



IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of the Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized 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.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Advertisement published by the Marine Board at Calcutta under date the 21st July 1816, in order that such of the Crew of the Nautilus who were on board that vessel in the action between that Cruizer and the American Sloop of War Peacock, as may not have received the donation that has been granted to them, may prefer an application for the same to the Superintendent of the Marine.

"MARINE BOARD OFFICE,"
"24th JULY 1816."

"In pursuance of the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, notice is hereby given, that six months pay granted to the officers and crew of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus for their gallant conduct in the action between that Cruizer & the American Sloop of War Peacock will be paid at the office of the Marine Paymaster on any day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, between this date and the first day of September next, after which date no further payment on the above mentioned account will be made at this Presidency.

"In order to avoid unnecessary trouble it is hereby notified that the Marine Paymaster has been instructed to make no payment nor to attend to any claim which may be unaccompanied by the following documents, viz.
"A Certificate signed by Lieutenant Boyce, describing the person entitled to the gratuity, with his situation, and to his having been on board the Nautilus under the command of Lieutenant Boyce at the time of the action with the Peacock."
"An abstract of six months net pay according to the rank and station of the Claimant at the time of the action."
"An affidavit from such Claimants who may present the documents above mentioned declaring that they are bona fide the persons to whom the Abstract and Certificate refer."

By Order of the Marine Board,
(Signed) JOHN LOWE,
(A True Copy) Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN LOWE,
Sec. Marine Board.

True Copies.

(Signed) Ch. MILNER RICKETTS,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Published by Order of
the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17th OCT. 1816.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT owing to the interference of the Dewallee holiday, with the public Sales, the latter have been suspended from the evening of the 17th till Wednesday the 23d, on which and the following day, the Woollens and Metals advertised for Sale between the 15th and 22d will be concluded. On Friday the 25th will commence the medley Cloths & town use arti-

cles advertised for the 22d, and the Sales will afterwards proceed by regularly succeeding days (Sunday excepted till Saturday the 2d of November concludes them.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
T. FLOWER,
Committee Gen. Sales.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
General Sale Room
18th OCTOBER 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Monday and Tuesday next, the 21st and 22d Instants, being Hindoo Holydays (The Dewally Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
19th OCTOBER 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SIXTEENTH LOTTERY

FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,
ESTABLISHED

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
Governor General in Council,

AND
CONDUCTED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT,

UNDER THE
IMMEDIATE DIRECTION

OF
COMMISSIONERS
Appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE SIXTEENTH LOTTERY.

1 Prize of	100,000
1 Ditto of	50,000
3 Ditto of	20,000
8 Ditto of	10,000
8 Ditto of	5,000
40 Ditto of	1,000
80 Ditto of	500
160 Ditto of	250
1200 Ditto of	125

1501 PRIZES,
4499 BLANKS.

6000 TICKETS, at 100 Sicca
Rupees each, is Sa. Rs. - 600,000

1st.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent. will be made from all the Prizes, for the Improvement of Calcutta and the Expenses of the Lottery.

2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 1,200 Numbers, first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day of Drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 100,000 Rupees.

5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay, will be authorized to discharge the Prizes, which may be drawn among the Tickets sold at these Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within two months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

6th.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st of January next.

7th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th of December next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket.

8th.—Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries will be ready for sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 14th instant.

9th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras, and to Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

10th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery.

A. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA, September 4th 1816.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM, and Co. have received a Supply of Tickets in the above Lottery for disposal at 110 Rupees each or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.
Bombay, 19th October 1816.

MR. REEL,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Commanders of Ships sailing from this Port, as well as Families proceeding to Europe, or else where, that he has from various trials and long experience, found out an effectual Method of preparing and packing up Biscuit and Flour of every description, Rusk, Ginger Bread, Roloff, Queen Cake, Plain do. Sponge do. and Rich Plumb do. the whole of which will keep in the highest State of preservation for Twenty Months; he also has found out a peculiar Method, of making, and packing, up Soft Bread which he will insure to keep good for Four Months; and also Milk Rusk that will keep good for Three Months, the latter is a most desirable Food for Children, (as Milk is generally scarce on board of Ships) and the Rusk is not only an excellent and nutritive Food, but answers every purpose of Milk when soaked in Tea.
Bombay, 3d October 1816.

FOR SALE.

A EUROPE made Carriage and a pair of well Matched Greys with Harness Complete and a set of Spare Wheels. Price 1,700 Rupees Enquire at EDULJEE CURSETJEE.
Bombay, 19th October 1816.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF DENJEE SHAW RUTTONJEE

CHURCH LANE,

AN Assortment of Books, consisting of the latest Publications.—By the most favorite Authors, a few sets of the following still remain,

Waverley;
Guy Mannering;
The Antiquary, by the same author, being a continuation of a series of Historical Novels in which the manners of the last Century are particularly marked.
Pauls Letters to his Kinsfolk. By Walter Scott.
Scott's Paris,
Scott's Paris revisited &c. &c. &c.

List of Europe Articles from on Board the H. C. Ship Ann

AT THE STORE OF DENJEE SHAW RUTTONJEE

CHURCH LANE

Ale and Porter in Bottles,—Hams and Cheese,—Pickles,—Bottled Fruit,—Herrings,—Tongues,—Butter,—Hussar Saddles, Bridles &c. complete,—Curricule Harness, Queens Ware,—Ladies Straw Bonnets.

A few Hhds. Pale Beer, at Rupees 43 per Hhds, from the Brewery of Messrs. Starkey & Co. of London, imported in the Ship Ann, which may be tasted at the House belonging to Pestomjee Bomanjee next door to the Police Office.

Bombay, 19th October 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee, WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 21st October Instant,
Turning Lathe with a great variety of Turning Tools, large Fly Wheel &c. &c. and a few lots of good Carpenter's Tools &c.

Saturday, October 19th 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant,
SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, and Glass Ware; Lustre, Looking, Glasses &c. &c. also Wine of Sorts, Madeira, Claret, Port, Champagne, and Noyau, and also a Pair of Black Chariot Horses, and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 19th October 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of JOSEPH HUTCHINS BELLASIS, Esq. late in the Civil Service on this Establishment, Deceased, having been established, by the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. C. C. BELLASIS, his widow, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 18th October 1816

MR. EDITOR,

I take the liberty to send you an extract from Voltaire's Micromogus—It may be of Service to some of your readers.

“ Je n'entends pas trop bien le Grec, dit le Geant.

“ Ni moi non plus, dit la Mite philosophique. Pourquoi donc, reprit le Sirien, citez vous un certain Aristotele “ en Grec? C'est, repliqua le Savant, qu' il faut bien citer ce qu'on ne comprend point du tout, dans la langue qu'on entend le moins.”

Many people among whom I reckon myself, have to complain of those nuisances in Society the retailers of quotations and Apophthegms which they pretend are from the Greeks and Latins, I trust I shall not be thought very uncharitable when I impute this affectation of learning to vanity and presumption.

It is frequently, also, either a desire to deceive those they know to be unlearned (in the languages from which they quote) into an undue opinion of their parts, or a cloak to hide their poverty of intellect.

Perhaps some of these Mites Philosophiques may see this and profit by it; they may astonish and impose on Fools, but they will be detected by men of sense and only excite their contempt and disgust.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Poona September 30th 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH OCTOBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE undetermined Cadets for the Artillery and Engineer Corps arrived at the Presidency on the Extra Ships Ann and Alexander, are promoted as follows.

Battalion of Artillery.

Cadet Mathew Law, to be Lieutenant Firework, vice Falconer promoted.—Date of Rank,—22d September 1816.

Corps of Engineer.

Cadet Samuel Ahill to be acting Engineer until further orders.—Date of rank,—22d Sept. 1816.

In consequence of Surgeon Carnegie's nomination to act as 2d Member of the Medical Board, the following appointments are ordered to take place viz.

Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be acting Superintendent Surgeon in Guzerat, vice Carnegie.—Date of appointment,—11 Sept. 1816.

Surgeon Andrew Jukes to be acting Garrison Surgeon at Tannah vice Baird.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Colonel Smith which are to have effect from the 19th inst. until further orders: Sub-Assist. Commissary General Dunsterville, to act as Assistant Commissary General to the force, vice Hull on sick certificate. Lieut. M. Gallway of the Pioneer Corps to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General to the force vice Dunsterville.

Lieutenant John Sheriff, is appointed to the charge of the Pay Post, Guides, and Intelligence Departments, with the detachment formed under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Kingscote on the 18 ultimo.

Lieutenant Hollis of the 1st Bat. 4th Regiment is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Battalion vice Lieutenant John Sheriff.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dissolve the Committee appointed on the 5th of March 1814 with authority to examine and decide on all claims to the Prize Property captured at Broach.

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Lieutenant J. M. Donnell of the European Regiment who on the 17th of June last was allowed a furlough to sea on Sick Certificate, is detained at Prince of Wales Island on duty by order of that Government.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Bazett Doveton, to be Deputy Accountant General on the Military Dept. Mr. Gilbert More to be First Assistant to the Commercial Resident at the Factories to the Northward. Mr. Robert Boyd to be Second Assistant to Ditto. Mr. John Vibart to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector at Broach.

We request that our advertising friends would accompany their advertisements, with their signature or order for insertion.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1816.

We are indebted to the Calcutta papers for the most recent intelligence from Europe; the Horatio, which left Havre de Grace the 6th June, having brought out English Journals down to the 3d of that month; we regret to state that in several counties of England, riots and disturbances of a serious nature had occurred, but we are happy to add that by the exertions of the magistracy, order and tranquillity had been nearly restored when the last accounts came away. As far as we can gather from the very contradictory statements which have reached us, respecting the internal state of France, symptoms of dissatisfaction, and resistance to the present government, continue to manifest themselves in various parts of that kingdom. In noticing, at the same time, the internal state of Great Britain and France, we trust we shall not be understood as meaning to convey any idea that either the motives or the consequences of those unhappy disturbances are at all similar. In the former the evil has originated in causes of a temporary nature and will cease on their removal. The immediate effects of the peace, our readers are aware, were most distressing to the landed interest; the farmer found it impossible to continue the cultivation of his land at the high war rates of rents and wages and the low peace prices of grain; farms were consequently abandoned and their former respectable tenants reduced to ruin. From these causes there arose a want of employment for the laboring classes and a pretty general reduction in the rates of their daily wages; but when to the misery, which the want of employment and the reduction of wages, necessarily produced on the laboring poor, was added that, arising from a sudden rise in the price of wheat to nearly 100 sh. per quarter, it is not to be wondered at, that the distress should manifest itself in the way it has done. Corn we are happy to say had fallen to a moderate price again, and this event aided by the exertions of the Government and the higher classes to afford all possible relief, will we doubt not soon tranquillize the country. We are however very far from drawing the same favorable conclusion with respect to France, the accounts, we have, are indeed scanty and meagre, but we can not think that the throne of the Bourbons is firmly established, till we see that France can be kept tranquil without the presence of foreign bayonets.

We have copied from the Calcutta papers, the paragraph respecting the appointments in the Board of Control, but we apprehend there must be some mistake, in the resignation and succession of Lord Binning and Mr. Wallace, as both these gentlemen appear by the red book to be in that board.

We observe that, in the general shipping and commercial list, the Mary, Howells advertised for packets for this port and to sail on the 10th of June, and we understand that the Hannah, would leave England the latter end of June, we may therefore look for the arrival of both these ships shortly.

The H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales arrived yesterday from Mangalore, we understand she brings 13 lacs of Rupees. She saw no ships on the Coast.—Passenger, Mr. Bell.

On Saturday the 12th, as adverted to in our last number's the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal deliv-

ry for the Town and Island of Bombay commenced before the honorable Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER and his Associates in the Court of the Recorder.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury,

HENRY MERITON, Esq. FOREMAN.

- John Wedderburn, Esq. James Masson, Esq. John Bar, Esq. Richard Torin, Esq. Benjamin Norton, Esq. W. Mainwaring, Esq. James Sundry, Esq. John Mack, Esq. John Lawrence, Esq. Bazett Doveton, Esq. Charles Law, Esq. Matthew De Vitre, Esq. James Jenkes, Esq. George Barbes, Esq. W. T. Graham, Esq. James Parish, Esq. J. Barclay Esq. Henry Cobb, Esq. John Best, Esq. Thomas Allport, Esq. Mansfield Forbes Esq. J. A. McPherson, Esq.

After a short charge from the Honorable the Recorder, the Grand Jury retired with the Bills: and on Monday, the Court commenced with the Trials of the different Bills found by them.

The following is a short abstract of the trials which have already taken place: we understand the Court yesterday adjourned for some days:

1. Cowasjee Muncherjee, parsee, was tried for stealing some bolts of canvass from the warehouse of Messrs. Forbes & Co. but, there not being sufficient evidence to identify the property stolen, he was acquitted.

2. Kurson Jetta, Banian, was tried for an assault with intent to commit a murder on a woman at Worli, and was also acquitted.

3. Balloo Fuckroodeen and four others were tried for pitaciously attacking a prow in its voyage from Bombay to Surat, about a league distant from Malabar Point, two of the prisoners were found guilty, and have been subsequently sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

4. Matheus Francisco pleaded guilty to an indictment for defrauding George Brown Esquire, of 1 1/4 Rupees by forging his initials to a bill on his cash keeper and thus obtaining the money: he has been sentenced to be publicly whipped.

5. Thomas Wells was tried for uttering a counterfeit Rupee, and was acquitted of the offence.

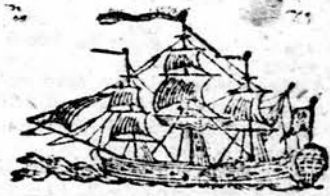
6. James Forbes and Thomas Smith, seamen on board the Honorable Company's ship Ann, were tried and found guilty for an assault on the Chief Officer of the ship whilst on her voyage from England: this being a case of a very aggravated nature, the Court sentenced the prisoners to receive six dozen lashes on board the said ship.

7. William Barnes, another seaman of the ship Ann, was also tried and found guilty of an assault on the Second Officer of the ship committed at the same time as the offence above mentioned, and in consequence of some circumstances of mitigation which appeared in the course of the trial, he was sentenced to receive three dozen lashes on board the Ann, at the same time, with the former prisoners.

A true Bill has been found by the Grand Jury against Joseph de Souza, for receiving money under false pretences, which he has traversed till the next Sessions.

We have been favored with Rio Janeiro Gazettes of June last, from them we learn, that an Ambassador extraordinary from His Most Christian Majesty, the Duke of Luxemburg, arrived at the Court of the Brazils on the 30th May, he had his first public audience with the King on the 9th June—the objects of his mission are not known, but private letters state, that it is given out, that he was sent to demand the restoration of Cayenne;—it was also reported that he was sent to demand the hand of the widow Princeza for Louis the 18th. Marshal Beresford was about to return to Portugal early in July, having carried all his points with the King against the Regency at Lisbon.

- ARRIVALS]—Capt. Edward Tandy 1st Regt. Lieutenant George Rose Lyves, Artillery. Assistant Surgeon D. C. Bell. Do. do. William Panton, Lieutenant R. W. White, 2d Bat 4th Regt. Surgeon Coleclough 56th Regiment, Lieutenant W. Heude. 25th M. N. I. Lieutenant T. Pahn, 1st Battalion 5th Regt. DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. J. Johnson, H. A. Lieutenant K. W. White, 2d Bat, 4th Regt. Assist: Surg. P. Mackenzie, H. M. 56 h Rt.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—October 12th Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

PASSENGER, the Right Rev. Dom Pedro de Alcantara, Bishop of Antiphila and Apostolical Vicar in the Dominions of the Great Mogul.

ARRIVED, 17th Ship Prince of Wales, Lieut. C. J. Maillard from Malwan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 1st, ship Commerce, captain W. Dagle, from Port Louis, 8th, and Goodcherry 30th Sept.—do. brig Fair Trial, captain W. Wyatt, from Calcutta 19th September. Passengers: Mrs. Cleveland, lieutenant Davidson, Dr. Fannaken, and Mr. Thomas Warden—2d ship British Hero, captain J. J. Edwards, from England 21st May. DEPARTURES.—Sept. 28th H. M. sloop Icarus, capt. T. Barker Devon, for Mauritius—do. brig Greyhound, captain W. H. Dean, for Bengal.—30th, ship Grant, captain J. Mollat, for England.—October 1st, schooner William, captain S. H. Clark, for Coringa—do. brig Vestal, captain J. Orton, for Masulipatan, and V. Jagapatam,—2d, brig Shannon, captain Adams, for Trincomalee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 10th, ship Kirk Ella, Dan. Dippal, from England 15th April, and Penang 27th August.—Passengers from Penang: Major Limond, Madras Artillery. 11th, American ship Fawn, W. Austin, from Boston 18th January, and Madras 9th September.—Passengers: Lieutenant Young. 12th, American ship Horatio, W. A. Bayley, from Havre de Grace, 4th June. Arab ship Khaililly, Nacoda, from Mocha 16th August. 10th, (at the new anchorage,) Honorable Company's ship Europe, J. Mills from Batavia 9th August, and Malacca 28th ditto.—Passengers: Mrs. T. Broughton, Mrs. Brown, Miss G. Brown, Major G. D. Broughton, Lieut. M. S. Hogg, Adjutant Bengal European Regiment, Lieut. J. Supton, 4th Regiment N. I. Lieut. H. W. Bennett, Bengal European Regiment, Mr. K. Salisbury, John Brown, Esq. Surgeon, Master C. Brown. Portuguese ship Princess Charlotte, F. S. Bittancourt, from Lisbon 16th May. DEPARTURES.—September 6th, H. M. brig Icarus, Captain T. B. Devon, for the Isle of France. 9th, ditto ditto Bacchus, Captain Hill. 12th, Brig Ibernia, T. Atkinson for Bombay. Ship Lord Hungerford, J. Napier, to complete at the new anchorage her cargo for England. Portuguese ship Juliana, H. F. Duarte, ditto for Macao. 15th, Brig Verwagling, V. Ventura Ramos, for Rangoon. Ship Eugenia, W. E. Tyrer, for Bombay. 15th, American ship Friendship, P. F. Fintel, for Boston. American ship Charles Morris, J. Chevar, for Boston. Ship Union, G. H. Tweedy, for the Isle of France. 17th, ship Phoenix, P. C. Hogan, for the Isle of France.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17, H. C. Ship Asiel, Captain F. Cresswell, from England, 10th May, and Colombo, 7th Sept. 19, Ship Prince, G. Mackintosh, from Penang, 2d August. 21, Ship Caledonia, E. B. Roberts, from England, 2d June. 22, Ship Helen, H. Humphreys, from Batavia, 10th August. Brig Gloucester, W. Rankin, from Penang, 19th Aug. Ship Ennore Transit, J. Greig, from Madras, 2d Sept. Brig Fetty Romney, Nacoda, from Madras, 6th do. American Ship Popo, J. Gardner, from New York, 10th May. Lieut. Hydrossy, Nacoda Hajee Mahomed, from Pointe de Galle, 24th September. 23, Ship Prince of Orange, F. Silk, from England, 7th February, and Madras 14th September. Ship Ceres, C. F. Davis, from Coringa, 2d September. Ship John Munro, Nacoda Hajee Mahomed, from Cochin, 5th ditto. 21, Ship Westmoreland, T. Cummins, from Liverpool, 21st April.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 18, Brig Campbell Macquaris, R. Siddons, for Port Jackson.

PENANG, August 10th 1816.

ARRIVALS.—August 9th, ship Kirk Ella, D. Dismall, from London.—12th, April, Madeira, 30th ditto ditto, H. C. S. Scaley Castle, William Mollat, Esq. capt. from England 18th April, ditto, ship Ediza, P. May-Lardie, from Mauritius, 31st July. DEPARTURES.—August 3d, ship Adele, William Skitter, for Padang, ditto 5th, H. C. S. Lord Lypdoch, James Orlenton, Esq. captain, for China; Passenger: James Golpe, Esq. ditto, 6th, H. C. S. Antelope, J. Hall, for Java, Passenger, captain Harris, of the Bengal artillery, ditto, 7th, ship George and Albert, E. M. Donaldson, for China, ditto. ditto Wellington, Edward Toussaint, for Bombay; Passenger: Lieut. Fearon, H. M. 8th Dragoons, lieutenant Montenth, H. M. 14th ditto.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Wednesday last the 16th inst. the Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.

BIRTH.]—At Chowringhee, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Captain R. G. Stirling, of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.]—At Saltanpore, near Benares, on the 28th ultimo, William St. Leger Lunsdaine Wood, aged two years and ten months, the son of Major General J. S. Wood, Commanding the District.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Robert Elliot, of the H. C. Marine: aged 16th years.

On the 17th instant, after a long and severe indisposition, Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, of Allahabad.

On the same day, the infant son of Mr. M. Partner.

On Wednesday last, Miss Mary Coverdale, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Coverdale, of Kedgeree.
Same day, Mr. C. Frank, School Master, aged 40 years.
On the 13th instant, John, the infant son of Joseph Barrett, Esq. Junr. aged 1 year and 29 days.
On Friday 1st, the 23rd instant, J. H. Hutchison, Esq. aged 50 years.
Same day, Miss Anna Frank, daughter of Mr. C. Frank, aged 18 years.
On Saturday last, Mr. William Bartlett, Junior, aged 18 years.

M A D R A S

[Deaths.] At the Presidency, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Hodge Scott, of a daughter.
At Brunton House, near Madras, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Trewhin, Quarter Master of Brigade Centre-Division of the Army, of a daughter.
On the 26th September, at Bangalore, the Lady of Lieut. W. Elliot Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion 13th, of a son.
[Deaths.] At the Presidency, on the 30th ultimo, the Reverend Frederick White, late Chaplain to the 17th Regt on this Station.
At Ganjam, on the morning of the 15th September last, Mr. Thomas Hunt, Master Attendant.
On Sunday morning, the 13th ultimo, at the house of Mr. Danmill, at Perambore, Mr. James Simpson.

Madras Intelligence.

1st Oct. 1816.

The Ship *Suebury*, Captain John Toth, arrived on Wednesday from Bombay, having on board His Excellency Father in God Verbanes, Lord Archbishop of Armenia, and Most Reverend Fathers Thomas, and Deacon, David, his Lordship's associates. At forenoon on the same day, his Lordship and associates, landed, with all ceremonies and honor due to his Lordship's high rank, and were conducted to the Armenian Church.

We deem it our duty to publish the following account of an occurrence which happened to the *Frederick and Maria*, on her passage to this Country, in running down her East Longitude, after passing the Cape of Good Hope. It has been handed to us from the Captain of that Vessel, who has also we learn forwarded the same statement to Captain Horsburg, F. R. S. "In rounding the Cape, the *Frederick and Maria*, on the 27th of July, being near where the *Telamaque Shoal* is supposed to exist Captain Harrison observed the water considerably discoloured, together with weeds on the surface of the Sea. He consequently gave orders to the *Lead*, and had bottom 85 and 82 fathoms; *Rack-Weed*. The Latitude by observation (clear weather) was 37° 24' to 28° S. The Longitude by Chronometers 35° 30' East. by Lunar 33 32
There seems therefore to be no doubt that the *Telamaque Shoal* does exist." In giving this statement, however, we are more impelled by a sense of our duty, as public Journalists to publish all information of an authentic nature upon this & similar dangers, than by an actual belief in the existence of this Shoal. To ascertain the fact is of the utmost importance.

Several Ships have been lost off Cape Lagullas, and nothing has ever since been discovered of them, it is therefore extremely probable, that some unknown dangers do exist in that quarter, for in all Shipwrecks which have occurred in other parts of the world, some one has generally survived to detail the story of the dreadful catastrophe.

Madras Courier, 1st Oct.

24 OCTOBER.

Yesterday, the ship *British Hero*, Captain Edward, arrived in the Roads from England; having left the Downs the 21st of May.

Passengers: Mrs. McDonald, — Mr. T. McDonald, free mariner; Mr. G. W. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, from the Cape of Good Hope; J. G. Gardner, Esq. Bouabai Civil Service; Lieut. W. Conington, 24th Regiment Bengal N. L. and Deputy Paymaster; Lieutenant Brooke, Madras Artillery; Mr. Walker, free mariner.

The *Hero* brings an account of a severe Gale of Wind having occurred at the Cape, during which His Majesty's Ships *Revolutionaire* and *Zebra* lying in False Bay, were driven from their anchors ashore; but were got off without serious injury — we are sorry to find it stated that the *Phoenix* a Colonial Vessel, and the *Discovery* a Bengal Ship were completely lost. The *Hero* sailed with the last Bengal and Bombay Ships of the Season.

M A D R A S

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. Brevet Captain Edward Blackman, 1st Battalion 2d Native Regiment, — Reverend Henry C. Banks, — Lieutenant A. Munro, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, — Lieutenant W. Burke, H. M. 80th Regiment, — Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Beveridge, 2d Battalion 3d Native Regiment.
DEPARTURES. J. Lieut. Colonel B. Dodd, 11th Native Regiment, — Lieut. A. Hunter, H. M. 52d Foot, — Lieut. James Smith, 2d Light Cavalry, — Ensign G. Milson, 1st Battalion 15th Native Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1816.

Lieutenant Alexander Gordon of the Madras Establishment, second Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore.

SEPTEMBER 19th

The Regent at Katmandoo and all the principal people of that place have, we understand, since the arrival of the Resident, expressed great earnestness to be furnished with the vaccine virus, as the Small-Pox, which is a dreadful scourge in Nepal, is now raging with great violence. Measures have been taken we believe for conveying a supply to the Surgeon of the Residency.

[Govt. Gazette.]

We collect from the late English Journals that Mr. Canning had been appointed President of the Board of Control; and that Lord Binning is to succeed Mr. Wallace, who has resigned his seat at that Board.

The Times of the 20th of May contains an article on the subject of the lamented Mungo Park, affording a gleam of probability that he may yet be alive in the interior of Africa. An American Seaman, who in 1810 was wrecked on the African Coast, — made prisoner by the Moors, and afterwards carried across the Desert to Sandenny and Tombottoo, ascertained at Wed-noon from a female slave, that she had seen at Kanoo, her native country, "white men, as white as bathers, (a white wall,) and in a large boat with two sticks in it, with cloth upon them; and that they rowed this boat in a manner different from the Negroes, who use paddles." The American obtained this information in 1812-13. We shall republish the article from the Times for the perusal of our readers.

[India. Gaz. 23, Sep.]

"JUNE 1.

"We have nothing new in the political world. There has indeed been an insurrection at Grenoble, which caused some bloodshed; but it was instantly quelled; and it does not appear that it was widely spread, or had any fixed point d'appui. I am of opinion, that there will not soon be an interruption to our tranquillity, either domestic or foreign. Internal repose will soon grow into a sweet habit (une douce habitude) the advantages of which will be more and more appreciated, as they are fully displayed by time. External peace will certainly last five years at least."

[Cal. Gaz. 19, Sept.]

Accounts had been received of the safe arrival at Port Louis of His Majesty's Ship *Hesper*, which vessel is stated to have been in so decayed a state, that it is probable she would not be permitted to proceed home. The *Philomel* was on the point of sailing homeward bound, and would probably accompany such of the ships that had arrived with the *Hesper*.

[Times, 24th Sept.]

Passengers per H. C. Ship *Lady Campbell*.

Lady Buller,
Sir Anthony Buller,
Miss Caroline Buller,
Miss Louisa Parby,
Miss E. I. Bathurst,
Miss H. Grace,
Charles Buller, Esq. Senior Merchant,
W. F. Clark, Esq. ditto,
Thomas Lewin, Esq. Barrister,
Mr. T. A. Shaw, Writer,
Mr. A. C. Hoyer, ditto,
Mr. George Parby,
Mr. George Dacost,.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Havre de Grace 31st May. 1816.

"Sweden is still in an unsettled state as to politics. I think it likely that the legitimate family will again ascend the throne, and that the brave French Prince will himself assist in the restoration of the son of Gustavus. The Norwegians seem now to like the Swedes better than the Danes. Gottenburgh has become as dull and desert as it was once brilliant."

[Cal Times 24th Sept.]

CALCUTTA.

26, SEPTEMBER.

An Extra Report received this morning, announces the arrival in the river of the ship *Aberdeen*, James Fenwick, from England 13th April, and *Madras* 10th September; and ship *Lady Lushington*, T. Dormer, from England, date of departure not mentioned.

The *Lady Lushington* touched at the Ile of France, which place she left on the 20th of August.

The undermentioned vessels are expected to leave Calcutta in the course of two or three days: ships *Success*, Crockett, for China; *Jessie*, Landale & Hoogly; *Fleming*, for the Isle of France; *Laura*, *Drain*, and *brig Dragon*, Brady, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Fanny*, Rae, for Manilla; the *Perseverance*, and *Durable* for Bombay; the American ship *Union* and *Recovery* for Boston; and the ships *Agamemnon*, *Jackson* and *Knightsmill*, Cassels, for England.

NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM, FEB. 9.

Answer of the American Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE CHEVALIER DE ONES, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

Department of State, Jan. 19, 1816.
Sir, I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th December, and 2d of January, and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your Sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and, thirdly, that the flags of Carthage, the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the United States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the subjects in which Spain alone is interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the United States have for long and justly complained, with a view to such reparations as might now be able to make. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the United States affords the proper basis, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, in case they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for those spoliations, was agreed to and signed by a Minister duly authorized by each government, but its ratification, though negotiated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period too, the deposit at N. Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature, and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi and the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view, it was sought to obtain of Spain, as a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures, to this effect, were made to the Spanish government, and rejected; being renewed, the Minister of the United States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France; to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at N. Orleans, a special mission was intrusted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negotiation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis, which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which it was presumed, the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission; and such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards, to Madrid, to invite a negotiation for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of Perdido, which, by her cession of Louisiana, and its transfer to the United States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the United States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the province of Spain, which, it was supposed, the might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual concessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the dangers of collision might be prevented and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice by either. On the result of this mission, I need not enlarge. I shall remark only, that the friendly policy, which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt, it was certainly discharged. Every proposition of the American Ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government would have justified, if it did not involve the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparations for preceding injuries, or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to accept fair and final propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind, to pursue such courses, as in their judgment a just regard to the honour, rights and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of the Peninsula, at the time, afforded ample proof. — The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has not, in the meantime, maintained the unjust and hostile policy which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults, to those of which I have already complained. I refer in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, it did not authorize, by British troops and British agents, in Florida, and through that province, with the Greeks and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances, that you have made the demands above recited, which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put in possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it be entered on. It is known to your government, that United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the River Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi to the Bay, or gulf, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the United States demand

the surrender of all the territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the compensation of any territory for the adjustment of differences. When we could not know long your government has maintained was deemed as unjust possession; more especially when we recollect the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be, in my judgment, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government in acquiescing in it. But why recede this measure to Spain, if it is the intention of your government to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried — their troops disbanded and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish Provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated, that no men are collected, nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very considerable and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana, any force is collected; the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, collecting, within the United States, for the purpose suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitants of Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being, at the same time several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the President thought it proper, some time past to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the United States, to receive the vessels of all countries in their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties and obedience to the laws, while under their jurisdiction; without adhering to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiances or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries, none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their intervention as such an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of favour to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governments of some of the States and territories at the instance of the President himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, and at such a time is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolution appears to have given to their cause more stability, than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States was, that they should not interfere in the contest or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain and remained at peace. The right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim that we would not interfere in their disavantages; that our ports should remain open to both parties as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be engaged to their injury. On these principles the United States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain, the restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. It does not produce a result favourable to their friendship and good understanding, for your government with the failure be imputable. The United States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, and likewise did Mr. Cavallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the President, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, Sir, your very obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The accounts from Suffolk and Norfolk, we regret to state, are still very distressing. The misguided rioters, who burn wheat-sacks and destroy flour in order to make bread cheap, continue daily to spread their ravages with greater boldness, and to a wider extent. It is of course necessary that such proceedings should be arrested by force; and accordingly troops have been ordered from town for the protection of property, and the support of the Magistrates.

RIOTS IN SUFFOLK.

The Sheriff of Suffolk, and Mr. Willet, the banker, of Brandon, near Bury, arrived in town on Sunday, at the Secretary of State's Office, express, with an account of the alarming state of the county, and to request the assistance of government to restore tranquility. The public have been for some time apprised of various outrages committed in that county, in the breaking of threshing machines, and the destruction of barns, cornstacks, &c. by fire, suspected to be wilful and malicious, the agents in which are presumed to be agricultural labourers, disconcerted because employment and advance of wages did not immediately follow the recent rise in the price of corn. These outrages were however, only secret and inflated cases. It was not until the end of the week the discontent of the lower orders broke out into open and general disturbance.

A reduction in the price of bread and meat was the avowed object of the rioters. They had fixed a maximum for the price of both. They insisted that the lowest price of wheat must be half-a-crown a bushel, and that of prime joints of beef fourpence per pound. Mr. Willet, a banker, at Brandon, was a marked object of their ill-will, in which Mr. Willet, the banker, was, from the similarity of his name, in danger of sharing. This circumstance, & a laudable anxiety to preserve the peace, induced him to take an active part, and exert all his influence to preserve the public peace. On Friday he remonstrated with them on the dangerous consequences of their proceedings, and promised that their demands should be complied with for a fortnight, which would afford time for the consideration of their grievances, and of the means of redress. Their main object appeared satisfied with this assurance, gave Mr. Willet three cheers, and parted, after expressing a wish to chair him, which he declined. The tranquillity thus restored was, however, of short duration.

The disturbance broke out again on Saturday with the increased violence, and the malcontents showed themselves inconsiderable force. Their whole number amounted to 1,500, divided into several parties, marching in several directions, for the purpose of attacking the houses of those persons who were obnoxious to them. At Brandon they destroyed several houses, including Mr. Willet's the banker; that they completely levelled to the ground. Another party of them proceeded to the village of Halesworth, it is supposed, for a like purpose; and the Sheriff of Suffolk, and Mr. Willet, the banker, saw on their way to London, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire near Ely, which they apprehended was the mischievous work of another party of the rioters. They were armed with long heavy sticks, the ends of which, to the extent of several inches, were studded with short iron spikes, sharp at the sides and points. The flag was inscribed, "Bread or Blood!" and they threatened to march to London. The Sheriff of Suffolk and Mr. Willet having laid this representation before the Secretary of State, received from him a promise of every possible protection, and with this assurance they returned on Sunday night on their return home. It appears, from the following extract from a Norwich paper, that a similar spirit has displayed itself in that city:—

"Late on Thursday evening a mischievous and riotous disposition manifested itself here amongst some of the lowest class (chiefly youths), who about 9 o'clock, assembled in the market-place, and first began to throw fire-balls about, which seemed to have been prepared for the purpose. They afterwards broke the hall windows, and those of several respectable individuals; and then proceeded to the new mills, breaking all the city lamps in their way. The people at the silk-manufactory being at work, they attacked the windows; and on the lights being extinguished, some of the more audacious broke into the new mills (the windows of which they had first broken), and took there out a quantity of flour, some of which they threw into the river, and some they carried away in the sacks. On their return from the mills, they broke the lamps and windows of several gentlemen's houses in St. Andrew's Bankstreet, Tombland, Magdalen-street, and other places, and proceeded to Dr. Alderson's house who, on coming out to remonstrate with them on their highly improper conduct, was knocked down. In consequence of these outrages, the mayor and magistrates immediately assembled at the hall, where they continued until a late hour, and the constables and several respectable persons, with staves and torches, proceeded to the mills, but the mob had dispersed. A piquet of the West Norfolk militia was stationed before the hall, and a party of the first royal dragoons, commanded by Captain Phillips, and headed by a magistrate, went down to Arrow-mills, where it had been reported a party

had proceeded, but that happily was not the case; they then returned, and patrolled the streets all morning. Every precaution will be taken to prevent a repetition of such violations of the public peace.

"A public notice has just been issued by the magistrates, that on a repetition of such tumults, the riot act will be immediately read, when all persons offending will be liable to the penalty of death. On any appearance of riot, the respectable inhabitants are required immediately to assemble at the hall, in the market-place."

The Special Commission to try the Ely Rioters is expected to pass the Great Seal this day. The judicial authority vested by Charter in the Lord Chief Justice of that Isle will thus be superseded. Sir—Abbott and Sir—Barrow, it is said, will be the presiding Judges on this occasion.

There is no foundation for the report of a spirit of insurrection having shown itself at Peterborough, to which place that 1st Dragoon Guards marched from Cambridge on Thursday last, on a false alarm. We have the satisfaction to state that no act of riot or disturbance has taken place in Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, or Cambridgeshire, since the suppression of the ferocious tumults in the Isle of Ely.

The labouring hands in the parish of Whitesford, in Cambridgeshire, assembled last week, and in a very becoming manner laid their grievances before the principal Gentlemen of the parish, who applauded their peaceable behaviour, and instantly afforded them relief, when they resumed their employ with satisfaction.

Notices have recently been posted up in different parts of the Barony of Louth, denouncing death and destruction to any one who has dealings with, or sends corn to the mills of Mr. J. Bell, a respectable Protestant farmer, who in his capacity of High Constable of that Barony, had, on some occasions, accompanied parties of the Police as a guide. A person named Hughes has been informed, in the same way, that he should be "shot in his bed, and his house burned," for having applied for protection to the police.

The following is a correct list of the ships which have been manned, and fitted out for the peace establishment for three years, viz. for the Mediterranean, East Indies, and St. Helena:

MEDITERRANEAN.—Euphrates, 38, Captain R. F. Preston; Tagus, 36, Captain D. Dundas; Ister, 36, Captain Forest; Erne, 20, Captain R. Speers; Myrmidon, 20, Captain Gambier; Waf, 18, Captain Wolrige; Satellite, 18, Captain J. Murray.

EAST INDIES.—Magicienne, 36, Rear-Admiral Sir R. King, Captain Purvis; Orland, 36, Captain Clavell; Iphigenia, 26, Captain A. King; Towey, 20, Captain H. Stuart; Conway, 20, Captain Vancock; Challenger, 18, Captain H. Forbes; Bacchus, 18, Captain W. Hill.

CHINA.—Alcece, 38, Captain M. Maxwell; Lyra, 10, Capt. B. Hall; St. Helena.—Newcastle, 50, Rear-Admiral Malcolm, Captain Meynell; Phoenix, 38, Captain Stanell; Orontea, 36, Captain N. D. Cochran; Spey, 20, Captain Lake; Falmouth, 20, Captain Fessing; Ragoon, 18, Captain Carpenter; Mosquito, 18, Captain G. Brine; Padarue, 14, Captain J. Wallis; Julia, Captain Watling; Griffon, 14, Captain J. A. Murray; Leveter, 10, Captain

From the London Gazette, May 21.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Francis Pickmore, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. And the Right Rev. Robert Sausser, D. D. to be Bishop of the See of Nova Scotia, in America, in the room of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D. late Bishop thereof, deceased.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 21.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.—John Basard, of Sharpham, Esq. in the room of Edmund Pollexton Basard, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Warwick.—The Hon. Sir Charles Greville, Knight Companion of the Bath, of Warwick, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Richard Greville, commonly called Lord Brook (now Earl of Warwick.)

Borough of Armagh.—Daniel Webb Webber, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. Patrick Durgenau, L. L. D. deceased.

LONDON, JUNE 3, 1816.

Saturday and yesterday we received the Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. The Duke of Wellington, it is said, was expected every moment at Paris, and it is supposed his Grace will not return to Cambray till towards September.

Some of the property belonging to the Buonaparte family in France has been confiscated and is to be applied in pensions to wounded soldiers.

The private letters still speak of disturbances in the South, but the Public Journals are altogether silent upon the subject.

The Paris papers will have it that Lord Whitworth is again going out Ambassador to Paris.

LONDON, MAY 22, 1816.

The great question of admitting five millions of Roman Catholics to a share in the constitution was last night brought under discussion: and we regret to say, that even the motion for committee to examine into this momentous subject was lost by a minority of 141 to 172. We are well aware that any important measure of this kind must be beset with practical difficulties, let it be taken up when it will. We know, too, that there are even at this day bigots

of all sects, who will add to the political obstacles those resulting from religious fanaticism; but something must certainly be done to prevent the alienation of so many of our fellow-subjects from the common interests of the empire. There are in this numerous body many respectable individuals whose loyalty is beyond suspicion, and whose influence would always carry with it the steady attachment of their fellow-Catholics to the established government, if that influence were not weakened by the political degradation in which they are held.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to order a patent, creating the right hon. the Lord Mayor (Wood) a baronet of the United Kingdom.

In consequence of the evidence given before the Committee on the state of the Mad-houses, respecting the conduct of Dr. Monro, surgeon, and Mr. Haslam, apothecary, of the Bethlem Hospital, the governors of that hospital have refused to reelect them. Dr. Monro was removed by a Majority of 45 against 35: Mr. Haslam had only four hands held up in his favour.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE—MAY 11

German Papers received yesterday give the following account of a very curious Phenomenon:—

Vienna, April 24.—On the 12th of this month there were seen from the Observatory at Prague two Parasels, or Mock Moons. The Astronomer Royal, M. David, of this city, has published a detailed account of this rare phenomenon. The Moon was at an elevation of 17 or 18 deg. and had a pale halo of 30 degrees in diameter. The first Parasel appeared to the west of the Moon, on the circumference of the halo; on the second a little later on the east. The elevation of each was the same as that of the Moon; the side turned next the Moon shewed prismatic colours, and on the opposite side they threw out each a cone of light, about two degrees in length, and parallel to the horizon. The whole Phenomenon lasted about 50 minutes, but neither of these Mock Moons obtained such a degree of splendour as to have been mistaken for the real Moon. The cones of light were like the tail of a Comet, but more defined & tapering."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 17.

Accounts from Dijon of the 13th contain the following particulars:—In consequence of the conspiracy which has been happily discovered at Paris, some persons in this town, who were no strangers to it have been arrested; among others, the Sieur Basset formerly attorney-general before the Royal Court; and Moreland, Painter, and Gauthier, retired officers. Searches are making for General Jacquard and others. At Mirebeau, the Sieur Bovec, formerly president of the Royal Court, has been arrested. In other respects the greatest tranquillity continues to prevail at Dijon and throughout the whole department; and, thanks to the wise measures and firmness of Count Jacquelin, the prefect, it runs no risk of being troubled. Proceedings are commenced for the trial of General Vaux, Sieur Louis Lejeune, Royer, and Heron, mayor of Dijon during the usurpation; and it is probable that the trial will take place before the Court of Assize, which is about to open."

Paris May 20.—Didier, on his arrival at Grenoble, narrowly escaped being massacred by the people. It was found necessary to double the guard.

By an Ordinance of the King, the effects and revenues of the Buonaparte family as far as returns have been made of the same pursuant to the law of the 12th of January 1st, are especially appropriated to the relief of such soldiers as have undergone amputation, and to such of the performers of the 4th, 5th, and 6th, classes as remained faithful to their allegiance.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at six o'clock in the evening of the 21st at Leward, the headquarters of the Prince of Hesse who commands the Danish contingent, and set off again the same night. He was to return on the 24th.

M. Gedella, a wealthy landlord in Syria has discovered on one of his estates a mineral which has all the detergent qualities of Fuller's earth, an article hitherto imported from abroad.

A fatal duel took place a few days since at Bonny, near Cambray, between Captain R—K—H. R. and a Surgeon of the British Army (Mr. O—). The parties took their ground at twelve paces; the first fire being without effect, the second intervened, and used every argument and exertion they could devise to prevent further hostilities, but unfortunately without success, the Captain declaring that one or both should fall. The pistols being once more given them, the second discharge proved fatal, stretching both these unfortunate young men on the ground, Captain R. K. to rise no more, and Mr. O. so desperately wounded as scarcely to leave the slightest hopes of recovery. This fatal duel originated from a pecuniary transaction so long since, as the allied troops occupied Spain.

The Princess of Wales has quitted Tunis, to proceed to Alexandria in Egypt. Her Royal Highness, whilst Lord Exmouth was in the Bay of Tunis dined on board his Lordship's ship. The Bey offered to accompany her on board the vessel in which her Royal Highness sailed for Alexandria.

Turin, May 21.—The Royal Gendarmes have arrested not only Didier, senior and junior, but also Gardin, who was likewise one of the Chiefs of the Sedition at Grenoble.

Paris, May 23.—General Chartrand, who, by order dated the 24th Dec. 1815, has been tried before the Council of War of the 10th Military Division, was condemned to death on the 9th instant. The proofs of his treason were found in his own correspondence & his confession. The sentence was carried into execution on the 22d, at half past seven in the morning, at the

Citadel of Lille, in the presence of the troops of the garrison.

PARIS, MAY 29.

All private accounts represent the South of France as being in a state of great perturbation. At an inconsiderable town of the name of Milhand, situated between Rhodes and Thoulouse, and containing many Protestant inhabitants, overt acts of a violent nature have taken place. Dreadful affrays have also occurred at Issoire, a town in Auvergne. The whole of the Cavens is stated to be in a great ferment. Lyons continues in a state of apparent tranquillity owing to the strong and vigilant repression maintained by the hand of power. At Dijon and its vicinity 84 persons of consequence were arrested on the occasion of the late insurrection at Grenoble, and the strong symptoms of a similar event manifesting themselves in the capital of Burgundy. These insurrectionary movements occur in an opposite direction from that in which they have hitherto appeared in France. The commotions no longer descend from the capital to the provinces, but they proceed from the peasantry to the inhabitants of small towns, from them to those of greater, until at length they will reach the capital, thus pervading the whole Kingdom. It may be safely asserted, that the fear alone of the Allies suspends the general eruption, which sooner or later must take place.

It appears that the reports of several eminent characters here having been lately arrested, originated with the Police. It was propagated with a view of inducing such men as M. de Caulaincourt, M. de Montesquieu, and M. Mannel to take their departure from France.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST

AGAINST THE REJECTION OF THE BILL FOR TAKING AWAY THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH FOR STEALING PRIVATELY IN SHOPS.

Die Mercurij, 22d May, 1816.

DISSENTIENT.

1st. Because the Statute proposed to be repealed appears to us unreasonably severe, inasmuch as it punishes with death the offence of stealing property to a very inconsiderable amount without violence or any other circumstance of aggravation.

2dly. Because to assign the same punishment for heinous crimes and slight offences, tends to confound the notions of right and wrong, to diminish the horror atrocious guilt ought always to inspire, and to weaken the reverence in which it is desirable that the laws of the country should be held.

3dly. Because severe laws are in our judgment more likely to produce a deviation from the strict execution of justice than to deter individuals from the commission of crimes; and our apprehension that may be their effect is confirmed, in this instance, by the reflection that the offence in question is become more frequent, and the punishment probably on account of its rigour, is seldom or never inflicted.

4thly. Because the value of money has decreased since the reign of King William, and the Statute is consequently become a law of much greater severity than the Legislature which passed it ever intended to enact.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, VAS-ALL HOLLAND, LANSDOWNE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 6.

FINANCES.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, advertent to a notice which had been given before the recess of an intention on the part of Ministers of proposing the consolidation of the British and Irish finances, observed, that a Noble Friend of his had then moved that a message be sent to the Commons requesting a communication of the report of their Committee, and the documents laid before it. To this message no answer had been returned. The Commons were the best judges of their own privileges; but when a measure was to be brought forward second in importance to none, except perhaps the question as to the removal of all religious disabilities, their Lordships could not be disposed to rest satisfied, without the information necessary to enable them to form an accurate judgment as to the merits of the plan; and he therefore now gave notice, that to-morrow, when he was very happy to hear that the Noble Earl at the head of the Treasury would be able to attend he should move for the proper documents respecting this plan of consolidation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 7.

Consolidation of British and Irish Finance.

The Marquis of Lansdowne rose, pursuant to notice to move for the requisite information on this subject, which was one of the most important that had ever come under their Lordship's consideration in consequence of the union with Ireland; and the more important, because it was in vain to conceal, that the effect of it must be to bring upon this country part of the burthens of Ireland. It was a measure which required the most serious consideration;—and it was impossible that any one could wish their Lordships to come to that consideration without the most ample means of information before them; and it was for that reason that he now proposed an Address, praying the Prince Regent to order the Papers which they could not procure from

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

the Commons to be laid before their Lordships. To this he had to add two or three other motions on subjects connected with the political as well as financial state of Ireland. The first was a motion for all the penalties and fines which had been incurred in Ireland during the last three years in consequence of illicit distillation, and of the number of those which had been enforced in the course of the same period. The second related to the state of the exchange between the two countries; and he trusted that, at length, some common standard of currency would be adopted for both countries. The third motion was for an account of Bank of Ireland Notes in circulation during a certain period, which must materially affect the course of exchange.

The Earl of Liverpool had no wish to withhold from their Lordships the information now called for by the Noble Marquis. The subject was unquestionably one of the very greatest importance; and it was essential to the interests of both countries, but chiefly of Ireland, that it should be considered, and some such plan as that now in contemplation should be adopted. He was desirous that all the information that could be procured on the subject should be afforded.

The Earl of Limerick could not help rising to express his satisfaction at the liberal manner in which this matter had already been treated, and was convinced that the measures which their Lordships would adopt in that spirit, would have the best effect in Ireland.

After a few observations from the Earl of Lauderdale on the subject of the National Currency, in which he repeated his opinions on the superior policy of Cash Payments, and his conviction that some settled standard or medium of currency should be fixed for this country before any assimilation could take place on the part of Ireland, the question was put, and the Documents moved for ordered to be laid before the House accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Brougham, in bringing forward the Motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the Liberty of the Press, called the attention of the House, particularly to the law as it at present stood, with respect to prosecutions for libel. Some had thought the offence of libel ought to be clearly defined, as that of treason had been by the Statute of Edward III. He, however, apprehended it was more difficult to define the offence of libel than that of treason, and, indeed, he was led to believe it impossible to do more in this respect than had already been done. He thought the chief evil to be complained of under the law as it at present stood, was this, that if an individual were prosecuted for a libel, it was of no importance to the accused, whether the publication was perfectly consistent with truth, or from beginning to end an arrant falsehood. This appeared to him one of the greatest defects of our law, and this he proposed to remedy. He approached the subject with much apprehension, as he was well aware of the difficulties which lay in his way. The objections which might be urged against that which he should propose, he would state, and endeavour to answer them. He would first suppose a libel on the Government, or on a private individual, to be perfectly true; though true, the publication of the libel might be a crime. It might be proved to have originated in guilty intentions, and to have been maliciously published, and it would in consequence be liable to punishment. Still, however, though the truth of the allegations it contained might not be a justification or defence, the crime certainly was not so bad as if the libel had been false, and this ought to go to the Jury, though not to influence their decision on the question of guilty or not guilty. He would suppose a person to have published that A B had been guilty of a felony. Though the truth of this assertion might be undeniable, the publication of it might still be a crime; but he contended this fact ought to go before the Court where the libel was to be tried. The truth of the statement ought not to entitle the accused to an acquittal, but it ought to be taken into consideration to enable the Judges and Jury to decide on the motives by which the party from whom it proceeded had been actuated. This the law in prosecution for libel had not hitherto permitted, though in all other cases every thing that could throw a light on the motives of the accused had been allowed to be

established. It was no justification that a man had been previously libelled by the person against whom he might have published a libel, as it was his duty to punish the first offence by law, and not to commit a new one; but though it could not be held that this was a justification, still the fact, as tending to throw a light on the history of the transaction in question, ought to go to the Jury in cases of libel, as in those of every other description. He next came to speak of the publication of libels in the form of Speeches delivered in Parliament, or in Courts of Justice. In the case of Walter and Currie, it had been determined by the Court of Common Pleas, that a correct report of proceedings in a Court of Justice was no libel. This, however, was not the view which the Court of King's Bench had subsequently taken of the publication of a speech made by a Member of that House (Mr. Creevey) and from the decision came to in that case, he was inclined to think that if Walter and Currie's case were to be tried over again, a different result might be looked for. It had been decided, that it was no defence for an individual to plead that he was but the reporter of that which another had a right to say in the place where his speech was made; but, at the same time, he (Mr. Brougham) thought, while this principle was admitted, that the fact ought to be proved—that the Jury might know that which purported to be the report of a speech was not the invention of the Defendant; as this established, though no justification or defence, would bear materially on the matter at issue. In cases of high treason, every thing that could throw light on the question to be sent to the Jury was suffered to be proved. This was seen in the case of Lord Russell, which he referred to, as it was that in which least indulgence had been shewn to the accused, who had, in fact, been murdered. In that case, however, Dr. Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was permitted to give evidence to the moral and religious habits of the prisoner, that the Jury might consider; after hearing this, whether it was probable he could have contemplated the crime imputed to him. In the same way, in 1794, in the trial of Mr. Wm. Horne Tooke, a book was given in, published twelve years before namely, the celebrated letter of Mr. Tooke to Mr. Dunn, afterwards Lord Ashburton; on the subject of Reform, in which, while arguing that question, many loyal sentiments had escaped the writer, and these were brought to shew the Jury he was not a man likely to prove a traitor. He wished to know why that sort of evidence should not be received in cases of libel which in all others was thought fit to be submitted to a Jury. Why should not that be taken into consideration, which in many cases would be conclusive, but which in all cases must have considerable weight, as bearing materially on the motives by which the party was actuated? It would be for those who opposed a negative to his motion, to prove that in the great bulk of cases of libel, the truth was of no importance at all to the matter at issue. If this could be established, he should be content to retire from the argument. The licentiousness of the press, not only in latter times, but at all former periods in this country; he explained by describing the impunity derived from the situation in which the party libelled was placed. The individual who sustained the greatest pain an injury from a libel had two modes of proceeding left open to him. He might proceed by action or by indictment. If he brought an action, after incurring a great expense, and enduring a speech from the defendant's Counsel ten times worse to him than the libel itself, he might after all receive for an injury sustained, which no money could repair, 40l. or 50l. damages; Juries, while they continued to be composed of men would be likely to give such verdicts, & to be influenced not merely by the circumstances, but by the names which garnished their paper. He had marked the greatest disparity in the damages given in various cases of a nature precisely similar. From these considerations, he would never advise an action, but for the circumstance of the defendant being precluded from proving the truth of what he had advanced, if the party aggrieved proceeded by indictment. This deterred, in any case, those who were libelled from taking that course, while the inconveniences he had described made them unwilling to venture on the other. This struck him to be of so much importance, that he considered the public had more reason to complain of the impunity afforded to libellers of private character by the law as it now stood, than even the defendants, in be-

ing prohibited from proving the truth of those publications for which they were prosecuted. Since the time of Lord Hardwick, from the year 1735, the truth of a libel had been allowed to be proved where an action was brought. The same course ought to be sanctioned in cases of indictment. In public criminal prosecutions the truth or falsehood might be considered on the question of guilt or innocence. In private cases the truth or falsehood of the libel should be proved, with a view to the assessment of the damage called for. In some public cases he was aware that the truth of the libel ought not to be received as a justification, and there were many where private character had been assailed, in which such a defence was not to be thought of; but in all it was proper that this should be submitted to the consideration of the Jury. He strongly objected to the case as it now stood, which punished a libel, for its having a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace more severely than it punished an actual breach of the peace. For the former a year's imprisonment, in some cases two years' imprisonment, was frequently awarded; while an actual breach of the peace was rarely visited by more than three months' confinement. Where a man was killed in a duel, the survivor got off with the trouble of a trial; if convicted, he was pardoned (this at least was the practice of the law), while for a libel intended to provoke a duel he might be punished with twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment. He proceeded to shew the inconveniences arising out of the present state of the law, where the party libelled proceeded by indictment. He wished to guard against the possibility of looking, or whispering, or shrugging a man's character away; as was now frequently done; and by admitting the truth of the libel in proof to save the prosecutor from having his reputation assailed by a side wind, without any notice being given of the attack, to enable him to prepare for his defence. There was no case to which these objections could apply as to which they would not be equally strong as the law now stood. On all the grounds which he had stated, it seemed that not only no harm could result, but the greatest benefit, as affecting the liberty of the press, from the adoption of the regulation which he proposed. The first branch of the alteration which he proposed was, that the distinction between oral and written slander should be done away, both as respects an action and a prosecution. The next branch was making the author consent to the publication of a libel; and on this branch he would allow all evidence to go to the Jury. Lastly, and most materially, he would propose that the truth of the matter should be given in evidence; that the prosecutor should have notice that it was intended to prove the truth of the libel, and then he would take away the power of justifying on the truth. The other points on which he would touch related merely to jurisdiction—namely, the ex officio power of filing information and Special Juries. The real reason for the practice of ex officio informations was, that Government thought it a more sure way of proceeding against obnoxious individuals, than to trust to the oaths of twelve good and lawful men forming the Grand Jury. Government knew that the Grand Jury took this into account—that in such a case the truth was not allowed to be pleaded, and therefore Grand Juries were very cautious of finding Bills in such cases. But if evidence of the truth was allowed, this objection would be put an end to at once. Another great objection to the practice of ex officio informations, was the power of keeping them hanging over the heads of individuals for an indefinite length of time. The present was a most favourable time for discussing the subject, as the times were quiet in all respects. Of late there had been no cases of political libels, so that it was a most fit opportunity to revise this important chapter of the law. The next point on which he touched was Special Juries. There was no reason why a libel should be the only crime of any importance not tried before a Common Jury. He had now gone through the different ground on which he rested the expediency of the measure he proposed; and he could conceive no argument on which it was likely it could be opposed, except that of an aversion to make any change in the law—an objection in answer to which he would only say, that it seemed to him a more rational, though perhaps not so ardent an admiration of the law, to endeavour to remedy

those imperfections to which all human institutions are subject, than to allow those faults to continue which might be removed. He concluded by moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for securing and extending the Liberty of the Press."

The Attorney-General felt no disposition to refuse his Honourable and Learned Friend an opportunity of bringing into the House a Bill the object of which was to secure the Liberty of the Press. But at the same time he was obliged to enter his protest against all and every of the changes proposed by his Honourable and Learned Friend. He had always made it his principle never to hunt out cases for prosecution, but he had, on the contrary, resisted many informations he had got, and he had uniformly studied rather to lessen than to multiply them. He had always put this question to himself—"Could I, if I were a Grand Jurymen, really say, on my oath, this was a proper subject for sending to a Common Jury?" and on that question he had uniformly acted, as he had no doubt the House would believe him to have done.—(Hear, hear!) With respect to the proposition of his Honourable and Learned Friend to abolish altogether the power of the Attorney-General to file criminal informations, he was persuaded the House would pause, and require that a great abuse of the present practice should be proved, before they would agree to any such alteration. In reference to the case of a libeller on the Transport Board, he denied that the prosecution had been abandoned, because the printer of the libel was a friend to Government. As to Special Juries, he confessed his astonishment that his Honourable and Learned Friend should wish the cases in question to be tried by ordinary rather than by intelligent and cultivated individuals. It was only in cases of libel that his Hon. and Learned Friend appeared disposed to abolish the operation of special juries. He would take this opportunity of correcting, a most gross abuse on the credulity of the public on this subject: It had been asserted that these special juries were frequently packed. What was the consist of proceeding with respect to them out of Middlesex—in Nottingham for instance? The Sheriff of the County directed the attendance of the individuals liable and competent to serve, before the Master of the Crown Office, a high and independent officer. This was not done in private, the parties on each side attending. The book of the names was then opened, and without selecting 48 persons were taken, to whom no objection was made on either side. The names of these persons were written on a paper and then the agents of the parties struck out each one alternately, until the number was reduced to 24, of which 24 no man knew the 12 that were to try the cause. And this was what had been audaciously called packing a Jury! He repeated, that he would not oppose the introduction of the Bill moved for by his Hon. and Learned Friend. If the introduction were permitted by the House, he would take a future opportunity of detailing at greater length his opinions on the subject.

The Solicitor-General would not object to the motion, although he was persuaded that the more the House considered the Bill proposed by his Honourable and Learned Friend, the stronger would become their objections to all its parts. With respect to the proposed justification, in cases of libel, by proving its truth, nothing could be more unjust than the kind of persecution to which it would subject individuals who long after they had atoned for their error in this respect might again and again be attacked, and subjected with impunity to all the evils of public exposure. As to the power of the Attorney-General to file a criminal information for libel, it was a power indispensable to the due discharge of his duties, and which had not been proved to have been in any case abused: With respect to Special Juries if there was any one case in which, more than in any other it was desirable to refer to them, that case was a case of libel.—Much better was it that it should be judged by a jury of enlightened men than by one composed of the lower and more ignorant orders of society. Unless he was extraordinarily mistaken, the more the House considered this subject, the less likely it was that they would adopt the Bill moved for by his Honourable and Learned Friend, to the introduction of which, however, it was not his intention to object.

Mr. Marryat expressed his wish, that while on the subject of libels, some means might be adopted of preventing the attacks which were

sometimes made in that House on individuals who were out of it, and who were therefore incapable of defending themselves. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had made the motion under consideration, might perhaps recollect the case of a person so misrepresented in that House, as to expose him to the imminent danger even of his life; and who on requiring an explanation from the individual by whom he had been so injured, was told, in effect only satisfaction which that individual could give, was one in which the Speaker would be his second, and the Serjeant at Arms his bottle-holder.

Mr. Brougham warmly replied to the unprovoked and unprovoked attack which had been made upon him by the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down—an attack which was wholly unconnected with the question before the House. He perfectly recollected the circumstance the Hon. Member alluded to. It was this. In the course of an inquiry which took place in that House about four years ago, he (Mr. Brougham) as a Member of Parliament, in the discussion upon the evidence, made such remarks as he thought fit on the testimony of a witness who had been examined at the bar. In doing this he consulted no man, and less than the least of any man did he consent the Honourable Gentleman. He (Mr. Brougham) on that occasion had expressed a strong and pointed opinion—an opinion which he was ready to repeat, and from the repetition of which he was not to be deterred either by the proceedings of the Honourable Gentleman's friend out of doors, or by his own less regular proceedings within. Soon after this he received a letter from the witness alluded to, civilly requesting that he would read the report in the newspapers of what had been ascribed to him, and state in writing whether or not it was a correct account. When he said that he declined doing so, he only described what he was sure would, under similar circumstances, be the conduct of every man in that House. He had yet to learn that the privileges of that House were so entirely at an end, that at the desire of any individual Member, instead of taking the repose so needful to him, was to become, forsooth, a correcter of a newspaper report his own sentiments. The answer in which he (Mr. B.) declined to comply with the requisition made to him, was of course couched in civil terms, but some time afterwards he received another letter, of a nature very different from the former, containing as gross a breach of the privileges of that House, as foul an assertion on the character of a Member of it, and as unwarrantable an inroad on the rights and privileges of free discussion in Parliament, as had perhaps ever occurred. Of that letter he (Mr. B.) took no other notice than to recommend the writer to beware how he proceeded further in the line which he had adopted, as it might involve him in a predicament that might not be quite convenient to him. Some time afterwards, when he was 200 miles from London in the discharge of his professional duties, he saw the whole of the correspondence published in a newspaper. Of this he took no notice, although he had since regretted that he had not listened to the strong recommendations of his friends to bring the person in question before that House. The Hon. Gentleman had that night given advice of another description. He had unequivocally hinted that he (Mr. Brougham) ought to have given to the individual in question another species of satisfaction. In vain did the Hon. Gentleman shake his head. His expressions were too distinct to be misunderstood. He (Mr. B.) had acted on the occasion alluded to from the dictates of his own judgment and feelings; and he begged leave to inform the Hon. Gentleman, that there was one species of persons by whom he would never allow himself to be influenced—those who, inferring between two individuals, endeavour to produce a personal altercation between them. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Marryat denied that he had either said or intended that the Hon. Gentleman ought to have given the personal satisfaction required; but after it had been publicly and unfoundedly asserted in the House, that an individual, who employed in his manufactures 2,000 workmen, had stated that bread and water was food good enough for the lower classes, it would have been but fair for the Member who had made that assertion to explain or retract it.—(Hear, hear.) This was all he had intended to state; and looking at the sort of license which some Gentlemen allowed themselves, he must say that the true line to be observed in debate, where the character of individuals were involved, was ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

Mr. Brougham added, that he was not the only person who had misunderstood the Hon. Member, who had falsely accused him of refusing to give any explanation as to the correctness of his speech. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke to order. The question upon the original motion was then put.

Mr. Brougham said, that he should reserve many of his remarks upon the objections urged in the proposition until a future stage when the Bill should be before the House. With regard to what had just transpired, he wished to submit, that he had on a former occasion given an explanation of the charge he had made against the witness whose cause was advocated by the Hon. Member (Mr. Marryat); he had then stated that a part of the speech as reported in the Newspapers, was correct, while another part was erroneous—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 10. COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald moved that the Miscellaneous Services for Ireland be referred to a Committee. Sir C. Hill said, that he understood a grant was in contemplation to the Academical Institution at Belfast. He fully admitted the great advantages of education in Ireland, where the Government, on such subjects, had shewn itself most liberal; but the institution was likely to be perverted, as persons of a desperate character had wormed themselves into that school, with the view of promoting the politics and religion of Paine and Priestley. Some of these persons were notorious in 1793; and then falling in their objects, they now thought, that by insidious means they could promote their abominable principles, and inculcate them in the minds of the young. The visitors had not perhaps been sufficiently active. Many good men had declined interfering. In what he said, he did not speak lightly. He referred to the manner in which the 17th of March had been celebrated, when every thing was applauded that was revolutionary and anti-British, as might be seen from the toasts and sentiments, notwithstanding the attempts to excuse them. They were in honour of every enemy of this country. One project of the institution was the certifying of the Presbyterian Clergy of Ulster, which would be good, if properly regulated.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said he had no estimate to propose on this subject. A message from the Lords requested a conference respecting the Committee on the statutes, and it was resolved that an answer should be sent from the House by their own messengers.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of supply, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald moved Resolutions for the grant of the following sums (in Irish currency) for the Miscellaneous Services in Ireland:—41,000l. for the support of the Protestant Charity Schools.—32,722l. for the support of the different Public Hospitals in Dublin.—41,210l. for the House of Industry and the Asylum for Industrious Children in Dublin.—28,278l. for the Lunatic Asylum in Dublin.—5,522l. for the Hibernian Society for the support of Soldiers' Children.—9,111l. for the support of the Lock Hospital.—3,411l. for the Living-In-Hospital.—771l. to the Commissioners for Repairing Hospitals.—9,573l. for the Roman Catholic Establishments.—6,000l. to enable the Society for promoting Education in Ireland to provide Books to be distributed.—8,110l. to the Society for discountenancing Vice.—300l. to defray the expenses of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.—461l. to the Trustees of the Cork Hospital to defray their expenses.—24,783l. to defray the expenses of Printing, Stationery, &c. in the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.—2,720l. for Printing copies of the Statutes for the Public Offices in Ireland.—10,000l. for Printing Proclamations.—25,000l. for Criminal Prosecutions.—5,000l. for the apprehension of Public Offenders.—9,277l. for the support of the Poor Ministers.—1,951l. for the support of succeeding Ministers.—200l. for the expenses of the Board of Inland Navigation.—31,127l. or the Board of Works.—19,000l. to the Commissioners for making wide and convenient Streets in Dublin.—10,000l. to the Dublin Society.—4,983l. for the Farming Society.—2,500l. for the Cork Institution.

These Resolutions were all agreed to, and the Report of the Committee ordered to be received on Monday.

MAY 20, 1816. ALIEN BILL.

On bringing up the report of the alien bill, Mr. J. P. Grant rose to oppose the measure, as it went to alter the fundamental policy and law of the country; and if he had not been accustomed to see this policy so often defended with, he should wonder to see this bill pass without one reason being given in support of it. Never since the time of Magna Charta till the year 1792 had such a bill as this been passed. But the country was not now in the situation of 1792; though, if he were to give an opinion on the bill that passed then, he should say it was not necessary. Now there could be no grounds for such a measure. The right hon. gent. who defended the bill the other night (Mr. H. Addington) had shewn no ground whatever. He had said the bill was not new, because there was a precedent of two years standing!—that it was not coercive, because the war measure had been more coercive!—that it was not contrary to English law, because Puffendorf recommended such a measure. Then the noble lord (Castlereagh) had called this a remedial statute. What was meant by remedial, he (Mr. G.) knew not. The Solicitor-general maintained it was a part of the King's prerogative; but neither in 1792, nor on the present occasion, did any argument bear out that position. Against Lord Coke, against Magna Charta, and a host of other statutes, was opposed one passage of Blackstone; but Blackstone himself, farther on, stated that the protection of foreigners made a part of the stipulations that secured our own freedom. He (Mr. G.) would maintain, that when a foreigner once set his foot on English soil, there was no reason why he should be subject to the arbitrary caprice of a secretary of state any more than an Englishman himself. I was a part of our municipal law that tyranny should not be exercised over any individual native or alien. It was ridiculous to suppose that aliens could excite emotion, or that they could carry information to enemies, when we had none remaining. As to throwing open

the country to the dangerous spirits that surrounded Buonaparte, he (Mr. G.) was not afraid of spirits. But these round Buonaparte were not very prone to resist authority. The principal of the bill was vicious, in suffering private informations to be taken, in creating a danger of abuse even by the most well-intentioned persons, and in causing wrongs without affording any remedy whatever.

Mr. Serjeant Best defended the bill, and stated, that the authority for it did not rest on Blackstone or Puffendorf alone. (though Puffendorf was a liberal writer, and well worthy to be trusted). But, for English authority, there was Lord Grenvill, who gave his opinion that no new power was conceded by it of this nature, and that in former days the prerogative of the crown governed cases of this nature. Lord Loughborough had maintained the same doctrine. He was not aware of any decided case; but the law of the country was principally to be collected from the opinions of learned men. As to the statute of Edward II. respecting merchant strangers, it did not apply to all strangers, but to merchant strangers only. They were permitted to stay as long as they were under a safe-conduct, and it was well known that a safe-conduct meant protection from the crown. The present law only gave effect to a regal authority. He retorted the King might order a foreigner away, but had no means to force him except by indictment. If, therefore, it was fit to lodge effect in any branch of the constitution, it was proper to lodge it with the crown. All writers on national law had approved of such a measure. The constitution of this country was not made for the benefit of foreigners, but of Englishmen. *Hear, hear, from the oppositib benches.* There certainly was some difference between the present period and 1792; but even if we were in the same situation as before the revolution, he should say that such a measure was proper at all times. (*Loud cries from the opposition benches.*) The foreigners had redress, when wronged, by calling ministers to account before the house. (*Continued cries.*) Ministers were responsible to the house, and that constituted the foreigner's security. (*Hear, hear.*) Foreigners were not mentioned in the hebes corpus act, (*loud cries.*) and Magna Charta was made for Englishmen. He was certain that not one abuse had been committed, since the act first passed, to the present time. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir S. Romilly thought it of little importance what the common law was on this subject, but he did think it of importance that a lawyer of long standing and high character in the profession should advance such doctrines as those he had just heard. His learned friend had relied on Blackstone, who was no authority whatever in the case in question; and the position which he laid down was such as not even his learned friend (strongly inclined as he felt to support any stretch of prerogative) would venture to defend. So little was the authority of Blackstone relied on in this matter, that at the peace of Amiens it was thought necessary to pass a bill to enable the King to send out of the country foreigners who had been guilty of murder or forgery abroad; and so little was he thought to possess this power before, that even then it was only granted in cases under which the foreigner would have been liable to punishment, had he committed the like crimes in this country. After this, could Blackstone be quoted as any authority for this doctrine; and at what time was this doctrine supported by a lawyer of high celebrity? How soon must we be told that Spaniards who had fought under our banners, who had fled to this country for the crime of having fought under those banners, and having defended the same cause, must suffer on a scaffold, because the King had the power to send them out of the country! (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Then what other authority had been advanced?—truly as good as if the opinion of the Attorney-general, given at the request of the Secretary of State, had been stated as established law—not Lord Hale—not Lord Coke—but the parliamentary debates! Debreit! Cobbett! and on such authority as this his learned friend desired to pass a permanent alien bill. His hon. friend had in his strait of weighty argument said, that this power of the crown had never been abused; but how far was this assertion founded in fact? What could that learned gentleman reply to the accusation which had so justly been made of seizing the papers of aliens? Was this no instance of abuse? It was, he maintained, a most unjust and flagrant abuse of the liberties and rights of those persons who trusted themselves to the laws of Great Britain. The example mentioned the other day of the two foreigners was another of these abuses which were, as it seemed to be, screened from the public eye. When notice was taken of it on this occasion, the responsibility of the whole at fair was thrown upon the noble lord, the

secretary for foreign affairs; but no explanation was given by that noble personage. A very discreet silence was maintained, and the matter rested as it began, with all the infamy of the abuse upon the head of the noble lord. But the most extraordinary of these arguments made by his learned friend was, that if this law was abused, a ready remedy might be found in the minister, who was answerable for all. This was the point upon which the hon. and learned gentleman prided himself. The ministers, who kept the whole of the matter in perfect secrecy, and divulged it to no one, were the most fit persons to be called upon for a remedy; and with all the gravity imaginable this learned gentleman, at the height of his profession, with all his faculties about him, told the house that this was a most ready remedy. This act might then, after all, it was conceived, be passed in perfect safety, and it had been lamented that such powers had not always been exercised. He hoped the house would not suffer itself to be imposed upon by those false authorities which had been quoted. Mr. Justice Blackstone's opinion even could not authorize the passing this bill, and in fact no real authority had been cited. The whole of this most important measure then, he begged to remind the house, was founded solely upon the statements of the three most learned lawyers who had spoken upon this question.

Mr. Charles Yorke could not understand in what manner the hon. member who spoke last had gotten rid of that most learned commentator's opinion, Mr. Justice Blackstone. He never had entertained a doubt but that the crown had a power of sending all aliens out of the country, with the exception of foreign merchants. (*Hear, hear.*) Magna Charta and the statute of Edward III. protected this trading class of men, upon the principle of "exceptio probat regulam." The protection given by the statute of Edward III. was to merchant strangers and others; "that is, other merchants." (*A laugh.*) The first part of it protected merchant strangers in coming to and going from the country, but the others should only be subject to the usual customs. As he understood it, therefore, the first class was to be protected as to their persons, and the others should be obliged to pay no more than the usual customs; This was of itself a pretty strong proof, he considered, of the ancient custom on this question. But Coke upon Littleton had further distinctly stated, that the uniform practice in former times was, that when an alien came over into this country, if he were a merchant, he might have a house; but if an alien, and not a merchant, the King then took possession of the house. This, then, was another proof of the ancient usage, and would completely stop the mouths of those gentlemen who so strongly maintained that it had always been the habit of this country to encourage the residence of all sorts of foreigners. Some further authorities he would cite to the house as a further proof of what he had already urged, and first from the parliamentary rolls of Richard II. containing the petition of the house of commons to the crown, and the answers to it by the latter. The petition of the house was, that it be enacted that all aliens should avoid the realm, that those foreigners now in the country should take shipping at Dover for Calais, and be fined for good behaviour. (*Hear.*) The house had been told that the King was no sovereign, but that the sovereignty was vested in the King and parliament. If this were the fact, what could all this mean? Did not this petition directly show that the prerogative of turning aliens out of the kingdom was vested in the crown? He would always stand up for the King's prerogative. (*Hear, hear.*) It was as much intended for the protection of the people, as the privileges given to the House of Commons were meant to assert and sustain the rights and liberties of the nation. The petition of the 1st of Richard II. also prayed that all Bohemians and others should depart the kingdom. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The answer of the king to this petition was, that they should be warned to avoid the realm. The 8th Henry IV. also was another authority. The petition of the Commons in this instance prayed that all aliens, with the exception of the impotent and Dutchmen, (*a laugh*) might be sent out of the kingdom. On the 1st of Henry V. a law was passed on this question, and it was enacted that all aliens should depart the realm, with the exception of alien merchants who were suffered to reside in the country under the king's will and pleasure. And here it would be observed that it was found necessary to pass a law with regard to the foreign merchants, and the prerogative was not found sufficient. Upon these various authorities he considered the ancient prerogative of the crown had been completely established, and that, even without the authority of Mr. Justice Blackstone, the house might be satisfied that the sovereign had an absolute

prerogative to send aliens out of the kingdom. With respect to the opinions of Sir Edward Northey, was it considered that attorneys general at that time were allowed to twist and turn the laws which ever way they pleased? But who was Sir Edward Northey? He was a very skilful and eminent lawyer, contemporary with some of the most profound men in the same profession, among whom were Lord Harcourt and Lord Raymond, and twice filled the office of attorney general. Was this then a man who would lightly hazard an opinion of this nature? Previous to the year 1792, the crown was able, by its mere prerogative, to prevent the disturbances that would otherwise have arisen; but when troops of aliens came over at once, and swarmed in the country, then it was found requisite to vest a further power in the crown, and to pass the alien act. There was, previous to the enactment of this law, no mode of turning these meddling troublesome fellows out of the country, except that of indictment, which was considered by far too tedious. He therefore thought it would be the height of imprudence now to withdraw the bill, without passing a new one in its stead. If, as some honourable gentlemen contended, no prerogative was vested in the crown, then there was, and it could not be denied, the more necessity for the bill. He most sincerely hoped this would be made a permanent measure, and although he should wish that all sort of kindness and respect should be paid to the aliens, yet it was not the policy of this country to keep within itself a troop of aliens, always prepared to destroy it. Were their arts or manufactures required? Was there not already population sufficient to the demand? And was it not known that under the mask of hospitality they were continually plotting mischief and destruction to the very state that protected them.

Mr. W. Wynn was anxious to express his opinion on this bill before it went through another stage. A great deal has been said respecting the sovereignty of the king. Where did the sovereignty of this country exist? The term was, indeed, as a mark of honour and respect, given to the king alone; but the sovereign authority existed in the king and the parliament: there only could it be properly said to reside; and if any honorable member maintained that the prerogative of sending aliens out of the country was vested in the crown, by him, the sovereignty must be supposed as only existing in the king. This, he contended, was a most absurd and ridiculous notion and contrary to all the established rules of the constitution. The hon. gentleman who, last sat down, was at much pains to persuade the house, that by the common law this prerogative existed in the king, but he would put it to the house whether, for the last one hundred and fifty years, amidst the many troubles and dangers in which the country was involved, one single instance of the exercise of this prerogative could be given? Did our forefathers consider that this power was vested in the crown, although disused? One single instance in the reign of Henry IV. and a petition by the parliament to King Richard II., were cited by the hon. gentlemen who had so strenuously and manfully maintained that the Bohemians were strangers. The hon. member seemed to have forgotten that an act of parliament was passed to punish capitally all such gipsies; as it was the then received opinion that they had a supernatural charm which tended to destroy the peace and happiness of the nation: It was said that there were 20,000 aliens now in this country, and that was the excuse for passing the bill; but were there not as many and even more than 20,000 in the country before the French revolution? It had always been the policy of the House of Hanover to protect distressed foreigners, and it had always been the pride of an Englishman that the fetters of the slave were knocked of the moment he set his foot on British land. There were *prima facie*

several cases which showed, that the King in former times had not the power to send foreigners out of the kingdom; and among them, not the least singular, was that of a Frenchman, who rivalled Charles II. in a mistress, and who could not be sent out of the kingdom until Louis XIV. positively ordered him to return, on the application of the King of England, Mr. Wynn, for one, would resist this measure to the last.

Lord Milton observed, that many extraneous topics had been introduced in the course of debate; the mere question was, whether the house would allow the enactment of a new law against aliens? The period of 1793 had been referred to, but such reference was only made in the despair of all better argument, since no such comparison was warranted by circumstances. It was not merely a question that regarded aliens, for the abuse of the measure might materially injure the rights of the natural born subject. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. York) had avowed his wish that the children of aliens, who were in fact natural born subjects, should be sent out of the country.

Mr. Yorke explained, that his wish was, that the sons of aliens should be deemed dangerous, and their sons, natural born subjects, entitled to all their rights.

Lord Milton proceeded to quote the words of Mr. Burke, who had declared that a bill like the present, in time of peace, would be too great for liberty, and would give too much power into the hands of ministers. Thus the noble lord, a great statesman indeed, had against him the authority of one whom some might think a little greater. He opposed the bill chiefly because it might be an engine of oppression to drive from this country those who fled from the tyranny of their own sovereigns; it might be used against the noble South Americans now struggling for liberty, in whose favour all hearts beat, though few tongues ventured to avow it. He would assert, that the government of Spain was an odious tyranny, and he sincerely hoped that the designs of the "beloved Ferdinand" would be defeated. He would not consent to a bill which would render England the means of entrapping the destitute, instead of continuing their refuge as in all former times. His lordship warned the house against giving entire credence to the right hon. gentleman who maintained that all prerogatives which the crown possessed at any former time should be revived and continued.

Mr. YORKE and Lord Milton severally explained.

Mr. BARING vindicated the assertions he had made on a previous night respecting some particular cases of aliens. The right hon. gentleman and Mr. H. Addington in one instance had by mistake sent a wrong person out of the country, refusing to hear any explanation from the individual, whose commercial concerns had been greatly injured.

Mr. HILEY ADDINGTON, who had objected to Mr. Baring's statements on the previous night, denied any intention to misrepresent, particularly in the case of Mr. Labouete and Mr. Baudet.

The gallery was then cleared for a division: The numbers were—

For bringing up the report, 148 | Against it 48 | Majority, 100.

The report was then brought up; and Sir S. Romilly moved, that the period for which the bill was to continue should be altered to one year instead of two years.

A nother division took place. The numbers were the following:—

For the amendment, 44—Against it, 124—Majority, 80.

We understand that while we were excluded, Sir J. Mackintosh proposed a clause; and, after some debate, Mr. Ponsoby moved the adjournment of the house; on which question a division took place. The numbers were—

For the adjournment, 32 | Against it 115 | Majority, 83.

