

Passage to London,

The Katherine Stewart Forbes,
OF 600 TONS,
Capt. Ingram Chapman,



HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers—carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the middle of November.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 3rd October 1827.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL 1st DECEMBER.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

Lady Nugent,

OF 600 TONS

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER.



HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 3rd October 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.

Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay 3rd October 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1827.
No. 311 of 1827.—The services of Lieutenant B. Turner, Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in order that he may proceed with the Field Force from Poona.

No. 312 of 1827.—Captain R. Waite, of the 24th Regiment N. I. and Acting 2d Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 22d September 1827.
No. 313 of 1827.—The furlough to Calcutta on private affairs granted to Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, of the 7th Regiment N. I. on the 26th of April last, is extended for a period of three months.

No. 314 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

12th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant C. H. Johnson to be Captain, and Ensign J. Holmes to be Lieutenant, in succession to Cazale deceased.—Date of rank 20th Sept. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 22d September 1827.

No. 315 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeon are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, from the 19th instant, the date of their arrival on the ship Katherine Stewart Forbes. The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns, leaving their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

343 Messrs, Richard Newman Meade,
380 " George Frederick Symptom,
391 " Edward Ross Elwall,
392 " Henry Cot rave,
395 " Henry Spencer Hutchisson;

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Henry John Campbell.

No. 316 of 1827.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to notify, in reference to General Orders of the 31st May last (No. 200), that the rates at which the Commissariat is at present enabled to supply the European Troops with Tea and Sugar will allow the same to be charged to the men at the rate of 18 reas the ration at Bombay, and 19 reas at outstations, supposing the daily ration to be fixed at 3/4 oz. green Tea and 1 1/2 oz. sugar. In case of any fluctuation in the prices of these articles the same will be announced accordingly.

The Governor in Council at the same time notifies that it is optional with Commanding Officers of Regiments to obtain these supplies through the Commissariat or by their own means as heretofore; being careful however to give timely notice to the Commissariat of any intended change in the mode of supply.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1827.

No. 317 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an order by the Officer Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant Mant to take charge of the Executive Engineer's Department at Surat and Broach, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1827.

No. 318 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department to appoint Lieutenant Douglas C. Graham, of the 19th Regt. N. I. to the situation of Adjutant of the Bheel Corps in Kandeish, vacated by the death of Lieutenant Beck.

By Order of the Hon'ble the

Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Promotions viz.
First Lieutenant Wm. Gwilt to be Junior Captain.—Date of Commission 2d Sept. 1827.
Second Lieutenant Thos. E. Roger to be first Lieutenant.—Do. Do.
Senior Midshipman William Bowater to be Second Lieut. in succession to Captain Terrell pensioned 1st Sept. 1827.—Do. Do.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th SEPT. 1827.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
It is satisfactory to the friends of Mrs. Boyce to find that the Courier and Iris Journals have attempted something like vindication of themselves as well as of that Lady—Imperfect as that vindication is, Mrs. B. will probably feel satisfied—It is desirable to avoid the further agitation of the subject; and indeed as far as regards Mrs. B. that may easily be done, but as relates to the delinquent Editors, some further observations may be made without any violation of good manners—It is certainly pleasant to observe these Journals making honorable mention of the Lady who had been so afflictively assailed, and so far, all is very right, but there is something in the manner of freeing her from the imputation, that must strike every one as rather singular.

The Courier obligingly states that circumstances have been brought to his knowledge during the last week which tend completely to clear the reputation of the widow of the late Mr. C. B. Boyce—The Iris pursues the same strain by stating, he too, is thoroughly satisfied, from the facts which have come to his knowledge, that her husband was the victim of imposition, and that she is a virtuous woman.—Now what I complain of is this, and I do not complain of it in an uncharitable way, that those Journals should set themselves up as the arbiters, and judges of who is virtuous, and who is not—Do they not reflect that it is possible for Mrs. Boyce to be virtuous and maintain a respectable character amongst her friends and the community at large, even if those Journals should have been of a different opinion?—Surely individuals in any society however small, or large, cannot be reduced to the precarious and forlorn situation of depending upon Editors either for a good or bad reputation, or that their judgment is to be final as to the fates and destinies of individuals—Madame de Stael in her officious and arrogant way, observed to the Duchess of Oldenburgh when in London, that her brother the Emperor Alexander, had behaved in a manner truly noble, as to the part he had latterly taken, in the affairs of Europe—The Duchess answered, that her brother's conduct, would perhaps be considered equally noble, although it might not have been honored with her (Madame de Stael's) approbation—But this is not, the only point, upon which I would take the liberty of disagreeing with those Editors.—The principle which I contend for is a public one, and whenever it is departed from, it leaves room for every species of recrimination and endless commotion in society—It is not for the reason that the unfortunate victim of scandal may not be in Bombay, that justification can be admitted for publications of this nature.—There is a period of time in every persons life, when innocence must have existed, and when friends and acquaintances must have been formed. The absence therefore of the party assailed, can never form a justification of itself for indelicate publications—if it could, then what is to become of the feelings of those relations and friends? The subject must be more afflictive to them, than to the feelings of the unhappy and irait victim herself—In illustration of this principle, I need only advert to the good sense and honorable feeling of the Press of Bombay, in omitting to notice some proceedings, not very remote, in Doctors Commons.—Who in this Island, could have perused such details without shedding tears of sorrowing friendship?—I have no intention to expose the fallacious reasoning of the Iris, though one cannot help expressing surprise, at the curious method it adopted to prevent the publication of the scandal in the Courier, and in your handsomely conducted paper—To effect this purpose, it announces in its pages, that there is certain matter in the Morning Herald possessing a disagreeable odour, not suited to the nasal organs of the delicate and refined people of Bombay.—The Courier is of a different opinion, and says it will do very well, that it is a nice morsel for the ladies, and therefore gratifies them with an article so agreeable and cheap.—Now if the Iris, was really sincere in its endeavour to suppress this scandal, how much more quietly and elegantly could this object have been effected, by waiting upon Mrs. Boyce and suggesting to her the propriety of cautioning the press against the offence laid to their charge? or could not the Iris, as the friend and visitor of the Lady, have sent a private communication to yourself and the Courier, conveying the same caution?—No; such a course was not adopted;—nothing less than a public notice, in the shape of a mysterious paragraph would answer; and what has been the consequence?—The eye of curiosity was instantly abroad;

—The publication took place;—The feelings of an unfortunate woman have been cruelly lacerated, and the kindness of former friends nearly estranged, by a statement which these Editors, have now good reason to discredit.—But what does the Iris, that friend of the family, do, after the publication by the Courier? The publication day of the Iris follows, and not the slightest notice is given to the alleged inadvertence of the Courier.—Its columns are silent.—No antidote is applied to the poison. The conservative voice of the Iris becomes absolutely mute at the critical moment when it ought to have risen loudest in vindication of insulted innocence; and you step the first forward next day to arrest the fatal progress of the poison, and restore from unmerited calumny the remnant of a family once opulent, and still respected. The public will judge of their attempts at vindication. Sincerity is a sublime virtue—I wish they could claim it with justice, particularly the Iris—They depend upon the public for their support and existence; and it is an ungracious return to make for its liberal patronage, to vilify one of its members, and that member, a poor defenceless and unfriended woman, suffering from the wounds of adversity, but yet resigned, and unrepining—at the decrees of providence.

A FRIEND TO THE OPPRESSED.

Original Poetry.

THE PIRATE.

I
" Quick! hoist the sails my merry men,
" The breeze blows fresh and fair;
" And spread the red flag to the wind,
" Quoth Aldorand St. Clair."

II
" For yonder is a gallant barque;
" Full stately doth she ride;
" Before the sun—his course hath run,
" We'll make her doff her pride."

III
The Pirate's ship, with dart-like prow,
Cuts swift the foaming sea;
" Now yield ye", quoth the bold St. Clair,
" Now yield your ship to me."

IV
Then up and spake a belted knight,
An angry man was he;
" We'll try our might this day in fight,
" Before I'll yield to thee."

V
They fought with bow and spear, I trow,
Six hours upon the main,
Till the knight and all his gallant men,
Were by the pirate slain,

VI
St. Clair he took the dead man up,
To cast him in the sea?
" A braver wight I never saw,
" I'll have a look at thee."

VII
He laid him on the blood red deck
And washed away the gore;
His lock's black as the raven's wing,
His ivory brow hung o'er.—

VIII
Then the Pirate screamed a terrible scream,
When he saw what he had done;
It was his son from Palestine,
His only-darling son.

FRAGMENT.

How grand to sit upon the dungeon keep,
O'er a lone tower, while murmurs all around
The restless wind, and when with solemn sound
The mountain streams boil o'er the craggy steep;
Now peals the thunder from the misty hill;
Now raves the tempest like the thrilling cry
Of a "strong giant in his agony";
Now dies away in sobs, and all is still,
Save the calm murmur of the silver rill.

CONTRAST.

I
I saw the Christian die.
He had been tried with sorrow;—he had lost
The fruits of many years—he had been crost
In all his plans of earthly happiness,
In all his hopes of earthly joy and bliss.—
He had a sweet wife once and children fair:
He saw them, one by one,
Descend into the cold dank tomb,
Till he was left alone:—
Yet still he did not yield him to Despair,
He trusted in his God—I saw him draw
His tainted breath upon a couch of straw,
And when death came, he smiled full placidly,
And turned to heaven a calmly joyful eye:
Thus did the Christian die.

II
I saw the scoffer die,
He lay within a stately hall—around
There stood his relatives;—hushed was
each sound,
Save the sobs of a wife,—soon a widow to be,
Looking sad on the face she should soon
cease to see;
He raised him in his couch—he eyed
The weeping group, and wildly cried,
While on his brow stood the hot sweat of
pain:—

" I cannot pray, and if I could
vain—
" Hush! hear you not the roaring
fire—
" Where I must writhe, and choke;
expire:
" See! Yonder heaves that horrid lake of
flame,
" Where hope! sweet hope! is only known
by name—
" God! had I all this earth—its pomp—its
power
" I'd freely give it—for a day—an hour—
" Vain wish"—here death did stop the out-
casts cry:
Thus did the Scoffer die

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be most happy to hear from
SIDK soon.

Giovan ni requires consideration.

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight, 1 1/8 per cent
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 1/2 B' by Rs. per 0 1/2
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99 1/2 B' by Rs. per 0 1/2
Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 1/2 Sicca
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 1/2 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at
Bengal on the 13th August 1825, selling at 106-1.
B' by per 0 1/2 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 1/2 B' by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 213 1/2 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan
opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, are re-
ceivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the
rate of 106 1/2 Bombay Rupees per 0 1/2 Siccas; be-
ing intrinsic value.
Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government
at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months
after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1827.

No fresh arrival has added during the past week to the stock of Europe news already announced.—The Madras Journals contain however extracts from London papers of the 2d and 3d of June that we were not previously in possession of. On the 1st of June the Budget was opened in the House of Commons; when Mr. Canning went into an exposition of the state of the Finances; which is by no means consolatory.—The national debt had increased no less than eight millions within the last ten years and the deficiency in last year's Revenue was four millions and a half.

With the same feeling of regret and disappointment we notice the following extract.

"The Corn Bill had been materially altered in the Lords,—upon the motion of the Duke of Wellington the clause for preventing Foreign Corn from being brought into the Market was altered, so that until native grain had reached 60s. the quarter no importation could take place. The amendment was warmly discussed, but it was carried by 78 against 74."

This alteration will we apprehend entirely defeat the object of the Bill.—The result of the division was received with loud shouts by the Ultra Tories, and was no doubt considered by them as a triumph over the new Ministry.—The Corn Laws have however been generally considered neutral ground on which every individual acts as his private feelings and interests dictate; and, unless His Grace's motion was made for the sake of mere opposition, which on such a question is hard to conceive, it may safely be assumed that the Majority in the present case neither indicated a victory to the one side or the other.

"A friend to the oppressed" has said much more on the defence by the Iris, than we should have been disposed to do.—His letter is however, worthy of attention.—The Iris' empty insinuations against the Gazette, we forbear to notice.

Although in the Calcutta Journals there are translated extracts daily given, from the native papers of that city, we have never yet observed, a single translation from either of the native weekly papers of this place, the Na Summachar, and Achbar Kubbessa.—This probably has arisen from the absence generally, of interesting original matter in either; yet we trust in offering to our readers the following free translations of matter taken from last Monday's Summachar, they may be found amusing.

"Judez suspenditur cum nocens absolvitur."
The following novel circumstance occurred

at Ahmedabad on the 12th ultimo.—Mr Bell the Judge of that station visited the Jail, as usual to inspect the prisoners, accompanied by a Mehta and two peons.—They had scarcely entered the Jail, when the prisoners surrounded them, closed the inner door of the Jail, seized Mr. Bell and the peons, whose hands they tied—they then cast the noose of a rope around Mr. Bell's neck, and commenced to hang him.—Before they could stop his breath, Mr. Bell called loudly out to the Sepoy guard, who promptly came to his relief, and rescued him from his perilous situation.—The prisoners were very riotous, and it became necessary to have recourse to coercive measures to restore tranquillity, which was not effected however, before the Jailor was wounded.—This event has created a great sensation among the inhabitants of Ahmedabad.

By intelligence from Poona and Belgaum we learn that troops have marched from both points, to pay their respects to the Rajah of Kolapore.

An alarming fire broke out on Sunday evening last, in a Godown adjoining the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.—The place was full of cotton bales, and had the fire not been promptly put down, the consequences would have been serious; but by the exertions of some of the Soldiers of the European Regiment, and the Police Peons, it was soon got under; without much injury being done.—We have not heard how the accident arose.

A daring robbery was committed the other night, by several Arabs, who entered a Mogul's House within the Fort, and took away amongst other valuables, a number of pieces of silk.—They then made their escape, and let themselves down, from the Ramparts on the Harbour side, by a rope into a boat that was waiting for them.—One of the gang has since been caught—Many petty depredators are daily prowling about.

In referring our readers to the Correspondence between the Courier, the Post Master, and ourselves, we disclaim all idea of putting this communication invidiously forth; or indeed entertaining a single feeling or sentiment at all in disparagement of the respectability with which they are deservedly viewed and considered.—Our object on this occasion is, to acknowledge the decided improvement and activity which has taken place in the Post Office department, and which has been attended with so much benefit to the public, and to suggest if possible, further improvement, to the consideration of that branch of the service.—It will be seen that a mistake has occurred, not of itself important, but only important in as much as it relates to that happy system of communication which every state has ever shewn, and must ever feel anxious to establish on the most efficient footing, that circumstances and local considerations will admit.—It has occurred to us, and we take the liberty of offering the thought with suitable deference, that Peons or persons employed for the delivery of letters, ought to be capable of reading the address, or at least the address in the native language, which the offering purvoes at the Post Office could easily endorse on all letters.—This would tend much to alleviate that distress, which men in business, and families experience, in opening letters not addressed to them; though at the same time it must be admitted that very slight attention is necessary to discover—whether a letter to one's self to a friend, or to a neighbour is about to be torn asunder. Accidents of this nature will however happen under the most vigilant care; and the only course for the mistaken party is to place the letter so opened in an envelope; and to forward it with explanation to its real destination. We wish the Editor of the Courier had not departed from the observance of that courtesy towards us, which he would no doubt have observed to any gentleman of rank or influence; or what he would himself have expected, had the mistake happened with us, and which we feel no hesitation in stating would have been the measure of respect and consideration which we should have shewn to his feelings, or to the feelings of any person of whatever rank or condition, whose letter we had opened, and most certainly we should never have forwarded such open letter by a Peon without a written apology observation or explanation of some kind; This is the course which we should have thought an indispensable duty to observe, not only in accordance with the usual courtesy of the place, but also in accordance with those feelings of propriety from which we trust we shall never be induced to depart.

To the Post Master General, we shall also take the liberty of saying a word—in so far as we are able to comprehend his letter, he seems to have felt alarmed by the perusal of such a correspondence; and therefore hastily returned it, without reflecting upon or taking into consideration the object we had in view. We have therefore adopted this public method, and with which we trust, he will have no occasion to be displeased, of enforcing attention to a subject of the greatest importance to society.—As to the remainder of his letter, we have felt some difficulty in ascertaining its object, or precise meaning, and perhaps he will not consider it unkind in us, in offering another suggestion for his

consideration; and that is, to be certain that he comprehends his own writing, before he sends it forth, to torture the imagination of others.

To MR. DIROM Editor of the Courier.

SIR,
When I received the letter to my address, and which according to the statement of a Courier Sepoy, you had taken the liberty of opening, I was too busy to notice your departure from accustomed courtesy in not enclosing it in a letter explanatory of the mistake.

I beg you will favor me with an explanation on this subject, and remove those suspicions which naturally arise, from the fact, of the Editor of the Courier opening a letter addressed to the Editor of Gazette, and afterwards forwarding that letter by a Sepoy without explanation of any kind.

I am
Sir
Yr Obedt. Servant.
JNO. MORRIS.

Monday Ev'g.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR
It is a matter of regret to me that you should feel any annoyance at my not inclosing the note for you apologising for opening it; but being in a hurry at the time and thinking it of small consequence I sent it at once.—I really can see no reason for suspicion on this trifling subject and can assure you the reading of the letter made so little impression upon me that I cannot at present recal the subject of it, nor did I discover my mistake till one of Courier Office Purvoes returned it to me saying it was for the Editor of the Gazette.

I remain
Your Obedt. Servant
R. DIROM

To F. BOURCHIER, Esq.
Post Master.

SIR,
I deem it necessary to enclose to you the accompanying correspondence that passed yesterday between the Editor of the Courier and myself; by which you will perceive that an up-country letter to my address, seems to have been delivered to him, by one of your Peons, and inadvertently opened. In acquainting you of the fact, I do not mean to impute improper motives to Mr. Dirom; but as the correspondence of a public Journalist is at all times of a most delicate nature, and is in regard to my individual case at the present more especially so, I beg that you will instruct your peons to be more careful henceforward in delivering letters, and thus prevent the recurrence of what might have proved, a most serious and alarming accident.

24th Sept. 1827.

I am
Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
JNO. MORRIS.

No. 84 of 1827 | 38.
General Department

To,
MR. J. MORRIS
Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,
I beg to return the enclosed not deeming such communication necessary for my Perusal.—Judging from the purport of your letter to me, at the same time I beg to express a hope, that every facility will be given to the Peons in the delivery of letters by such of the community who can instruct them, when at a loss, or under a mistake, on delivery, as the means most likely to obviate such mistakes as you complain of, at all times likely to occur to Native Runners.

BOMBAY } I have the honor to be
Gen. Post Office } Sir
27th Sept. 1827. } Your most Obedt. Servt.
F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. General

B O B A P.

ARRIVALS.—Major J. W. Morrison, 15th Regt. Capt W. Spratt, 4th Regt. Ensign L. M. McIntyre, 2d E. Regt. Lieut. J. Smith, 26th Regt. Major S. Hughes, 4th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. Thos. Burn. Asst. Surg. A. Arnott, 3d Cav. Vety Surg. B. Filcher, 2d Lt. Cy. Capt. W. Spratt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O B A P.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25th The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doos Mahomud Syrang, to Surat. 27th The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. Henry Wymtham, Com. to Malabar Coast. 29th Inaam's Ship Wootmaney, Sallia Nacjudah, to Penang.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Charles Kerr, for London. Mary, for ditto. Bolton, for ditto. (Brig) Crown, for Greenock. Clyde, for Liverpool. Pomona, for ditto. Kustrovie, for Persian Gulph. Arethusia, for Madras and Calcutta.

C A L C U T T A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER.—8. American Brig Smyrna, H. R. Keddall, from Boston 10th May. September 9. Brig Grecian, A. Smith, from London 18th February, Madeira, Madras, and Eskapeuly 28th August. —Do. Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robertson, from Vizagapatam 29th August and Colingapatam 31st ditto. —Do. Ship Mercury, C. Oakley, from Sumatra 15th August. September 10. Portuguese Ship 26th of February, P. J. Bramo, from Rio de Janeiro 5th June. —Do. Arab Ship Solomon shaw, Nacoda, from Muscat 12th August. Passenger per Brig Sir Archibald Campbell:—F. Beasley, Esq. H. C. S. Per Mercury:—Mrs. Oakley.

DEPARTURES.

SEPTEMBER.—9. Bark Crown, James Pinder, for Singapore. The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz. September 5. Jane Eliza and Eneas, (Portuguese.) September 6. Brougham. September 8. H. C. Steamer Enterprise,

M A D R A S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER.—18th Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen, from London the 9th May and Johanna the 12th August. —Do. Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris, from Sumatra the 10th August and Tranquebar the 12th Sept. —14th, Ship Asia Felix, Capt. G. Jellicoe, from Bombay. —Do. Brig Emelia, Captain Destney from Mauritius the 21st July, and Tranquebar 12th September. —15th, Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo, from Pondicherry 14th September. —Do. Ship Coromandel, Capt. Lubal from Bordeaux 4th Feb. Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay 25th Aug. and Pondicherry 15th September. —16th, Brig Regia, Captain C. Kail, from Masulipatam 11th September. —Do. Brig Macaulay, Capt. Aiken, from Calcutta 16th Bimlipatam 28th August, Vizagapatam 1st and Masulipatam 12th September. —17th, Ship Eliza, Captain D. Sutton, from London, and Portsmouth 4th June. Passengers per Kingston for Madras:—Mrs. Cooke, Miss Cooke, Miss Trewman; Masters A. and J. Cooke; Major A. Cooke, M. N. I. Messrs. R. N. Melleford, and T. Nicholay, Cadets. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Gales, Mrs. Davis, two Miss Davis, two Miss Gales, two Miss Gerrards, Miss Phillips, Miss Fernie; Major J. L. Gale, Bengal Infantry, C. Thackeray Esq. Barrister, J. H. Sevanoe, Esq. Solicitor, Messrs. J. D. Clarke, J. Gale, and T. Landlay, Free Merchants, Messrs. H. Lindsay and W. S. Liger Forest, Cadets. Passengers per Eliza for Madras.—Lieut. Col. E. W. Lee, Lieut. J. Sand, Mr. J. Jackson,—Messrs. E. Stephenson, E. Slack, G. W. Sharp, J. Stapleton, E. G. Cotton, and J. Sibbald, Cadets,—Miss Emma Cotton, Mary M. Hughes, and M. Jackson. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Major A. Jackson, Misses Catherine Fulcher, Louisa Corfield, Charlotte Corfield, Catherine Moore,—Messrs. C. G. Bagett, W. Nesbet, W. E. Warden, E. W. Ravenscroft, G. Otley, Cadets,—Mr. R. J. Thompson, Free Merchant, Mr. Hugh Maxwell, and Mr. J. Fulton. Passengers per Brig Emelia.—Mr. C. Rodgers, Mr. J. Rodgers, Mr. Watt, and Joaq. Arsell. Per Louisa.—Mrs. Harris and two Children. Per Brig Eliza.—Mr. Stevens. Per Brig Macaulay.—Mrs. Colonel Smithwaite. John Greig, Esq. and Mr. P. D. Streng. Per Brig Regia.—Mrs. Lewis and Child, Sergeant Major Lewis, 1st Battalion Pioneers, Mr. W. Wetherington, Commissary Staff Sergeant, Mr. Euris, Private, and two Servants.

DEPARTURES.

SEPTEMBER.—18th, Ship Eleanor, Captain C. Tabor for Masulipatam. —15th, H. M. Ship Hind, Capt. J. Furneaux, for Penang. —Do. Brig Catharine, Capt. G. R. Hodson, for Vizagapatam. —Do. Ship Pacific, Capt. Worthen, for Calcutta. —16th, Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen, for Calcutta. —Do. Brig John Dunn, Captain John Hicks, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart. H. C. Cruiser Ernaad, Capt. Corgethorpe. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Biden. Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. E. Forbes. Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton. Ship Asia Felix, Captain G. Jellicoe. Ship Coromandel, Captain Lubal. Ship Eliza, Captain D. Sutton. French Ship L'Europe, Captain Feran. French Ship L'Alfred, Captain Fornier. Bark Enterprise, Captain W. H. Edmond. Brig Hottentot, R. Sinclair. Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. C. Ortol. Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris. Brig William, Captain G. F. Andrew. Brig Emelia, Captain Dufey. Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo. Brig Regia, Captain C. Kail. Brig Macaulay, Captain J. Aiken.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—By the Reverend S. Payne, at Rutnagiree, on the 21st inst., Captain R. O. Meriton, of the 2d Bombay European Regt. to Margaret Eliza, only daughter of P. Elliot Esq. M. D., Neath, Glamorganshire. BIRTHS.—On the 27th inst., at Colaba, the Wife of Mr. A. F. de Conceicao, clerk in the Military Fund Office, of a daughter. At Bombay, on the 2d inst., The Wife of Mr. G. W. Scales, of a Son. DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 14th inst., of apoplexy, Captain W. C. Clarke, H. M. 6th Regt. Commanding Depot of King's Troops, Bombay. At Kaira, on the 15th inst., William Grant, the infant son of Lieut. W. Reynolds 12th Regt. N. I. late of the Revenue Topographical Survey Department of Goojerat.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Garden Reach, on the 6th September, at the House of Daniel Ross, Esq. by the Reverend Doctor Bryce, Adam Freer Smith, Esq. to Josephine, Widow of the late Alexander Falconer, Esq. At Calcutta, on the 8th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend, W. H. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Lieutenant Charles Byrne Leicester, 24th Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Emily Leycester. BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the morning of the 3d September, the Lady of E. Trotter, Esq. of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the Lady of Captain C. Cowles, of a Still-born Child. At Calcutta, on the 5th September, at her Residence, Mott's Lane, Loodie, the Lady of T. Thomas, Esq. of Madras of Twins. At Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th September, the Lady of J. Grant, Esq. Acting Assistant Assay Master, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. R. George, of a Daughter. DEATHS.—At Berhampore, on Monday, the 3d Sept. on his way to join his Regiment at Benares; Lieutenant Colonel John Lewis Stuart, of the Bengal Army, in whom the service has lost one of its most enterprising energetic Officers. He was the Grandson of the late Earl of Moray. His remains are interred at Calcutta. At Calcutta, on Wednesday last, the 6th September, Master Thomas Henry, the only Son of Mr. Thomas Brown, aged 8 months. At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th September, Mr. John Botello, Assistant at the General Post Office, aged 35 years. At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th September, after a lingering illness of the Spleen, Mr. J. H. Carrow, aged 25 years. At Chittagong, on the 31st August, of Jungle Fever, caught whilst employed in surveying the new road lately constructed from that place to Arracan, Lieutenant William Dickson, Executive Engineer, eldest Son of Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B., H. M. Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the King, &c. &c. aged 23 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Church, on Monday the 10th inst., by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Assistant Apothecary Richard Harper, to Miss Eliza Huntly. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Roy at St. George's Church, J. H. Swinhoe, Esq. of Calcutta, to Jessy, youngest Daughter of the late R. Trewman, Esq. of Exeter, Devon, and niece of Colonel Trewman, of this Establishment. DEATHS.—At Belgaum, on the 3d September, the Lady of Captain John Wallace, Post Master Doomb Division, of a Son. At Nagpore, on the 4th of September, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the Rifle Corps, of a Son. At the Presidency Cantonment, on Wednesday, the 12th September, the Lady of Captain George Brady, 33d Regt. of a Daughter. At Bangalore, on the 12th inst., the Lady of Captain G. Hutchinson, of the Trinopoly Light Infantry, of a Daughter. DEATH.—On Thursday, the 29th August, at Bangalore in Mysore, aged 40, Lieut. Col. Peter La-touche Chambers, C. S. of His Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot, and a few hours only previous, Emily Ann, his beloved Wife, aged 38, both victims to the Epidemic Cholera.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, September 19.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan. At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 28 Premium. At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..... 26 Premium. Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan. At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... 28 Premium. At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs..... 27 Discount.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

For St. George, September 14, 1827. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz. E. F. Thomson, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Cuddasph. Mr. Surgeon H. Atkinson, to be Secretary to the Mint Committee.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1827. The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint C. M. Bushby, Esq. to be Register to the Provincial Court for the Western Division.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 21st of June.—Both Houses adjourned on the 1st of June for one week for the Whitsuntide Holidays. Lord Cochrane has come against the Turks by capt Vessels.

The latest accounts from Spain represent the Country to be over-run with Guerilla Forces.

Our new Governor Mr. Lushington was expected to take his passage on the Herald Yatch, which vessel it was supposed would be ready to sail shortly after the Princess Charlotte of Wales—we may therefore be in daily expectation of the Herald's arrival in the roads.

Intelligence has been received in England that Amsterdam is to be declared a free port—and that the Government are about erecting warehouses—the first estimate of which amounts to one million six hundred guilders.

Jamaica papers of the 11th March, mention that the Duke of Manchester was about quitting the Government of the Island and that General Sir John Keane would be sworn in as Lieutenant Governor immediately upon his Grace's departure—all was quiet.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, SEPTEMBER 5, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 26	0 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent. 25	0 Prem
Discnt. 0	3 Old 5 per Cent. Loan.....	0 8 Discnt.
Far.....	New 5 per Cent. Loan.....	0 4 Do.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
Rs. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11 1/2	
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On ditto. 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5	0
Ditto on Private Bills	7	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	0

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share.....	5,100

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT; August 30, 1827.

Mr R. Loughnan, a Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Sagur, and the Nerbudda Territories.

INFORMATION was received a few days since by telegraphic communication, from Hazaree Bagh, of the assassination of Mr. Stephens, Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General, on the Nerbudda, at Seonee. We have since been favoured with the following particulars of this melancholy event:

On the 17th of last month, two Mohammedans were brought before Mr. Stephens, in his judicial capacity, charged with having entered the house of a married man, at Chupparah, in prosecution of an intrigue with his wife, when they were detected and secured by the brother of the woman, and sent under guard to Seonee. After investigating the case, Mr. Stephens declared his purpose of sentencing the offenders to a term of confinement, when one snatched up a dagger, that happened to be upon the table, and wounded Mr. Stephens with it, plunging it deep below the left ribs. The other, seizing a tulwar, several of which weapons were in court, in connexion with some other cause, wounded the Moonshiee slightly. The culprits then attempted to escape, but were immediately pursued, and it appears, were both killed by the Police Peons; but there is some indistinctness in this part of the narrative. Mr. Stephens suffered much pain, and expired the same night about ten o'clock. The loss of Mr. Stephens is much regretted, as he was not only an able and active officer, but had won the regard and confidence of the natives in his jurisdiction. Mr. Wardlaw, we understand, Principal Assistant at Narsinhpore, had been despatched by Mr. Maddock to Seonee, to institute a full enquiry into the occurrence.

We have been favoured with advices from Tehran, of various dates, from the end of April to the 13th May, from which we have been enabled to collect the following particulars:

On the 25th April, the Russian divisions began to resume offensive operations, to meet which, Abbas Mirza, who had been left by the Shah to his own unassisted resources, had previously distributed his regular infantry and artillery in the towns and fortresses on the frontier, leaving little more than five thousand foot, in force about his person, to take the field. His cavalry was also distributed, in different divisions, along the Aras. The whole amounting to about fifteen thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse. The Russian troops were in motion in the end of April. The division under Prince Sewadzemizoff, advanced to Etchkeelestia, the celebrated Armenian convent of the three Churches, on the 25th of that month; another strong detachment advanced to the Fortress of Sirdarabad, and after exchanging a few shots retired. The Cossaks were attacked on crossing the Karasu, by the Persian horse, and saved from destruction only by the fire of the Russian foot from the opposite bank.

In Karabagh, the corps of General Madaloff, consisting of five thousand foot, and an equal number of horse and irregulars, approached the Aras on the 2nd of May, and endeavoured to repair the ruined bridge of Khoda-ferin. They were opposed by the regiments of Karadagh and Murad, and about three thousand irregulars who, taking up a secure position amongst the rocks, kept up so brisk a fire upon the Russians,

that they were obliged to abandon the enterprise, and, after sustaining some loss, they fell back seven miles from the scene of action, and finally returned to Aslandooz. The principal effort of the Russian was directed, however, against Erivan, the force destined against which was twenty thousand strong. The command was to have been taken by General Yermaloff, who had arranged the plan of the whole campaign; but two days before he was to set out, an order, for his re-call arrived from St. Petersburg and General Peskowitz was nominated to succeed him.

On the 5th May, the division under Prince Sewadzemizoff, moved from Etchkeelestia to Gookgoombad, on the Zeugee river, about two miles from Erivan: on the following day, they crossed the river, driving before them Hassan Khan, with a Persian detachment, who kept up a skirmishing fight with their van as he retreated. Reinforcements were sent from the Fortress, which checked the progress of the Russian army, and prevented their occupation of the city till dark, when the Persians returned into the citadel. On the following day the Russians encamped at Shengoo, almost within the range of the cannon of the fort. At the same time, they erected a mortar battery on Gookhee Tuppa, a height opposite to the castle, whence they had thrown several shells, but without effect. On Tuesday, the 8th, they stormed and carried another height, Danner Bolok, after a severe contest. The besieging army was daily receiving reinforcements, and the command had been transferred from the Prince to General Berndoff. The Sirdar of Erivan appeared to entertain little fear of the result; but in the absence of efficient support, his efforts will probably avail little against the superior skill and resources of the besiegers.

The Russian army was accompanied by Narses, the Archbishop of Teflis, who was to officiate as Primate, the Khalifa being too old and infirm for the discharge of his duties. The Monastery of Etchkeelestia was made the chief magazine of the Russian force, to which its extensive apartments and the strength of its walls rendered it exceedingly well adapted—no sudden incursion of Persian horse could endanger it. The Russian supplies were drawn from the neighbouring Armenian villages, and the district of Lori.

See the Gov. Gazette September 6.

Our readers no doubt recollect the last outpourings of indignation, lamentation, abuse at and of the London University, its plan, purpose, professors, and promoter; and how all the High Tory papers were filled with bold assertions of its inutility and frightful apprehensions of its radical tendencies.

They will therefore participate in our amusement in reading the following remarks of the Morning Herald of the 24th April last, now the Champion of Aristocracy, on the University of Cambridge, elicited, apparently, by the fear that Sir N. Tindal is likely to beat Buckingham Bankes in the ensuing election.

"To whom, we would ask, is it owing, that we have so few men of distinguished talent among the higher ranks of society? To whom is it owing that on the political demise of Lord Liverpool no man of high rank could be found to whom his station could have been, by common consent, assigned? To whose negligence and connivance is it owing, that our patrician youth are trained to through the race-course and the gaming table, instead of studying and pursuing the true interests of themselves and their country? It is (and we say it with a sense of shame equal to our conviction of its truth) owing to those Fellows and Tutors of colleges, who, regardless of the higher duties of their station, think that they consist alone in a dull routine of tuition, and even that too often neglected; while moral conduct, and the true influence of wisdom upon life, they are too often ignorant of themselves, and therefore alike unwilling and unable to enforce. We put this matter strongly, because we feel it strongly. We shall be told that we are in error and should be glad to find ourselves so. Every day, however, and no time more strongly than the present, confirms the truth of what we say, and we can tell these drones, that unless they wake from their lethargy, and do something worthy of their calling, that there is arising a degree of knowledge in another class, which they will find, to their cost, will speedily become 'power.'"

Bengal Hurkaru September 11.

Foreign News.

An arrival from Lisbon yesterday brought intelligence to the 24th of May. In addition to the letters of our correspondent, which will be found in another column, we make the following extract from the papers. From what is stated, it appears that the country is still very unsettled on the frontiers, and that the Portuguese rebels receive encouragement in Spain. The Gazette of the 23d publishes officially the decree of the Cortes for trying the troops guilty of treason by Courts-martial—a decree which, it appears, was signed by the PRINCES REGENT so long back as the 19th of December last. The removal of General SALDANHA to office is perhaps the cause of its execution being at last vigorously enforced.

An interesting letter has been received from Lima, via Mexico, dated the 5th of February, giving a description of the revolution in Peru. It describes the feelings of the Peruvians as inimical to the Bolivian Constitution; so much so, that they have finally deposed Bolivar from the Presidency of Peru. General Santa Cruz has been elected President, until the Congress of Peru could be assembled. This letter states, that the power of Bolivar, in Peru, has been completely overthrown.

Bells Weekly Messenger, May 21.

Accounts from Genoa, dated the 2d May state that the Bashaw of Tripoly has declared war against the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Several vessels were fitting to cruise against the Tuscan flag.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that the situation of Portugal is very critical. Disaffection to the Constitution exists in many regiments, and also in many of the towns, and the Government, in its anxiety to avoid a rupture with Spain has injured the Constitutional cause. In order to check the desertion of the Spanish troops, Commissioners have been sent to the frontiers of Portugal, with instructions to throw every possible obstruction in the way of the deserters, and to induce them to return to their native country. According to the latest accounts from Spain, the total number of Spanish troops upon the frontier is 40,360, including the Royalist Militia. The Provincial Militia are not yet called out, the Government either dreading that they would declare themselves in favour of the Portuguese Constitution, or being unable to raise money to arm and clothe them. Many members of the corps are merchants, who have offered as much as 600 dollars for their discharge, but the price demanded is 1,000. The march of the English troops towards Lisbon, on learning the disaffection that had appeared at Elvas, has very much shaken the confidence of the Constitutionalists, it being considered that the English are not strong enough to maintain their footing on the frontiers.

Observer May 20th.

English News.

THE WAKEFIELD CASE.

Our journal of yesterday presented the proceedings in the House of Lords on the second reading of the bill for the nullification of the alleged marriage of EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD with the child whom he kidnapped, and carried off to Gretna-green. We should think that this Gretna-green marriage may sicken some of our Free-thinkers, who will have marriage to be nothing but a civil contract. GIBBON'S union was a civil contract: at least there certainly was no religion in it.

With respect to WAKEFIELD, a great curiosity was excited by his appearance before the House of Lords, and with some reason; Nature does not often produce such a monster; society has but rarely cast forth such a scoundrel into the abodes of guilt. He tried to taint the innocent whom he had carried off, by impugning to her sudden love and affection for him; and next, by intimating that he had forced upon her the contamination of his person, though he had previously stated that he had treated her as a sister. The term daughter would have been more appropriate to their respective ages. He pretended he had not his witnesses ready, though he had nothing to prove. These pretences were speedily disposed of, and the bill was read a second time.

There is only one part of the proceedings with which we are dissatisfied. Why was not the woman WAKEFIELD brought up to receive judgment? A woman to have been a convicted participator against a female child, and to have been spared!

Times June 1.

While the Turner Divorce Bill went through a stage last night in the House of Lords, an opportunity was taken to throw out some observations on Gretna Green or Scotch Marriages. The Earl of MALMESBURY said, "This case gave their Lordships (he thought) a fair opportunity of putting an end to this state of things, and called on them to find a remedy for a course of proceeding that was disgraceful to our laws and unworthy of a civilized Country."—Lord REDESDALE "thought certainly that some reform ought to be made in the mode of solemnizing marriages in Scotland, and that some better method than that now in existence ought to be adopted, to authenticate marriages in that country. It was extraordinary that the contract of marriage; one of the most solemn parties could enter into, was solemnized under circumstances that would make no other contract whatever binding."

It is clear, that it is absurd in the Legislature of England to pass laws for the regulation of marriage (with a view particularly to secure families of condition from unsuitable marriages), if in a country separated only from England, along nearly the whole border, by an ideal line, these laws can be defeated. But what so easy as to pass a law declaring that no marriage solemnized in Scotland, in cases where one or both of the parties are English, shall be valid, except after a residence of a certain specified time in that country? This would put an end entirely to run-away marriages, as far as regards Scotland.

With respect to altering the law in as far as regards the Scotch themselves, this becomes a more difficult matter. They are the best judges of the operation of their own law; and the English, in all cases which did not involve

the security of the Empire, always have them a rule to alter the Scotch Laws only on the application of the Scotch themselves. If the Scotch dislike their marriage law, they will, of course, apply for an alteration; but the English would do best to confine their legislative efforts in the first instance to a measure operating only on natives of England.

We suspect Lord REDESDALE is wrong when he says, "that marriages are binding when solemnized under circumstances that would make no other contract whatever binding." The Scotch Law takes the same view of marriage that it does of any other contract. If a contract may be inferred in Scotland from circumstances that would not be deemed sufficient, to infer one in England—that is another question. The Scotch, as Lord STOWELL justly stated in his learned judgment in GORDON v. DALRYMPLE, have merely retained the general law of Europe existing previous to the Reformation which almost every other country, both Catholic and Protestant, has since altered.

We question very much whether the Scotch would be disposed to adopt the English notions respecting either marriage or divorce. They say that a law throwing obstacles in the way of marriage facilitates seduction, and is, therefore, of an immoral tendency; that it is proper to throw the responsibility on the stronger party, the male; and that if he finds he cannot deceive a female without deceiving himself still more, he will be cautious of attempting it. It is hardly possible for a single man to practise in Scotland any of the artifices necessary to seduce any female not of the lowest description, without finding himself the sufferer. They say too, that the effect of the unbounded liberty enjoyed in Scotland, only serves to make the people more circumspect and cautious; that though unmarried females are not subjected to the same restraints as in England, yet nothing is so rare as to hear of any girl possessed of a fortune being run away with, or marrying beneath her condition—a very common occurrence in England. They say that in the same manner the facility of obtaining divorces a vinculo matrimonii is a preventive of them, and that there are more separations in a small English agricultural country every year, than in all Scotland.

However this may be, it is clear that the Legislature ought in consistency, to prevent their laws, with regard to England, from being defeated by the easy intercourse with Scotland. The Judges have already declared, that a marriage entered into in England cannot be set aside in Scotland, the nature of the contract being to be inferred from the law of the country where it is entered into; and notwithstanding a divorce obtained in Scotland, they convict the party who marries again in England of bigamy.

Morning Chronicle June 1.

ACCIDENT AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.

Friday evening, the 13th May about seven o'clock, the water of the Thames forced its way through that part of the work which the labourers had been employed during the day in excavating, and in a short time the whole of the Tunnel, to the mouth of the shaft, was completely filled. About 160 men were engaged in cutting the Tunnel, when the alarm was raised that the river had broken in, and great confusion prevailed, tho' we are happy to state that no lives were lost. On the 2d of June the tunnel was still full of water.

A letter which has been received from Deal mentions a circumstance highly honourable to his Royal Highness the Lord Admiral—One of the first acts of his Naval Administration has been to promote to the rank of Commander an old officer resident in that town, Lieut. David Ross, who was a midshipman with his Royal Highness for about nine months, in the *Barfleur*, in the year 1783, and has remained a Lieutenant since the year 1795, though he has always borne the character of a respectable officer.

A FIBRY SPIRIT.—Hear how D'Assonci speaks of his mother: She was a little bit of an Amazon, hasty and passionate, who, to make up for her want of stature wore such high pattens, that if they had been split, and the cork taken out, it would have made a good school billet; so that whenever she put them off she lost just one half of her illustrious person; upon which account my father who was none of the most witty men used to say, that my mother was so little that she lost herself in bed, and not finding her between the sheets, he complained that she had no body, and that she was all spirit. But, on the other side she sang like an angel and played admirably on the lute: she was endowed with such a wonderful spirit of contradiction, and with such an imperious humour, that not having agreed with my father the advocate about any thing for the space of forty years, he durst scarce open his mouth any more for fear of exposing himself; and though I was yet very young, I remember that my father, speaking one day of the laws, and my mother having also a mind to speak of them, they had such a furious dispute about a passage of Justinian, that both took a sword in hand and fought a duel for application."

—Boyle.

See Supplement.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd 1827.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 23.

ARREST FOR DEBT.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL rose to make his motion relative to the law of arrest. Formerly arrest could not take place for less than 15*l*. now the sum was 10*l*. Since the time of George I. the value of money had so changed, that taking the sums of the two Acts, they would be equal to what the value of money then was. He, therefore, proposed that arrests on *mesne process* should not take place under 20*l*. He was borne out in the view he had taken of the subject by certain returns he had moved for. It appeared, from a return he obtained in the month of April last, that the number of persons who were in prison under *mesne process*, was 1820, out of which, the number of arrests for sums smaller than 10*l*. bore the large proportion of 500. The hon. and learned gent. concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to prevent arrest on *mesne process* when the debt, or cause of action, was under 20*l*. On the motion being put,

Lord ALTHORP said, that he concurred entirely with the principle of such a bill as that proposed by the hon. and learned gent. He would take that opportunity of expressing his wish that something would be done to facilitate the recovery of small debts. He had taken great pains in this respect, and had transferred his bill to a right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel), who, he hoped, would redeem his pledge, and bring the bill in.

Mr. PEEL said, he had long felt it necessary that some remedy should be devised to facilitate the recovery of small debts. The legal expenses at present were ruinous. He had placed the bill in the hands of two gentlemen of professional eminence, desiring them to consider the bill, to take it with them when they went the circuit, to make all possible local inquiries, and then suggest any difficulties that might occur to them. This had been done, and they were now prepared with the bill, which might possibly be introduced early in the next Session. He had, then, redeemed his pledge. He undertook the task as Secretary of State, and there were reasons why it might be better that the bill should be transferred to the hands of his successor in office; it could not possibly be transferred to the care of one better qualified to take charge of it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL thought it would be most desirable to devise some means of facilitating the recovery of these trifling debts. Some suggested that they might be made debts of honour. He thought a bill to this effect would meet with great opposition; but it certainly would be beneficial to discourage credit being given to the extent to which it was given at present. Tradesmen now gave credit to undeserving as well as deserving persons; and those who honestly paid were charged a per-centage to remunerate the tradesman for his losses. The Courts of Conscience were objectionable; he had been informed that it was of common occurrence for a family to get into the hands of a tradesman who obliged them to deal with him at his own price, by holding over their heads the threat of imprisonment, which he had the power of inflicting if they failed in paying any of the instalments awarded by the Court. He threw out these observations for the consideration of the House. He had long reflected on the subject; but he was not prepared with any remedy for the evil.

Mr. HEATHCOTE said, he hoped something would be done respecting the unjust practice of taking fees from the individual who might be acquitted of the charge, of having committed an assault. He knew a farmer, who at the Quarter Sessions was acquitted, but before he could be discharged, he had to pay 26*l*. If he had been found guilty, his fine would only have been 1*l*.

Mr. PEEL said, this practice ought to be abolished. It was one of the greatest blots on our Statutes.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

We understand it is Mr. Huskisson's intention to levy a duty upon foreign beef and pork entering into any of the British colonies.—(Dublin Evening Post.)

Bell's Weekly Messenger.—May 28.

Friday, May 25.

SUPPLY.—THE ADMINISTRATION.

On the order of the day being moved for a Committee of Supply, Sir T. LEBERIDGE rose, and, in his usual rambling way, asked questions respecting late changes, complained that he had been treated unconsciously by the Prime Minister, who had threatened to "sear his eyes and blast his heart."—(much laughing)—though he (Sir Thomas) could, if he pleased, "show his (Mr. C.'s) eyes and grieve his heart."—said that the Coalition would not stand and was alluding to the alleged declaration of the King to the Clergy, when he was called to order by Mr. WYNN. He then said—"Suppose a country not far from Great Britain, the Monarch of which"

Mr. WYNN again spoke to orders, and the SPEAKER decided that the Hon. Bart. could not be permitted, either directly or indirectly to allude to the opinions of the Sovereign.

Sir THOMAS then went on to repeat about twenty times more, that the Ministry was an ill-assorted jumble of persons of opposite opinions, and that he had no confidence in it.—We give a passage;—"I feel it my duty to oppose the granting supplies. If only one or two of those who went over to that side of that House would come back again—as ere long I expect they will—the conduct of the present Administration would be exposed in its true colour. (Hear and laughter.) Let us have a little of their talent, and it would be properly done. (Continued laughter.) The Right Honourable Gentleman has really lost himself; I would have him look sharp. (Much laughter.) I know he is equal to taking care of himself. (Continued laughter.) The Cabinet consists of fifteen Members—of these twelve are for, and three against Catholic Emancipation—twelve to three, fearful odds. (Hear, hear, hear, and a laugh.) The Whigs had got the wedge in edgeways—they had not yet driven it in with effect. But let him beware—for when once they began to drive, he could not prevent them from driving up to the hilt. (General laughter.) If I do not bring forward a motion it is not from want of inclination. (Much laughter.) I don't think I'll give notice of one on Monday; but I wish it may be understood that what I say is said in perfect good humour." &c. &c.

The House then went into Committee.

Monday, May 28.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE MAURITIUS.

Dr. LUSHINGTON, on the part of his Honourable Friend (Mr. F. Buxton), postponed, *sine die*, the motion upon the subject of the Slave Trade in the Mauritius. The Honourable Member added, that the state of health of his Honourable Friend (the Member for Weymouth) was so precarious, that he feared there was no hope of his bringing the subject before the House during the present Session.

PENRYN ELECTION BILL.

Upon the SPEAKER'S putting the question, that the Order of the Day upon the Penryn Election Bill, be read.

Mr. MANNING did not deny the right of the House to look into the former offences committed at Penryn; but he denied the justice of punishing the present electors for what was done so far back as 1807. Only five persons had been proved to have taken bribes at the last Election, and this was not sufficient to induce the House to disfranchise a whole Borough. If the punishment of these electors was to be increased in reference to what had taken place in 1807, he did not see why the House might not refer to any period, however remote. He denied that Joseph Sowell had been employed as his agent, or that he was authorised to perform or do any act upon his account. He regretted that the Honourable Member for Leicester had not called other witnesses to the Bar of the House.

Mr. L. KECK said, that he would have been glad to have called Sowell to the Bar but for the disinclination of the House to hear evidence at the late hour to which the examination had been protracted. He, however, had not any expectation of getting much information from him. In 1819, the House laboriously endeavoured to elicit from him evidence, but in vain. The Honourable Member for Penryn, who had just sat down, declared that this Sowell was not an agent employed by him. He congratulated the Honourable Member upon the fact, for had it been otherwise, he would not now have had the opportunity of addressing the House. That Honourable Member ought not to refer to the former corruption of Penryn, when the last examination fully established the present system of bribery in its worst sense. This was proved as well by direct evidence, as by the efforts which other witnesses made to misrepresent facts or to suppress truth. He was astonished that the Honourable Member was bold enough to say, that the proposed measure rested upon former examinations [hear, hear!]. If this were not a case which required Parliamentary interference, it was beyond his conception when Parliament could interfere to check corruption. He had been truly astonished at the concurrent stream of testimony of such corruption in so small a borough.

Mr. FERGUSSON said, that if, in the space of only nineteen years, hardly the space of three Parliaments, not less than three notorious cases of bribery had been proved against this borough—if this were not a case in which Parliament ought to exercise its power of disfranchisement, he would say, that it would be utterly impossible to conceive circumstances in which that mode of proceeding ought to be adopted [hear, hear!]. He could not agree with the Honourable Member for Penryn, that nothing was proved against the borough. He thought the evi-

dence material. It was fully established that that an agreement for the sale of the borough had been signed by a Member of that House, who had stipulated to give each voter 24 guineas for voting for an Honorable Baronet and for Mr. Swan. This infamous system was confirmed by three Committees; yet in 1826, so far from any amendment having taken place, the same open practice of bribery continued to exist. Mr. Swan had given each voter 5*l*., but he had refused to give them the breakfast, by which was meant a bribe of 24*l*. This reduced the price of the votes. The last Report of the Committee proved a great variety of instances in which money was paid for votes. After alluding to the evidence of Staberry, the Hon. Member went on to express his surprise that Mr. Freshfield, who was unknown in the borough, and who, it was said, had employed no agent, should have met with such signal success. It was clear from the evidence of Eady and Weedon, as well as from the other testimony adduced, that it was impossible to represent the Borough of Penryn without bribery. This fact was also amply proved by Captain Pellew, a gentleman who had been for years a resident in the Borough. If he (Mr. F.) were called upon his oath to state his opinion, he should declare, that he did not think purity of election could exist without disfranchising this Borough. If, then, they should decide upon disfranchising that corrupt Borough, the next question would be, to what district they would transfer the elective franchise. For himself he thought it would be right to give it to Manchester. If they transferred it from Penryn to the adjoining Hundreds, the whole power would, he understood, be vested in the hands of two or three great men [a Member said across the Table, "Into the hands of five or six."]. No matter whether into the hands of two or three or five or six, the objection held equally good.

Mr. J. DENISON said, that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) now at the head of his Majesty's Government, had, on a former occasion, stated, that if a case was made out against any Borough, he would support a motion for its disfranchisement. He (Mr. Denison) now called upon the Right Hon. Gentleman to adhere to his promise, and to attend to the recommendation of the Committee, and disfranchise this corrupt Borough. If this was not done, they could never attempt to assail corruption, however undisguised, on any future occasion. He wished to add only one word more. If they did decide upon the disfranchisement of Penryn, then he should advise that the right of returning two Members to Parliament should be transferred to the large, and wealthy, and intelligent, and populous town of Manchester.

Mr. A. O'NEILL called upon the House to put out of their recollection the details of what took place in 1807 and in 1819, and to decide upon the evidence now before them.

Sir C. BURRELL said, that the evidence now before the House was conclusive; although, perhaps, it would be rendered more satisfactory in the other House, as their Lordships could examine witnesses upon oath. It was a singular anomaly, that a Select Committee of the House of Commons should have power to examine witnesses upon oath, and yet that the whole House possessed no such power. This, he thought, was a matter which called for immediate alteration.

Mr. D. BARCLAY admitted that at former periods great corruption prevailed in Penryn, but a great reform had taken place in the Borough since that period. It was rather too bad that they should attempt to condemn this Borough upon hearsay evidence and not upon that which was established before them. If the process of disfranchisement was employed against Penryn, why was it to stop there? Why was it not to be carried into effect with respect to other boroughs—with respect to Appleby, Gatton, and a hundred others that were infinitely more corrupt [hear, hear!]? How could the House determine to proceed against Penryn, where there were 500 voters, and delay to proceed against Gatton, where there were two seats that were always openly sold [hear!]? He thought that the proposal to transfer to Manchester had only been introduced to prejudice the discussion. The Committee that had sat to decide the merits of the present election, had agreed that there was no proof of corruption against either him (Mr. Barclay), or his colleague.

Lord MILTON did not think it proper to look merely to a few recent elections, or on account of the purity of the Members to screen the Borough; the plain common sense of the matter was, to look at the General History of the Borough. If, from such an examination, all the elections, or even nearly all, were found to have been purely conducted, he agreed that it would be an act of injustice to disfranchise the Borough for one ac-

cidental offence. But the examination would prove exactly the reverse; and he did think that after the gross instance of corruption proved against the Borough in the year 1807, its often repeated practices of bribery ought not now to be overlooked. In the instance to which he referred, a Committee on behalf of the electors and Sir C. Hawkins (whom he should not hesitate to name, as that gentleman was now a Member of the House for another place), actually entered into an agreement, counterparts of which were executed, and remained in possession of the respective parties. In the present instance, the bribery had been as real, though it was not conducted with the same formality. It was said, that there were 500 voters, but it should be recollected that of these, no less than about 150 came in from the neighbouring parts on the approach of an election, attracted by the speculation of the 24*l*. and the breakfast [hear!]. The Committee he thought ought to act upon the principle of creating an enlarged basis for the representation. When the franchise in any particular place was so abused as to justify the destruction of that franchise, he thought it would be the wisest course to act upon that policy which was the wisdom of our ancestors, rather than to be drawn away by any new-fangled principles. He hardly knew whether Cornwall was or was not over-represented; and it was not on that ground that he should support the motion to transfer the franchise to another place; but in taking it from Penryn they were not taking it from Cornwall, any more than from Jamaica; for, though the place was locally situated in Cornwall, the Representatives were not practically chosen there.

Mr. VAN HOMRIGH said, he had been one of the Members of the Committee that sat upon the Penryn Election; and he thought it his duty to declare that no bribery was proved against the two Honourable Gentlemen who represented that place. Boroughs were not always corrupt; for he could distinctly declare that he owed his election to the unbought, unsolicited suffrages of the town he represented. He thought it would be a most extraordinary act to disfranchise a Borough, when there was no proof of corruption against its two Representatives [a laugh].

Lord ALTHORP thought the argument just advanced by the Honourable Member for Drogheda was at least a very extraordinary one; and the more so, when that Honourable Member must have well recollected, that although the Committee exonerated the two Members from the charge of corruption, they had unanimously decided that gross bribery had been practised in the borough. He agreed with the Noble Lord who had preceded him, that the House ought to revert to the former acts of the borough. The case of a borough was not like that of a man on trial for a particular crime, when it would certainly be most unjust to set the former acts of life in array against him. The case of a borough was to be determined on its constant practice, and in the present instance there was a practice of corruption for the course of twenty years. As a Member of the Committee that had sat on the Penryn Election, he felt it his duty to declare it as his opinion, that Penryn furnished one of the grossest cases of corruption, and one in which that corruption was of the longest continuance.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, that after what had been said on a previous occasion, as well as in the debate, about Manchester being introduced into the discussion, to prejudice the question, he should think it the more convenient course to declare, first—that Penryn ought to be disfranchised; and then, when the Bill was again in the Committee, the proper time would arise for considering the place to which its franchise should be transferred.

After a few words from a Member who spoke from under the gallery, the House resolved itself into a Committee.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then proposed, by way of Amendment, that in the first clause of the Bill the following words should be introduced—"That the borough of Penryn be hereafter excluded from the privilege of returning Burgesses to serve in Parliament." He observed that the question of disfranchising the borough would depend upon the House being, or not being, satisfied that great corruption had taken place. He thought that after the evidence which had been given before the Committee, there could be no doubt upon that subject. The abuse of the Elective Franchise had been sufficiently great to justify the House in taking it away from the borough. The next question, then, to be determined, was—to what place it should be transferred? Some Honourable Members had intimated that it should be transferred to a large town now

unrepresented, while others had proposed that it should be given to the inhabitants of the adjoining hundreds. It would aggravate the defect to give the franchise to the hundred, as it would throw the right of election into the hands of a few large proprietors. This mode of reforming corrupt boroughs in fact created little counties, and contributed nothing to the general extension of the right of election. It had often been said that trade and manufactures were not sufficiently represented in Parliament; and when cases of this kind occurred, advantage ought to be taken of them to afford Representatives to large and industrious masses of the population. A remedy would thus be gradually supplied to the acknowledged and prevailing defect of the House. He therefore proposed by one Bill to deprive Penryn of the elective franchise entirely; and by another and a distinct measure, to transfer that franchise to Manchester. He moved, as an Amendment, "That the Borough of Penryn hereafter, be excluded from returning Burgesses to Parliament."

Mr. LEIGH KECK observed that the present Bill was the same as that passed by this House in 1819, and thrown out by the House of Lords; and it was now supported by additional evidence, taken before the late Committee, and at the Bar, to shew the existence of bribery and corruption. In his conscience he was satisfied that the best and safest mode was to give the franchise to the Hundred. He contended that the manufacturing interest was already well and sufficiently represented in Parliament; and, that although the Resolutions passed at Manchester were most temperate and proper, yet, it became the House to beware of establishing an evil precedent. If on every occasion of this kind, the franchise were given to some populous manufacturing town what would become of the much talked of balance between the manufacturing and landed interests in Parliament? The experiment proposed by the Noble Lord (J. Russell) was dangerous in the trial, would be found injurious in the practice, and, above all, disadvantageous to those who were anxious that the right of election should be transferred to them. He had no personal interest in the question, and had most unwillingly undertaken the office of a public accuser; all the reward he hoped for his services was, never again to be placed in a similar situation [hear!].

Mr. C. BARCLAY advised his Honourable Relative not to press the question to a division, seeing that it was undoubtedly the opinion of a decided majority of the Committee that Penryn should be disfranchised. He should give his support to the proposition of the Noble Lord (J. Russell), as he was satisfied that to transfer the right to Manchester, under certain restrictions, would be highly beneficial. One limitation was, that no person should have the power to vote for a Member who was not rated to the support of the poor to a certain amount.

Lord MILTON said, that by the disfranchisement of Penryn a vacancy in the representation would be occasioned, which vacancy might be supplied upon two principles—population and taxation. With reference to both it might be urged, that a large and wealthy district of the metropolis was unrepresented—the parish of Mary-la-bone; and he thought that it had, perhaps, as good a title to the franchise now to be disposed of, as any other place. He protested against the principle which the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last wished to establish—that of confining the right of voting to an aristocratical portion of the community. The abandonment of the ancient system of the Constitution in this respect, as far as regarded Leeds, and by wishing to confine the right of voting to a certain rental, had had the effect of depriving that important town of the opportunity of returning Members, and had given it to the County of York at large. He objected strongly to these fanciful theories and devices to exclude the inferior orders from representation, whose interests most required protection. He liked to witness the influence of the inferior orders in the House; and the more extensive the right was made, the less chance there was of corruption. If the franchise were general, votes would not be worth purchasing.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS believed that the general feeling in Manchester was, that the right of voting should be given to such only as were rated to the poor, for houses of the annual value of 15*l* or 20*l*. It seemed to him that the present was a very favourable opportunity for introducing the principle of such a qualification; and the constituent body in Manchester would then consist of from five thousand to seven thousand persons. The fear of the Honourable Member (Mr. Leigh Keck), lest the manufacturing should overbalance the landed interest, in the House of Commons, was absolutely chimerical; and it was a fact, that the trading and manufacturing interests, although so greatly extended had few or no Representatives; all other great interests were specially represented. He suggested that the question, in what manner the franchise should be disposed of, might be reserved until next year.

Lord ALTHORP said the only point now to be decided was, whether Penryn ought to be disfranchised, and regarding that, he apprehended, little doubt could remain [hear, hear!]. He concurred with the Honourable Member who spoke last, that it might be expedient to defer until another Session the discussion, whether the franchise taken from

Penryn should be thrown open to the Hundred, or given to some large commercial and manufacturing town.

Mr. WARBURTON objected to the placing of any additional power or influence in the hands of the landed interest.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN expressed his high approbation of the principles which had been mentioned by the Noble Lord (Milton) the Member for Yorkshire, as actuating his conduct. He fully concurred with him, that according to the true constitutional system, representation and taxation ought to be combined as much as possible; and that the influence of the lower classes in the House ought not to be diminished, but should be placed beyond the reach of corruption by the numbers to whom the elective franchise was extended.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that the degree of guilt necessary to justify the extremity to which the amendment went had not been established. Enough had been proved against Penryn to render it incumbent upon Parliament to exercise some degree of punishment; but he did not think that the proportion of corrupt to the uncorrupt electors of the borough was so large as to justify so severe a measure. On a question like this, partaking of a judicial character, every one must make up his mind according to the best of his judgment upon the evidence before him. He (Mr. Canning) must think that the unanimous resolution of the committee above stairs was *prima facie* such a ground as it would require strong evidence to contradict. He thought that the evidence taken at the bar did not contradict it. On the ground that this was a question partaking of a judicial character, he purposely abstained from arguing the question upon general principles. He thought that a verdict of "guilty" was clear; but he did not think that such a degree of guilt was established sufficient to warrant the extinction of that which in its blameless and innocent exercise, was a valuable possession (hear, hear), and taking it entirely away from those who had exercised it innocently, because others had abused it. He would, therefore, support the motion of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Leigh Keck); but he protested against its being supposed that in such a case as that of Grampound, he should feel any difficulty in erecting a new representation in lieu of that which might be taken away; and in erecting such, it would, he agreed with the noble lord, be desirable to look to the ancient principles of the constitution. But this was not the present case. If the suggestion of the noble lord were adopted by the committee, the measure could scarcely be got through during the present session. Although, for the convenience of debate, it might be right to separate the question of disfranchisement from that of the place to which the representation should be transferred; yet it was better to dispose of them together, and not to consider each as a separate concern; he should, therefore, think it better that they were joined in the bill. In conclusion, he could truly say that, in giving his vote, he gave it with reference to this particular case, avoiding the general question, and the general principles upon which it was considered.

Mr. HOBHOUSE observed, that when he saw a *prima facie* case of corruption, he was glad to cut away the corrupted part. As to the degree of guilt which was sufficient to justify disfranchisement, the right hon. gentleman and he had different views: he was anxious to detect,—the right hon. gentleman to defend. He thought the better course would be, for the present, to disfranchise that borough, and consider afterwards, not perhaps during that but in the next session, what should be done with it. He thought, that if the right hon. gent. (Mr. Canning) could be persuaded to separate the two questions of disfranchisement, and how the two places thus made vacant should be supplied it would be disposing of the matter in a way more honourable to the house and more advantageous to the question itself. He hoped that the right hon. gentleman would not press the question of throwing the franchise into the hundreds. Such a case had been made out against the borough of Penryn, that it would be an injustice to the Constitution and to the principle upon which the house had dealt with other places in similar situations, if it were not disfranchised; and he did not see how this was to be done if they tampered with that question, by introducing the other—of how the franchise was to be disposed of. For his own part, he would vote for the one, but not for the other. He would not vote for the disfranchisement of the borough, if it were to be thrown into the hundreds; and, convinced that many honourable members took precisely the same view of the question with himself, he did hope that these two points would be separated, in order that the country might not misunderstand the principle upon which the house proceeded, and the reasons upon which the votes upon the question were given either the one way or the other. He had merely risen to explain why, if these two questions were confounded, he should oppose the disfranchisement of the borough.

Lord MILTON said, he thought his hon. friend (Mr. Hobhouse) had quite mistaken the matter. As the case now stood, his hon. friend might vote for the amendment, and then against the proposition of the hon. member for Leicester.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, he saw that very

clearly; and he had merely risen to explain why he should oppose the disfranchisement of the borough, if he were driven to it.

Mr. WYNN said of the guilt of a great number of the parties in this transaction he had no doubt. It was true, that criminality had been directly brought home only to 16 of them; but there was moral evidence of a much more extensive system of corruption. The meeting of the voters, and their refusing to come to the poll until arrangements should be made, was strong presumptive evidence of the system; and the House must be aware that one candidate had stated, that no success was to be expected at Penryn without bribery; and another had said, that he had resigned all pretensions merely on that account. He could not but look back upon what had formerly happened with reference to this Borough. They might perhaps have indulged a hope that the punishment of individuals might put an end to this practice. That experiment had been tried, but still the system was carried on; and this, therefore, was a case in which the House ought to legislate. He would prefer supporting either of the propositions which had been suggested, to leaving matters to go on in this borough as they had done. But he was anxious that the proposition of the Honourable Member who introduced the Bill should be adopted, as the Bill would then be less liable to the risk of being lost in another place, where, four Bills of a similar description had already failed.

Lord SANDON said he would vote for the Amendment of the Noble Lord (Russell.)

Mr. WOOD (of Preston) said, that if the hundreds were to be taken in, he would not vote for the disfranchisement of the Borough; for upon that plan it was in evidence that the paramount influence would be given to two great neighbouring proprietors, Lord De Dunstanville and Sir John St. Aubyn. Reformer as he was, he regarded the influence of the great landed proprietors, who sent the rich Members into the House, with as much contempt as he did these corrupt Boroughs. They ought not to look at what the other House might do, but attend to their duty.

Mr. LAMB adverted to the strange change of opinion which had taken place among the Parliamentary Reformers, for they now cried out against increasing the influence of the landed interest, and the great object of their general plans of Parliamentary Reform had before been always stated to be to increase that influence. Such had been the alleged object of the Member for Westminster (Sir F. Burdett) and others, and yet they now appeared to be extremely averse to the extension of the influence of the landed interest. He concluded by declaring, that in conformity with the views of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) he should support the original Motion.

Lord RANCLIFFE was glad of an opportunity of giving his support to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had that evening, in his opinion, very properly stated, that though he was opposed to the general question of reform, he would assist in effecting any practical good.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, if ever there was a case that called for the intervention of that House, it was the case before them. Penryn had been proved to be thoroughly corrupt, not at the late election merely, but for a series of elections during the last twenty years. Considering the anterior practices, and the evidence of their continuation given before the Committee this Session, he saw no other mode of dealing with the corruption of this Borough, than that of rooting it out, by transferring the elective franchise to some wealthy and flourishing town at present unrepresented. He differed with reluctance from his Right Honourable Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he thought it absolutely necessary for the due consideration of the whole question, that it should be separated as his Noble Friend (Lord J. Russell) had proposed.

Mr. BROUGHAM could not help rejoicing that the question before the house had been brought back to its proper point of view by his hon. friend who spoke last. It appeared to him that both sides of the question included the guilt of Penryn—whether the hundreds were let in, or whether it should be simply disfranchised. The former as clearly assumed a point of guilt as the latter. If not, why should they let the hundreds in upon the 500 voters which the profits of corruption had made out of 200? (A laugh.) He firmly believed that a regular knowing Penryn voter—one of the Stanburys or Sowell—would just as lieve have the borough disfranchised altogether, as let in so many to reduce the profits to a mere nothing. (Laughter.) The only question which he (Mr. Brougham) had to ask himself was this,—Should he, by his vote of to-night, open the borough of Penryn to general disfranchisement; or should he support but a partial remedy by adopting the proposition of the hon. members (Mr. Leigh Keck), of throwing the right of voting into the adjoining hundreds? If he voted for the latter proposition, it would only be advancing a few steps in the inquiry; but if he voted for his noble friend's amendment, and if the effect of that vote did no more than merely to prepare the canvass on which the future artist might inscribe reform, he thought he should be effecting a great practical good. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was ready to admit that the question was one of the greatest importance; but he felt, at the same time, with his noble friend, that the fran-

chise should not be extended to the hundreds; but that those who had been proved to be guilty should forfeit that right which they had too long abused. (Cheers.) This, of itself, he conceived, was a sufficient argument in favour of his noble friend's amendment—namely, that it did not pledge the committee to any one line rather than another. Any member might give his vote for his noble friend's proposition; and on the third reading of the bill it was competent for that hon. member to introduce, by way of rider, a clause by which the franchise of Penryn, should or should not be transferred to this or that place? What was the naked fact? A party stood accused of malpractices, and a verdict of guilty had been pronounced. All that this bill sought to effect was to transfer the right of systematically perpetuating a system of abuse, which was so grossly, so shamefully carried on, that it grew at last too intolerable to bear, and the end by which this desirable object was sought to be effected was by at once disfranchising the guilty borough of Penryn. Whether that disfranchisement should be total or partial was matter for future consideration; but let the house come to the determination to disfranchise the borough at once, and a great practical good would thereby be effected. How the borough should be dealt with afterwards, the house in its wisdom could decide; but he thought if the question of disfranchisement were at once carried, it would not be very difficult to determine where to transfer the right of voting. The house should recollect, that there was such a county as Cornwall that returned no less than 44 members to Parliament, and then there was the whole district of Lancashire that only returned 14 members. (Hear, hear.) It was the greatest of all possible delusions for hon. gentlemen to flatter themselves with the notion that by extending the franchise of Penryn to the neighbouring hundreds they would effect any real good. He did not wish to say where the franchise should be placed, because he thought that question could be discussed with far greater advantage in some future stage of the bill; but this much he would say, that by stripping Penryn of the power which its voters had too long abused, a great good would be effected. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. BOURNE said, that if he could believe his hon. and learned friend that a verdict of guilty has been pronounced against the borough of Penryn, then he (Mr. Bourne) would at once agree in the propriety of stripping the borough and transferring its right to some more deserving place. He felt with the hon. and learned gentleman that the question was one of great difficulty; and if any means could be devised by which those who were declared to be guilty could be adequately punished, he for one should vote for that punishment. But he did not conceive that it would be altogether fair to disfranchise a whole borough for the misconduct, however gross, of not more than half the voters contained in that borough. He thought it hard to take away a right held for years from 200 or 300 persons, who might not have been guilty of one act to merit condemnation. If any gentleman could point out any way in which the guilty could be punished without injuring the guiltless he would willingly adopt that course; but he owned he could not make up his mind to punish both parties alike,—a proceeding which he conceived would be contrary to every principle of justice.

The House then proceeded to a division, and the numbers were—

Ayes.....124
Noes.....69

Majority for the Amendment... 55

SLAVE TRADE IN THE BRAZILS.

Mr. HERRIES obtained leave to bring in a Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty with the Government of Brazil, relative to the Slave Trade.

The remaining Orders were then postponed and the House adjourned at Half-past One o'clock.

Wednesday May 30.

Numerous petitions having been presented praying for a repeal of the test and corporation acts.—

Mr. CALCRAFT rose and declared his intention of voting in favour of the repeal of those acts, which were a disgrace to the statute book, whenever the question should be brought forward.

Mr. HUME was sorry to understand that the question was not to be brought before the House at present.

Lord ALTHORP said that the Dissenters had decided, by a majority of four to one, not to bring the question forward; and as so large a majority of Dissenters were of opinion that it would be injurious to bring a question on now, he thought that it would be highly improper in any of their friends to act in contradiction to that opinion.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that he felt it necessary to state the course which he should have taken, if that important question had been brought forward that session. To say the least of it, he thought it no light stigma to tell millions of the most wealthy, the most respectable, and the most loyal of His Majesty's subjects, that their religion was such as to be a bar to their filling any office, unless

they would lay aside their conscientious scruples, or take advantage of the annual indemnity. The repeal of these statutes should meet with that support which he was most anxious and zealous to give; but he must say that he was a little surprised that his honourable friend (the member for Aberdeen) should declare himself sorry to hear that the Dissenters did not intend to bring forward the question now. The Dissenters had not come to that determination without much deliberation, and it was a little too much to tell those people that they had acted wrong. When they had said that they were willing to wait another year, should they be replied to by that house, and be told, "but we think you ought to have the question discussed this year?" That was something like the advice which had been given to the Catholics, not by their friends, but by their enemies. He was quite sure that this advice came from the friends of the Protestant Dissenters, but these men generally knew their own business best. For his own part, he heartily rejoiced at the resolution which the Dissenters had taken. It reflected the greatest credit both upon their discretion and upon their liberality, and would, he was persuaded, ensure them a more general support when the question was brought forward.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD rose to present a petition from certain land-owners in the county of Kerry, praying that the house would afford the means of emigrating from Ireland to the superabundant population of that country. He took that opportunity of asking the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Wilmot Horton) what had been done, or what Government intend to do, for the purpose of facilitating emigration to be British colonies in North America. He trusted that the hon. gentleman would give such an explanation as would enable all persons interested in the subject to understand what measures were in contemplation. He felt that no plan could be pressed on Parliament that would strike more immediately at the root of the evils under which Ireland was suffering, or would go more directly to put an end to the appalling distress which existed in that country, than the encouragement of emigration. By emigration alone could the wants of the people of Ireland be met and satisfied. The great influx of Irish paupers into this country would force the subject on the serious consideration of the house, if it were not spontaneously taken up.

Mr. WILMOT-HORTON wished it to be understood by the country (and he feared it was not understood at present), that until the emigration Committee which had sat the whole of this session, and to which the hon. member belonged, had made its report, and the evidence was laid before the house, it was perfectly impossible for His Majesty's Government to pledge themselves to any measure, or in any degree on this subject. He wished it to be understood in Ireland, that this committee was not the work of Government. The committee then sitting was merely a committee of inquiry. It would be for the Government and the public, when that committee had finished its labours, to proceed calmly with the consideration of this very important subject.

Mr. L. FOSTER begged, as a member of the committee, to make a few observations. There was in the committee a diversity of opinion on different points; but its members all agreed in this,—that the population in various parts of Ireland was so dense, that the whole produce of the land was insufficient for its support. The invention of steam, with respect to its operation on the interests of this country, had not produced a more extraordinary effect in any instance than it had in the multiplication of paupers. The steam-vessels gave the greatest facility to the introduction of the poor of Ireland into England. There were five or six steam-boats plying between England and different parts of Ireland. He looked upon them as great bridges between this and the sister country, by which the paupers of the latter were enabled to reach the former. What was the consequence? Why, the population of Boulogne, Madrid, or Rome was less than the proportion of Irish at present in this metropolis. If therefore, some decisive measure were not taken, the vacuum which might, by partial means, be made in the population of Ireland and Scotland would speedily be filled up. He knew a gentleman, not far from London, who endeavoured, by the operation of an act lately passed, to clear his parish from Irish paupers, by sending them to Ireland at the expense of the parish: but his efforts were of no avail; for the paupers walked back again to the same parish as fast as their legs would carry them. To meet this evil, the only remedy was, to encourage emigration on a very extensive scale. At the end of the war, though vast numbers of men entered the army during its continuance, and enlistment was a sort of emigration, the population of the United Kingdom was found to have increased in the extent of 3,000,000. The same thing might be observed with respect to France, where at the termination of the war, the population had increased by 4,000,000. Means should be adopted to prevent the vacuum occasioned by emigration from being filled up, and to remove from Ireland that class which was most likely to disturb its peace. A very simple principle of relief had been discussed in

the committee, and was, he believed, favoured by some of those who composed it—namely, that the Irish landlords should take on themselves the charge of sending the superabundant population across the Atlantic. (There were here cries of "Order," and the hon. member immediately sat down.)

Mr. CALCRAFT said the hon. gentlemen, as a member of the emigration committee, was stating facts, quoting evidence, declaring opinions, and pointing out what the house ought to do, before any person in the house not belonging to that committee had an opportunity of knowing what proceedings had taken place in it. He knew very well that the influx of Irish into this country was a great evil. In some places it had brought the wages of labour down to a starvation price. He also knew, that the most troublesome, idle, disorderly, and suffering body of people in this country were the Irish, who came here because they were expelled from the estates of those proprietors, who, having served their own purposes, sent them adrift. (Order, order.)

Sir G. HILL denied that the Irish landowners did any such thing.

Mr. CALCRAFT said he believed, after what had occurred, he was correct in stating, that the Irish landed-proprietors fostered these poor people for their own private advantage, and now thought fit to send them adrift.

Mr. S. RICE protested, in the strongest and most decided manner against the assertion which his hon. friend had just made. (Hear, hear.) When his hon. friend declared that the Irish were the most idle, troublesome, and ungovernable people in this country, he must say that it was directly contrary to the fact. (Hear, hear.)

Lord MILTON said, he resided in a quarter of the country where a great part of the field-labour was done by Irishmen; and so far from being the most idle, the most riotous, and the most disorderly part of the population, he could say, and his means of forming an opinion were considerable, that such was not the case. (Hear.) He certainly had never heard any accusation of the kind brought against them.

Mr. CALCRAFT was going to reply, when he was interrupted by the Speaker. He then said, that he would make his observations on the motion for printing the petition: but Mr. M. Fitzgerald, on the question being put to him, answered, that he did not mean to move that it should be printed. (Laughter.)

ALLEGED BANK CIRCULAR.

Sir J. WROTTESELEY gave notice of a motion relative to an extraordinary circular letter, purporting to come from the Bank of England; and with the contents of which he took it for granted the members of that house were generally acquainted. He should on Thursday, the 7th of June, move for the production of that letter. (Hear.)

Mr. MANNING said that the motion of the hon. baronet would be unnecessary, because the Bank had no opportunity of laying any such paper or document as that alluded to on the table of the house. "We," said the hon. member, "deny it. We disclaim it. We know nothing of it. The paper in question has not been issued by the Bank of England."

The SPEAKER inquired whether, after this statement, the notice of the hon. baronet should stand.

Sir J. WROTTESELEY said, it was his intention that it should. Though the letter in question might not have proceeded from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, yet it might have come from some persons connected with that establishment.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. MABERLY moved an Address to His Majesty for copies of additional Correspondence (commencing on the 19th of July, 1820), between Sir Rufane Donkin and the Colonial Office, respecting the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. W. HORTON expressed his willingness to grant any Papers, but deprecated all discussion until the subject should come regularly before the House.

After a few words from Mr. F. PALMER and Mr. SYKES, the Motion was agreed to.

MR. GREIG.

Mr. HUME moved that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, for a Copy of the Orders of the Colonial Government at the Cape, and of Earl Bathurst's and other correspondence, respecting the withdrawing the license of Mr. Greig's Paper, *The South African Commercial Advertiser*. He trusted that before the end of the Session he should be able to submit to the House a Motion respecting the conduct of the Colonial Office towards those Colonies which had no Legislature.

Mr. W. HORTON said, he had no objection to the Motion; which was then agreed to.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. LOMBE, in moving that the Appendix to the Report upon the administration of the Government and of the Finances of the Cape of Good Hope be printed, entered into a detailed examination of the Report, passages of which, he observed (as we understood the Honourable Gentleman) exhibited deliberate falsehood and gross deception. The remarks of the Hon. Member were, however, very indistinctly audible in the Gallery.

Mr. W. HORTON defended the Commissioners, and deprecated the attacks made against them.—Motion agreed to.

SALE OF GAME.

Colonel WOOD moved the second reading of the Sale of Game Bill. He proposed to enter into the discussion of the principle and details of the Bill on the motion for going into the Committee.

After a few words from Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Peel, Mr. F. Palmer, and Lord Milton, the House divided on the motion.

Ays..... 56

Noes..... 2

Majority..... 54

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

On Monday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the ceremony of laying the first stone of this great work took place on the ground purchased by the Council at the upper end of Gower street. It was performed by the Duke of Sussex with the usual Masonic observances, in the presence of a very large and elegant assemblage of spectators. The Dukes of Norfolk and Leinster, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Brougham, Mr. John Smith, and many other members of the Council, assisted.—Dr. Lushington and his Royal Highness both shortly addressed the company. Coins of the present currency were deposited in the stone, which bore a Latin inscription, recording the date of the commencement of the undertaking, its objects, and the names of the Council.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Freemasons Tavern to the Members of the Council and the friends of the Institution, who assembled to the number of nearly 500. The galleries were filled with ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the scene, animated as it was by music and singing, and frequent bursts of enthusiastic applause during the toasts and speeches. The Duke of Sussex presided.

Among the usual preliminary toasts, the healths of the King and the Lord High Admiral excited more than the customary plaudits, recent political matters being evidently in the minds of the company.

In proposing the health of the Duke of Sussex the Duke of Norfolk observed that, to the illustrious titles derived from his ancestors, his Royal Highness added the still more illustrious titles of Protector of every Charity, the enlightened Patron of the Arts, and the friend of Civil and Religious Liberty. The toast was received with immense cheering.

The Duke of Sussex returned thanks. He was glad of everything which recalled his recollection of the principle which had placed his family upon the throne. He was greatly interested in the establishment of the University, and would always give his best exertions to aid it. This Institution would in no way interfere with Oxford and Cambridge, and ought to be regarded as a help to those universities in the common business of education. Their discipline and regulations prevented their adopting the changes required by the progress of improvement, and the expense of instruction with them had greatly increased within the last 30 years. Now the object of the London University would be to embrace all improvements in the science, and greatly reduce the expense of education. But he did not suppose it possible that it could injure the old establishments. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness concluded, by proposing "Prosperity to the University of London," which was drunk with three times three, amid deafening shouts of applause.

Mr. BAUGHMAN, in returning thanks, adverted to the time (about two years ago) when the project was first brought forward in the City of London, the cradle of civil and religious liberty in this country. (Cheers.) Liberty which had been nurtured and watered by the precious blood of its noblest citizens. On that day he had risen to perform a duty, under very different circumstances from the present—under the cold sneers of some, and the more open taunts and gibes of others, accompanied by the faint hopes of many friends, and the ardent good wishes of others; while the project was heard with deep execrations by the enemies of human improvement, and of light and liberty, which gave life and prosperity to this empire. (Cheers.) But now those clouds and mists were dispelled—they had lived to see the walls of the University rising amidst the plaudits of surrounding thousands. The fabric they had erected would be an eternal pillar, handing down their names to the gratitude of posterity. (Cheers.) He decried no man's occupation—he contended no man's vocation; but he could not help contrasting that day's work with others of passing interest, narrow and confined. They were not gratifying any vain or selfish desires, but administering to the happiness and liberties of mankind. (Cheers.) The great thing which then remained to be done was to take great care in choosing the teachers. On this subject the Council had come to a fixed resolution, in which the whole body had cordially concurred—each of the twenty-four individuals of which the Council consisted, had solemnly pledged himself never to allow such a phrase as a candidate for votes to be mentioned in his presence. They had resolved to give the places to the worthiest (Cheers) and to prefer the person, though least recommended, to the person best recommended, if his merits were only so much superior as the dust in the balance. (Cheers.) Instead of teaching four, or five, or six months only in the year, it was their intention that the courses of lectures should last nine months. (Cheers.) Instead of the Lecturer giving a single lecture of an hour each day, it was proposed that each Professor should lecture an hour each day, and he should, during another hour, examine the pupils successively, to ascertain if they had comprehended the lecture, and if he had made himself understood. A third hour was to be employed at least three days each week, if not six, in discussions, to which such pupils should have access as chose to push their studies, and they should attend the lectures of the Professors, who would have the power of dispensing the highest titles and honours which a Sovereign could confer on a subject—he meant the power of bestowing the pupils in their honours, and directing the higher studies of those who felt disposed to examine into the operations of

nature. He thought it needful to say one word on another subject; he had been unjustly accused of having spoken with disrespect, and of being inimical to the two venerable Universities in which learning and science had long been carefully preserved, and from which they had been not many years ago spread over the land, where truth and faith had been treasured up—he meant Oxford and Cambridge—where, at so distant date, the lights of science and the grace of letters had emanated. (Cheers.) The Learned Gentleman vehemently repelled the charge, and instanced the great men who had been reared at the two Universities—the great Newton, the distinguished Wadsworth, Babbage, Copplestone, Wheatly &c. To his older claims on our esteem, he said, Oxford now added the claims of having of late obtained a victory over itself: it had, in a great degree, almost adopted the lights and spirit of the age. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Sussex, after a high compliment to the Marquis of Lansdown as an University man, as well as for his political principles, gave the health of the Duke of Gloucester, and prosperity to Cambridge, and the health of Lord Grenville, and prosperity to Oxford.

The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his great respect for the two venerable and illustrious Institutions alluded to, and at the same time his warm wishes in favour of the new University, which he was convinced, so far from being a rival to the others, would contribute to the progress of science, and be a great means of promoting morality and religion. (Cheers.)

Several other toasts followed; among them "Prosperity to the City of Westminster," for which Mr. Hobhouse returned thanks, and in the course of the address paid very high compliments to Mr. Brougham, without whom, he asked, where would the University of London have been; The health of Brougham was afterwards drunk, as "Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and that gentleman, in returning thanks, observed how completely their persevering efforts had silenced the wretched jokers who had jeered at their attempts, and even that small portion of the Pulpit which had opposed the spread of knowledge. He eulogized the exertions of the illustrious Liberator of South America in the cause of education; and assuring the company that their voice would be heard across the Atlantic, proposed "the health of the Liberator Bolivar, and success to the diffusion of knowledge in South America." (Loud Cheers.)

The Meeting did not break up till a late hour.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, April 28.

GAMING IN HIGH LIFE.

August O'Neill, Esq. M. P. Bethel Watrou, Esq. M. P. and John Mathew Boland, Esq. were this day tried for a conspiracy to defraud John Auldjo, Esq. of divers large sums of money.—From the proceedings in this case, it appeared that the prosecutor, Mr. Auldjo, was a gentleman just of age, who had recently taken possession of his fortune of 50,000l. by the will of his father, a merchant; Mr. O'Neill, a native of Ireland, was the Member for Hull; Mr. Watrou was the colleague of the worthy Member for Sudbury and Mr. Boland was an Irish Barrister. The latter having obtained an introduction to the young heir, took pains to cultivate an intimacy with him, in which he in some degree succeeded. Some days after, Mr. Auldjo met Mr. Boland and Mr. O'Neill at Lord's Cricket ground, when the latter told Mr. Auldjo that there was to be a dinner on Monday at Richmond, and he hoped he would allow him to introduce him to Lord Clanricarde (Mr. Canning's Son-in-law) who was Under-Secretary of State, and whose high rank and connexions would serve Mr. A. should he wish to travel again on the Continent. Mr. O'Neill pressed his invitation so earnestly, that Mr. Auldjo at length consented to make one of the party, and he was on Monday introduced to Lords Clanricarde and Howth by Mr. O'Neill, with whom he went to Richmond, and dined at the Talbot Inn. After dinner, cards were introduced, and they played at unlimited three-card loo, at which Mr. Auldjo had never before played. They began with half crowns, and at one time Mr. Auldjo was looted for a profit of 1,400l. At first he appeared to be successful, but his luck changed, and in the end he had lost 500l. to Lord Clanricarde, 800l. to Lord Howth, 1,400l. to Mr. O'Neill, and 3,248l. to Mr. Watrou, making altogether nearly 6,000l. Mr. Boland had begun to play, but having lost a piece or two, he declined playing any longer, and took a walk. Next day, on advising with his Attorney, Mr. Auldjo made the winners an offer to take 2000l. among them in satisfaction of their winnings. This they declined, but offered to give him time. He consulted with his friends, who advised him not to pay the money, but to commence proceedings against the above parties.—After Mr. Gwynne had been heard for the prosecution, and evidence adduced, Mr. Watrou was proceeding in his speech for the defence, when the Chief Justice interfered, observing, that the prosecution had completely failed, but that he would read over the evidence if the Jury wished it.—The Jury said, they had already made up their minds that there was no conspiracy; and a verdict of *Not Guilty* was therefore recorded.—The Court was unusually crowded. Lord Rolle, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Marquis of Sigo, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Nugent, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, were present.

APPREHENSION OF SIR W. W. DIXIE, BART.

(From an Evening Paper.)

On Thursday the 10th may last a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the above gentleman, signed by C. G. Munday, Esq. C. L. Smith, Esq. R. Norman, Esq. and the Rev. W. W. Greenway, four of the Magistrates for the county of Leicester. The Baronet was charged with having "violently and feloniously made an assault upon his own daughter, Eleanor Frances Anna Dixie, an infant under the age of ten years." The warrant

was placed in the hands of Down and Lambert, two experienced officers of the borough of Leicester. The Magistrates suspecting that some resistance would be offered in the execution of their duty, ordered Down and Lambert, not only to arm themselves, but to select four other officers to assist them in the business. Accordingly, the six individuals alluded to, took a postchaise from the Crown Hotel, Leicester, two of them as outriders, and proceeded about four o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned, to Bosworth Hall, a distance of fifteen miles, and arrived there about six o'clock. The outer door of the mansion was open, and three of the officers, with Down at their head, entered, and inquired of the footman where his master could be found; he replied, he could not possibly be seen. He was then charged in the King's name to aid and assist, which he also refused, and endeavoured to prevent the officers, in the execution of their duty. Down then produced his fire-arms, and expressed his determination to shoot him or any one else who interfered. The premises being very extensive, the officers perambulated the various passages, and tried all the doors they could find, two of which they broke open, and entered one room through the broken panels. He was not however, to be found till after the lapse of two hours, when the room they suspected was forcibly entered, and there they discovered the Baronet. He made no resistance, but insisted upon remaining in the house all night; this was complied with, as the officers knew how extremely popular the prisoner was amongst his tenants at Bosworth. During the night he made several observations to the officers, denying the charge *in toto*; and further added, that "if he had loaded his six-pounder, and fired it off, he should have blown them all to—*together*." About five o'clock in the morning, permission was granted that Sir Willoughby should ride to Leicester in his own carriage, in consequence of a doctor's certificate, which stated that the chaise would not be a proper conveyance owing to an inflammation in the Baronet's leg, which required it to be kept in a horizontal posture. The equipage, with four grey horses, drew up at the hall door, but Down insisted that the postilion from the Crown should drive the leaders with two officers as outriders. They arrived in Leicester about seven, and the Baronet was safely placed in the county gaol. At first he refused to get out, unless the gaoler came to receive him with proper honours. On Saturday the Magistrates entered into an investigation of the affair at the county public-office, which lasted several hours, and the case was adjourned. On Monday a final examination of the affair took place, when two eminent surgeons, and the infant daughter of the Baronet, gave their deposition, for the prosecution, before the Magistrates; Sir Willoughby, after an impartial investigation, which lasted several hours was fully committed to take his trial for the offence at the ensuing Assizes.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 14.

POLICE

MARLBOROUGH STREET

A WATER DRINKER.—On Monday, Mr. East, a stay-maker, in King street, Holborn, was charged with assaulting Frances Wear, his servant girl. It appeared that the girl is tall and pretty, and about 13 years of age. She had been only a few days in the service of the defendant; and on Sunday morning, about three o'clock she was awake by the defendant being in her bed, and clasping her in his arms. She cried out for assistance, when the defendant said "he meant no harm." She got up, and called the watchman, and some of the defendant's wearing apparel was found in her bedroom.—A Watchman stated that he went to the girl's assistance, on hearing her call from one of the windows.—The defendant said, that he was a moral and abstemious man, he entered the girl's room to get some water, and stumbled upon her bed accidentally.—The girl denied his assertion, and said that she had placed a jug of water in his bed-room on the preceding evening.—Mr. Rex ordered the defendant to find bail to answer the charge; but, upon discovering afterwards that the father of the girl had received £1. from the defendant to compromise the matter, he fined the defendant one shilling, and discharged him.

(AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.)

CARLISLE, SATURDAY MAY 12.—(from our Correspondent)—It will be seen by our market report, that wheat is getting up in this part of the country. The coming crop has been so much cut up by the late inclement winter, that one half sown in the county is irrecoverably lost, the ground having been ploughed down for other crops. The public mind is therefore affected; people anticipate that wheat will be as scarce next year as barley and oats have been this year, and therefore those who can hold (no great many in such times) are in no hurry to sell.

The tax on sugar, last year, netted 4,500,000*l.* and the tax on rum and other foreign spirits, 3,500,000*l.*

It appears by an account relative to the undecided funded debt of Great Britain, published by order of the House of Commons, that the total amount thereof was, on the 5th January 1827, 497,098,557*l.* while on the 5th of Jan. 1819, it was 332,136,145*l.*; being an increase of 164,962,412*l.* The total annual charge has also increased during the same period 216,292*l.* per annum.

CANNING AND MAUREPAS.—Mr. CANNING has likened Mr. HUSKISSON, our most enlightened and able Minister, to URGOT. There are more resemblances than this in that portion of French history.—When we read MARMONTEL's character of MAUREPAS, we can imagine in a picture of our Premier his face, drawn by an unfavourable but skilful hand, with just truth enough to make the sketch applicable without in the least affecting the justice of the design.—the outline in some parts singularly faithful, the colouring generally false.

"Superficial and incapable of any serious and profound application, but endowed with

a facility of perception, and intelligence that unraveled in an instant the most complicated business, he supplied in the Council by habit and dexterity what he wanted in study and reflection. Accessible and mild, with a supple, insinuating, and flexible mind, fertile in stratagem for attack, in address for defence, in subtlety to elude, in shifts to divert, in witticisms to disconcert the serious by his pleasantry, in expedient to extricate himself from the nicest and most threatening difficulties; a keen and rapid eye to seize on the follies or foibles of men; an imperceptible art to entice them to his trap, to lead them where he wished; an art yet more formidable, of turning everything into ridicule, even merit itself, when he wished to underdo it; in fine, the art of enlivening and simplifying the labours of the Cabinet, made MAUREPAS the most seducing of Ministers, and had it been requisite only to teach a King to wield the sceptre lightly and adroitly, to make a mockery of men and things, and the duty of governing an amusement, MAUREPAS would have been, without any comparison, the man they ought to have chosen. . . . A vigilant attention to preserve his ascendancy over the mind of the King, and his pre-eminence in the Council, made him easily jealous even of the choices he had himself made, and this anxiety was his only passion that had any activity. . . . good, when he could effect it without risking his own quiet? but this desire was instantly cooled when he perceived it would compromise either his credit or his repose."—*Life of Marmontel, Vol II, pp. 166, 167.*

LORD CASTLEBAGH.—This young nobleman is perhaps acquainted with a mischievous stripling who was expelled Oxford University, for running out naked at night, and shouting "Fire, fire!" to the great annoyance and alarm of the learned inmates. Let his Lordship beware of receiving similar treatment. The County which his mature wisdom represents, will not always be a close borough, and the electors owe no idolatrous devotion to "the policy of his lamented Relative." Lord Castlebagh has joined the yeop of the Opposition pack. When he makes his next appeal to our friends, the independent electors of the County Down, we shall condescend to notice him again.—*Belfast Northern Whig.*

MR. PEEL was liberal and enlightened in all points out one; and that one was the sole bond of union between him and the bigots who now hold him up as the ornament of their faction. Nine parts of his character belonged to the Whigs and liberal Tories—the tenth to the Ultras; and we cannot divest ourselves of the conviction, that it must have been pride, or jealousy, or family influence, which induced him to detach himself from men with whom his views harmonised in so many points, to follow the fortunes of others for whose intellects and opinions he must have felt something approaching to contempt.—Mr. Peel owes the popularity he has gained entirely to the principles he had in common with the deserted. His bill for restoring cash payments was confessedly founded on the doctrines of Messrs. Horner and Brougham, to which Mr. Peel avowed himself to be a recent convert. His jury bill had the approbation both of Whigs and Radicals, because it applied a remedy to the grievance of packing, which many Tories regarded as the palladium of church and state. Mr. Peel lent his support to all the liberal commercial measures proposed by Messrs. Robinson and Huskisson. But in doing this, was he not acting with the Whigs and borrowing arms from the school of the "visionary theorists," and the "political economists," to overturn the systems of whom?—of the Pitts, the Liverpools, the Castlereags, the Byles, and all the financiers held in veneration by the Ultras? His amendments of the criminal code are a monument to his honour. But can it be denied that, in carrying forward these he was giving effect to the maxims of Bentham, and treading in the steps of Romilly and Macintosh? It is known that the Lord Chancellor spoke lightly of them as effusions of juvenile zeal; and probably only tolerated them because they proceeded from a mind deeply saturated with prejudice skin to his own. But had any of these useful bills been proposed by a member of Opposition, we ask whether they would not have been contemptuously thrown out, as the reveries of speculative philanthropy, and insults to the practical wisdom of our ancestors!—*Scotsman.*

We would draw particular attention to the fact, that no address was delivered to Lord ELMON on his leaving the Court of Chancery, in which he has for so many years presided. This omission sufficiently marks the sense of the Profession with regard to his Lordship's merits.

Mr. James, the able and truly independent author of the Naval History, died on Monday last, after a painful and distressing illness of several weeks. His widow, we are sorry to learn is left entirely destitute of funds, friends, and connections, she being a native of the West Indies.

The names of the parties connected with the intended sale of East India patronage, lately adverted to, together with some details of the

Mr. CANNING is suspected, with what justice we shall soon see—of a disposition to make those sacrifices of good purposes for power, which MAUREPAS made for ease.

transaction, have at length transpired; and as the affair will lead to a criminal prosecution, the whole will shortly come before the public. Till, then, it will be improper to mention names, but the following may be taken as a pretty correct summary of the facts. It seems that a relation one of the Directors, had had a cavalry cadetship placed at his disposal, and that he entered into a negotiation for selling it to a third party, who with great simplicity suffered the treaty to become known, by making an inquiry of the Board whether such a purchase would not vitiate the appointment. The seller of the cadetship has since come forward, and sworn to an affidavit before the Lord Mayor, in which he declares that the Director who placed the appointment at his disposal, was in no degree privy to the negotiation for selling it. The Secret Committee, who have conducted the investigation, have, however, we understand, determined on commencing a prosecution against all the parties implicated in the transaction.

GRAVESEND, (May 17.—Arrived the *Ranney-mede*, Kemp, from Bombay.

Captain PARRY arrived in the Hecla on the 19th of April at Hammerfest in Norwegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of 15 days. This intrepid explorer expected to be on the most Northern part of Spitzbergen in the middle of May, and entertained no doubt of reaching the Pole soon after.

The Epsom Races were concluded on the 30th of May, after the best sport that has been known for years. Lord Janssar netted £20,000 on the Derby—and the Duke of Richmond netted £2,300 for the Stake money of the Oaks. Odds against the winner, *Hamlet*, who was an outside horse, were 18 to 1. There were 89 Subscribers to the race—21 Horses started, but only two were placed.

VARIETIES.

AEROSTATION.

MR. CHARLES GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS PERILOUS ASCENT FROM NEWBURY.

On the evening of Thursday last Mr. Charles Green, the veteran aeronaut, made his 69th ascent in his splendid balloon, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire, under the most discouraging circumstances. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Simmons, a gentleman of Reading, who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy. The following interesting particulars of his tempestuous voyage are thus described by Mr. Green:—

"My second ascent from this town since I left London being announced to take place on Thursday last, all the necessary preparations were made, and the balloon was inflated early in the day. Notwithstanding the morning being very squally, a great number of visitants had assembled on the ground before two o'clock, at which hour we were visited by a most tremendous storm of rain, and thunder the wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane, which in a very few seconds cleared the ground of the company, and threatened inevitable destruction to the balloon itself, which could scarcely be kept down although loaded with two tons weight of iron, and the united exertions of nearly one hundred individuals holding to the net-work. This storm continued nearly one hour, when it partially subsided, and betwixt four and five o'clock the clouds broke up and dispersed; but the wind continued to rage with unabated fury the whole of the evening. A little before six o'clock, the ground being filled with company, I entered the car followed by my *compagnon de voyage*, Mr. Simmons, who had once before ascended with me from Reading; and having secured the grappling iron, and all the necessary apparatus, at six o'clock precisely I gave the word, "Away." The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weights, it was torn, by the violence of the wind, from the exhausted assistants, who had been contending with the combined fury of the elements during the whole day, and bounded off with the velocity of lightning in a south-easterly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air until at length they became united; at which moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us; but perceiving other strata floating at the same elevation we were sailing, which, from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter, I considered it prudent to discharge 20*lb.* of ballast; and we rose nearly half a mile above our former elevation, where I considered we were perfectly safe and beyond their influence. However awful our situation might have been considered by those on earth who witnessed the storm which followed, it was highly interesting to us, as I had an opportunity of observing, amongst other phenomena, that at every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars of clouds within the distance of a mile round, became attracted, and appeared to concentrate their force with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the atmosphere clear and calm beneath and around us. With very trifling variation, we continued the course until about a quarter past seven, when I began to make preparations for a descent; and having opened the valve, and

suffered a quantity of gas to escape, we reached within 500 feet of the earth; but perceiving from the disturbed surface of the rivers and lakes beneath us, that a strong current of air still existed near the earth, we again ascended, and continued our course until upwards of half-past seven when I determined on making a final descent, which was safely effected in a meadow field in the parish of Cranley, in Surrey, situate between Guildford and Horsham, and 53 miles from Newbury; which stormy yet in a great degree interesting, voyage, was performed in one hour and a half. Every accommodation and assistance was afforded us, and the balloon and its appendages being properly secured, we returned to Newbury on Friday morning, and received the hearty congratulations of those who, from the effects of the storm below, had entertained strong doubts of our ever reaching *terra firma* in safety. My companion appeared highly gratified with the novelty of his situation, and I cannot speak too highly of his coolness and presence of mind amidst the surrounding dangers.

The Times May 28.

MAJOR LAING.—In a recent sitting of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. JOMARD, expressed some doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence published in the journals (and repeated in English journals, not only without grounds, but carelessly and recklessly) of the death of Major LAING. It is the third time that the death of this intrepid traveller has been announced; and as the first two reports proved unfounded, Mr. JOMARD expressed his hopes that the last might turn out to be untrue. The letter said to contain the statement was dated on the 5th April, and arrived in twenty-four days; an unprecedented instance of dispatch. Besides, it is declared in it that 30,000 *Fellans* (the proper name is *Fellatahs*) had risen, and demanded that the English traveller should be given up to them; and that the King of Tombouctou wished to protect the Major, but was unable to save him from becoming the victim of the barbarity of these 30,000 *Fellans*. Now, M. JOMARD observes, that in 1825 it was a female who reigned in Tombouctou, and here a king is mentioned. "How is it, too," he asks, "that the *Fellatahs*, who welcomed the English, have so suddenly become their most cruel enemies; especially when it is recollected that the most powerful of their princes wrote to the King of England a letter full of the warmest expressions of friendship, and in which he manifested a desire to have some English living in his court?" It is possible that the news may have been fabricated by the Arabs, who carry on a commerce between Tripoli and Soudan, and who apprehensive that the English may deprive them of a portion of their trade, oppose every obstacle to their progress, and circulate every kind of story calculated to disgust them with the country.

Spread of the Reformation.—During the tour of the Right Rev. Dr. McGovern, Catholic Bishop of Armagh, through his diocese, in the last month, his Lordship confirmed 16 Protestants who had conformed to the Catholic Church. Three of them received the Sacrament of Confirmation in Longford, and their conversion to the ancient faith is to be numbered amongst the fruits of the admirable conversational sermons preached in that town, some time since, by the Rev. Mr. Slevan.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

Equal Reasons.—If any one should think it impossible that 40,000 persons, of forty different modes of faith—Jews, Christians, Mahomedans, and Pagans, could be found living together under the same Government, and in the same town, each worshipping the Deity after his own manner, all tolerated—nay, protected, by one presiding nation, and all tolerating each other, without hatred, malice, or uncharitableness on the score of their religious opinions, let the sceptic go to Astrachan—there he will find Russians, Greeks, Armenians, Persians, Hindoos, Calmucks, Cossacks, Mongols, Chinese, Bucharians, Turcomans, Poles, Germans, Italians,—in short, representatives of every country upon earth, living in religious harmony and good fellowship.

Proselytism.—A letter addressed by the Catholic Bishop of Maronia, Dr. M'Hale, to Lord Farham, contains some wholesome truths, which it would be well if the Protestant Zealots who are now so hotly at work in Ireland, making converts, would take into consideration. The learned Theologian says, that "every one who takes away its bad members, reforms the Church, not by reforming those, whose vices are generally too inveterate for correction, but by purging the Church of such vices. May I remind your Lordship of a saying of Swift's—'When the Pope weeds his garden, he gives you the refuse.' You talk of the exactions of Catholic Clergy, while you forget the two hundred thousand pounds left by one Protestant Bishop to his family. To a person covered with wounds, the slightest touch must be painful. It is therefore no wonder, if the shilling the Priest requires for his scanty support should distress the Peasantry of a diocese, from whom, by one Protestant Dignitary alone, the sum of two hundred thousand pounds is wrung."

The following is a remarkable instance of the fluctuation of fortune:—A person who a few years since could have retired with an income of 2000*l.* a year, being reduced to absolute penury, accepted the place of porter in a victualler's shop in the suburbs, whom he used to accommodate in his better days. He declares he is up happier than ever he was in his life.—*Glasgow Journal.*

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