



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

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

## Financial Department. Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Advertisement issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council under date the 5th ultimo.

### FORT WILLIAM.

Territorial Department; August 5, 1816.

1. THE Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue, under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of Money, in even Hundreds, not being less than Sicca Rupees One Thousand, which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of Six per Cent. per Annum, as hereafter specified.

2. Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in Cash at par, at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay.

3. The Sicca Rupee of Furruckabad, Lucknow and Benares, will be received as equal to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

4. Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in accepted Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, after deducting Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the period such Bills may have to run. Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally all authorized Public Demands, will be received in Subscriptions to this Loan at par.

5. The several Paymasters of the Army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount in the usual manner on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General, which drafts shall be received by the several Officers above-mentioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

6. Acknowledgements will be granted as hereinafter specified for all Subscriptions to this Loan. But Acknowledgements will not be granted under the present advertisement for any smaller sum than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; nor will any such acknowledgements be granted, otherwise than in sums of even Hundreds.

7. The Accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th of June, 1817.

8. The Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions to this Loan, at the Presidencies of Fort St. George, and Bombay, will grant acknowledgements for Subscriptions made at those Presidencies respectively, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, at the undermentioned rates of Exchange.

Fort St. George.—Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335. 172 per 100 Star Pagodas.

Bombay.—Calcutta Sicca Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees.

9. The Interest which may be due on the

Acknowledgements on the 30th June, 1817, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in Cash, at the rates of Exchange above-mentioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the Acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes, ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sums in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietor shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June next, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, (not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each,) in sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June, 1817, which Notes will be registered under that date, and be numbered in the order, in which the Acknowledgements may be presented at his office.

11. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor, however, must in every such case, either receive the Interest due on the Acknowledgements in cash, or subscribe it in the manner above-mentioned, before the Acknowledgement is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the Number and Amount of the Promissory Notes, which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly, to the amount of the Acknowledgement, for any sums in even Hundreds, of not less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

12. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous Notice of Sixty Days being given to the Public, by an advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette; such Notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

13. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, in manner aforesaid; and when the Notes of the Loan shall be in course of payment, the Principal shall be discharged, either in Cash at the Presidency of Fort William, or by Bills of Exchange (at the option of the Proprietor,) to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date, with liberty to the Honorable Court to postpone the payment for the further term of One, Two or Three Years, from the date on which the Bills shall have become due; Interest being allowed from such date, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and payable half yearly, to the period, at which the Bills may finally be discharged. It is at the same time expressly stated, that the Public Creditors shall not have it in their option to demand payments by Bills at any time, it being intended only to allow them this alternative when the Loan shall actually be in course of payment by Public Notice to be given for that purpose.

14. The Notes shall be advertised for payment, according to the order of priority in date and number, in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register, with the special reservations hereinafter noticed; but all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprised in prior advertisements, may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorised to apply for payment.

15. It is clearly to be understood, that Purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

16. For the accommodation of Proprietors of Notes residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that on application to the Accountant General at either of these Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government, exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes, (not being for less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees) on payment of the established Fees of Office.

17. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 31st of December and the 30th of June, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the Notice of payment, as expressed in the 12th clause; and it shall be optional with the Proprietor of the Notes, to receive payment of such Interest in Cash, either at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or by Bills, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, Payable Twelve Months after date,—provided always in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Forty-five Pounds sterling at the least, and no Bills will be granted for any smaller Amount.

18. The Proprietors of Notes which may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 335.172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas; or if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest in the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

19. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entitled to receive pay-

ment at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees; or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

20. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain Regulations have been established, (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st December 1810;) under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authorities and directions of the Honorable Court of Directors to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities, and those Officers will accordingly, under the Regulations in question, receive into their custody under the responsibility of the Honorable East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the Present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his constituted Attorney or Assign, and will remit the Interest (and the Principal also, when remittable), as it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may so receive for that purpose.

21. A Certificate or Acknowledgement will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions or transfers, which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies.

### FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

" I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees—, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following;—Interest on the principal at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum from this date to the 30th June 1817, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, or at his option, be added to the Principal, he paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, so that the amount may be brought to even Hundreds, and for the principal alone, or with the Interest so added, as the case may be, a Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th of June 1817, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, payable conformably to the condition of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 5th August 1816."

C. D.  
Sub-Treasurer,  
or Resident,  
or Collector.

22. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to Government of Fort William, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements.

### FORT WILLIAM.

" Promissory Notes for Calcutta Sicca Rupees—  
" The Governor General in Council

“ does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_, as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to re-pay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_, to the said \_\_\_\_\_, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Sixty Days Notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette, either in Cash or by Bills of Exchange, at the option of the Proprietor of the said Note, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date, with liberty to the said Court of Directors to postpone the payment of the said Bills of Exchange for the further term of one, two or three years. Interest to be paid for such protracted period, half yearly, at the rate of five per Cent per annum; and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees \_\_\_\_\_ at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, by half yearly payments to the said \_\_\_\_\_ his Executors, Administrators, or his or their order, on the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year, until the expiration of sixty days, after such notice of payment, as aforesaid, when the amount of Interest will be payable with the principal, and all further Interest cease. The Interest shall be payable at the General Treasuries of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, either in Cash (if at Fort St. George, at the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335,172 per 100 Pagodas, and if at Bombay, at the rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees), or at the option of the holder, by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the rate of two Shillings and six Pence the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve Months after date, with a further option to the holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the Interest by a draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William.”

“ (Signed) F. F. Sec. to the Govt.

“ Accountant General's Office,”

“ Registered as No. \_\_\_\_\_,”  
Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,  
Act. Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

Territorial Department; August 5, 1816.

The public are hereby informed, that Treasury Notes will not be granted in payment of any demand on the General Treasury at this Presidency, until further notice.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,  
Actg. Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,  
4th September 1816.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following observations received from the Hon'ble James Ashley Maude, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Favorite, in regard to the situation and appearance of eight Islands discovered by him on the 13th 14th and 15th of July 1816 in the Persian Gulph during a Cruise for general protection of the Trade.

The Situation and Appearance of eight

Islands on the Arabian side in the Gulph of Persia not laid down in any of the charts; and the Names of which are Arabic and the Latitudes and Longitudes of each taken from cross bearings, the latter by chronometer; seen by His Majesty's Ship Favorite, the Honorable James Ashley Maude, Captain during a Cruise for the general protection of trade in the Gulph, on the 13th 14th, and 15th of July 1816.

**DAUSS.**  
In Latitude 25° 10' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 45' E. bearing SE. distance 4 leagues, appears of a moderate height with a few small Hummocks and South Western extremity a low sandy Point six or seven miles in length, no Trees, and Soil a metallic appearance; in passing it, distance off shore four or five leagues we had from 13 to 18 fathoms, coarse Sand with a few overfalls.

**JARNAIN ISLAND.**  
South Easterly direction found Dauss in Latitude 25° 8' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 55' E. bearing SE. by S' 5 or 6 leagues, has three high Hummocks nearly of an equal height, two on the Northern extremity and one more to the Southward. The haze of the atmosphere was too great to observe whether the extremities were low, apparently no vegetation, Hills formed of a metallic substance.

**ARZENIE ISLAND.**  
West South Westerly direction from Jarnain in Latitude 24° 56' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 33' E. bearing SSW. 9 miles, is rather high, a rugged appearance; about a Cable's length off the Eastern and Western extremities there are two Rocks a little above water; and on the North East side a Shoal extends nearly a mile from the shore, composed of Rocks and Coral Sand. The Favorite anchored under this Island, with the centre of the Island bearing S. by E  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. 5 or 6 miles in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, fine Coral Sand and Shells.

I could not discover any fresh water on this Island but from ravines occasioned from the heavy rains, I have no doubt by sinking Wells, water might be procured. The Soil consists of metallic substance; no Trees and only a few Herbs, the Southern side exceedingly rugged, and in breadth I imagine two or three miles, and seven miles in length, which terminates to the West South West in a low sandy Point.

**DALMY ISLAND.**  
South Westerly direction from Arzenie in Latitude 24° 36' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 24' E. bearing SW.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. 4 leagues, appears rather high, darker color than the former Island, has to the Northward a round Hill, below which the boundary is bluff but not high; the Northern extremity terminates in a low Sand, off which a Shoal extends nearly two miles, and ought not to be approached under 7 fathoms, as the overfalls are sudden, to the South Eastward the Island is nearly of an equal height, two or three Hummocks above a very low sandy Point from North to South and is about 6 miles in length, beyond which the Pilot informed me a Shoal extends to a considerable distance, and it is recommended not to go to the Southward of this Island, as the overfalls are sudden, and several small Islands and Sand Banks extend from the Main which is said to be very low and distant twenty miles to the Southward of this Island.

The Channel between Arzenie and Dalmy is perfectly clear of shoals but the overfalls are sudden from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms, fine Coral Sand.

**SEER BENI YASS ISLAND.**  
South Easterly direction from Dalmy, in Latitude 24° 34' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 40' E. bearing S. E. by S. 5 leagues, rather high in the centre and very rugged appearance terminating to the North Western extremity in a low sandy Point, apparently 7 or 8 miles in length.

The Pilot informed me the Point nearly joins the Main land leaving a narrow Channel only navigable for small Pearl Boats. The whole Coast to the Westward, being very low, off which there are several small Islands and they are considered dangerous to approach. The Channel between Arzenie and Seer Beni Yass is deemed safe by the Pilot.

**DANIE ISLAND.**

North Westerly direction from Dalmy in Latitude 25° 1' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 20' E. is very low nearly on a level with the Sea, about 2 Miles in length and very narrow, the color of the Sand so nearly resembles the Horizon in hazy weather, that great caution and a good look out are requisite when approaching it.

**SHERAROU ISLAND.**

To the North Westerly direction of Danie in Latitude 25° 13' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 18' E. bearing N. N. W. 12 miles, appears low with two small Hummocks on each extremity and off the Northern Point at half a mile, a small Rock projects above water, and a few smaller Rocks off some white sandy Bays at the foot of the Hummocks, which appear formed of dark metallic substance: the Island is narrow and about 3 or 4 miles in length: in a North Western direction from this Isle, the Coast ought to be approached with care as it is very low but said to be clear of Shoals.

The Channel between Danie and Sherarou is clear of Shoals but the overfalls are rather sudden, but we had not less than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, Sand and a mixture of White Coral.

**HAWLOOL ISLAND.**

North Easterly direction of Sherarou in Latitude 25° 41' N. Longitude per Chronometer 52° 23' E. bearing N. N. W. distance 10 miles, appears high in the Centre gradually decreasing at each extremity no Trees and no appearance of Vegetation; the water deep close too.

The above described Islands appear formed of the same metallic substance as the Islands of Polior, the Tombs &c. &c. off the Persian side of the Gulph, of a brownish colour their base being formed of Coral. They are said not to produce any good fresh water, but by digging wells, I have every reason to imagine from the appearance of the Soil and what I witnessed on the Island of Arzenie, the rain having formed high banks by the rapidity of its torrents, good water might be procured. I do not imagine any of these Islands are equal to much cultivation without the aid of considerable industry, but their situation appears particularly convenient, as they are placed nearly in the Centre of a very extensive Pearl Fishery on which the finest Pearls in the World are produced, the season for the Fishery from April to September; the extent of the Bank is 200 miles in length. East and West and North and South 70 miles.

The exact position of these Islands I am afraid will not be found quite accurate as their positions are stated merely from cross bearings and the strongly heated atmosphere had considerably effected the rate of my Chronometer and the Sun and Moon not being within distance together, with occasionally hazy weather, caused some difficulty to be surmounted with respect to judging of the imaginary distance off shore, but I hope their situations are sufficiently accurate to render the strangers to this side of the Gulph some assistance in navigating their Vessels.

Dauss	{ Lat. 25° 10' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 45' E.
Jarnain	{ Lat. 25° 8' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 55' E.
Arzenie	{ Lat. 24° 56' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 33' Variation
Dalmy	{ Lat. 24° 36' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 42' July 13th 4° 47' W.
Seer Beni Yass	{ Lat. 24° 34' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 40' July 14th 4° 39' W.
Danie	{ Lat. 25° 1' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 20' July 15th 3° 59' W.
Sherarou	{ Lat. 25° 13' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 18'
Hawlool	{ Lat. 25° 41' N. Long. per Chro. 52° 23'

J. A. MAUDE,  
Captain.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
F. WARDEN,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,  
5th September 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Wednesday the 11th instant will be sold at Eduljee Cursetjee's Auction Rooms in Meadow Street, Doctor Stewart's Chariot, Horses and Harness and Suit of Tents &c.

Bombay, 6th September 1816.

Government Advertisement.

ON Monday, the 9th Instant there will be another Sale of the Hon'ble Company's Cochineal at 1 o'Clock in the General Sale Room.

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

R. TORIN,

Warehouse Keeper, and Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,  
Warehouse Keeper, and Commercial Accountant's Office,  
4th September 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble Company's Claret of this year's importation will be Sold in Indent to the Warehouse Keeper, at Rupees 34 per Dozen in a no less quantity than a 6 Dozen Chest.

R. TORIN,

Warehouse Keeper, and Commercial Accountant.

BOMBAY,  
Warehouse Keeper, and Commercial Accountant's Office,  
4th September 1816.

MADEIRA WINE,

FOR Sale at a Warehouse apposite the Portuguese Chapel, which will be opened from 10 to 4 o'Clock daily, a few Pipes, and half Pipes, of London Market MADEIRA which has been in India about three years, price Rupees 425 per Pipe and the half Pipes at 215 Rupees, each, for ready money to close a concern.

Bombay, 6th September 1816.

Advertisement.

THAT on Monday the 9th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Tamarind Tree on the Bombay Town Esplanade Three Cavalry Horses from the Bombay Native Cavalry belonging to the Honorable Company. Terms ready Money.

E. BAKER,  
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,  
Commissary General's Office,  
6th September 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Captain JOSEPH EDMONSON of the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the deceased, having been granted by The Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Lieutenant Colonel JAMES SMITH one of the Executors therein appointed.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated September 6, 1816.

GRANT,  
Proctor.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,  
A FEW PIPES  
OF

LONDON Particular MADEIRA WINE from the House of BLACKBURN and Co. of the Vintage of 1812, having been four years in India, at Rupees 800 per Pipe.

Also, a few Pipes of superior London Market MADEIRA, at Rs. 550 per Pipe. A few Double Barrel Guns from that well known and superior maker JOSEPH MANTON, and a capital pair of 18 Inch Globes.

FORBES-STREET, }  
7th Sept. 1816. }

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Remainder of Doctor Stewart's Furniture, Glass Ware &c. &c. &c. will be sold this day at 10 o'Clock in the Morning at Mazagon,—by Eduljee Cursetjee.

Bombay 7th September 1816.

This day is Published,  
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO:  
**LILA WATI:**  
OR  
A TREATISE  
ON  
**Arithmetic**  
AND  
**GEOMETRY,**  
BY  
**BHASCARA ACHARYA,**  
Translated From  
THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT,  
BY  
**JOHN TAYLOR, M. D.**  
OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S  
BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.  
Bombay, 17th August 1816.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**MAHOMED GHYAS-UD-DEEN,**  
a respectable and learned Inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the Press, by Subscription, a description of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian Language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private; and every thing connected with its topographical nature.  
The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives Geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian Student; and it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned.  
The price of Subscription will be only 5 Rupees.  
The merit of this curious and interesting work, might justly demand a higher valuation, were the Editor actuated by other motives; but he is solely induced to publish this, through the desire of contributing his small share of labour, to the service of the Public, and to disseminate knowledge in general, a duty incumbent on every one within his respective sphere as intimated by the Poet in this distich.

فضل و هنر ضایع است تا نتایج یابد  
عود بر آتش نهند و مشک بسایند

Corresponding to this Latin Apothegm of Horace—"Paulum sepultæ distat, Inertia celata virtus."

Copies.

William E. Kine Esq	3
J. Farish Esq	3
Robert G. M. Esq	3
S. Babing on Esq	3
J. T. Esq	3
Captain George F. Sandler	3
Captain Graham	3
S. Slighr Esq	3
Mr. C. K. Elphinstone	3
Mahomedally Khawn	3
Sherfoodin Arie	3
Cjee Ashraf	3
Fakee Mahomed	3
Cjee Goolam Ho	3
Sadooden Shackally Coor	3
Mah med abdulla	3
Cjee Njmoodeen	3
Mahomed Ebram Dowba	3
Balla Nowlakhie	3
Ruttonjee Bomonjee	3
Kee Khuroo Sorabjee	3
Moolna Ferooz	3
Dofabbhoy Jamsjee	3
Ardasier Byramjee	3
Cursjee Manockjee	3
Fareedoon Nurjan	3
Jerjeebhoy Byramjee	3
Meysa Farceez	3

Bombay, 17th August 1816.  
**Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia.**  
IN QUARTO.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing a Copy of his work on terms presumed to be advantageous, are requested to apply at the Courier Office where full particulars may be learned. Its completion in 40 Volumes is expected in the spring of 1817. On this great and splendid Publication the proprietors have already expended, two hundred thousand Pounds. Upwards of 1000 Plates will be given with the work.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**Additional Subscriber to the DESAIR**

- Colonel James Lithgow, 1
- Captain W. Cleland, 1
- Captain J. Edmonds Nagpore, 1
- Colonel J. Griffiths, 1
- P. C. Baird, 1
- Colonel Smith, 1
- Captain Tovey, 1
- Benjamin Noton, 1
- Captain Kennedy, 1
- Lieutenant Phillips, 1
- Major Can phell, 1
- Limjee Bheekanie, 1
- Cursjee Cowor, 1
- Paul Jordan, 1
- Henrique Joza Loureiro, 1
- Arrathoon Apar, 1
- Joseph Antonio Pereira, 1
- Merwanjee Nowrojee Monocjee, 1



**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
BOMBAY CASTLE 29TH AUGUST 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council  
THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. A. Davies, of the Battalion of Artillery to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Details of that Corps serving in the Province of Guzerat.  
Bombay Castle, 2d September 1816.  
Lieutenant T. C. Baynes of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.  
Bombay Castle, 3d September 1816.  
It appearing from the East India Register corrected up to the 15th of August 1815, that Lieutenant Voss of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry died on the 17th of July 1814, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Baynes's commission, who was promoted in consequence, bear date the 18th of July 1814.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1816.  
The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Doctor Stewart, President of the Medical Board, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs for the period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.  
Surgeon James Inverarity, is also permitted to proceed on sick Certificate to Bussorah, and to be absent on that account for a period of three Months.  
The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon John Armstrong, to officiate as Secretary to the Medical Board and Garrison Surgeon during Mr. Inverarity's absence and Assistant Surgeon Bell, to take charge of the Native General Hospital from the date of Mr. Inverarity's embarkation.  
Surgeon R. B. Berlin, and Lieutenant J. Cocke, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having obtained sick Certificates are allowed each a furlough to England for three years from the date of embarkation.

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

The professional avocations of the present EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER having induced him to resign his situation as Superintendent of this Paper, he takes the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the numerous SUBSCRIBERS and READERS of the COURIER, for the indulgence with which they have, at all times, received his humble efforts to perform the arduous duties which necessarily attach themselves to the management of an INDIAN PRESS, in a manner satisfactory to them.

It is a source of much pleasure to the present EDITOR to reflect, that the public duties now relinquished are to be delegated to abler hands, and to the controul of a Gentleman who, from having a larger portion of leisure, and from being less encumbered by other pursuits, will be enabled to give that undivided attention to the management of the COURIER, which in the present peaceable state of public Affairs it must necessarily require to make it a valuable and interesting publication. The debt of gratitude, therefore, which is due from the present EDITOR to the READERS of his paper

will be, in some degree, paid off by the substitution of his Successor, and the EDITOR retires from his station, in the confident hope, that the BOMBAY COURIER will long continue to merit, as it has long enjoyed, the favor and patronage of an enlightened and liberal public.

**FIFTEENTH LOTTERY,**  
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

**Eighth Day's Drawing.**  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1816.

**PRIZES.**

No. 1099	Prize of 50,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 5381	Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1218 1540 2625	Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 5485 1275	Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 5842 3094 3599 757 2627 4035 3576 611 945 724 5355	Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1033 870 3706 4534 3446 3081 5986 4517 3837 5683 5019 3105 3343 4459 4191 2471 3735 4279 344	Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs.

**Ninth Day's Drawing.**  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1816.

**PRIZES.**

No. 5244,	a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees
Nos. 4010, 4477 and 5052,	Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 148, 763, 2032, 3891 3926 and 5978,	Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 319, 680, 1161, 1600, 1859, 2082, 2527, 2620, 2673, 2709, 3685, 4412, 4892, 5039 and 5888,	Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

**Tenth Day's Drawing.**  
MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1816.

**PRIZES.**

No. 1669	a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 464 3296 3763 4753 and 5530	Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 749 2558 2867 and 3171	Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 558 560 587 1075 1112 1451 2992 3245 3436 3557 3754 3777 4007 4993 5040 5165 5734 and 5818	Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

**Eleventh Day's Drawing.**  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1816.

**PRIZES.**

No. 1552,	a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3392, and 4804,	Prizes of 5000 Rupees each.
Nos. 483, 953, 1791, and 5513,	Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 968, 1538, 1648, 1853, 2567, 2574, 4053, 4312, and 5836,	Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 323, 280, 535, 1632, 1707, 1750, 1800, 1998, 2101, 2157, 2252, 2324, 2397, 2382, 3322, 4469, 4553, 5783, and 5865,	Prizes of 250 Rupees each.



No English papers, that we know of, having reached this Presidency, since our last, of a later date than those, we have been favored with, received by the Lord Castlereagh, we have continued our Extracts from them and from the publications of our Brother Editors at the other Presidencies.  
We are informed that the Ship Asia, Capt. Greig for London, is positively to sail on Tuesday next, and we understand that the Providence Capt. Green will leave this port for the same destination about the 15th instant.  
On Monday last, the Court of Oyerand

Terminer for the Town and Island of Bombay met, pursuant to adjournment, when after hearing the Advocate General in answer to the motion for arrest of Judgment, and the defendant's Counsel in reply, the Hon'ble the Recorder decided against the law points mooted by the Counsel of the Defendant, Poonasahoty Moodeliar, and passed sentence of a fine of 4,000 Rupees, in addition to the sentence passed on his former conviction.

As we were preparing our paper for the press a signal was made for a ship from the Southward, which has proved to be the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Captain Robert Christian from Greenock, which port she left the 3d May, she spoke the Apollo on the 2d June in Lat. 9° N. Long. 22° W. We understand, she has brought no letters. Another ship is in the offing with the port signal flying for, "from England," we suppose she is either the Orpheus or the Mulgrave Castle, we do not, however, imagine that either of these vessels can be the bearer of any news of so recent a date as that which the Lord Castlereagh has already put us in possession of, but we shall not fail to publish an Extra Courier or additional Supplement should the ship now coming in bring any intelligence of interest or importance.

**Passengers per Earl of Buckinghamshire.**  
Mr. Ritchie, Free Merchant.  
Mrs. MacReil.  
Mr. Mac Reil, Assistant Surgeon.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Ship Orpheus from London, she left Portsmouth on the 16th May and has touched no where, she was boarded on the 15th August off Bourbon by H. M. Ship Horatio from Madras homeward bound.

A large box packet and three parcels of letters have been landed from her, but we have not yet been able to ascertain whether she has brought any news whatever.

**Passengers.**  
The Rev. John Horner, wife and child;  
Mr. Thomas Crawford, Free Master.

By intelligence received of the operations of the Company's Cruizers to the Eastward, it appears that on the 5th of April the boats of the Ternate Cruizer attacked, and drove on shore, off Tenette River, two war prows, mounting four rantaks each and full of men, on which service Acting Lieutenant Kinchant, a very promising officer, was killed.

On the 7th of June Captain Eatwell, at the request of the Resident, landed a body of seamen and marines from the Cruizers Teignmouth and Benares, consisting of 115 Men, and proceeded with them to Maros; the latter vessel being left as a Guard Ship at Macassar, all the disposable force having been withdrawn from the Fort. The Teignmouth was stationed off Maros River, and the Ternate off Tinoritty, to arm the Coast and deter the chief from reinforcing the enemy near Maros.

The position occupied by the Enemy was about eight miles from Maros, at the entrance of a strong pass leading to the hills, where they were entrenched in 15 strong redoubts; on the morning of the 8th our force proceeded to the attack, according to the disposition made by Major Dalton the Resident; the seamen being attached to the Battering Guns, and the Marines incorporated with the Troops: The attack commenced at day light and continued until four in the afternoon, when the enemy, after a most desperate resistance, was driven with great loss from the whole of his intrenchments: our loss on this occasion is very considerable, being 74 killed and wounded.

The conduct of every Officer and man landed from the Cruizers has been most exemplary. The exertions of Lieutenant Guy, Mr. Munday masters mate, and Mr. Moresby midshipman, attached to the Guns, are highly spoken of. The detachment of marines from the Benares particularly distinguished themselves.

The Enemy's force was estimated at 2,000 men, while that of Major Dalton only amounted to 350 Rank and File, exclusive of the seamen and marines.

The Commander in Chief of the Boni's forces, Daoc Chita, with two other chiefs were killed, and their loss is computed at 500 men killed and wounded.  
Gaz. 4, September.

**Journal of Rain and Evaporation, observed in the vicinity of Bykulla,—(continued.)**

MONTH OF AUGUST 1816.

Days.	Rain Inch. dec.	Evaporation Inch. dec.
1	1,80	
2	1,70	,11
3	1,12	
4	—,65	
5	—,73	,17
6	2,35	
7	3,05	
8	1,98	,07
9	1,52	
10	—,60	
11	1,15	,12
12	1,25	
13	1,15	
14	—,05	,18
15	—,26	
16	1,04	,19
17	—,33	
18	—,22	
19	1,22	,31
20	—,38	
21	—,12	
22	—,13	
23	—,10	,51
24	—,73	
25	—,07	
26	—,30	
27	—,03	,32
28	—,10	
29	—,04	
30	—,00	,44
31	—,07	
	24,74	2,44

**Comparison of the Rain of Five successive Years.**

Total depth of rain observed.  
Inches dec.

In August 1816—24,74 in 30 days,  
In August 1815—5,85 in 22 days,  
In August 1814—27,18 in 31 days,  
In August 1813—36,25 in 30 days,  
In August 1812—5,81 in 26 days.

Greatest fall of rain in one day.

Inch. dec.  
In August 1816—3,05 upon the 7th.  
In August 1815—0,00 upon the 2d.  
In August 1814—6,25 upon the 14th.  
In August 1813—4,55 upon the 10th.  
In August 1812—,74 upon the 10th.

Bombay, September 6, 1815.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant D. W. Shaw doing duty in Batt. 3d Regiment. Captain Campbell—Artillery.  
DEPARTURE.—Captain Lucas,—2 Batt. 17. Regiment M. N. I.



**NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.**

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—31st August Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard, from Prince of Wales's Island.

1st Sept. the Honourable Company's Cruiser Adora, Captain George Barua, from Bussorah.

6th Ditto, Ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, from Greenock in Scotland, Captain Robert Christian.

Ditto, Ship Orpheus, Capt. Fislay, from London.

SAILED.—31st, August Armed Boat Chaceer, Syrang Moofia Peerbhoy, to Surat.

2d, September Ship Milford, Captain M. Boles, to China.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Boles and Child; Reverend Vincent Mary de Oximo, a Franciscan Friar and Apostolical Missionary.

Ditto, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Laing to C. Curra.  
Passengers per Lord Castlereagh, to Calcutta, Warton Esq.—Mr. Smith Assistant Surgeon B. E.—Lieutenant Delating H. M. 87th Dragoons Mr. Pelly, free Mariner.  
To Colombo, Mr. Grant, free Mariner.

BOMBAY.  
BIRTH.—At Mazagon, the Lady of Major Moles worth, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On Sunday last, after a short illness, JOHN HUNGERFORD ESQ. one of the Attornies of the Recorder's Court, and acting Solicitor to the Honourable East India Company.

No language, even from the pen of friendship, can mitigate the affliction of an amiable, and disconsolate family; but, as the characters of the virtuous and good ought, at all times, to be eulogized, so, can it, with truth be asserted, that few deserved more, than that of Mr. Hungerford.

In the relative situations of husband, father, and friend, he was eminently conspicuous for all the valuable qualities which adorn our society; while, in the exercise of his professional duties, his conduct was upright, and his integrity indisputable.

Bowing, with the most exemplary resignation, to the Divine Will, he, in his last moments, piously returned thanks to his Maker for the blessings which had been extended to him in this transitory life; and expressed a religious hope that he should be made a partaker of His Majesty's Kingdom.

On Tuesday Master Joseph Dunuwaar, about 10 years.

At Belvidere, Henry, the Infant Son of Henry Shank Esq. aged two years and five months.

**Calcutta Intelligence.**

AUGUST 10.

On last Wednesday evening a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held, at which several interesting communications were submitted to the Society. Amongst these was the journal of Mr. Fraser's Tour to the sources of the Sutlej and Jumna, and thence across a most difficult and interesting country to the sources of the Ganges—a long and curious document was also communicated respecting several classes of robbers and murderers, known in the South of India, by the name of Phansagars, and in the Upper Provinces by the application of Thugs: the peculiarity of whose practice in the employment of a noose which they throw round the traveller, whom they have fallen in with on the road, apparently by accident, and whom they thus strangle and rob—they live in a regular society and roam the country in gangs, under a regular Sirdar or Chief.—The communication was sent by Dr. Sherwood, from Madras, and was illustrated by several extracts from official reports made in this part of India. An account of the Sea Snakes, that made their appearance some time since in such numbers at Madras, was also forwarded by D. McKeanzie—these snake proved to be venomous, in a very high degree, but the establishment of medical aid near the spot, and the ready application of the eau-de-luce, prevented any great loss of lives.—Two short papers were also read—one on the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the Colastri Rajah on the Malabar Coast, by Mr. Brown, and another on several ancient coins struck by the Parthian Kings, about 250 years before Christ, and which were presented by Dr. Robinson to the Society.—His Excellency the President was present.

Hurkaru.

AUGUST 12.

We understand that the Post Master General of England, has made an arrangement with the Court of Directors, by which certain of the Company's Ships are to be denominated Packets; in consequence of which, the postage of letters on these Ships will be treble the amount of letters brought by any of the other Ships, although the Packet Ship and the other vessels may leave England, and arrive in India at the same period of time! In pursuance of this arrangement, we believe that the Prince Regent is a Packet,—and that single letters brought on her, have been charged at the rate of 3s. and 6d. each; whereas the same letters, if brought, for instance, by the Warren Hastings, would have been liable to the postage of 1s. and 2d. each. This, if our information is correct, is an additional grievance of which the Indian community has to complain: for according to the spirit of the late act, the treble duty ought only to be levied where the Government is put to the expence of employing vessels for the express purpose of

—If the arrangement to which we allude is generally known to the public, we trust that the letters to this country, will adopt the more convenient mode of being forwarded by vessels which are denominated as Packets: especially when such vessels are likely to fail at the same period with the Packets.

[India Gazette.]

AUGUST 13.

It is now ascertained that the Visit of the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Upper Provinces, will not take place during the present season, as orders have been issued for the discharge of the Boats which were to have accompanied his Lordship.

(Calcutta Times.)

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 4.**

**INTERRUPTION IN THE STREETS.**

Lord MILTON was not inclined to think that liberty was nearly extinct as some Honourable Gentlemen seemed to imagine, but the House was bound to watch the steps by which encroachments might gradually be made. He had himself seen that day what was in itself highly alarming. As he, accompanied by a Noble Friend, was going along Pall-Mall in an open carriage, he passed a street where a guard was stationed, by whom they were prevented from going to the place they intended. They asked why they were stopped on the King's highway, but the soldier refused to tell his name; at the same time striking the horse with his sword, and saying, if you attempt to proceed, I will strike you too; this was done in Pall-mall, there being ten other carriages in the street at the time, nothing being done to excite the least disturbance, he and his friend being upon peaceful business. Such a case called for the attention of the House, as it was manifest that soldiers had been employed, where constables and peace officers would have been sufficient. If there had not been a sufficient number of constables, more should have been sent for.

Lord CASTLEREAGH could not speak upon this subject from his own knowledge; he believed the usual practice had been adopted upon the present, as upon similar occasions; and was sincerely sorry that the Noble Lord should have been exposed to insult; in general, much attention was paid by the military to the unarmed subject, (No! from Lord Milton) their business being to preserve good order, and not to trespass in the slightest degree on the liberty of the subject.

Lord MILTON believed that the intention was, as had been stated by the Noble Lord, to preserve order, but objected to the employment of the military for that purpose. Such a practice would creep on gradually, and should be checked in the beginning.

Lord NUGENT stated, that great order was in general observed by the Life Guards; he could have wished that his Noble Friend had asked the soldier what order he had received, as it might appear that the soldier had not out-stopped his orders.

Lord CASTLEREAGH—Soldiers had always been employed at reviews, and their employment in that way had never been objected to.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that the proceedings on the present occasion appeared to be of a novel nature, and could only be accounted for by something extraordinary having taken place; but the Court was held at Buckingham-house, and yet all Pall-Mall had been put into a bustle. This would appear to be done with the view of making the people think there could be no protection but from the military. He trusted that the Noble Lord opposite would make a proper use of the information now communicated to the House, as had his Noble Friend behaved in an intemperate manner, murder might have been committed. This, however, was part of a system gradually growing up. What would be said, should the Strand, on Easter Monday, be crowded with soldiers, in consequence of the Lord Mayor's ball? but no soldiers were ever allowed to be present on that occasion, and not the smallest disorder had been ever known to take place.

Lord CASTLEREAGH re-asserted, that no new system whatever had been introduced. A large crowd would probably be collected in Pall-Mall, in the belief that the Court would be held at Carlton-house.

Mr. W. WYNNE observed that such an arrangement had only been made when the drawing-room had been held at St. James's, and originally not even then. The system was wholly a new one, and should be checked in the beginning, that the public highway might not be blocked up. Soldiers had been seen, without any constables, preventing the people from passing, though no soldier could legally do without the presence of a constable, and had no right to obstruct the passage of any individual in the street.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that the question was, whether any interference were necessary with a view to public decorum. The practice, at least, had continued from the time of Queen Anne, though it should not be carried further than convenience required. Court days were more rare now than they had been formerly, and, therefore, a much greater crowd was usually collected, and more precautions became necessary to preserve the public peace. The civil power was first called upon, and then the military. He was certain that the Noble Lord had no interest to interfere with the established custom.

Lord FOLKSTONE thought the present practice was novel, as when Court days had been more numerous, not a soldier was to be seen, but constables had been placed at the end of every street, and if necessary, the military was called in aid of the civil power. He, in general, abstained from going to such places, from a dislike to the scenes carrying on in them; but being called that way by business, he had found soldiers at Hyde Park Corner. But the military should not be

called in but when the civil power was inadequate. The present practice had been growing up from convenience for some years; that, however, was no reason, as the people of this country did not live under a military or despotic government, and must submit to the inconveniences of a free government for the sake of the advantages they enjoyed under it. The House would abandon its duty, unless some steps were taken upon the present occasion.

Mr. CALVERT rose, not to prolong this conversation, but to state a fact within his own experience. He lived, as did his brother, in St. James's-place, to get to which it was necessary to pass through St. James's-street; now it had frequently happened to his and his brother's families that their carriages could not reach their homes on Court days; they were stopped by the soldiers who lined the adjacent street. It was necessary to apply for an order to let the carriages pass to the officer who commanded, and when he was not to be found, the persons in the carriages were obliged to proceed home on foot, and leave their carriages behind them. (Hear, hear!) This was certainly a great inconvenience, and well deserving the notice of Ministers. Such an interruption to the public at large was to be viewed not as a trifling matter, but as a matter of great import.

Mr. PONSONBY would not have spoken a word upon this subject, if he had not been called up by the very extraordinary doctrine laid down by the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The position of the Right Honourable Gentleman was an unconstitutional and dangerous, that he (Mr. Ponsonby) heard it with astonishment, "that this practice of employing a military force was not to be carried beyond what was dictated by convenience." Who, he would ask, was to be the judge of this convenience? (Hear, hear!) The Constitution did not sanction illegal or oppressive acts merely because they were convenient. It might, for example, be a mighty convenient thing for a highway robber to stop the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the King's highway, and take the Right Hon. Gentleman's purse out of his pocket. (A laugh.) This robber is put upon his trial at the Old Bailey, and his defence is, that he took no more than was extremely convenient to him; that the precise form contained in the Right Hon. Gentleman's pocket at the time was no more than was actually required by his (the robber's) immediate necessities. (A laugh and Hear!) This was precisely the reasoning of the Right Hon. Gentleman in the present case. But the fact was that this employment of a military force was not necessary, and was forbidden by the laws of the country. There was no doubt that all the inhabitants of the metropolis were most desirous that good order and decorum should be preserved upon such occasions; but instead of employing the military, it would be much more agreeable to the inhabitants, both constitutionally, and with a view to their convenience (for their convenience also should be considered,) that the civil power should be employed. The Home Department, which was now relieved from a great portion of its labours, might be called to provide the means of keeping order by the civil power, having if necessary, a military force in reserve, to be employed. He would say, it was neither convenient or decorous to allow such a discretion as that committed to the soldier in the performance of this duty; it was pregnant with difficulty and danger. Why not employ peace officers, if necessary? The position hazarded by the Right Hon. Gentleman was one of the most extraordinary nature he had heard of.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he did not justify the employment of the soldiers upon the ground of mere convenience; what he said was, that the military force was to act in co-operation with, and subordinate to the civil power. This position he considered perfectly legal and constitutional.

Mr. BROUGHAM did not agree with the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) that this was an old and common practice in this country; but even supposing the practice not to be novel, yet there was something that should alarm the House in the extension of this practice and its frequency. It was an evil that called for the reprobation of the House. Until lately troops were employed only twice a year, viz. on the birth days of the King and Queen. About forty years ago, in the commencement of the reign of his present Majesty, even upon these days no military force was employed. The preservation of public order was entrusted to peace officers; but now, on every Court day, there was a studied display of military force.—Formerly half a dozen of the Life Guards at the top of St. James's-street, was thought sufficient; at present, upon Court days, the streets were lined with soldiers; not a yard of the public way without an armed soldier posted ready with his sword drawn to interrupt the passengers. There was a military array on both sides of the streets—and having used this word he would add that there appeared in this array an ostentation of a military spirit, which however childish elsewhere, should be regarded by that House as full of danger to the laws and constitution. What greater danger of public disorder was there at Buckingham than at the Opera-house, the Theatre, the Mansion-house, or in any other place where there were large assemblages of the people?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said this was not a novel practice, and that whenever it appeared that a military force was employed beyond the necessity of the occasion, Government were always ready to apply the proper remedy. He must also deny, that there was any other object than barely that of preserving public order, and for this he would readily appeal to the conviction of the House. (Hear, hear!) What had fallen from the Noble Lord (Milton) was perfectly proper, and upon that simple and fair statement Ministers would order the necessary inquiries; but the subject seemed to be followed in a totally different manner, for the purpose of raising no such a weak foundation, the means of exciting an alarm of dispositions, which did not exist, hostile to the Constitution.

Mr. W. SMITH said, his great objection was, that the military was employed in the place of the civil power—the soldier himself was placed in a most hazardous situation, he had his orders not to let carriages pass; but suppose a coachman, or his master, should be obstinate, or intemperate, as to persist in going, and that the soldier, either went to his duty, or fresh orders, and thus let the carriage pass.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER, 7, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

vented its passing by force. In the first instance, he would have committed a military offence; and in the second, he must answer the consequences to the laws of the country.

Mr. HENNET said, that even within his own memory only a few of the Life Guards attended round the King's carriage when he went to the play, and that still now a military force at Carlton House was wholly unknown; at present a whole column of the Life Guards was placed there. It was not necessary for the Gentlemen on his side to magnify this case; it was sufficiently alarming as it stood. What but the moderation of his Noble Friend (Lord Milton) had prevented murder. This outrage committed too upon a Noble Lord on his way to attend his duty in parliament, not from Lord Milton.) He (Mr. Bennet) begged pardon, but the outrage, even without that, was of the gravest and most dangerous nature.

LORD CASTLEREAGH was surprised to hear the Hon. Gentleman represent this circumstance under an aspect very different from the Noble Lord, who had been principally concerned in it; and who had so fairly and temperately brought it before the House. After what had been said, care would be taken to make the proper inquiries into it.

Lord MILTON said, he did not blame the soldier, and referred only to those by whom the arrangements had been made.

The petition was then read, and agreed to. Lord NUGENT, with a view to ascertain the extent to which the public were exposed to this dangerous and offensive practice, moved for a copy of the instructions given to the Life Guards who did duty in the City of Westminster on that day.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he should oppose that motion, as the inquiry, which it was already determined to institute, would be quite sufficient.

Mr. W. WYNNÉ supported the motion, because it appeared, that the notice taken of this practice on a former occasion had no effect. These orders to the soldiers were clearly contrary to law. He would put a question to the Noble Lord (Castlereagh)—Did he not know, that if his Noble Friend had killed the soldier, who had committed this outrage, and threatened him with violence, the act would not be murder?—whereas the man would have answered with his life. Who ever consulted the history of parliamentary privilege, would find, that whether a Member was proceeding to his place in Parliament or not, it was a breach of privilege to interrupt him in such a manner as had been experienced by his Noble Friend.

Mr. BATHURST deprecated this motion as wholly un- called for. He could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wynne) in considering this a case of breach of privilege; he did not suppose that the House would be disposed to assert privileges which had not been asserted by that branch of the Legislature in past times. It was asked who was to be the judge in this case, how far the employment of the military was or was not justifiable? He would answer, the law of the land. (Hear, hear!) This was the proper authority in the case, and not that House. A Member, in circumstances like the present, appeared in the capacity only of a simple individual. It was admitted to be the practice to employ the life guards on the birth days of the King and Queen; but it was well known, that in consequence of the lamented state of his Majesty, drawing rooms now supplied the place of birth days, and therefore came within the same rule. It was true, the Court was not held at St. James's, but what difference was there between one palace and another in this respect? The situation, as he conceived, of the place in which the Court was held did not alter the case. He trusted the Noble Lord would not press his motion, as an inquiry should be instituted, from the statement made by the Noble who first mentioned the case.

The House then divided—  
For the motion 34  
Against it 48  
Majority 17

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 10.

### CLAIMS UPON THE FRENCH GOVT.

Mr. Hammersley rose, to move for an account of the amount of debt due by France to this country, for the maintenance of French prisoners of war, which had been abandoned by the treatise of 1814 and 1815, in favor of the claims of British subjects in France, for losses of property by confiscation. He did not mean to say that those persons, being subjects of England, who had placed their money in the French funds, deserved any punishment, but he did not think that that description of individuals (for this was a sacrifice to individuals) in whose favor so large a sum of public money should be abandoned. The claims for which this sum had been abandoned, would be extremely expensive in the prosecution, and take between four and five years before they could be decided, from their extent, and the difficulties raised by question of French law.

Castlereagh was not disposed to object to the motion, but rose to point out to the Gentlemen the difficulties that lay in its way. It would be difficult to make out the account according to the motion; there could be no balance in the way of producing the account on the part of this country against France, and the counter account of the French Government; but then there even might be, that no balance would appear in favor of England, as our claims for the maintenance of prisoners of war were never acquiesced in by France. It was by a Treaty of 1814, not 1815, that this

abandonment of the claims of British subjects, chief motives was, that it was a necessary consequence of a solvent debt. The House had been audited, and even when the accounts were still to be a matter of the greatest difficulty, to what extent they would be admitted by France. There was no disposition to show any special favor to individuals, who had placed their property in the funds, of a foreign and rival nation. But their claims rested upon another ground—on the faith of the treaty of Amiens, renewed by the treaty of 1814.—He observed that the French Government, in defiance of the Treaty of Amiens sequestered the property of British subjects, resident in France, and his Majesty's Government felt themselves called upon to pay particular attention to this point in the Treaty of 1814. But the House was well aware that it must be impossible to obtain a compensation for all the property thus confiscated—for this unjust measure of policy was extended over every part of the globe where the French power was predominant, which at one period was the case at least, over the whole of Continental Europe. In this circumstance it was thought most prudent to confine the claims of restitution to those confiscations which took place in France itself; and this could be urged with more force upon the Government which is now happily established in France, because the principle had been admitted, and promises given to this effect by the Bourbons in 1814. A definite stipulation of this nature, by which the British claimants, would have their demands satisfied, and holders of property of every description would be allowed a year to dispose of the same, was thought much wiser, than to attempt the recovery of all that had been lost by French perfidy in France and in other countries, which must have been illusory, and would have disappointed the expectations of the most moderate. He was happy in stating to the House, that the conduct of the French Government, in fulfilment of these stipulations was most honorable; indeed, he had received a communication from France, the day before yesterday, informing him, that the contributions up to that moment, had been faithfully paid into the hands of the Commissioners. With respect to the expenses of recovering the three millions owing, it was proper, that the parties who were to enjoy the advantage of the arrangement, should pay the charges of securing them; and surely this could not be considered a hardship by them, at it was so much money given to them; for they had considered their case so desperate, as to have lost all hopes of ever recovering any part of their property, or a compensation of the smallest amount for the losses they had sustained. He should have no objection to the motion, but it would be proper to call for a return also of the same description of claims which the French Government had against this country.

Mr. Tierney, contended, that the Noble Lord, by a dexterous negotiation, had converted the balances due to this country from France, for the maintenances of prisoners of war, into a contribution. With respect to the other point, he felt some interest, for he happened to be a claimant; and though he had learnt that those claims were to be acknowledged, he had never been able to learn how they were to be paid. The House had been told, that the army of observation was to be paid by France, and that five millions, or a sum equal to that, was to be paid in contributions. He believed, the amount of the sums to be paid to this country, deducting the million which was to be distributed among the soldiers who fought at Waterloo, amounted to 6,398,000*l.* English money. Now, let the House examine what are the charges upon this fund. In the first place, there was 942,000*l.* deducting extra pay to Officers, &c. for the army expenses. The ordnance 24,000*l.*—20,000*l.* for hospitals and surgeons, which he certainly did not object to; and 30,000*l.* for staff, &c. making, altogether an annual outgoing, for the next five years, of 1,016,000*l.* for the whole expenditure of our military in France, so that there would be but a surplus of about 598,000*l.* at the end of the term to come into the service of this country, if all the engagements were kept, and the expenses of the army kept down close to the estimates; so that there were but slight grounds for talking of the contributions from France, when the ways and means of supporting the supplies were under consideration. The country had been deluded on these points, and the Noble Lord had argued on these sums, as if actually disposable to the services of the State, in measures purely of our own,

and not to be employed in any speculative policy of preserving the peace of the Continent, that it had been said was also to be paid for by France in addition to the contributions. The Honourable Gentleman then took a detailed view of the sums applicable to the pay of our troops in France, from the French Government, according to the stipulations entered into generally with the Allies on this subject, by which it appeared, that the portion to be paid to England, for the two first years would be short of the expenditure in support of our army by 844,000*l.*; but that in the three last years the payments to this country would exceed the said expenses by 476,000*l.* each year, leaving, as he had before stated, a surplus at last of 598,000*l.* or, taking it in round numbers, of 600,000*l.* But it should not be forgotten, that the affairs of France must go on peaceably and prosperously, to realise this sum on the contributions. If anything occurred to endanger the repose of France, or the existence of our present relations with that country, the balance might be considerably against us.

Lord Castlereagh complained, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had forgot, or seemed to have forgotten, what he had stated on the subject of these contributions from France. He had never stated, that the whole expense of the army in that country was to be paid out of the revenues of that country. What he had said was, that 150,000 troops were to be kept in France without bringing any additional expense on Great Britain. He presumed that no one would have thought it safe to leave the Continent unprotected; and if France had not been to support an army against itself, or rather against the revolutionary spirit, which would destroy it. The Allies would have kept up this defence at their own cost; so that by the negotiations, the policy of this country was paid for by France, instead of by ourselves. He therefore could not believe that the House of Commons would not think that the contributions were beneficial to the interests of England, and fully en- titled to a consideration which had been granted.

He then stated, that there was no difficulty in the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion, but it was pretty evident, that there had been a sacrifice of hundred and thirty millions, which might have been brought to the wants of the public treasury, and saved a great deal of distress among the people, if there had not been this army to support in France. He could not help suspecting, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to support this army without the cognizance and control of Parliament. But the object of the Hon. Member's motion was of a specific nature and it appeared that the Noble Lord had been over-reached in money matters by France. He had first given up the charge for maintaining the prisoners of war, and next the expense of recovering the French Colonies upon the return of Buonaparte from Elba. The money due for maintaining the prisoners taken in the late struggle had also been sacrificed, and the whole sum which had been thus thrown away was enormous. The only answer that had been given to this charge, was the difficulty of settling the accounts, and determining the adverse claims of the parties. But if only one-tenth part of the whole which appeared to be owing by the French to this country for the support of her subjects, prisoners of war among us, were made out, the money should have been paid, and the amount would not have been a trifle. It was impossible that the claims of the French Government for the support of English prisoners could be considerable. The greater part of those prisoners were persons of fortune, travellers, and persons at least capable of supporting themselves, without the usual aid given in such cases. He believed the whole number that were an incumbrance to France did not exceed five thousand; and from these considerations he could not help thinking that this plea was urged, and its importance magnified, to disguise the real character of the Noble Lord's negotiations. The celebrated treaty of 1786, made by Lord Auckland, was good in itself, and had but little to do with the claims of British subjects. But the Noble Lord tells us, that he gave up public claims for these private ones—a manifest injustice, and a principle of conduct which was altogether indefensible. He thought the claim of British subjects on the Government of France, for the losses sustained by the French funds unfounded. These

persons had subscribed in those funds to the injury of our own, and had chosen to connect themselves in the fate of the finances of France by which they must stand or fall. It was found expedient to reduce the amount of stock one-third; the difficulties of the country were such, that the dividends could no longer be paid on the whole, so one-third was annihilated. This measure affected Frenchmen, and all others who were holders of French stock, as well as those claimants for whom the Noble Lord had become the advocate, and he would ask, would it be endured in this country, if our funds should suffer in the way those had done, that at some after period, the foreigners, who might hold stock with us, should claim a remuneration, when our own people were enduring the sacrifice of the whole without redress?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the charges now exhibited against his Majesty's Ministers were of a most extraordinary kind. The first was, that they had not obtained payment for the maintenance of the French prisoners of war. He did not think it would have been consistent with the honor and dignity of this country to have enforced such a claim on France. He would observe, that if we were in circumstances of victory, and able, from our successes, to dictate any terms we pleased to the vanquished, our allies were not less so, and they had made no demand of this nature. The conduct of Russia was especially entitled to praise, on this subject, for the number of her prisoners was very great, and she gave up all demands without hesitation. Was it then for this country alone to be severe in the exaction of these expenses? He thought not; and he believed, the House would be of the same opinion. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to have forgotten that troops of several different nations served under the British standard, and many prisoners were taken from among them, so that the total amount was much greater than he apprehended. The other charge was not less novel or better founded. He had never held out to the House that a large sum would be brought into the Treasury from the French contributions. It was to the support of the army that he had said France would contribute. He admitted the view which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had taken, of the payment of our troops, and remarked, that if any event should occur to alter the whole plan, which he contended, had been devised with a due regard to the public interest, and a prudent anxiety for stability of Europe. If the peace should be broken, and these engagements nullified, the army would bear its share of the loss in the million which was to be presented to it, as well as the country. He contended that it was just and proper to secure the interests of Englishmen who had vested their property in the French funds, from the charges or which the nation of France was alone responsible. The English Government observed this principle with regard to all foreigners, and did not suffer the property tax to touch their stock in our funds, which was a principle applicable to both countries.

Mr. Hammersley said, that in Lord Auckland's Treaty, there was not a word about Englishmen holding stock in the French Funds. That celebrated Treaty would have merited the reprobation of mankind, if it had bound the French Government to pay English creditors upon the Funds of France. He therefore contended, that the sums due for the maintenance of French prisoners, had been surrendered on false grounds, if it were on the supposed terms of that Treaty. The main, and he believed the sole object of that Treaty was, the protection of our commerce and navigation. He was of opinion, that we shall be able to strike a balance ourselves, which, if not quite correct, would be better than to throw away the whole of our claims, as if it were of no value.

Lord Castlereagh explained. Mr. Brougham called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain the admission which he had seemingly made, of a similarity existing between the French measure of reducing their funds one-third, and the Property Tax of England; but as he thought our Property Tax, it was purely itself, compared with the perfidy of the French measure, by which the sponge was applied to one-third of the national debt. This was a most ill-advised comparison, and would be taken advantage of in France, if ever it should seem expedient to resort to a similar disgraceful policy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that there was no similarity in the two measures, and disavowed any intention of drawing a comparison between them.

Mr. Tierney wished the motion to be for a return of all claims made within the last ten years, as well as the general claims which each Government made upon the other for the whole period of the war.

The motion, thus amended, was agreed to. NAVY HALF-PAY AND SUPERANNUATION. The Report upon this subject was taken into further consideration.

Sir C. Pole objected to individuals being put upon the Superannuation List in the vigor of life, and to the sums they received, equal and a measure superior to what they had received when in the discharge of their duty. He then stated the case of

Commissioner, who had retired upon the full pay of 700l. and of another officer who had retired upon the pension of 1300l. a year. The amount of the Superannuation List was now 12,000,000l. being six times the amount of what had been paid at the close of former wars. The widow of Captain Harvey, whose husband had fallen in breaking the line, on the 1st of June, and who had he lived but a day longer, would have been an Admiral, had only a pension for herself and her child, of 125l. a year. The widows of Captains Duff and Cook, who fell in the Battle of Trafalgar, were in the same situation, and had no more than the widow of any Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, while the relatives of some others in the army, (we believe General Brock was named), had a pension of 800l. per annum. A Report should not pass the House, that undervalued the services of the British Navy. The widow of a gallant naval officer (Sir P. Parker), had only a pension of 200l. a year, while the widow of General Ross had 900l. The pensions to petty officers in the naval service were extravagant, being equal to 46l. a year, which was beyond the pay of a warrant officer of a third-rate.

Mr. Croker observed, that the gallant Admiral had appealed both to the feelings and the judgment of the House on a most interesting subject.

The pension granted to Mr. Harvey in 1747 was what had always been granted at that time, of which there were numerous examples in the case of the widows of officers of equal rank; and if such grants were now to be reconsidered, a wide door would be opened for numerous claims, as in some cases it would be necessary to go back for half a century; and there had been no example of any increase of pension to the widow of an officer since the original grant. The widow of Captain Parker had 200l. a year, and each of the children 50l. as in consequence of recent regulations the amount had been doubled: In 1794, Mrs. Dansey, the widow of a Colonel, had only a pension of 100l. and there was an instance of the widow of a Lieutenant-Colonel, who fell in action, that had only 50l. a year. There was a general line of concurrence in the two services. The allowance of superannuation to Commissioners of the Navy had long been established. On the subject of the pensions to petty officers, it had originated from a similar provision made by Mr. Wyndham for the advantage of the army, as there had of late been a desire to place the two services upon a footing of equality. Petty officers received a halfpenny per day for each year of their service in that capacity. He thought the assimilation of the navy to the army a most essential advantage to both.

Sir C. POLE explained.

Sir G. HOPE stated that a survey was now making of all the warrant officers in the different ports.

Mr. J. P. GRANT had been informed, that when the widow of an officer married another of equal rank, she was entitled to no pension upon the death of her husband, and, by the loss of her pension by marriage, had, in fact, no pension at all. He wished to be informed if the information was correct. Mr. Croker answered that the affair of pensions did not rest immediately with Governments, but with a body corporate, the Commissioners of the Widows' Fund, who were restrained by their charter from granting any pension in the case alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman; but in a case of that nature it had been the uniform practice of the Commissioner to recommend the grant of a pension equal to what the party would have been entitled to receive as the widow of an officer, of which an instance had occurred in the present year.

Mr. Forbes, at some length, pointed out the disadvantages under which the navy laboured in comparison of the army. When an officer of a certain rank in the navy had only 250l. a year for the loss of a limb, an officer of the same rank in the army had 300l.

The Hon. W. H. Lytleton admitted that the Hon. Gentlemen who had spoken on the subject, had shewn a strong disposition to reduce the estimates; yet it did not appear to him that proper notice had been taken of the inequality which prevailed between the officers of the army and navy.

He thought they ought to stand on the same footing. There was a marked distinction between the pensions granted the widows of officers in both services. The pensions granted to officers in the navy were also inferior to the pensions of officers in the army. Another circumstance which had reached his knowledge, he considered disgraceful to the country. There was a return which proved that the pensions of wounded naval officers had been subject to a deduction of seven and a half per cent. He understood the abuse was to be remedied, but he was desirous of knowing how it had occurred.

(It was intimated that the subject could be explained.) He was glad to find it admitted explanation because it really was a disgraceful occurrence. He trusted the House would feel itself bound to put the officers of the army and navy on an equal footing.

Lord Palmerston said, nothing could be more desirable as a general maxim, than that Government ought to put the officers of both services on the same footing; but there were several circumstances which made that equality almost impossible. Officers in the army generally expended money in the purchase of commissions; in the navy, the officers were put to no expence on that head, therefore a difference in pensions would naturally arise.

After a few observations from the Hon. Mr. Lytleton in reply,

Sir Charles Pole and Sir Hope explained the regulations which had taken place with respect to the half pay of officers.

The remaining Resolution was then read and agreed to.

The further consideration of the report of the Committee of Supply relating to the Ordnance Estimates, was then resumed, and, after a conversation between Mr. Banks and Mr. R. Ward, on the subject of the reduced Officers of the Dragoon Corps, the several estimates were read and agreed to.

Lord FOLKSTONE took leave of the army estimates, by adverting to the opposition which had been offered with a view to economy. The reduction of several estimates, he said, sufficient to bear him out in the assertion that the said estimates had been drawn up in a slovenly manner, and not with regard to economy. He had deprecated, on a former day, the way in which the military had been employed in the metropolis. It appeared from the papers before the House, that the Guards in the metropolis, since 1791, had been increased one half. What he had said with respect to the military being called out unconstitutionally, had also appeared well founded. A Member of that House had been stopped in the avenues to Parliament, and threatened to be cut down without the intervention of the civil authority. The Noble Lord lamented the change which had taken place on that subject, and cited a case, in which he said Lord Chief Justice Holt had expressed true Constitutional sentiments. While that Learned Judge presided in the Court of King's Bench, there was a riot in Holborn, and the military were sent for to disperse the mob. The officer was sent to the Chief Justice to obtain one of his officers, to act as a sanction afforded by the civil power. When that officer came to the Chief Justice, (said Lord Folkstone), the question he asked was this—"Suppose the mob will not disperse on the appearance of your men and my officer, what will you do?" The officer said—"Fire on them." The Chief Justice replied—"If that is so, Sir, take notice of what I say—If there is one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you & every one of your soldiers shall be hanged." (A laugh.) The Noble Lord here admitted, that the Chief Justice might have used the words merely to induce the military not to fire, but he went on to say coolly, "go back to those who sent you, and tell them no officer of mine shall attend with soldiers, and let them know, at the same time that the laws of England are not to be exercised by the sword." This proved the great laxity of opinion which had happened with respect to the employment of the military in modern times. We were now in the custom of following the example of despotic Governments on the Continent, and if it was not checked, the consequence might be fatal. He concluded by protesting against the employment of the military, unless a case of riot required their appearance.

[Herald, April 11.]

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

*Naples, March 24.*—It was reported yesterday, that an English squadron had landed troops in the Abruzzes, with the intention of occupying the strong places and fortresses of those two provinces. This intelligence has caused much uneasiness in the commercial circles. As yet the Government has published nothing on the subject, but it is observed that the Austrian and English Envoys have frequent conferences. Some politicians believe that the object of the English is to oppose the system of occupation adopted by Austria. But what would our Government, placed between these two Powers in Calabria and the Abruzzes, do?

*Leghorn, March 24.*—The English fleet, commanded by Lord Exmouth, has sailed for the Kingdom of Naples, with a great number of transports, having troops and horses on board.

[Morning Chronicle, 12th April]

Accounts from Naples of the 27th ultimo state, that the Austrian and British troops will soon evacuate that kingdom, and proceed to the Papal States, where they will occupy the fortresses and villages on the coasts of the Adriatic and Mediterranean. This measure is to be adopted on account of the insufficiency of the Papal Treasury, to keep up a military force sufficient for the safety of the country and the coasts. After the foreign troops have left the Neapolitan territories, a national militia will be raised to defend the coast against the attacks of the Barbary Powers. Upon this subject Mr. de Chateaubriand has made a motion in the French Chamber of Peers, to request his Majesty to order his Minister for Foreign Affairs, to write to all the Courts of Europe for the purpose of opening general negotiations with the Barbary Powers, in order to induce these Powers to respect the flags of European nations, and to put an end to the slavery of Christians.

It is not likely, however, that any moderate measures will persuade the Barbary Powers to abandon their piratical attempts. They must be compelled by the strong arm of power.

Courier, April 16.

There was a remarkable difference in the number of deaths among the allied troops in Paris in 1815.—The Russian army lost 23 men; the Austrian army 15; the Prussian army 154; and the English army 1027.—(Paris Papers.)

Morning Chronicle, April 12.

It is with much regret we hear, by the Aquilon, arrived at Spithead last from the Mediterranean, of the loss of the Ester frigate Captain T. Forrest, on the reef of rocks to the westward of Cape de Gat.—The Ester sailed from Portsmouth on the 21st of February, fitted out upon the peace establishment, and was proceeding up the Mediterranean from Malaga, to join Lord Exmouth, when the accident happened; she struck at two o'clock in the morning of the 7th ult. when running at the rate of nine knots. Hopes were entertained that, by great exertions, she might be got off, and, by the assistance of a zebec, which came out of Malaga, 24 of her guns were taken out and sent to Gibraltar; but it proved, on making fresh exertions, that the rocks had beat through her, and she was fast filling with sand. All the crew were safely taken out and landed at Malaga, excepting Mr. Sitwell, Midshipman, and eight men, who were drowned by the upsetting of the gig-boat. Captain Heywood, of the Montague, who has for some time had the command at Gibraltar, on hearing of the misfortune, immediately proceeded in that ship to the spot, in the hope of being able to save the stores. The ship had been fitted out for three years service, in a state of uncommon elegance.

## ROYAL OCCUPATIONS:

SPAIN.

The Infant Don Carlos has embroidered for his mother a girdle enriched with diamonds, valued at 60,000 piastres, and in which the skilful hand of the King is said to have taken a part.

Morning Chronicle, April 9.

## THE ELGIN MARBLES.

On examining the Elgin Marbles a considerable question arises, whether they are all Grecian; for the Athenian figures of the date of the Temple of Theseus were almost entirely naked. Those which were set up in Temples, and formed the subjects of the frieze and the tops were naked. Figures in general did not appear covered till the refinement of the subsequent periods of Roman sculpture. The Metopes in this temple appear to have been adorned with the conquests of Theseus over the Bull of Marathon, the Centaur, the Minotaur of Crete, and over his enemies the Pallantides, who sought to divide the throne of their uncle Egeus. There are chiefly naked, and therefore correspond with the above remark, and the colossal extremity of Hercules, which stood in the centre of the temple, corroborates this opinion; but the statue of Theseus, and those of Victory, &c. which are placed near to him, and are said to have adorned the pediment of the front portico, are all clothed in elegant drapery, which does not favor of Athenian times. The columns, one of which lies in the back yard at Burlington House, would, if surmounted on its base with the capital near them, shew the portico to have been about 20 feet above the steps. The horse's head by Phidias, "quod Ricardo Lawrence restitit" is a chef d'œuvre which England should be proud to possess, and the two large cumbent figures will be studied for the sculptor till time shall be no more!

The Report from the Select Committee on the Earl of Elgin's collection of sculptured Marbles has been printed.—The Committee has reported that 35,000£ will be a reasonable and sufficient price for the Marbles.

It also reports, that the charges which have attended the formation of this collection and the placing of it in its present situation amount to no less a sum than 274,000 including Interest to 1816.

Anecdote.—As the late Dr. Warton and Mr. Crowe (the Oxford Orator) were once walking arm in arm in London, at a time when mad dogs were said to be much about, Mr. C. suddenly quitting his friend, darted into a shop:—"What's the matter?" said his companion. "A mad dog!" cried the Orator. "No," replied the Doctor, who saw it was a false alarm, "tis only a *scar Crowe*."