitled to sue for damages as if her proceedings and fame had passed without notice and without a stain. The facts stated by the Learned Gentlemen were afterwards detailed by the witnesses. Ann Miller was called. She had been a servant to Miss R. She remembered that a Mr. Rufell came there very often—he was a music master, but he did not teach the young ladies. He was an elderly gentleman (the father of Rufell that walked with Miss R.) This gentleman came at very late hours—ten, eleven, and twelve, sometimes one. When he came, they were generally alone. Miss R. used to throw lavender water into her bosom before she went into the room to old Rufell. Witness watched Miss R. and listened at the door. She once said to him, 'What would your wife say if she knew you were here?' She does not know at all times where I am, was the reply. He then asked for a kiss. Miss R. said, 'Oh! you're a married man—I can't think of such a thing.' She did not hear any kiss given. Mr. R. further said, 'I do not much care about my wife, when I can stay with to nice a young lady as you.' She listened only once. In cross-examination by Mr. Best, she said, that she left her place in May—that she lived at Newington since, but had received no character—that she had come from Union Hill this morning. She was not asked away from the house, but she had gone to bed, for her mistress allowed her to have a man to see her. She once did hire a man in the wash-house to prevent her mistress from seeing him. She left her place a month afterwards, having had words, but notwithstanding she only left it for the sake of her credit. Miss Boucher stated, that she had informed Mrs. West respecting Miss R. having been told it by the servant. Mr. Rufell visited there often, he had been flogged. [He was in the Court but was not called.] Witness had often seen Mr. R. salute Miss Rance, twice in the course of one evening. Miss R. together with a Miss Flockton walked, in November 1813, with Mr. Rance's son, on Walkwick's Beach, by moonlight to see the prospects. She thought Miss R.'s conduct was such as did not become a single lady, levity of conversation, talking of men, of love, and such like things. But she never knew Miss R. to be alone with Mr. Rufell, and was herself present many times when he was there. She had quarrelled with Miss Rance and had left the school! Mr. Serjeant Best replied at some length, contending that the discarded servant was full of contradictions—that she was not to be believed—and, that the evidence of Miss R. who had quarrelled with Miss Rance, came with no friendly tinge. He however felt little inclined to pay much difference to her straight-laced delicacy. Lord Ellenborough, in summing up, held that evidence might be adduced in such a case as this, not only to lessen the damages of a defendant, but even to entitle him to a verdict. He did not hold it to be true in point of law, as urged by Mr. Park, that the verdict must be for the plaintiff. If the Jury thought that there was no malice about the letter—that it was written with pure friendly motives—that it was sent by a person who had been instrumental in introducing Miss R. and recommending her to Mr. Clarkson, from the natural anxiety of wishing to acquit herself of any imputation, and in the desire to make Mr. C. acquainted with the reports in circulation for the sake of his daughter—they might find their verdict for the defendant. If they thought that Mrs. W. had in any way exceeded those bounds, they would find for the plaintiff, and then the question would be for them to determine, the quantum of damages to which she was entitled. The Jury, after about half an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Hundred Pounds. This trial lasted till seven o'clock, and the verdict for the plaintiff gave so much satisfaction to many persons present, that there was some applause in the Court, which of course was very properly immediately checked by the officers.—This trial finished the sittings.

The late expedition of detachments of the Bengal Army against the Nepalese frontiers, having rendered any accounts of that part of India interesting, we have made the following extract from a late number of the British Review, which contains much valuable information. The territory of Nepal, situated between the 27 and 28 degrees of latitude, is composed rather of a congeries of mountains, than a connected chain of hills. It is of an intermediate elevation between the plains of Bengal and Bahar, and the mountains of Himalee or Himalaya, which even in the latitude of 29 north are covered with perpetual snow, and constitute without question the most elevated region of the old world. Their stupendous height is perceived in clear weather from Pointo on the Ganges, in lat. 25. 17, and is mistaken by travellers for a range of fleecy clouds, until successive observations shew the outline to be unchanged. The extent of Nepal may be roundly estimated at twelve geographical degrees between its eastern and western limits, while from north to south it extends to an uncertain breadth of from one to two degrees. Without placing much reliance on Hindu tradition, even when seconded by Puranic quotations, we may admit that many historical and geological facts are incorporated with the wildness of their mythological extravagances. That the valley of Nepal, as well as its beautiful sister of Kashmir, may both have been heretofore extensive lakes, is strongly indicated by the present appearances of the depth and nature of the soil, &c. &c. and the probability is certainly not weakened by corresponding traditions among the natives. Nor can we allow much weight to General Kirkpatrick's objections on the hypothesis. The romantic valley of Nepal is of an oval shape, about 12 miles in its greatest diameter, surrounded by chain of lofty hills; and, although in reference to them properly called a valley, is yet high land. Between these mountains, and the frontier of Bengal, is situated the Turrawi, a succession of lower hills, and unhealthy swamps, as the name imports. In the wide wastes, which are generally found on the frontiers of uncivilized states, was the rule of ancient times to consider the boundary of each to be marked by the limit of actual cultivation; and a solitary fact happens to be known to us, which seems to afford an interesting illustration of the actual progress, or recession, on each side of the line to which we allude. On the acquisition of the Dewagay, in 1705, the final fort of Jellalpur, in the province of Purnea, was the frontier station, and actual boundary of the Mogul government. In 1796 the British frontier, marked by the limits of its cultivation, extended nearly 50 miles to the northward of Jellalpur. The Mogul government's disintegration could not exhibit, in a more conspicuous form, the actual superiority of the British dominions in India, with all its faults, miseries, and population, and wealth. Our immediate neighbours, who were known by the general name of Rajahs or chieftains, had been occasionally assailed by the British; but the hills of Nepal, as Kirkpatrick informs us, had never been subdued, or even disturbed by the Mussulman power. Hence then the theorist may seek for man in that state of peace and innocency so often described as the legitimate offspring of the Hindu religion, unpolished by the crimes of civilized society, undisturbed by the vices which ambition engenders; and the theorist would find his ideal picture transformed into an exhibition of murder, rapine, and treachery, as perfect as any which the world has witnessed on a larger scale, from the conquests of Alexander to those of Napoleon. The Gorkhali, a petty chief whose territories are situated to the westward of Nepal, began the mode of conquest in the usual form of seizing successively, by fraud, treachery, or violence, the territories of his neighbours. About the year



1769, or 1770, a disputed succession in Nepal induced one of the competitors to solicit the aid of the Goorkali, and he afforded it in the customary way, by seizing the opportunity for himself. In 1773 he mediated the conquest of Morung, a portion of the Turran, adjacent to the province of Patna; the chieftain of that country, who had always preserved a friendly intercourse with Bengal, claimed the protection of the English government; and Mr. Hastings addressed a letter to the Goorkali prohibiting his advance to the eastward of the Giver Coosi; maintaining as the rajah of Morung being the friend of the English, must be protected by them. The Goorkali met the courier with the letter on the banks of the Coosi, detained him until he had completed the conquest of Morung, and then dismissed him properly bribed, and intrusted with an answer to Mr. Hastings, "regarding that he had not received his letter until he had completed the conquest of Morung, a faithful and obedient viceroy, over whom it was necessary to establish a regular government; that being now accomplished, it would be easy to make such arrangements in consequence, as should be convenient and acceptable to both Parties." Other objects of superior importance prevented Mr. Hastings from prosecuting his original intention with respect to Morung. The rajah died during the campaign, and widow, a beautiful and interesting female of seventeen, took refuge within the English possessions.

It is always a delightful relief to turn from the review of crime and conquest to the contemplation of the peaceful virtues; and we shall extract from the journal of a friend, who visited that neighbourhood not many years ago, some account of an English gentleman, connected with the subject of our narrative.

Mr. Smith first settled in this neighbourhood in 1773, as the agent, and subsequently the partner, of some commercial men in Calcutta, and engaged largely in the trade of timber from Morung, in the manufacture of indigo and salt-petre, and in an artificer's yard which employs about 150 workmen, in which he builds boats, contrives carts, agricultural implements, &c. &c. which find a ready sale on the spot; on the whole, he has not less, as he informs me, than 500 men in constant monthly pay, in his various establishments. Mr. Smith is not in the company's service, but without authority, without any public office, and almost without public protection, he has established in his neighbourhood an influence of the most honourable kind, resulting from a confidence in his integrity, and his virtues. All disputes are referred to his decision, and the judges of Tirhoot and Patna are troubled with no suits from the neighbourhood of Nainpoor (the place of his residence). In seasons of famine, he often purchases the wretched of the children, whom it is the business of every part of India to offer for sale; these he maintains till of an age to be employed in useful labour, and then either establishes them in farms, or employs them in his works at the same rate as other labourers or artificers, and the severest master's authority which he exercises over them, is the authority of master, is dismissal from his service.

Mr. Smith is still alive, and should chance to inspect these pages, we trust that he will receive with interest the testimony borne by a traveller and a stranger to the universal veneration, and almost deification, which his character was observed to command.

Before the Goorkali female, whom we have described, the regular proposal of conferring her hand and her kingdom on the singular condition, that he should assert his new rights, and place himself at the head of her people; and this (continues the MS. Journal before us) Mr. Smith assures me he could easily have effected with no other aid than the mere formality of the sanction of the English government, as the people only wanted a leader, and the expectation of eventual support.

The only return which Mr. Smith could honourably make to these romantic advances, was the plain avowal that they would inevitably be discomfited by his government. He afforded her advice, protection, and consolation: he fixed her residence a few miles from his dwelling, and twenty-two years afterwards when our journalist visited Mr. Smith, an intercourse of almost daily message of inquiry, of thanks or demands of advice, attested her obligations, her gratitude, her respect, and her attachment.

The conquests of the Goorkali, says our MS., stretched in process of time over a territory amounting to an empire, extending from Lumbagar, and the hills of Almora, on the west, to the Burmah-pooter on the east, and touching the English territory in their whole extent on the frontiers of Rohildand, Oude, Rungpoor, and other territories; throughout this wide scope, at various distances from the frontier, grows a species of fir or pine of noble stature furnishing spars of the first quality for naval purposes, as our journalist was informed by Mr. Smith, and was furnished from actual inspection with a letter from Sir Robert Barker to Lord Clive stating, that "his fir will afford masts for ships in India;" and then adverts to the cinnamon, musk, elephant's teeth, &c. &c. which are produced in these regions. General Buxton is of opinion that this is an exaggeration of the natural riches of the Turry districts, and we concur in this opinion, as far as regards the last enumerated articles; but with respect to the first, we shall presently enter into some details which will show them to be of the utmost importance to our Indian empire.

The most accessible and direct road from Bengal to Tibet and Chinese Tartary, passes through Bhoostan, to the eastward of Nepal, which latter country, had seldom been visited by any travellers, except Jesuit missionaries, to whom no portion of the globe was unknown. Two missions from the government of Bengal to the Teshoo Lama in Tibet had been successively dispatched; one under Mr. Bogle in 1774, a second in 1783, and again under Captain Turner, who has published an interesting account of his travels; but Nepal had never been visited by any Englishman before the mission of General Kirkpatrick, which was occasioned by the following incident.

On the death at Pekin of the Teshoo Lama, who had proceeded on a religious visit to the Emperor of China, his brother Sunshur Lama, under some alarm, fled to Nepal, taking with him a considerable quantity of treasure. This man excited the avarice of the Goorkali by a description of the treasures of the Chinese empire, and an expedition towards Lhasa returned loaded with plunder about the year 1785. In 1782 another expedition, marching with extreme secrecy and rapidity, suddenly appeared at Degerdhet, the seat of the Teshoo Lama (situated in religious tank to the Delai Lama of Lhasa), and plundered it of the accumulated treasure of ages. The Lama escaped with difficulty across the Bighampooter, and sent intelligence of the event to the court of China. The borders of Tartary, contiguous to Lhasa, furnished a force amply sufficient for the occasion, and they marched direct for Degerdhet, from whence the Nepal troops had retired, and were pursued by the Chinese army, which penetrated to the capital of Nepal, and compelling the Goorkali to acknowledge himself tributary to the Emperor Kien Long, thus brought the frontier of the Chinese empire into contact with the British dominions. A letter from the Delai Lama to Lord Cornwallis denounced the subject of the armistice, and another from the Goorkali solicited support. Lord Cornwallis determined on neutrality, but offered his mediation through an envoy. The conquest was effected before the envoy could be dispatched; but it was still considered expedient that he should proceed for the purpose of endeavouring to open a friendly commercial intercourse, and to obtain more correct information respecting a state of which we had hitherto possessed little knowledge beyond the single fact of its geographical extent along the limits of our own frontier. The amount of the information obtained is conveyed in the volume before us, and if it had been confined to the single fact, which we have already recommended to public attention, we should not have the exasperation of the highest importance.

A circumstance occurred in the course of the campaign, which is a remarkable example of the events arising from apparently inadequate causes. When the Chinese army, flushed with success, had approached Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, the Goorkali (who had by a series of manoeuvres, indicating excessive alarm rendered his general and what careless and secure) made a sudden and unexpected attack on his camp, and pressed him so roughly as to render him extremely doubtful of the success of another experiment. While the Goorkali was occupied in this manner, the British troops were accepted, and produced the great object of their view, the evacuation of his country by the hostile army. The success of the attack, which we have described, was materially promoted by the firmness and energy of a corps of regular troops which had been disciplined by deserters, or discharged regiments from the British service, and clothed in British uniforms. The Chinese general believed, or affected to believe, that he had been attacked by a corps of regular British troops, and to report the fact to his government. It will be recollected that at a subsequent period, the objects of Lord Macartney's embassy to China are represented by Sir George Staunton to have been most strenuously opposed by the Chinese general, who had commanded the expedition to Nepal; that he openly insisted on having seen our regular troops opposed to him in that country, and that Lord Macartney was only enabled to avow that the thing appeared to him to be improbable, and that the fact was certainly unknown to him. The author of our manuscript Journal had an opportunity, after the publication of the narrative of that embassy, to explain the fact to Sir George Staunton; who declared his belief, that if these circumstances had been distinctly known to Lord Macartney, at the period of his embassy, he might reasonably have hoped for a different result of his mission.

(Continued from the last Paper.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained Mr. Philips said that the dangers apprehended from a free trade in grain were unfounded, and that prohibitory duties must be nugatory. It would be necessary to know the prices abroad, in order to ascertain if the farmer could stand a competition with the foreign importer in our own markets. Grain could be imported cheaper from Ireland than from any part of the continent; and yet, since a free trade in grain had taken place with Ireland, the agriculture of this country had progressively increased. How, then, could a free importation from the other parts of Europe produce an effect wholly different from what had taken place in the case of Ireland? A free trade in grain would ultimately be beneficial to the landed interest; and now

we were desired to do voluntarily, what all the efforts of our enemies could not effect. A general panic was at present spread throughout the country; but if things were left to their natural course, that panic would soon disappear, and much good would ensue. If the object of the Committee were to afford information, and no decisive measures were meant to be adopted during the present session, he should vote for its being appointed.

Mr. Huskisson said, that the committee might report to the house the result of their inquiries, and might also give an opinion as to the expediency of restricting or laying open the corn trade, as the numerous petitions on the subject were to be referred to the committee. Though he had formerly opposed a committee, when proposed by an honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Banks), he should now vote for it, as the objects were not the same. One principal reason for this determination was, the number of petitions that had been presented to the house, and though many of them no doubt proceeded from mistaken views they were all entitled to dispassionate enquiry. The greater number of these petitions were only hostile to any immediate measure, and did not oppose generally any alteration at all. It was an egregious and dangerous error to suppose that prices could return to what they were before the war. What were the permanent charges before the war, compared to what they are now? Then they were only 16 millions annually, and now our peace establishment must be near 60 millions. The clear gain of the landowner was less now than it had been in 1792, and it was impossible to return to the permanent prices that had been established before the war. The price of bread could not now be much less than double what it was at that period. In order to satisfy the petitioners, and to do justice to the agricultural interest, he was in favour of enquiry by a committee.

Lord A. Hamilton and Mr. Huskisson mutually explained.

Mr. Broadhurst said that the whole of the bill, as applied to Great Britain, was erroneous.

Colonel Wood should vote for a committee; which he did not think would recommend the bill before the house, or if they did recommend it, would assign satisfactory reasons for so doing. If the farmers were to be protected, it should be by prohibiting the importation of grain from which bread was not made, as barley, oats, and beans. Should that prove sufficient, no public alarm would be excited.

Sir W. Curtis was forced to hear of the tedious comparisons drawn against the manufacturing and the landed interest. How could he have legislation without sufficient information before them? Why present their opinions to the house, if they were not to be considered? The committee would be appointed, and the bill would be passed.

Mr. Curtis complained with a worthy alderman, that the committee were not appointed in the bill, and that the house in the present session had not been consulted, but the understanding was clear, as to the appointment of a committee, in order to consider the petitioners' case, which the public mind was generally acquainted with. The number of petitions presented was not small, and the committee had to consider the petitioners' case, and the petitioners' case, and the petitioners' case.

Mr. Curtis said, his right hon. friend had judged harshly of the motives of the petitioners, and he knew no such class of men as he had described. The object of the bill was to obtain high prices. If any country in England were to be insulated, so as to have no communication with the neighbouring countries, a bad season would be heavily felt, as the consequence of the restriction, supplies could not come from the adjacent seas. If bread were cheaper in one country, the manufacturers would go to the cheap bread, if the cheap bread would not come to them. The hon. gentleman replied to the observations of Mr. Huskisson, and concluded by declaring himself independent to the committee, and that he would not be bound to the question for this session.

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Baring mutually explained. Mr. Barham thought that the proposed measure would ultimately lower the price of grain, and was against the committee.

Mr. Moore opposed the committee, and wished the subject to be postponed till next session.

Lord Compton spoke in favour of a committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his willingness to accede to the suggestion of Mr. Curzon; though he declined giving any pledge as to his future conduct during the session. The period of the session was late, but it was never too late to bring in a measure that was called for by the circumstances of the case.

Sir C. Monk thought the information before the house was quite sufficient without going into a committee.

Mr. Lockhart was in favour of the committee, and of postponing all discussion during the present session.

Mr. Rose did not object to the appointment of a committee, provided it was distinctly understood

that there should be no ulterior proceeding during the present session of parliament.

The house then divided on the motion for the Committee.

For it 115  
Against it 67  
Majority for the Committee 48

Strangers were still excluded, but we understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer next proposed that the further consideration of the report of the corn import bill should be deferred till this day three weeks. General Gascoigne moved an amendment, that it be deferred till this day six months.

The House then divided.  
For the amendment 115  
Against it 106—Majority, 10

Thus the bill was thrown overboard.  
The Lottery Bill was read a third time and passed.  
Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should move the Army Estimates on Friday.—Adjourned.

An official return of the number of regular mental officers of the regular army, presented by order of the House of Commons, them at, Field Marshals receiving full pay, 5;—Generals receiving full pay, 74;—Lieutenants-General, full pay, 113;—half pay, 44 total, 157;—Major-Generals, full pay, 152;—half pay, 80;—total, 232;—Colonels, full pay, 111;—half pay, 41;—total, 152;—Lieutenant-Colonels, full pay, 518;—half pay, 100;—total, 618;—Majors, full pay, 572;—half pay, 40;—total, 612;—Captains, full pay, 2,504;—half pay, 4,563;—total, 7,067;—Lieutenants, full pay, 3,909;—half pay, 816;—total, 4,725;—Corporals, full pay, 66;—half pay, 296;—total, 362.

NOVEMBER 9, 1814.  
FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

of security becoming necessary, it requires no comment, and the result, will prevent the necessity

Copy of an Advertisement which appeared in the Morning Advertiser of Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1814.

Wanted a handsome young Mistress, who will be well taken care of. Address, with all particulars, to A. B. Two-penny Post-Office, to be called at, Ardour-street, Soho square.

THE EXAMINER, Feb. 15, 1814.

THE INFAMOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Examiner, I should esteem it a great favour if you would have the goodness to allow me, through the medium of the Examiner, to rub off the stain which the Advertisement for a Handsome Young Mistress, noticed by the Examiner of last Sunday, has calculated to fix on me.

A person came into my shop, having the appearance of a Gentleman, saying he was about to put an Advertisement into the papers, and requested permission to have applications (by letter) addressed there, for A. B.;—his request was readily granted. I supposed he wanted a book, or a coachman, or that a dog or a pocket-book had been lost or found; nor had I the remotest idea of the nature of the Advertisement till after it had been inserted, read, and its author excused, by some thousands of people in town and country.

A man in business, having some pretensions to respectability—as a father of a young family and a member of society, I conceived it my indispensable duty, not only to clear myself, but to find out the name and residence of the offender, and hold him up to the light. The public will be somewhat surprised to find that this personage is called the Honourable Mr. Murray;—he lives at 29, Great Field-street. I hope this discovery and exposure will induce the gentleman to aim at something more becoming his title, in future, than violating public morals, or abusing the common offices of civility.—I have the honour to be, most respectfully, Sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS DOLBY,  
Two Penny Post Office, Wardour-street, Feb. 14, 1814.

BOMBAY:—Printed by the PROPRIETORS of SAMUEL RAYNS, Number 1, Bldg House Lane.



# HOUSE AND GARDEN, FOR SALE,

TO MORROW, *the 10th Day of December,*

At half past four o'Clock in the Evening,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

THAT HOUSE, *near Byculla,*

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

**JAMES BORTHWICK, ESQ.**

*And belonging to his Estate, consisting of*

**TWO STORIES,** commodiously divided into eight Apartments, besides Kitchen, Cellars, a Stable with six stalls, and other out Houses; together with a GARDEN, containing two Wells of water, and Chunam conduits for irrigation; a great number of Fruit Trees, and a considerable variety of Plants, the whole forming a very desirable residence.

The Sale will take place in the Garden contiguous to the House.

For particulars apply to **MR. W. A. MORGAN,** Attorney at Law.

BOMBAY, 7th December 1814.

गदिर नवायारी वेयवनि  
 ता १० मी दी जंमजर शां... फलाय ना नां लदिर लीलांङ्क करीने वेय  
 शी गदर मेक नां मे मया कुपरनु जे मध मी आथ वी करे के तो कुतो ने मे गद  
 र मी आथ वी कुते तो गदर मार अनुके गदर मं फामरा के वेय गदरे ज  
 धर थि जानु मया मारो तथा तजे लो तथा गदिर नी फोर म्याडके तथा जाङ्क  
 रनां जीलां गेदरे तथा ते गदर नी शाथनो जाङ्क ते मध पांणी ना धुवा जे के \*  
 तथा युना नी आंघे ली पांणी जाङ्क मे पोकोय रवा नी नीम आंघे ली के तथा ते  
 मध तरे तरे नां मेवा नां लडके मे गदर रे वेवाने लाये फके क  
 मे गदर नी पाशिनो जाङ्क मध वेयवनि शङ्क कर शे मे जाजे यो कर श मजर  
 मी मार गीन लाये रने तां पुके म्याथी मालुम पर शे \*  
 ता १ मी दी जंमजर १८१४

Courier Press.



