

VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 7, 1816.

NUMBER 1267.

T has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear unner the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bonnay Counter, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference. BOMBAY CASTILE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS. SECRETARY.

MILITARY DEPARTMET. Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, on the 10 Instant, at Noon, receive at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, sealed proposals for conveying to England a Detachment of Troops, of the nature and number of whom information will be afforded, on application to the Super-intendent of Marine. The Tenders to express the rate of freightage per head for each description of persons, and the rate per Ton for Baggage, the owners of the Ship to victual the Troops according to e scale of rations to be seen, at the Superintendent's Office. A clean space between Decks will be required for birthing the Troops, equal to 6 feet in length and 16 Inches in breadth for each person, with suitable accommada-tion for the Officers (to be approved by the Superintendent) and at the Com-mander's Table for the regulated allow-Officer (which may be known on application to the Superintendent) the vessel to be ready to leave the Harbour on the 20 Instant.

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

BOMBAY CASTLE,

6th December 1816. N. B. No Tender will be received afzer the period above specified.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Theriff's Jale,

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of SADASEW ANUNT and WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDER, AGAINST

RAMTY ALEANA,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Wednesday the 11th day of December next at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outery on the Chinch Bunder a Grab Called DARIYA DOWLUT, of Two Mast with her Stores &c. the property of RAMTY ALLANA.

G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF, BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

ADVERTISEMENT.

30th November, 1806.

In the Goods of FRANCIS HA-WORTH, late Lieut. in his Majesty's 17th Regt. Dragoons, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

HAT Letters of Administration in the above Goods have been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder of Bombey to EDULJEE CURSET-JEE of Borney, Parsee Merchant as a Creditor of the said deceased. All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 6 December W. BROWNE,

ADVERTISEMENT.

DROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MICHAEL BRUCE LAING, deceased; late Commander of the Ship Lord Castlereagh of Bombay, having been granted by the Hen'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq. of the same place, one of the Executors thereof-all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, wie requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same forthwith to the said Executor.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, of JOSEPH HUTCHINS BELLASIS, late in the civil service on this Establishment, Esquire, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE CATHERINE BEL-LASIS, the widow of the deceased, all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in the same forthwith to CAP-TAIN EDWARD H. BELLASIS of Bombay aforesaid.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 30th Proximo, WILL BE SOLD

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

In Medows Street;

30 Cases of highly polished British Marble MONSISTING of Slabs of various sizes for flooring with, and others of large dimensions, well adapted for Tables or Tomb Stones.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

THE STATE OF

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday the 9th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT HIS KOOMS

In the Medows Street.

CUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass Queens & China Ware &c.

And at twelve o'Clock will put up, A Chesnut Saddle Horse and also a Grey Horse which has been chiefly used in a Carringe, and others feveral Saddle Horfes. per Ship Kufsrovic.

Bembay, 6th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. HAT the six Bales of piece goods, which have been consigned on commission from Calcutta per Ship Isabella, Captain J. L. Scarwell, 5 Bales of them belonging to JAFFERBOY BUXABHOY, under the marks numbered 44, 46, 49, 50, and 51, and one Bale belonging to MOOSAJEE bin MAHOMED HUSSON, number 142 upon their agent or Vuchand, in Bombay, trading under the name and style of Maljee Cursonjee, having damaged in confequence of violent winds and tempeftuous weather on the voyage of the faid isabella, from Calcutta to Bombay, will be fold by publick auction on Thursday next the weltth of December instant near the Bazar Gee, within the Town walls, close to Ramdan setts House for ready

જા ક્રિ . ખબર ખબર • ફીમાથી • આપી એચર્જે

mon y for the beneat of the underwriters

and all others concerned. All persons are

hereby informed thereof. Dated 6th day

of December 1816.

ગાંધરી ૬ પ્રાપરની શ્રી ખંગાલેથી. वांडाए थे ४ नां मे छ्याणीया अपतान धरार्थ्यार्थेयार्थेयाने भेषे - यरावी - हती • ते आतंशी नश • थी डाय्मे हाहाभी • श्री • जंगा धनी विते ने कि ने कि प्रमाणि १४ तथा ४५ तथा ४८ तथा ५० तथा ५१ तथा ५ ती • ગાંથરી મુશાજ . ખીન . મક્મદ . કૃશાન - તે નો નંમખર ૧૪૨ ની જતી • એ • કાર્યો મો એ - શ્રી-ળંગાલથી - પોતાનાં - આરતી આ . નાંમે માલજ - પ્રરશંનજ - ઉપર - શ્રી સુખાછ वेयवाने वाशांत भाष्रधी क्ती ते जांख રી આ-શ્રી-બંગાર્લથી-મુબાઇ-આવ તાં-વાં કાંણ એ પ્રનાંમે શીય છ ના ખીલા મહે तीरान आधाथी हो भी ४ - थक के में • वा શતે મે ગાંથરીમાં નો માલ માવ તા નારેશ पत वारने वी ने ना १ १ भी वी केंभजर १८१५ ने हीने आर्टर सीयां इ - प्ररीने . રાંમદાશા શોઠના - ગોર્ટર - મ્યાગલ - બજાર ગો टनां • हरवा जानी • पाशो • शे प्रडे • एं ने • वे थ શે • બાબત • એજ • બીમા • વાલા આ • તથા • િખા•લો છો• એ• માલમાં • બાબશાતાનાં•ન प्राने वाशते . भे शर्व की श्रोने जीनां . नार्ट्र अरेथि *

ता ५ ही के भभर १८१५

G. HIGGS

IDEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has received a large Lat of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late JOHN HUNTER Esq. of the Partnership firm of HUN-TER, HAY & CO. having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to Mr. GEORGE HAY and Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, the Executors in India thereby appointed; it is hereby notified, that the said Executors require payment to be made without delay of the debts due to that partnership, to enable them to close the partnership Concern on the 30th April one thousand eight hundred and seventeen (1817); until which period the present firm will continue and from that time the business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the firm of HAY & SIMP-

MADRAS, 12th November 1816.



THE BRIG HIBERNIA, CAPTAIN T. J. ATKINSON, will fail direct for Calcutta in age apply to the Commander board or to MEERVANJEE DADAa few days. For freight or pass-

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

अरीजा-नांभ-1्अरनीव्या-प्रपतांन. आहभीव्यां व्यावानां कियोतो के तानन अरीजा-द्वपर-24 जार-भेरव । नळ • हाहाना ઈને•મલેમાથી•માલ્રમ•પડશે *

ता ५ ही के भणर १८१५

FOR FREIGHT

Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah, THE GOOD SHIP, DUNC.AN.

CAPTAIN JAMES BURD, COMMANDER.

ILL sail for the above Ports, on or before the 25th instant. For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. STEPHEN JOHN CROSS, Hummum

Bombay, 7th December 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES

On SATURDAY the 11th January, next, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.



THAT valuable Estate, the property of THE THE tuated at Mazagon, HE Consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built

HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stables and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 134 heres or nearly 21 beggs of ground, containing seven large Weils of good water, and well

stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Farther particulars may be learned by application to COWASJEE MANACK-JEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay 7th December 1816.

• જાહેર-લીલાં દુ • પ્રરીને ને ચેરા

જો • ગેર્ફર • મેલે • વે ચવાનુ • શાદુ • ન ફી • બની આવશેતો • શની શર • વારને • હી ને • તા ૦ ૧૧ મી • જો નીવારી • આવતી • બધારનાં • પ્રલાપ્ત ૧૨ નાં • એ જ • જે ગો • હુપર • વે ચરા *

એ ન અરે • શારવે • વ ગાત • વાર • પારશી • દ્રાવ શાજી • માં મુજી • તથા • એ દલજી • ખરશે દજી • એ • લો દ્રોને • મહિયા થી • માહુમ • થાશે

ता । भी ही ने भाषार १८१६

क्री

पिषडेक्षेत्रप्रमारं त्याचग्रात्र पापिमके मर्गं रामपंग तांग क ११ हैतेक्यानीपंगचेनेको हैं भव्रहमे १२ पन्नपर्कगर् त्या पुषी करमारेगवेनेको भूषी महेतर

मधीनामिने अप्रयं य डामगर् श्रुपत था चे प्रयंगा पर्थे के पर्थे संग्रिम पर्थे के प्रपेगांग प्रेम सम्मान में प्रश्चित्र प्रयं प्रयंग्ये म्यामन में प्रश्चित्र प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्येम रश्गतीय ग्रेर प्रयंग्येम प्राप्तीय ग्रेर प्रयंग्येम पापितीय ग्रेन्यात्या ग्रेप प्रयंग्ये अ चां गरिपाण्याच्या ग्रेगे प्रयंग्ये अ चां श्री प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये अ चां श्री प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये अ चां श्री प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्ये अ चां श्री प्राप्ती प्रयंग्ये प्रयंग्य

पर्मड एपीलर् प्रपण्णी स णमणीयक्रपण्णश्री कर्षेण्णी यापमडेएपीचार् स्थापमंत्र

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tuesday 10th of December, in Hormajee Bomanjee's Cotton Screws, the following per Ship Orpheus, Captain Finlay, viz.

34 Hogsheads Beer, Drane & Co.

A few ladies straw bonnets.

A few Kegs fine Dutch Herrings containing 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Lieut. Col. James Douglas,

A BEAUTIFUL
COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
EAST SIDE OF MALABAR HILL,

For Sale.

ON the 1st. of January 1817, will be sold by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) that MODERN BUILT HOUSE, with OFFICES and GARDEN, at present occupied by Captain GOODFELLOW.

The dwelling consists of an upper roomed Bungalo, substantially built of stone and chunam, and well calculated to ac. commodate a small family. The dining room on the ground floor is ceiled with lath and plaster, and the whole of the upper appartments are ceiled in the same manner; the flooring of the lower appartments are terrace, of the upper, plank; It has been built about 8 years, and is in an excellent State of repair. The Garden is well stocked with fruit Trees that are just now begining to bear, and altho' small, is as much as will require two Gardiners to keep in a complete state of cultivation. There is a Well in the Garden which affords an ample supply of good water. The ground comprises an extent of about 3345, Square yards, or about 55 Burgas and a

For a plan of this Estate, and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of MESSRS-FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE S HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HE ESTATE and PLANTATION, is the Island of SUMATRA near Benesolen, called Banlangan, whereof the see Walter Ewer was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons John and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by Messrs. Gould and Campbell; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator .- Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER. WALTER EWER.

WORCESTER CHINA BOWL Lost.

STOLEN from a Godown in Rampart Row, sometime between the month of January 1815 and the present time, a large white WORCESTER CHINA BOWL, having three Landscapes painted on it, one a Country Church, and the two others, Gentlemen's Country Scats in England. As this Vessel is valued by its owner far beyond its intrinsic worth, it is earnestly requested that should any Gentleman or Lady have purchased it, it may be delivered to Eduljee, at Baxter's late Shop, who will immediately pay the bona fide cost and all expenses. But

should it have fallen into other hands, this is to give notice, that the said Eduljee will bestow a reward of Rupees 400 on any person who shall deliver the Bowl in question into his hands uninjured.

N: B: It is believed that the Cypher E. & W. T. M. was borne on the Bowl.

Bombay November 22d 1816.

बरशीशटर-शीनाक्र-जाल-जाजाकिक

फ्रीटेफ्रीतनां•रशता•क्षपरनां•ठीक्र• अ ધનાં•ગુદાં જમાંથી•ચો રી•થઈ છે• માશા•જાં नीयारी शिने १८१५ थीते गाल शिन श्रुदी अली दु वन्ही • गोल में प्र भोतु • शी नाक श्रिट के कुपर दें जेलां भी प्रटेश क तां • ते • भधे • देय स • भे प्रनी • ५२ भी • हती • ने जीकां के बेसामती · काटसीमेननां • को हरनी-जेशवानी शिली - प्रारेशी - हती -ચ્યે-જનશની- શ્રીમત- પ્રરતા- ડાની- શ્રીમત ની . છતી . વ્યારાતે . વેતો . ધ્રાયાના . व्यरण अरीने जाट सीमेन नवा से डीव्यी पाशे मां शेयकि के प्राक्रिय में क्लानशा भ राह्निधिक्तिक में मारशी એદલજનાં - દુર્દ્ધાનમાં • આપીને • તે • ઘાષી ષ્ટ્રીમત • મથવા • ખરચ • પરેલો • ફોમ્મેતો • તે ~नशक्तिहसक्ति. ह्यां ले · प्ररानि · पोती प्रां ણાંનાં એદલજ મારા થી બી એ પ્રદાશાય જનશા•બીજા•લો જોને• કાર્તે•લાગી•કો એ ती ने ध्रिक्षा में इसकार करात पर अरेगा। થી • એ • ધારીને • બખરીશ • રૂપી આ ૪૦૦ थ्यापशे *

એ . બોલ • દ્વપર • નામ • ક્ષોતરે હુ કે E. & W. T. M. તા • રર મી • નવે મળર ૧૮૧૬

आ

षर् ७७७र् चामर्य प्रेष्ट्रण्डा के वंश्रीत्रचंत्रे

न्धितेषक्षेण पर्वेषवत्र चीमर्थ संक्रमणानवर्थ प्रार्थित प्रच गीपिय मिणीम भयोगीपण ७४ १८१६ तेयाची पंजाक हिती कार य नेजवा है सामप्र चीत्रे अ पंगा छे तेचारंगिष्ठे उच्छेत्याणिय १ चेप श्याचेया छेडी एमें 2 चीने पी प्र छे तीवैक्रमर्याचीयगात् उ घेउमी Shinday चिषाचेतघवणे छण्याने प्राप्तते वे साभार् या जरू जमा जिया है स्वाप्त है अपने के प्राप्त क ज्तरीय श्रीमर्गामंतीम् मत य्येषेकगर्ने पीमा वेघने मी क्यमडं महा हे च्या गीपी मत चेत्रे याज्याजने त्रायामसर् याचे यगिशीत्रप्तत्रेच दशीया ७ ज्याचे तीत्यावयाचीपनची मीमन चाष्ठेष त्रिविषप्रमड्येच मध्यप्रयोष इतीर्रिष्ठकगर् घवर्यमणाष्ठीष या चै घती प्रगप्त च एष्या एम प्रमे उमतवा वे छेजी मेत्या वे छे च ए भी याचेळपडेमन्रपम्णणेष्टेण्डणा

साध्याषधी में ग्री मत्र रूपे ४०० घष्मी प्रचेष प्रचेष

NOTICE.

Provident Society (which closes on the Sist instant) are requested to apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. the Agents, previous to the 21st, as the blank Certificates will be forwarded on that day to Calcutta.

The Second Class will commence on the 1st of January 1817:

Bombay 4th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALGEBRA

OF THE

HINDUS.

Hindoostanee

PHILOLOGY &c.

A FEW copies of the BIJA GANL-TA, or the ALGEBRA of the Hindus, by ED. STRACHET of the E. L. C. Ben. C. S.

HINDOOSTANEE PHILOLOGY, 1st. volume comprising a Dictionary, English and Hindoostanee.

BRITISH INDIAN MONITOR,

THE STRANGER'S East Indian Guide to the Hindoostanee.
DIALOGUES, English and Hindoo-

F. R. S. E.

The above works may be seen and further particulars known on application at

the Courier Office.

Bombay, 23d November 1816.

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURTER

I have to request you will oblige me and the community at large by publishing and answering the following queries, which from your editorial situation I minceive you may be fully acquainted with.

1st How many varieties of Postage rates upon English letters, an established by act of Parliament.

2d After the King's Packet Postage 34.6 d. has been paid in England, is it legal to levy he same sum again in this country making

Digitized with financial assistance from the

thereby the King's Packet Postage 7 shillings upon each single Jetter.

3d What penalty does a post office keeper in England render himself hable to for an overcharge after a remonstance upon the sub. ject to obviate any mistake from misapprehen-

I beg leave further to state that I have now lying before me several English letters over. charged, 2 on which the 2d query applies, add to which the sum levied in England for the English Inland is again charged on them and on several others.

One letter being put into the General Post Office in England after hours, was charged double agreeable to the custom there, but I do not readily conceive why it should also be charged double in this country.

To those whose correspondence from various causes is extensive, a proper understanding upon these points may produce a considerable saving with reference to the present system and be a guide to the houses of agency who forward English letters to their consti-

> I am Sir, Yours

Bombay 4th Dec.

A. B

CORRESPONDENTS.

We are not prepared to answer A. B's letter, not having been able to obtain the act of Parliament regulating the East India postage, but we will endeavor to procure it and give him all the information we can on the subject of his queries.

We cannot insert Devon's letter as it is now worded. We shall be always ready to give publicity to any scheme that has for it's object the promoting the comforts or convenience of any class of society, without reference at all to our own opinions of such scheme; but we must decline inserting any communication which seems to affix a general imputation of extertion, imposition and neferious conduct on a large and very respectable class of our fellow countrymen.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TR NOVEMBER 1816. By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Captain D. H. Bellasis, to be Deputy Adjutant General with the Official rank of Majorvice Carpenter, on furlough to Europeakieutenant S. Halifax, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade at Poona nderson, of the 9th Re-

giment Native Infantry, to he Paymaster in the Southern Division of Guzerat vice Halifax—date of appointment 2 k November.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Lieutenant R. White, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, at his own request to the Invalid Establishment from the date and to direct the following praymonion to take place.

Invalid Establishment from this date and to direct the following promotion to take place.

Ensign Anthony Morse, to be Lieutenant vice White Invalided—Date of Rank 27th November.

BOMBAY CASPLE, 478 DECEMBER 1816.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Carter, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, Barrack Master at Surat, is allowed a forlough to England, on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Thomas Palin, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to

Regiment Thomas Pain, of the 1st Battation 5th
Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to
England, on Sick Certificate for a period of three years
from the date of his embarkation.
Captain John Hawkins, of the Corps of Engineers is
allowed a furlough to the Deckan, on Sick Certificate
for a period of three months from the date of his depar-

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit John Williams, and William Tottenham, Matrosses in the Battation of Artitlery to have their discharge from the Hon'ble Company's Service on Substitutes being provided for them.

In consequence of the retirement of Surgeon W. Mackie, from the Honorable Company's Service as appounced in the 4th para. of the Hon'ble Courts letter of the 12th of June 1816, the following Promotion is ordered to take place to complete the Medical Establishment.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Marmaduke Hewitt, to be Surgeon—Date of Rank 7th December 1815.

BOMBAY CASPLE, 5rm DECEMBER 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Lleweltyn, to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Prince of Wales. of Wales.

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

Sec. to Govt.

ARRIVALS.]-Captain P. Henderson, 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. Inutenant Colonel Barclay, 8th Regiment, Lieutenant Hughes, 2d Battalion 2d Regi-

Captain Degraves 8th Regiment Madras

Native Infantry. Lieutenant Morgan, Madras Pioneers. DEPARTURE.]-Captain Pierce, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment.

THE COTTRIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1816:

By the ships lately arrived from China. we learn that the Viceroy of Canton bad received information that our embassy had arrived at Pekin, and that there was a report circulated by the Chinese in Canton that Lord Amherst was on his return overland to Canton, having failed in accomplishing the objects of his mission. We understand, however, that there has not been any account received by the British factory at Canton from the embassy that confirms this report, which we suspect has been circulated by the Chinese in that city to further some views of their own. It is probable some diffities have arisen in arranging the elique te of receiving our ambassador. It is also said that part of the crew of one of the English men of war had been allowed to go on shore on an uninhabited island on the coast of China to divert themselves for a few hours, and that this had been represented to the Emperor as a taking possession of part of his dominions, in consequence of which he had expressed great displeasure and refused to receive our presents or admit our ambassador to

an audience. The General Hewit had returned to Whampoa from the Yellow sea, after having landed the presents intended for the Emperor, but as she did not bring a chop with her from the list Chinese port she left, the Chinese officers had raised difficulties and objections to her loading the cargo intended for her, and had prevented all intercourse with the shore, except for the necessary articles of water and provisions; she had been lying at Whampoa upwards of a fortnight and had 4 guard boats round her.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Ernaad from this port arrived at Whampoa the 7th October after encountering two very severe gales on the 18th and 23d of September off the Macclesfield. The following ships were at Whampoa when the Anne left that place: Hon'ble Comany's Snips Buckinghamshire, Cabalva, Balcarras, Surat Castle, Lady Melville, Lord Lindock, Cornwall, Marchioness of Exeter, Cumberland, Castle Huntley, Hugh Inglis, Marquis Huntley, Coldstream, General Hewitt, Windham, Ernaad; Country Ships Anna, Helen, Bombay Castle, Ruparel, Sir Evan Nepean, Hemaoon Shaw, Cornwallis, General Palmer, Experiment and Pasqual; 12 or 14 American Ships I Danish and I Dutch

The Shah Byramgore and Friendship had sailed for Manilla and the Charlotte for Batavia. The Prince Blucher, Hope, Catherine and Upton Castle for Bengal, the latter ships passed Malacca 27th October. The Forbes for Calcutta was to sail from Whampoa on the 12th October.

The Anne passed the Hon'ble Company's ship Windham in the river on the 10th October from Penang and Europe and 3 American ships inward bound. She fell in with the H. C. ships Elphinstone, and Wexford and country ships Asia, Aurora and Barrossa bound to China, on the 24th October in the straits of Ma-

Bengal 13, Bombay 12.

The Kusrovie, from the Persian Gulph, arrived on Tuesday last, but we cannot learn that she has brought any intelligence.

The American ship Malabar, Captain Josiah Orne, arrived on Thursday from Boston, which place she left the 1st July. she brings no news; she spoke the ship Lord Wellington Captain Mansfield on the 26th Sept. last in Lat. 36° S. 31°. E. from London bound to Bengal.

We understand that the Hon'ble Company's Ships Ann and Alexander sail today, the after packet will close about the 10th Instant.

the best Bombay china fleet is to consist of eight Ships.

We have very great pleasure in being permitted to give publicity to the fol-lowing extracts of a letter from Captain Adams of the Hon'ble Company's hip Buckinghamshire to the venerable master builder of this port.

" I have much pleasure in acknowledging the good qualities of the Buckinghamshire. From what I observed in my passage from Bombay, she steers admirably. She sails well and is weather-ly, if I could judge on a comparison with the Upton Castle from Bombay and the Hope country ship from Bengal, both considered good sailers. I have only to try her in blowing weather and in particular, was supported with as following sea and if she perform well, she may be considered as one of the finest merchantmen in the world. I shall have much pleasure in shewing her to my friends in the East India direction, when at home, where your professional abilities will be duly appreciated."—&c. FREDERICK ADAMS.

Canton, 1st October.

The American ship Mentor, lately arrived in India from New York, brought a report, that an order in council had been passed in England permitting American vessels to clear out from British ports and to sail for India direct. This intelligence in some measure proved by the arrival of the American ship Eagle, Captain Wederstrandt at Calcutta with a port clearance from Liverpool. The latter vessel sailed originally from Baltimore and disposed of a cargo of cotton at Liverpool, whence she sailed in ballast for this country; but that American vessels are allowed to clear out from a British port for India with a British cargo, requires further confirmation. Such a regulation would most essentially affect the interests of the commercial community of this country as well as of the British merchants at home trading to India.

We are rejoiced to find that the return. of the cold season, has revived the theatrical talent of this settlement, and we sincerely hope that; after so good a beginning, the favorite amusement of the stage will continue with unabated spirit.

On Wednesday last Colman's popular comedy of the Heir at Law was performed, before as crowded an audience, as the present reduced state of our society will perhaps admit, and, celebrated as the Bombay stage has always been, we scarcely remember having ever seen, the spirit of the different characters so well supported throughout, or received with such universal and well merited applause. In a private theatre of amateurs a few of the leading characters may often be well filled, but it rarely happens, that the whole are so. It did however so happen on Wednesday night, and had Mr. Colman been behind the scenes, ushering his performance for the first time upon the stage, we are sure that the anxious feelings of the author, would have been as much flattered and gratified, as they ever were within the walls of Covent Garden or Old Drury.

"Whoever has seen Doctor Parr's " wig, - say the Edinburgh reviewers " must have observed, that it trespasses " a little on the orthodox magnitude of " Perukes." The same observation might apply to that of Doctor Pangloss who seemed " to bear his blushing honors " full upon him" with "the innate modesty" so peculiar to the character. The Doctor certainly well merited the honors conferred upon him by the Society of Company's Cotton sold for 14 Tales, Arts, and we think the erudite body of the university of Aberdeen, might have given him his diploma of LL. D. without the charge of one pound fifteen shillings and three pence three farthings.

Should any of our friends be in want of a tutor, we may safely recommend the Doctor to their acquaintance, and need only mention, that his terms are three hundred pounds per annum, at the exchange of two shillings and three pence per Bombay Rupee. Letters, Post paid, directed to the Doctor at No. 1. Bombay Green will be duly attended to.

We learn from the Bombay Gazette that | have done credit to any public theatre we are acquainted with. His Lordship's Cakelology, did not seem much improved by the Doctor's instruction, for during he whole of his residence in Hanover Square, he seemed never to forget the shop at Gosport.

These two characters, and that of Old Stedfast were supported by gentlemen, tho have long been great favorites on our tage, and whose talent and humour in every thing they undertake, are too well known to need any commendation

The other waracters were supported by theatrical recent, and we cannot help congratulating the stage on the great acquisition of talent, which it has thus received. The part of Z-kin Homespun much effect, as might have been expected from the oldest veteran.

We are sorry to learn, that the funds of the theatre are considerably embarrassed, and that the managers are in consequence prevented from providing new scenery for the stage; and from carrying into effect many alterations in the theatre, which would be attended with encreased comfort and accommodation to the spectators; The seats in the boxes are at present so crowded together, that when the house is full, it is impossible for parties occupying the front seats to move to the lear, or from one part of the house to the other, until the performance is concluded. We are confident that, if the managers would circulate a subscription paper for this purpose, it would meet with every support from a society, which cannot fail to give encouragement to so pleasing and instructive an amusement as the stage, particularly as the scenes among which we now live, are so completely devoid as that in erest, and varitly which distinguish those of our native soil.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

SHIP ERNAAD. INSTANCE SIDE. On Saturday last Mr. Stavely was heard at considerable length on behalf of the captors and prayed for a decree of condemnation against the ship on the following points.

1st. For sailing without register or certificate of registry.

2b. For exporting from Bombay to Calcutta, English piece goods.

3D. For exporting from Calcutta to Bombay, sugars without having given bond.

4TH. For fraudulent conduct in the master, in trading without licence or port clearance,

On Tuesday the Court was occupied in hearing the arguments of the Advocate General, on behalf of the Hon'ble Company as owners of the ship Ernaad, and of Mr. Stavely in reply; we regret exceed. ingly that we are unable to give to-day any accurate report of the arguments, used by the learned counsel on each side in this most important suit—but we hope we shall be able to do so in our next publica. tion: the Court adjourned till Thursday when the Judge said, that with respect to the first poin, -the sailing without a register or certificate of registry,—he thought that the vessel was not liable to the penalties imposed by the register acts, because that at the time the ship was detained by Capt. OBrien, she could not have complied with the former register acts, there being in India no officers of the description pointed out by the legislature to carry them into execution: it had been so decided at home by the King in council upon appeal from Madras in a case in which the Judge said he had been counsel there, reversing the Judgement below; the last act of the 55 Geo. 3d making provisions for carrying into effect in India the acts of the 26. 27. 34. Geo. III. was not known there, at the time the ship sailed from Calcutta, nor at the time of her being seized near Bombay; that, that statute took away all doubt as to the point; but if it was thought to be a case requiring legislative interposition, this was sufficient to justify the measure. With regard to the second and third points, the Judge said he continued to be clearly of opinion, that The part of Lord Duberly was sup- the importing of Europe goods into Calported with inimitable effect, and would cutta, otherwise than coming direct from

the mother country; and also the exporting from Calcutta of Sugars, without having given bond to carry them to some other of His Majesty's English plantations or to England, Ireland, Wales or Berwick, were breaches of the statutes 15 Car. 2. C. 7. and 12 Car. 2. C. 18. which would subject the ship to condemnation: but, as the importing of Europe produce into Calcutta, and the exporting of Sugar from Calcutta without havig first given bond, were offences cormit-18 directed suits for breaches that staand 15 Car. 2. C. 7. is any of his Majesty's courts in the ands, islands, colonies, plantations, taritories or places where the offence was committed or in any court of record in England; he had doubte matter he had any invisidation doubts mether he had any jurisdiction upon Mers points over this ship in the Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay on the instance side. He said that the doubt had stuck him when preparing the decree, and he wished to hear Mr. Stavely on the subject. Mr. Stavely, for the captors, not being prepared to go into this point, the Judge directed the cause to stand over for further hearing on Wednesday on argument as to the jurisdiction, and also, if necessary, as to the fourth point, as to which he had before stopped the council for the captors, having no doubt of the merits of the 2 and 3 points and having that time not perceived the difficulty as to the jurisdiction—the original ground of seizure. as to the want of certificate, being clearly within the jurisdiction, if that objection had been applicable to ships built in India.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]-2d December Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, from China. Ship Anne, Captain Thomas Riddoch, from

3d Ship Kusrov e Captain A. G. S. Wadding ton, frem the Gulph.

Ship Success, Captain F. Patrick, from China. 4th American Ship Malabar, Commander

Joseph Orne, from Boston. 5th Ship Duncan, Captain James Burd,

from China. 6th Ship Res urce from Calcutta. DEPARTURES.]-Soth November Brig Adven

ture, Captain John Banson, to Calcutta. Ditto. Brig Salamarea, Captain C E. Smith, to the Coast and Rangoon.

PASSENGERS PER ANNE. Captain Henderson,-Lieutenant Colonel

PASSENGER PER SULLEMANY. Mrs. Ferron from Malacca.

CALCUTTA.

-wow-

NOVEMBER 12,

We announced in our last the arrival of the American ship Mentor, Loring, at Madias. She has, since that time, entered the

PASSENGERS.

Mr. J. R. Clarke,

Mr. R. R. Byrnes, from New York. The passage of the Mentor from Madeira to the Coast of Coromandel, was at the average of 160 and 5 8th miles per day.

NOVEMBER 14.

The Licorne, French transport armee en flate, with twenty eight 34 pounders, the Count de St. Simon, Commander, last from Pondicherry the 6th ultimo, with civil and military officers, entered the river on the 10.h.

Passengers per Licorne. Madame la Comtesse de St. Simon, — Madame Des-bordes, — Madame Ravier, — Mile Juliette Ravier, — Mile Laure Ravier, — Mr. Ravier, Comtrolleur de la Marine, — Mr. Bourgoin, Chef de la Loge de Cossimbazar, — Mr. De Mars, Chef de la Loge de Patna, — Mr. De Launai, Chef de la Loge de Joug-dia, — Mr. Merle, Chef de la Loge de Balassore, — Mr. De Rambert, Sous Commissaire de Marine, — Mr. Le

Conte, Commis Principal,—Mr. Jebmaliz, Capitaine de Sipaves,—La Conte Gustave de Spone, Lieutenant,—Mr. Demars, Lieutenaut,—Charles Ravier,—Theodore De Mars,—Patrice De Mars,—Mr. Dubrés Violetle,—Mr. De Maume,—Mr. Vosleben,—Mr. Quintin Chirurgien, Major de Chandernagor,—Mr. Bodelio. CHILDREN

Adolphe de St. Simon, -Adolphe de Mars, -Adolphe Ravier, and two others. The Correm Bux from Bussora the 20th July, and Bombay the 20th September, arrived on the 11th.

PASSENGERS. Mrs. E. Capon and Child,-Mr. W. Harris, Indigo

Mrs. E. Capon and Child,—Mr. W. Harris, Indigo Planter,—Mr. J. Wharton.

By the Dorah, from Chittagong the 2d instant came passengers,—Mrs. W. P. Prendergast, and Miss Matilda Fitzpatrick.

By the Ann from the same place and same date, came Lieutenant McKinnon, 21st Native Infantry.

The Lord Minto, from the C pe and Isle of France passed inward on the 6th,—Passengers per Lord Minto.

FROM THE CAPE.

Lieutenant Rogers,—Lieutenant Carter,—Mr. Inguin 2d Officer of the late ship Discovery.

PROM THE MAURITIUS.

PROM THE MAURITIUS Mad. M. Courjou,-Mad. D. Courjou,-Mons. Courou,-Mons. Moniet.

CALCUTTA. ARRIVALS.]-November 10, ship Mary Anne, J. R. Arbuthnot, from Batavia, 6th September.
Ship Dorah, M. McKenzie, from Chittagong, 2d

November.

Brig Matilda, M. Sirnen, from ditto, 2d ditto.
Arab brig Hydrossy, J. Baptiste, from Rangoon,
30th September.

Ship Lord Minto, R. L. Laws, from the Cape of
Good Hope 4th August, and Isle of France 18th Sept.
Ship Derriah Beggey, Shaik Abdull Cauder, from
Mocha 27th August, and Allepce 24th September.

11, Ship Ann, J. White, from Chittagong, 2d Nov.
Arab ship Fatty Mobaruk, Nacoda, from Muscat.
French frigate La Licorne, La Comte de St. Simon,
from Pondicherry, 6th October.

12, Ship Currembux, W. G. Capon, from Bussorah 20th July, and Bombay 20th September.

Arab Ship Caudry, Abdullah ben Esuff, from Muscat, 5th September.

Ship Khabras, Hadjee Norta, from ditto, 2d ditto.

Ship Khabras, Hadjee Norta, from ditto, 2d ditto.
14, Harriet Roberts from Persian Gulph.
DEPARTORES.]—November 7, Ship Neptune, A Hogg, for Ceylon.

Ennore Transit, J. Greig, for the Isle of France. 9. Ennore Transit, J. Greig, for the Isle of France.
Portugueze Ship Albuquerque, A. B. De Abreu,
for Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.
American Ship Hamilton, J. Greenough, for Boston.
Portugueze brig Novo Destine, P. J. Branco, for

Brig Gessina, J. Robertson, for Padang. 10, Ship Alexander, E. Studd, for Bussorah. Portugueze Snip Coommerciante, M. J. De Car-

12, Ship Kirk Ella, D. Dipnall, for London. 13, Shah Allum P. T. Wedsantt on Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS]-On Thursday the 5th Instant at Hope Hall the Lady of Capt. Fortunatus Pierce of a On the 6th Instant the Lady of Captain Livingston, Barrack Master at the Presidency, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA. MARRIAGES.] -On the 9th November Wm. Henry

Abbott, Esq. to Lucy Maria, second Daughter of Edward Watts, Esq. late of Calcutta.
On the same day, Mr. Robert Smyth, Free Mariner, to Miss Ellen M'Kenzie.

Births.]—At the House of Major General Sir R. Blair, the Lady of Captain W. Swinton, of a Son.
At Midnapore, on the 2d November the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Richardson, of a Daughter.

At Raugundee. on the 6th November Mrs. F. J.

At Baugundee, on the 6th November Mrs. E. J. Pennington, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 3d November the Lady of the Reverend Wm. Eales, Chaplain of that Station,

At Hajsepoot, on the 29th October the Lady of Captain Wm. Dickson, of the 6th Native Cavalry, of I win Daughters.

At Sectapore, Oude, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant William Turner, 2d Battalion 27th Native

Infantry, of a Daughter. At Cawppore, on the 31st October the Lady of Simon Marshall, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 11th November Mr. John Fritz.
On the 7th Captain John Norris, of the ship Geor-

On the 8th Mr. George Hooker, aged 59.

MADRAS,
MARRIAGE.] On the 18th November The Rev. EdWARD VAUGHAN, A. M. Senior Chaplain, to Mrs. ColEBROOKE, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Col-

EBROOKE, C. B.
BIRTHS.] On the 20th November at George Stratton's, Esq. the Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a Daugh-

DEATHS.] At Waltair, early on the morning of the 6th November, at the House of his Father in law, Major General Sir John Chalmers, K. C. B.; P. z. De. GRENIER. Esq. eldest Son of the late CREVALIER DE GRENIER DE FOUCLARE.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 21,

ARRIVAL AT THE PRESIDENCY] Major W. Presson, 111. Battalion 17th Native. R-gi-

DEPARTURE] Captain J. J. Paterfon H. M. 22d Dragoons.

Before the commencement of the Slar Silipse on Tuesday afternoon, a very large concourse of the Natives of both sexes-many of the higher orders-were assembled at the back of the Surf, for the purpose of bathing in the S:a; during the ceremony, which is performed at the end, as well as at the begin nig of an Eclipse, a youth was seized by a Shark, and so dreadfully musilated, that he died almost instantly.

The Minden is very shortly expected at Trinchomalice; accounts from thence of the

beginning of this month state, that a great quantity of Rain had fallen; and that the weather had long been, gloomy and unplea. eant and continued to be ac -very different from the general weather of the present Monsoon, in this quarter, which has been unusal. ly pleasant.

[Govt. Gast. 21, Nov.

The French Settlements on the Coast of Co. romandel were given up by the Right Honora. ble the Governor in Council to his Excellency. Count Du Puy and Monfieur Dayor, the Com. missries appointed by his Majesty Louis XVIII. for that purpofe, on the 18th Cur.

A Salute of 19 Guns was fired yesterday evening on the departure of his Excellency Count Dupuy, Governor General of all the French Settlements in India, for Pondicherry. [Govt. Gazt, 23 Nov.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

November 1, 1816.

Mr. W. Lambert, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Dinagepore.
Mr. W. Braddon, Register of the Zillah Court at

NOVEMBER 9, 1816. Captain Feliz Vencent Raper, second Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow. CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURI-

TIES.

Buy.]—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1816.—[Selt.
Rs. Ans. | Six per Cent. Loan S Rs. Ans.
1 7 | Obligation. Disc. 2 1 12.

The French frigate Licorne arrived in the river on Sunday last, after a tedious passage of thirty six days from Pondichery. The greater part of the passengers, inserted in our shipping list, have reached town. The Amphitrite frigate followed on the 17th ultimo, distined to this port;

Comte Du Puy has by this time received charge of the Government of Pondichery, orders to that Effect, having been dispatched from this Presidency more than a fortnight ago. When Benaparte escaped from Eiba. Louis the XVIII. requested England to retain all the colonies in her possession that had not been relinquished according to the Treaty, consequently the French settlements could not be delivered over without further orders. Comre Du Puy was himself the bearer of the n-cessary instructions, and on his arrival at Pendicherry he had to transmit them to the Supreme Authority in India, which occasion. d the delay that has taken place in his receiving charge. By the last accounts His Excel lency was on a visit to the Governor of Madras.

By the last arrival from the Mauritius, intelligence has been received that Cæsar, the murderer of Mr. Butler, at Port Loquez in Madagascar, had been delivered up, executed and hung in chains. The colony, conducted by Captain Le Sage, was in a flourishing state, and had established a friendly communicati on of mutual advantage with the natives of the island. A small fort has been built under his directions, and ample means provided to carry on convenient intercourse between the

Mauritius and the settlers at Port Loquez. Captain Curran of His Majesty's ship Tyne, who conveyed the two sons of the King of Ova to the Mauritius, had taken possession of a ship with slaves on board, and carried her into Port Louis for adjudication. Captain Le Sage is also said to have captured a vessel with thirty slaves on board.

Gort. Gazette 14th Nov.

Advices from Meerut of the 25th ultimo, mention the occurrence of a dreadful hailstorm on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of that city. Its range was very extensive, and it is faid to have done great mischief; killing men and cattle : and rending many young trees to pieces. The hailstones weighed generally from two to ten pounds; and it was reported, on the authority of a respectable native land holder, that one single mass of ice on being weighed, was found of the enormous magnit tude of eleven cutcha feers, abore three hundred and twenty ounces.

We regret to state that, the recent bulletine from the sickly stations of the army are not quite so favourable, as might have been hoped from the complete setting in of the cold feafon. Advices of the ret instant from Cawnpore af. fure us, that although the number of deaths had diminished, that of the new cases of sever was still very great. At Allahabad it had again been judged advisable to change the site of the camp: and of the Plank Companies Battalion about a hundred and afty men were

still in hespital. The medical officers have found it to be as difficult to overcome the debility fuper rening upon this dangerous disease, as it is to oppose the violence of the primary attack. We formerly faid that, the unheals thy range of climate extended over the great test port of the Upper Provinces; and we have yet every reason to b lieve the opinion correct. We need not again particularize Saha: ranpore, Delhi, Futtigurh, or Benares, From Mirzapore we learn that the inhabitante of that district have fuffered dreadfully ; and from an expression in the letter of a correspondent at Meerut, we fear that in the neighbourhood of that station they have not fared much better. We have indeed heard that the medical practicioners at the Presidency, have of late had reason to complain, that the difeafes prevalent in the city have partaken more than is usual of the low, or what, if we are not misinformed, is termed the typhoid type. Similar unwhol-some dispositions of the armosphere, and conf quent prevalence of sick. nefs, although luckily very rate in this country, are not by any means unknown. Every person conversant with the histories of Ferifita and Ghoolam Hoofein, or their translations by Dow and Scott may soon satisfy himfelf of the fact.

(Gast. 14th Nov.

NOVEMBER 16.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH HERO. We are extremely concerned to hear of the lose of the ship British Hero, Capt. Edwards,

on the 3d instant, having struck on a Sunken Rock to the Southward of the Broken Is. lands, while standing in those with a fea breeze. She went down in about four hours after the struck.

The crew and passengers left the ship in four boats : iwo of which had arrived at Chitragong on the 9th instant.

[Hurkara 16, Nov.

We have seen, in another Paper, a sum. mary of the Report, in regard to the Opium on board the Caroline, said to have been so shamefully adulterated, from which, as well as from the report of the survey, now before us, we confess, we are inclined to draw very different concluions from those, which the writer of that Paper has done: The state of the case, is not, however, so fully before the public, as to warrant us, giving any decisive opinion on its merits. We are unable to separate the suspicion of fraud, from the fact of forged papers having been discovered; and from all that appears in the report, we are by no means satisfied, that the water has been the cause, of the damage sustained by the Opium. We trust, that in a matter so deeply affecting the Mercantile. Character of the Settlement, a more satisfactory account will be given of this transaction, than has yet appeared.

Mirror 13, Non

BALTIMORE A FROM SOUTH AMERIC Extract of a letter from Captain Alm Santa Martha.

" On the 9th of September, 1815, Cape Henry in the schooner Friend's Ho bound to the W. Indies; on the 21st made the Island of St. Domingo, and went into Aux Cayes; on our passage spoke a sloop from Jamaça, who informed us that Carthagena was in possesion of the Spaniards. We took a point and set sail for Carthagena on the Spauish Maine; on the morning of the 27th, when abreast of the town of Carthagena, we were hailed by the sentinel from the walls, who ordered us to keep away and let go the anchor. We were instantly boarded by three boats full of armed Spainards, who took possession of our vessel, and at the same time robbing and stripping us of every thing, even the clothes we had on, and in that naked state, after they had beaten us with the butt ends of muskets, backs of swords, sticks, &c. were carried on shore. Myself, mates and crew were put in prison among a large number of other prisoners, who were dying every day; in that situation I remained one day; when I and my first mare were taken out and carried to ano. ther prison where there were a number of American and English prisoners, whose vessels were taken in the same way ; my second mate and crew were when to another prison where there were a number of Carthagenian prisoners, who were dying daily for want of provisions and water-there they remained for three days without either provisions or viller, and the place they had to sleep in was three or four inches deep in dirty water-when they did

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Church Gate Street. BOMBAY:-Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED. Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice threeof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Chicker.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

get water and food it was of the worst kind, and in small quantities. On the 29th I and my two mates were examined and our depositions taken-We were obliged to sign what they wrote in Spanish. Immediately after they had a search for our pilot, whom they found and condemned to hard labor.

On the first of January we were taken out and ordered to mirch for St. Marcha in company with the officers and crews of the schooner Comet, Captain Shillaber, and an English brig Avenger, Captain Hawkins, amounting to 63 in number, the greater part without shoes or hats and a number sick-those who were so much so that they could neither march or stand, were provided with asses to ride on. The first day we got 16 miles to a town called Quacko, very much fatigued and worm out, as we had water but once on the road. We stopped until morning at that place, then set out and marched twenty eight miles to a town called Villa Nova, a number by this time had become unable to wak, and the guard finding it impossible to beat them al ng any further, which they were in the practice of doing, provided asses for them. We started from Villa Nova, before d y, and marched (without once being allowed to stop) 22 miles to a town called St. Islow. On this day's march Mr. C x, my first mate, fainted on the road; on his recovery he was forced to march as usual. Form St Islow we marched to a small town called Largo Parblo, a dis ance of 24 mil s, where we got something to eat, but soon had to start again in the night, and were driven on to Savannah Largo, 20 miles farther, making in that day's march, 44 miles. Here we were permitted to eat the day following, which was Sunday. On Monday morning at two o'clock we again started, and continued our march to Villa Nova; (a second town of the same name;) during this day's march we were met by some s ldiers on horse back, who sat upon their horses and beat us with sneks as we passed them, without the guard attempting to prevent it; also, towards the latter part of this day, the guard beat Captain Hawkins and several others without the officers taking any notice of it; we left Vilia Nova at two the following morning, and had very good roads for about 20 miles to Malambo, where we got something to eat and continued our journey eight miles further to a town called Solidad, where we were to embark -during this day's journey, the guard continued to beat the prisoners, they struck one of the Comet's crew and knocked him down, an Englished his arm sprained by a blow from a musket. At this place twenty of our number were separated from us, and taken to a town called Baron Keila, eight miles fur ther, as boats could not be procured at this place; we stopped here till Thursday, when we embarked to cross the Magdalina, we were carried by water 50 miles towards Santa Martha, and landed among fishing huts. During the passage we were joined by the rest of our men, who had embarked at Baron Keile. They described that to be the largest town we had come through, but there was but few inhabitants, having been lately taken by the king's army, who destroyed most of the inhabitants; in fact, the whole of the towns that we passed through upon the north side of the Magdalina river, bore marks of the savage soldiers that had pillaged them. After being landed, we marched to a town called Cenegna, two miles, where we expected to have stayed that night, but the officers compelled us to set off again.

We were obliged to march in the night over one of the worst roads we had yet met with, and had to ford three rivers during the night. We arrived about two o'clock, at a little town called Guira, 30 miles from where we started. From this place we set off at eight o'clock. and crossed a small part of the mountain, when we arrived at St. Martha, four miles

from Guira.

Thus ended a most painful march, during which we suffered me re than I shall attempt to describ. There was one of the crew of the English brin died at Solidad, wholly through ill wage; when he got so sick as not to be able to set on the ass, they lashed him on it, Bud at last set four soldiers to carry him on a hammock; but they like true Spamards put four tours after he arrived at Solidad.

When we arrived at St. Martha, we were

put in the guard house. It being Saturday heatery, the Captain, owner and two officers

of the English brig were taken from among us, and put in the moroa, or fort. This day we were visited by Captain Stafford, of Baltimore, and Captain Eustice, of N Orleans, who gave us all the assistance they could. Next day we were put on board of an old brig in the har. bour which was in a sinking state, here we were obliged to keep both pumps going cons. tantly tokeep her free; we were divided in four watches, and as soon as one watch left the pumps they were compelled by the guard to assistin shipping and getting her tackle, &c. on shore, numbers of the men at first refused to work, but were most cruelly beaten in consequence of it-

On Monday the leak increased and she began to go down so fast that we had scarcely time to get out when she sunk. We were then marched back into town to the guard house, were we were kept that night, and the next day carried to an uninhabited house, were our situation was much better. Thursday, 1st February, the officers, owners and passengers of the sch'r. Comet, were taken before the Judge to be examined, they were then shewn the declaration that they were forced to sign at Carthagena, which were written in Spanish and entirely different from what they had said-after being asked a num. ber of unnecessary questi us, we were per mitted to return to prison.

JOSEPH ALMEDA. Captain of the sch'r Friend's Hope.

CEYLON, -30TH OCTOBER 1816.

This day a little before 6 o'clock in the evening The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcuttta, with Mrs. Middleton, Mifs Sharp and the Revd. George Barnes Archdeacon of Bombay, embarked on board the H C's. Cruiz-r the Auror .- His Lordship was accompanied to the water side by His Excellency the Governor, Col. Kerr, the Commandant of Colombo, and several others of the principal Civil and Military gentlemen of the Settlemen .- On leaving the shore his Lordship was faluted with 17 guns from the Fort and he was rec ived on board with ano ther salute from the Aur ra.

His Lordship was attended to the Ship by Captain Bates, Aid de-Camp and the Royd. G. Bisset private Secretary to His Exc-liency the Governor-About 7 o'clock the Cruizer weighed anchor and sail d with a fair wind which will probably carry her out of sight before the morning-It is to be feared that the passage to Bengal at this time of the year is likely to be tedious, but if the good wishes of this Settlement might be of any avail, the voyage of the Aurora will be most speedy and profperous.

This first visit of the Bishop of Calcutta to Ceylon has been of very thort continuate, but quite sufficient to produce a general de. sire to prolong his Lordship's stay and a sin cere regret at his departure.

In the few days that the Bishop remained ar Colombo he vicired the Malabar and Mi litary Schools, the S minary, and the Orhan House, and expressed great pleafair at seeing the care and attention bestowed upon educating the children of so many diff rent chefees of the inhabitants of this Island-His Lordship shewed much satisf. Ction ju witnef. sing the progress of the Malabar children, particularly of the girls, whof parents have been induced to lay aside the common Indian prejudice against female education and to give their daughters a chance of becoming wives and mothers of a different description from the generality of their counter-womer-In the Seminary his Lordship gave a marked ap. probati n to the correct reading and pronun. ciation of the fenior classes-It is indeed remark ble how easily the Cingalese boys catch the founds and accents of the English language, and under the care of fuch an abla and indefacigable master as Mr. Armour they cannot fail to make a rapid progress in their education.

We could not help observing at the Seminary a striking i stance of this proficiency in a boy whof circumstances are fuch as of themf lves to excite fome interest-when his Excellency the Governor was last in Kandy, here was brought under his notice a boy tofe mother positively declared him to be the fon of the unfor unate Maj r Davic-Pais story was disbelieved correately by fome who were yet credul us enough to believe that a boy carrying in his complexion and ap.

pearance the most evident marks of European blood, or of being what is commonly called half cast, was the fon of a Kandian woman by a Kandian Blacksmith-The Governor however thought that any probability of the boy's being the child of that unhappy British Officer entitled him to some consideration and humanely ordered him to be clothed and brought down to the Seminary at Colombi this was only in the month of May last, and the boy already reads lessons of short words and writes an exceeding good copy.

In the Military School the sight of fo many boys of different nations, English, half-cast, Hindoos, Malays, and Caffrees could not be wirnefred without a geneation of pleafure, and recollecting fome of the facts which have been lately brought to the notice of Parliament on the subject of children in the manu facturing countries, we were much struck with a remark which his Lordship made-He said, "when he considered that thefe children if neglected would be playing about the streets learning only vice and idleness, he could not help regarding the School as a fort of manufactory of virtue and happinef.". The comfortable airy residence, the spacious shady play ground and well cultivated garden of the Orphan House were objects that could not fail to draw the attention of his Lordship, who remained there until he faw the children sie down to their dinner, with all that appearance of orderly care and cleanlin for which does fo much credit to the fuperintend. ence of Lieutenant and Mrs. Mc'Pnerforthe Bishop in all his visits to the Schools, the new Portugu fe and Malabar Churches, Suppreme Cour &c. was accompanied by His Ena Hency the Governor, Lady Browning, the Archdescon of Bombay &c. &c.

Or Sunday his Lordship strend d. Divine Servic at the Chorch in the Fire and deliver. ed upon the 1st Verse of the 621 Chapter of Ifaiah a difcourfe which in compass of theologi cal knowledge, skill in composition, andbeauty of diction, proved the judicious choice that has been made in the first Buhop of the Anglo-Indian Church. His Lordship was pleafed towards the conclusion of his admirable Ser mon to express his approbation of the eff res that have been made of late in this Island to promore the Christian R-ligion-S ch a praife from fuch an authority is of itself, no man reward, we trust however it will not be felt merciy as a gracification but as a powerful excitement to more eff chual exertions.

The Bishop upon his departure left the lum of 251 with the Reved. G. Bisect to b die tributed in charity and 25% for the support of a District Committee of the Socie y for promoting Christian knowledge, if one should be form d.

The Archdescon of Bombay made also a pr fent of 10 . B. Rupres to the Library and 100 to the District Committee-Upon the whole the impression created by the preferce fadignified Clergyman of the Bi hop's high respectability of charact r and eminent taleuts has been f, gratifying, and encouraging that we cannot but anxiously wish that the Island of Ceylon may have the good fortune to be in cluded in his Lordship's occasional visus of his Dioceses

At an early hour this morning, The Ho norable Sir A. Johnston, Chief Justice, em barked on board the Government Brig " Hebe" under the usual filute, for the purpose of proceeding to M.dra - The Hebe, we understand, goe. no fu ther than Pomben from whonce Sir Alexander profecutes his journey by land. [Ceylon Govt, Gaz. 30th Oct.

MAURITIUS.

On Seturday last, the 3d of August, his Excellency the Governor entertained His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, Birt Com. mander of the Forces, and a large par y, at a public dinner in the Government Houfe, at which were present the whole of the Staff and the Heads of Departments and many of the most respectable Civilians in the I land . Af ter many other public toasts, His Excellency the Governor in rising to propole the health of Sir Alexander Campbill, exprested to him the sentim nte of regret with which his departure would be attended, and how much he fh ald perforally feel his lofs from the great and able co-operation and affistance he had always in a public point of view received aufwerable for the confequences.

from him, and the cordiality with which, eversince his arrival the public service had been carried on, and by which it had fo greate ly benefitted. His Excellency further remarked, as an individual how much the lofe of him must be deplored, generally, as well as by himself, from the many amiable qualities by which as a private character he was fo eminently distinguished, and from his most charitable dispositions and trusted he would always hold the Colony in his rememe brance,- Colony to which the birth of his child must ever endear him :- to which Sir Alexander Campbell made a most able and suitable reply and proposed to return the health of His Excellency Mr. Farquhar, which was drank with three times three.

The band of His Majesty's 22d Regiment, attended, and the company were farther enlivened by many excellent fongs from Melers. Darby, Rondeaux, Builer, &c. and the even ing terminated with the greatest harmony and conviviality.

[Gaz. Aug. 10.

On the 10th instant, the two brothers of Radam, King of Ova, accompanied by two of his Ministers and several Representatives. of the principal Nations of the Coast of Madagascar, were landed from His Majesty's ship Tyne, Captain Curran, who conveyed them to this Island. His Excellency the Governor received them under a falute from the Batteries, and wich all der honors at the Givernment House, as the mark of high fense he entertained of the confidence with which Radam, the most powerful Prince of Madagafcar, had consigned the heir apparent of his kingdom and his brother to the protection; of the British Government for their education : thefe young Princes, Marou stique and Rhanvi, are of the age of ten and eleven years, and from their intelligence, appear capable of equiring every requisite principle of Morals and Religion, as well as a knowledge of those Arts and Sciences which must cleentially con: tribute to the happinels of the people whom the eldest is destined to govern.

An event of this nature has ever been considered as most desirable by those persons who re best acquainted with the interests of this Colony- s con ributing effentially to the fety of the different Merchants and European Iuhabitante fetiled in Madagafcar, & as afouring that friendly communication, on which, f. much depends for the provisioning of thefe.

It m y also be considered as one of the primary steps for the advance in civilization of that wast and fertile I land, by the introducttion of European Arts and Industry under fuch powerful protection there.

[Gaz. Sept. 14-

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 5.

DIXON V BELL.

This was an action brought to recover damages against the defendant, for an injury done to the Plaintiff's child, in confequence of the explosion of a fowling piece belonging to the defendant, under the tollowing circums ances :- The plaintiff and the defendant were both lodging at the houle of a person named Lemon, in the neighbourhood of the Commercial roud. Mr. Bell, the defendant, who had recently returned from the West Indies, having taken a house for himself, quined the lodge ings, leaving his fowling piece loaded behind, with notice to the landlord that he fliould fend his fervant for it. In a few days he accordingly fent a mulatto girl, about twelve years old. with a message to Mr. Lemon, desiring that he would take out the priming from the pan, and deliver the gun to the fervant, to be carried home.

Mr. Lemon, in obedience to this message, looked at the pan, and finding hat the powder had fallen ou , he delivered the gun to the girl, who before the went away, left the gun in the passage, for the purpose of taking leave of fime other children, amongst whom was a little boy of the defendant's, who were playing in the kitchen, Mr. Lemon followed her in o the ki chen, carrying the gan with him, and again delivered it to the girl, who took it up as direferring i in a platful manner at the plain_ iff's child, faid the would thoot him. Unfortil. nately the piece, which was leaded with Printer's types, went off, and the contents lodging in the child's head produced the most frightful fpectacle. One of his eyes was completely blinded, and his head otherwise very severely wounded. The present action was therefore brought against the defendant upon the ground that he had conducted himfelf fo negligently and to improperly in-lending so young and careless a messenger for the gun, that he was

the transfer of the first and Savi to the

The Actorney-General addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, fubmitting that the action would not lie, inafmuch as the defeudant had taken every ordinary and necessary precaution against accident; but contended, in all events, that however melancholy and deplorable the misfortune was which had happened to the child, still it was not a cale in which the defendant ought to be answerable in immoderate damages for the consequences.

Lord Ellenborough charge the Jury, that if they

should be of opinion that the defendant ought to have taken further fleps to prevent accident, he was afwerable in moderate and temperate or the misfor une which had happened. ery, after fome minutes consideration, erdict for the plain iff-Damages 2001.

> osing of the Ports of the Iffend of Cuba n trade, a circumflance to which we have in great meafure confirmed

> at General flated to this place of the Iftory order the ports land against foreign trade, and it would be o state many reason why it will be strictly with against British vessels."

ats from Boston mention, that private inof that country are fitting out an expedid and fuccour the Independent party in

emainder of the Portuguese troops sent on under a convov, to the number of 00, arrived in Rio Janeiro at the latter end The Portuguefe have now conveyed new world about 10,000 of the troops, oder British Officers, o much distinguish lves in the Peninsular war.

date of the 1st April we learn from Rie umpleafant in elligence that the of Chili had put under

cicular, are confiantly engaged in military preparations and movements, my be learned from the French Papers themfelves. That encroschments and excesses of various kinds are daily committed, on fome points of the French territory, by the army of occupation, is a fact authenticated by the Reports made by the Prefects to their Government, and by the remonstrances which he latter have addressed in consequence to the Ailies. Thefe circumftances account for the uneasinefs entersained by the Court, for the attention which they are directing to mili ary concerns, and for their favourable disposition at this mement towards Marshal Sucher. I mentioned that he was designated as the fuccessor o Clarke, who having loft all influence over the military, except the Vendean part of it, retires from office. Suchet has had wi hin thefe few days an interview with he King, and with Monsieur (the Count d'Artois) .-"The Allies," faid his M jefty, " after having refterd our throne meditate pr jetts against ir. Can we rely on the rmy, M. le Marcchai-can we with fafery affume a language becoming the greatness and dignity of a King of France?" "The army, Sire, may be relied upon and increased," replied Sucher, if they march "under officers whom they know, and under colours which are familiar to hem." This answer, which befpeaks a man ill difpefed to difguife the truth, would certainly cause the Marshal's apprintment to the Migiftry of War to be viewed aufpicioufly by the public

General Donadieu, on whom the French papers were bur lately fo lavish of their praise, is already fallen into difgrace, and is, I underftand from good authority, to be recalled immediately from Grenoble. Though he evinced no fmall fhare of zeal on the occasion of the late diffurbances, it has been discovered that his con. duet has been much tainted with impofture and quack . ry. The effect of his measures Las also been rather to irritate and exasperate than to soothe and reconcile.

Didier is undergoing his interrogatories; he does not deny the projects he formed, and the efforts he has made for the emancipation of his country. The whole province of Dauphiny, the cradle of the revolution, is unanimous in its feeling of harred towards the Bourbons. Previous to the conspiracy breaking our, many fymproms of difsffection had appeared. Meerings, the purchase and conveyance of arms, it had been imposfible to conceal. Pincards it had been necessary to publifh, to quiet the public impatience, and derer the dif contented from m king premature and fruitlefs attempts. The attack made from without

2 Aids-de-Camp 347 Secretary Brig.-Gen. . . 1,043 Dp. Adj. Gen. 695 Dep. Inspector Hospitals .. 869 5 Apothecary .. 347 14 869 3998 11 0 10 ORDNANCE :-Pay of a Company of Royal Artillery, according to the rates Civil:— Salary of the Governor, including all his Civil and Military Allow-ances, Table Money, 12,000 0 0 Estimated Annual Expense of Bonaparte and his Suite 8,000 0 0 20,000 0 0 15 L. 63,105

Probable expense of provisions for the troops, calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each ration 54,750 Total charge L. 117,855 15 Deduct average annual expense of the Garrison of St. Helena, provious to its becoming the residence of Napoleon Banaparte. . . 80,384

L. 37,471 15 For the probable expense of the Naval Force employed at St. Helena, vide the annexed letter from Mr. Croker to Mr. Goalburn .-(2.)-Copy of a Letter from Mr. Croker to Mr. Goulburn, dated Admiralty Office, 11th

Sir -In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, communicating Lord Bathurst's desire that a statement should be transmitted to his heming the amount of Expense per

frica Rill con ot only among them. felves, buy er their fellows of every age o chooses to buy then certs her power t der the every gefts. humane al the flave trade and the most fincere ly in flavery, have confid (except in particular cafes, as in and good conduct) to be morally whether fuch a measure should regard the der of the community at large, or the well-being o the generality of the flaves themfelves. What would be the fate of the old, the infirm,

the fick, the helpless children, and a large proportion of your whole body, who have been brought up entirely to depend upon your mafters for your fubfiftence: and from that circumftance, as well as from the want of knowledge as ar ificers, and in other respects, would be little able to provide for your wants, if a rath measure of general emancipation were at once to throw the mass of the slave population into a new state of fociety, under the flattering but fallacious name of freedom; in reality, however, presenting only the dangers of general dif. order, and producing (except to a few) the miferies of confusion and want, leading to the commission of crimes, and to the absolute subverfien of public order and tranquillity? After contemplating fuch danger to the community, it is not neceffary to go into the origin and nature of slavery, in order to decide on the impracticability of its above lition where it actually exists, excepting by a wife and unremitting fystem of smelioration, by which it will gradually produce its own reformation. By fuch means alone, and not by the attempt of a rash and destructive convulsion, has slavery imperceptibly, fafely, and happily changed in every counre it had ever existed, (but has now ceafed)

man forwarded in a vefse! occasion.

BILLS .- A very extensive scheme of forely been executed, by which the banks and in different paris of England, have was effected by means of bills, purporting to be accepted by respectable banking houses in London, and which, from the respectability of the names. were discounted with great facility. A person has been taken up who has the appearance of a genileman, and who has been examined at the Mansion House, but which, by his own desire, was conducted privately. He is committed for a further hearing, which is to take place in a few days. Another person has been apprehended at Greenock, on offering a bill on Melsrs. Baring and Company In payment. The bill so uttered was sent to town to the house on which it is drawn, and was discovered to be a forgery. The first of these individuals was taken in the country, with bank notes and noney to the amount of 600l. on his person, and two of these forged bills.

The amount of the bills thus fabricated is dif ferently flated at 50,0001. 100,0001. and 200,0001 but the truth is, that the extent cannot be ascer. tained until more light be procured. We hear, that in the back there is to the amount of 14,0001. of this fictious paper; and it is faid, that the Direct ors have it in contemplation for the present, if not in prepetui y, before discounting any bills, to acquire through the medium of their own clerks, or agents, acknowledgments of the authenticity of the acceptances from the parties whose names they bear. The bills of this kind at present discovered to be in circulation, are principally drawn upon Messrs. Baring and Co. Robaris, Curis, and Co. Evera , Walker, Maliby, and Co. Sir Richard Carr Glyn and Co. and Bastard. Sharp and Co.

[Morning Chron. 10, June.

A Dutch Mail arrived at a late hour last night The following are extracts from the papers brough by it :-

BRUSSELS, JUNE 1. Since the 26th, and till the 27th in the evening, numerous couriers have fuccefsively arrived at Ca lais from Paris, and from the Head-quarters of Cambray, with dispa ches, which are supposed to be of great importance. Detachments, more or lefs numerous, of British troops, continue to arrive, to

reinforce the army in France. STUTGARD, MAY 26

On the 20th a violent ftorm, with a water-fpout, broke over the villages of Blockengen and Hendorf. The water rushed in torrents from the mountains upon the two villages; at Blockengen it carried off 5 houses and all they contained, 18 were more or less damaged, and 4 persons drowned; at Hendorf I house was carried off, and 4 damaged. No only is the harvest destroyed, but the fields covered with fand and gravel.

HAGUE, JUNE 4. A message was received to-day from his majelly by the second Chamber of the States-General, propoling the introduction of the same weights and measures throughout the kingdom as soon as potfible, but not later than 1820, formed on the decimal syftem; the denomina ion of ell and pound so be retained. Referred to the sections for examination.

PARIS, JUNE 6. That the Allies, the Prufeians and Bavarians in par-

ren of two or three leading perfors, a me fure taken merely upon general grounds, which threw confernation among the party.

A BULL .- Mr. Canning has loft his English, rs well as his temper since he went to Liverpool. In his Addrnefe to the Blectors, he foid, " I have oftener had occasion, in my own view of circuftances, to resign, hat I have had to accept of efficial fituations!" This is a plagiarifm of the I alian foorman, who faid that he had to run up fairs ten times a day, without coming down again.

[Morning Chron. 11, June.

A PIRATICAL SCHOONER.

His Britannic Majesty's Consular Office,

Corunna, June 8, 1816.
Six—Annexed is a Translation of an Edict posted up in the public places of this City by order of the Com-mandant de Marina, regarding the warlike schooner on

(Signed) RICHARD ALLEN, Consul. To Mr. John Bennett, jun. Lloyd's.

TRASLATION OF A PUBLIC EDICT POSTED UP IN CORUNNA BY DON IGNACIO MARIA DE ALCIVAR, COMMANDANT DE MARINA IN SAID CITY.

I hereby make known, the Principal Commandant of the North District of the Department, in an official pa ticipation of this date, acquaints me as follows:—
Sir—According to an advice given on the 17th ult. by the Commandant of Marine of Ayamonte, the schooner, supposed to belong to the insurgents of Buenos Ayres. which I officially mentioned to you on the 24th ult., and which had, three days previous to capturing the Spanish merchant brig and schooner, done the same by a fishing-boat on the coast of Coulb, whose Master declares, that they obliged him to remain with them the above-mentioned time, and in that interval there appeared a Spanish ship, which she likewise captured, showing her first an English flag, and next after one with a white stripe at each extreme, and a blue one in the middle: that when they made him go on board, one who spoke in Spanish told him that their complement was 110 men, without being able positively to state her force, he observed five ports on each side: that she is a very fast sailer, fitted out as a schooner, with gallan sails, royals, and double jibs, and that the crew was composed of strangers of various nations, particularly Genuese. The aforesaid Commandant, presuming from this circumstance that it is more probably an European pirate than an American insurgent cruiser, with which h's Majesty having been acquainted orders me to lay before you, for the information of merchant vessels, and that those of war may take her if they can, which I communicate by royal order for your information, and compliance therewith. I transmit it to you to give it the greatest publicity possible in all the maritime pro-vinces comprehended in that department. I transmit it to you for your information, and the public notice of your province. And, that it may reach the notice of the Captains and

Masters of the merchant vessels, the present is posted (Signed) IGNACIO MA. DE ALCIVAR. Corunna, June 5, 1816.

[Courier 28, June.

BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA, VIZ.

1.)-Estimate of the probable Annual Ex pense of the Island of St. Helena, during the period of its continuing to be the Residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his

Suite. MILITARY CHARGE:- L. s. d. Pay of a Battalion of, 1,000 rank and file, according to the rates established for the East India Com-

pany's service at St.
Helena . . . 34,789 11 19
Pay of the Staff, viz.

exactly calculated how much or pense is attributable to the service of Saint Helena; but an estimate of the expense on this latter account may be thus formed :-The whole expense of the squadron on the station is 131,275l. 9s. per annum; -the ex pense of that part which would, if there were no St. Helena squadron, be restored to the Indian station, and employed in performing the ordinary duties of the Cape of Good Hope station, including the Maurittus, &c. is 16,712t. 13s. 1d. which being deducted from the first sum leaves 54,562l. 15s. 11d. as the expence

of the St. Helena squadron, contra distin-

f from the whole force of the station;

but to feel myfelf called on by in feek out and still to punish the guilty.

Perhaps never was there a more delicate subject o touch on with you than your condition as laves, especially under the unhappy circoms ances in which too many of you have involved yourfelves, and by which the guilty had plan ed fo much mischief to this colony; but I shall never be deterred from promulgating truth when my duy points out the necessity, however difficult it may appear to give it effect.

I conjure you all, then, to return with cheerfulnels to your duties, where it will be infinitely more confistent with my defire o fee you act from reafon than from force. Every thing which the paernal government of the Prince Regent can pracwell-being, your progressive

that the Havannah and the other por s of Cuba had been thut against foreign trade. Mor. Chr. 6th June.

B RB \DOES. APRIL 30.

It having been deemed advisable to acquaint his Excellency, Governor Sir James Leith, G. C. B. f he flate of the country, an express was fent to Guadaloupe on the 16 h inft. and his Excellency loft no time in proceeding hisher, having arrived on on the 24th in a French schooner of war that hap pened to be at that island. The Governor has fince thought fit to circulate the following address :-AN ADDRESS TO THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE

ISLAND OF BARBADOES.

It appearing that the late infurrection of flaves in the parithes of St. Philip, St. George, Christ-Church, and St John, was principally caused by the mifrepresentation and instigation of ill disposed perfous, who have been endeavouring to induce a belief that the flives were actually made free, but that their manumissions were improperly withheld from them. Ishink it my duty at once to remove all misconception on a subject of so great impor tance for the tranquillity of this colony, and for the well-being of the flaves themselves.

I do not mean to enter into the origin and na ture of flavery, farther than to prevent you from erroneously supposing that bondage is your particu

lar or exclusive lot. Slavery is not the inflitution of any particular colour, age, or country :- it has ever existed, and does still exist, among whire as well as black men. in every quarter of the earth. That the blacks of Africa have countenanced flavery, and with the whites have been its joint authors in the Weft Indies, is a fact personally known to all of you who have come from Africa under the compulfive trans. fer of your persons by your own countrymen, by whom you were held in bondage in your native land, and were there difpofed of as fives. That on humane and equitable fovereign and the Bri-Africa is known to you all; as well as that it has confequently been prohibited by the law, and has long ceased.

It is equally a fact, that the black people of A.

a o a belief, hat k o refise with impuni y the just exerc au horivy which the law has placed over you.

It is melanchely to think on the numbers of men who in the late infurrection lost their lives in the rish and wicked contest against the laws, into which they allowed themselves to be hurried, with. ou a shadow of hope that their efforts would have been fuccefsful against the powerful means. my command for the preferration of quillity.

I cannot omit to expe good fenfe and fee yon, who rallied families, when y ly forgot the ties fi s had been confe I trust, howevel

whose fidelity I have than the fare of thof the returning reason from the painful talk all imes in my hands ponish the guilty.

It will indeed be to me a fource of true gratifica. tion to witness the speedy return of general couftdence and industry, and of that comfort and cheerfulness which to large a portion of you seemed to JAMES LEITH.

actory, and

Government-House, April 26, 1816. Sir James Leich atfo, as foon as the infurred was suppressed, issued a proclamation, taking off the embargo on the veffels lying in Carlisle Bay.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Saturday a respectable Meeting Club, and others friendly to Reform in held at Freemasons' Hall. Sir F. Bu unanimously to the Chair. Major Cartwright began by obse string of Resolutions, which were gen and not closely connected, but to su sideration a declaration, embodying on which the Hampden Club was for yed that a plain statement of the pr sentation was all that was necessary

declaration—those princi, les lay in a narrow compass-lt was necessary that representatation should be as extensive as taxation—that there should be a fair distribution of that representation, and that Parliament should have a constitutional continuance, consequently the about two years ago, had others to put an effectual usted there was as strong exert themselves on behalf

Englishmen. He urged rtions for the purpose of nstitution, and endangerthe country. He conclu-echoing the observations he necessity of a substan-

Mr. F Canning, of Warwickshire, observed, that no man could doubt the necessity of Reform. He believed the present alarming distress of the country to be solely owing to the imposition of taxes, which never would have existed had the people been fairly represen-ted. He knew well that he and his friends were charged wit acting in too violenta manner; but if to root out corruption from its strong holds were an act of violence, he cheerfully confessed himself guitty. (Cheers.) If to oppose the unconstitutional inroads of a despotic body of men, who had no object in view but self-aggrandizement-if the vindication of the people's rights and just claims of relief constituted acts of violence—he again pleaded guilty. But so far were such proceedings from being violent, that he conceived every true hearted friend to Britain was bound to join him. He conceived that every man who had the smallest regard for his country, was called by all that was valuable in human life, all that was interesting to the heart, to stand forth in this great cause and in a manly manner to vindicate the well founded claims of Englishmen. [Applause.] But they were charged with a desire of innovation. This he absolutely denied. They were warranted by the principles of the Constitution and give the people only what was granted them by these principles, and he would ask no more. [Ap-plause.] He wished the people to have the uncontrouled right of chusing their Representatives. He wished the House no l nger to consist of individuals who were the mere nominees of oligarchy. [Cheers.] But admit-ting that even they did make innovation would ask any man to say whether the experience of all ages did not prove that changes more or less were necessary in every thing? But did not our adversaries make innovations when it suited their purpose; for example, the passing of an Alien Bill in time of peace, by which the wretched victims of foreign tyranny, flying to our the wretched victims of foreign tyranny, flying to our shores as a refuge from fire and sword, were again to be sent back to that tyranny? Was this no proof, he would ask, of innovation on the part of our adversaries? When whole districts of Ireland were put out of the protection of the peace, and placed under martial despotism; was there no innovation on our Constitution by its oligarchy? Yet nothing was said on that ground by the House But when a lawyer attempted to exby the House. But when a lawyer attempted to ex-punge from our Statute Book. laws which were its disrace, he was met by Ministers with strong oppositions, that what he was doing was an insult to the wisdom of our ancestors. [Cheers.] Yes, if Ministers would but remember the true wisdom of our ancestors, they would act in a very different way. It was that wisdom which extorted from a priestridden, bigoted King, the great bulwark of liberty, Magna Coarta. [Cheers.] It was that wisdom which, at the memorable era of the Revolution, drave the infatuated family of the Stuarts from the throne, when encroaching on our rights and liber-ties. [Cheers.] But the wisdom of our ancestors was an argument always adopted by the House against the people, but never for them. [Cheers.] But the friends of reform were objected to on the ground that the present time was unfavourable; and some persons pretending to be its friends, lamented the apathy of the peoe, by waich they were unprepared for this object. He argued that that very apathy was a conclusive reason for making every exertion to rouse the people. To de-lay was to sacrifice the cause. To be hesitating, was to become indifferent to all that was near and dear to Britons, and to all that was generous, dutiful, and just. [Applause.]—The people had recently seen, by the downfall of the Property Tax, what their united exertions could do. They had then spoken in a tone which corruption could no longer affect to misunderstand, and they had gained their desire. Let them now shew the same resolution, and let the same spirit blaze out. Let them not be discouraged by the difficulties they have to annual P liaments, he concluded by expressing his determination to support Reform by every means in his

Reverend Dr. Draper—The question now before the Meeting was Reform. He did not believe the representation of the people had ever been complete, but formerly it had been sufficient. If 39 counties out of 40 were completely represented, and the fortieth un e-presented, it would be an act of injustice, but no in-jury, for the 39 could speak the language of the for-tieth. Corruption had however cript in to an alarm-ing extent, of which our ancestors had not the most distant idea, and it was only by a complete representa-tion of the people that this evil could be cured. Mi-nisters, instead of purchasing eloquence, now purchased votes. It was a faise doctrine to say that a Minister should always command a majority of the House, for in that case the House would be a mere cypher. He approved very much of annual Parliaments, but a present he did not wish the country to take too much it hand. He wished their eye to be single, and their attention exclusively devoted to the important subject of Reform. Petitions were indeed not congenial to Mimisters, for when the people stated their grievances, Ministers frowned at them as indecent improper interferences with their power, and as an "ignorant impatience." They knew they durst not rouse the people, but they frowned, as much as to say, "We have loaded you with the most oppressive taxes, and saddled you with debt, but you must not complain, as we are the best and only competent judges of your interest. The Bank, by their going hand in hand with Ministers in this unnecessary extravagant expenditure, had increased their capital by 20 millions more than it was before. While he thought the Meeting were called to oppose those above them, he did not think they should in an antichristian manner overlook those below them, even though these should be as they were called, the dregs of the people. He could not apply this to the British public, for he was convinced the labouring ght the scum which swam at the top was the ruin of Constitution. Two things had been confounded law of nature were distinct; he

by the eternal law of nature were distinct; he property and the individual possessing it. He thought it was a libel on the good sense of the people of England to exclude any person from the House whose income did not amount to 3001, a year. Integrity and intelligence were the only two qualifications he thought necessary. [Applauses]. It was advantageous for the country, no doubt, to have a Minister very well skilled in finance and negociation, but was it proper that that Minister should have a majority in writing at a tavern to be called in to his support whenever he chose? [Long applauses]. The present was therefore a proper time for Englishmen to exert themselves. It was proper to for them to come forward boldly to windicate their to and to shew they understood their duty, and would secuarge it. Now was the time to shew corruption that its baneful influence should terminate a second to the state of the nate, and that we were determined as one man to shew our deep sense of our interests. He concluded by supporting the defation. [Lond applauses.]

Lord Cochrane, observing no difference of opinion existed in the Meeting, would not detain them long by any observations of his, but he certainly thought the people had the means of reform in their own handsgive up the n e of articles which were taxed.

Mr. Gale Jones was against the plan proposed by the Noble Lord, as visionary and impracticable. He re-commended at some length the object of the Meeting, and the appointment of Committees through the comtry, which he had no doubt would; if steadily adhered

Mr. Johnston shortly addressed the Meeting, stating

his entire concurrence with the declaration. Sir F. Burdett, in rising to put the declaration to the question, said, that it had long been his object to draw the attention of the public to the question of Parliamentary Reform, and especially of the class of the landed proprietors who more than any other class of landed proprietors who more than one other class of community had an interest in Reform, and he was sorry that he did not see in the room many who fully concurred with them in the propriety of Reform, and who if they had publicly appeared to countenance it, would as he thought (though they thought otherwise) have produced a very beneficial effect. It was not among the people generally that an indifference to Reform ex isted, for he had never yet met with any large collec-tion of Englishmen in whose breasts he had not found a cheriched sympathy as to liberty, and an attachment to the old free Constitution of this country, respondent to hi own feelings. But whenever he had met those of com, aratively a superior station, he had felt the want of this sympathy, and in its stead, an indifference as to co-operation for a restitution of these rights, which they, more than any others, were interested to get restored. [Applause.] It was common to say that a man felt the greater interest in a cause, the more he had at stake: but in this case there was a singularity contradictory to all rational theory; for those who had the greatest stake in the fate of the country, felt for it in an nverse ratio to the interest which they had in it. [Applause.] But, if we looked to foreign countries, we would find this to be the case. If we cast our eyes bick upon that struggle in Spain, for what had been called Spanish Independence, we should find that the great landed proprietors, who, in that country more than any other, were decorated with high-sounding titles, though, in this respect, we might soon expect to equal them [a laugh.] Those noble-blooded and rich persons, on whose exertions the country had a peculiar claim, had been found basely wanting in particular. culiar claim, had been found basely wanting in patriotism and courage. The whole of that great struggle ha been conducted by the people; but faise and faila-The whole of that great struggle cious had the promises proved which had been held out to them. The result had been the establishment of a despotism. [Applause.] In that country, and in every country in and out of Europe, where we had interfered, the people had been deluded with the sound of liberty. The event had been, in this country, an increase of butthers to an extent that it would soon be no learn. berty. The event had been, in this country, an increase of burthers to an extent, that it would soon be no longer a question of choice, whether they were to be borne or no? [Applause.] In Spain, bermany, and Italy, we had talked of deliverance from Tyranny and French Despotism, but that atrocious Tyranny, produced in the ages of darkness, of superstition, and despotism united, which we had restored. [Applause.] The people, who had incurred an immense debt for this worthy purpose, would at last open their eyes to the real object for which their blood and treasure had been expended; and see how contrary this object was to their hopes expectations, and best interests! The to their hopes expectations, and best interests! The cause of this was in that monster of Borough Government, which could not be called a despotism, for there was not one muster; which could not be called ar Aristocracy, for it was not in the hands of Noblemen only; but a base, corrupt, trafficing, Borough-mongering system. [Applause.] It had not et been considered by any Court High Preason to oppose this system; but it was extremely likely it would be made so. In that case, he should probably have to terminate his career by being executed. [Appraise] This corrupt system had reached such a neight, that, after destroying liberty, and property, and all that was valuable, it would probably, like sin and death, be obliged to destroy itself. The Noble Lord, his Colleague, had proposed that the people should debar themselves from inxuries to reduce the am unt of Taxes levied. Now the men who were supported out of the system would hardly debar themselves from luxuries, and with all other classes of the people, luxuries had long been put an end to. Like men in a storm, we had been obliged to throw overboard every thing we could spare, and pump for our lives, to keep ourselves above water. [Applause.] If the people of England had consented to the imposition on another nation, of a family in all times famous for crueity, superstition, and perfidy and which of late had not belied its reputation, it would be but returning to our own lips " the pois ned chalice," of which we had made others drink to the dregs. [Applause.] The people of England had, however, nothing to do with this more than he had. The object of the meeting was, that the people of England should hereafter have something to do with their own government. [Applause.] The right of an Englishman was not to submit to laws, in making which lishman was not to submit to laws, in making which he had no share, and to pay no taxes out of his pocket which he had not a share in imposing. Any other system was robbery and plunder. The people only demanded their humble share in the Government, and did not wish to encroach on the Crown or he Nobles. This claim should be enforced by Petition, which he wished it to be recollected was an assertion of right, and not alms begging. Any other plan of proceeding he deprecated. It was true there was an essential power in the people, but there was in essential power in the barracks at Hyde Park-corner in a double or treble circumvallation of fortresses without which he did not believe the borough facion would sit an hour. The plain, rational mode of proceeding was, to make the voice of the people heard. I se voice of the oppressed was terrib'e to the oppressor. If the country gentlemen came forward in this cause, and took the lead, their efforts would be soon crowned with success in a tranquil manner. But if these riends of reform would not meet their countrymen in public a semblies, all would tall equally—mischief and confusion would necessarily ensue. Fisher a confirmed military despotism would be established, or the people would rise against intolerable burthens. In that event it would probably he found, that those who were hired for other purposes would not plunge their s vo ds into the bosoms of their fellow conturymen. He recommended the general formation of societies throughout the country, to make known the opinion of he different persons as to reform, and to suggest hints for its promotion. One, he was in ormed, had already been established at Belfast. One was to be established in Scotland: one also at York and at Newcastle. Petitions had been forwarded to him to present, but unless backed by a general expression of the opinion of the country. he saw no hope of a good effect. He would address them in the words of Antonio:

I pray you think you question with the Jew, [a laugh!]
You may as well go stand upon the beach And bid the main flood bate his usual height?

"You may as well use question with the wolf, "Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb; You may as well forbid the mountain pines "To wag their high tops and to make a noise "When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven;

You may as well do any thing most hard, "As seek to soften that (than which what's harder)"
—a corrupt heart. [Applause!] This hope was not to
urn the hearts of corrupt men, but to appal them.

The Declaration was then voted unanimously. Sir J. Throckmerton proposed the thanks to Sir F.

Burdett, and Mr. Madocks to Major Cartwright, | in a favourable state, but he was prepared to combat which were carried unanimously. The meeting then broke up,

[Morng. Cron. 17, June 1816.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

12TH JUNE. TREASURER OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. Mr. Calcraft rofe, in confequence of his notice, to call the attention of the House to a question of the highest constitutional importance. They were already apprifed of the merits of this cafe. It had before been under discussion, in confequence of the mori n made by his H n. and Learned Friend (Mr. Wyon) To get rid of his Hon. Friend's motion for a new wri Committee had been appointed to investigate the quesion. On the Report of that Committee, his Hon, and Learned Friend had moved, " That the appointment was neither neval nor military." This motion was met in a most singular manner. The previous ques tion had been moved and carried upon it, and tha gave him an opporunity of bringing the subject again under the consideration of the House. Since the period, a pericion had been presented through him from the electors of Rochester, imploring the House again to take into consideration a question, in the decision of which their elective franchifes were fo much concerned. The history of the transaction was this. Su T. Thompson was a Comptroller of the Navy. In confequence of arrangements with his Majesty's Gravernment he gave up this situation, and became Tressurer of Greenwich Hespital. By the 6th of Anne i was enacted that if any Member of that House accept ed a place of prefi from the Crown, his election fhould become void, and a new writ be ordered for the place which he had preferred, as if he were naturally dead. What were the exceptions to this ensetment? The fole exception was that of naval or military appointments. The only question therefore was, whether the appein ment of Treasurer of Greenwich Hefpital was a naval or military commission. This no man could contend. Why then had not Sir T. Thompson vacated his seat ? B cause the House of Commons had afsumed, by its decision, the gigantic and ut constiu ional power of repealing the law-not in a bold and open manner, but by meeting the motion which had been made on the subject by the previous question. I was not a question of privilege, but a question of law, which law ought to be strictly construed. If any leaning were to be allowed in the construction of it, that leaning ought to be in favour of the people. The true meaning of the law, however, was forevident, that he who ran might read. There was no simple individual in the kingd m who was not as capable of understanding what the law intended on the subject as any man in that Houfe. Every one must be anxious to know the grounds (if grounds they could be called) on which the right of election had been fo encroached upon. In conversation, and in other ways, he had understood, that the perfeverance of Sir T. The mpfe n a recaining his seat was justified by analogy; and this analogy was drawn from the office of Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He denied that there was any nalogy between the two officer. The appointment of G vernor of Greenwich Hofpital bore the colour of a commission; but would any one fay that the appointment to the Tresfurership of Greenwich Hospital was a step in a naval man's profession? What said the only precedent in the cafe? It was that of Captain B.ker, who was appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital in 1736, and who, although a naval man like Sir T. Thompson, vacated his scat in Parliament in confequence. [Hear, hear !] Why should not Sir T. Thompson vacate his feat? Was it because the good of the subject was concerned? No. Was it because the privileges of that House were implicated? No. It was because the influence of the Crown would be affected-an influence which it was the duty of the House of Commons most jealously to watch over and controul. I was a curious fact, that the first commission in the army vacated a seat in that Hoese, though the first commission in the pavy did not. The former was signed by the King, the latter only by the Lords of the Admiralty. This marked the jealously of former times on this subject. Bur the appointmen of Sir T. Thempfon to the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospi al was signed by the King. The course which he m ant to take was in the first Place to make the motion which had been made by his Honourable and Learned Friend, and if he succeeded in that (of which he could not doubt), then to move for a new writ for Rochefter. The Honourable Gentlemen concluded accardingly by moving.

" That the appointment of the Treasurer of Greenwich H. spital is not a Commission in the Army or the

Mr. Barhurer contended that the Honourable Gentleman had put an erroneous construction on the 8 h of Anne. I had been the practice of P rliament to de. cide that Governors of fuch places as Greenwich Hofpi. tal fhould not vacare their feats in that House in confequence of their appoin ments, and why should the Treasurer ? 'As to the decision of a former Parliament on the fubject, that was not to be taken as the law of Parliament. The Parliament had recognized the right of the person nominated as Master or Governor to hold his feat in the House after fuch appointment, because he situation was considered as a military one. I was known, however, that the Master or Governor of Green. wich H spiral had no military duty to perform. He had to take care of and superintend the concerns of the Hospital. The basiness of the Tressurer was rearly of the fame nature, and that office was therefore as much a military appointment as that of G vernor. He could fee no distinction between them. On this ground, therefore, he should oppose the motion of the H mourable Member. If the Honourable Member had confined himself merely to the question of moving a new writ, he (Mr. B.) would have given it a direct negative ; but as he had chofen to put the prefent ques tion, he should meet it in the same way as the former motion on the fubject. He concluded by moving the previous question."

Tue House then divided-For the original motion..... 69 Against it 68

Majority against Ministers..... I We understood that where strangers when excluded, the new writ was moved and carried. LOTTERIES.

Mr. Lyttelton expressed his regret at being obliged to bring forward a questian of fuch 'magnitude and importance as that concerning Lotteries, at a time when it could not ob ain a fair difcussion. At any time the question was one of imperiance, as it aff cted the morals of the people, but at prefent it was par ricularly fo, from the number of evils which had fl w. ed from it. He was aware in introducing the subject that motions similar to that which he intended to move, had been negatived at a period when our finances were I moving a Refedution, declaring that State Letteries ene

any argument to be drawn from that circumstance, for no consideration of financial advantage flould induce the fanction of a me fure fo pregnant with mifchief to the morals of the people. He knew that there were considerable advantages derived from this meafure ; but sdining that they were much greater, they would nor be fufficient to outweigh the evils by which they wete produced. But even sa mesfure of finance, Lotteries were impolitie, and their prefit to the Ex-chequer bereno preportion of expence, (coming form the public) by which they were to be collected in o it. The a hust net pofir from the Lorreries, at cheir em ims ed r venue, was not more hen 558,245. This was he utmest. He would then beg of he Huse to bear in mind what fem of money he public were chiged to pay b f re his much was collected into the Exchequer. He was certain that he would estimate it very low, when he stated has a milion of money was draw from the pockers of the public. Suppote 60,000 rickets were voted for the Lottery; of thefe he would e iculate that only 40,000 were fild to the pubc, at 25', eich, and th y then exceeded ha fum, form their being fold in eighths and sixteenths, yet drawn from the public. When fuch were the c.fe. he would sik, was it not an abfurd and thort-sighted policy to raile money by means fo really injurious to he public in a pecuniary point of view?-The real fall was, that the lofs to the public by Lotteries was much more than what he had stated. Besides his ob. jection to Lotteries in a financial view he strongly objected othem from the bad fystem of illegal infuran. ces to which they gave rife. It might be faid that methods were taken to prevent this abufe. But what were those methods? The enactment of fevere laws, which gave rife to abufes even greater than thofe which they were intended to prevent. By thefe laws an encouragement was given to one of the worst fpecies of human depravity-perjury. Informers lived upon the fe laws which were enacted to guard against illegal insurances, and still the evil had not ceafed to exist. In 1814, 160 persons were committed for doing illegal infurances, and in 1815, 155 persons were committed for the fime effence. Out of these he could enumerate many inclunces where fome persons of respectability had been improped on the testimony of wretched informers, who made a trade of such informations. The first cafe was that of a very respectable excise there Mr. The mas Creafon, who on the information of a weman of infamous character, had fuffered imprifone ment for two months, for the alleged crime of having made illegal infurances. This man had enjoyed an unblemished character for 27 years in which been in effice, and so strong an opinion had the Board of Excise of his innecence, that immediately on the expiration of his imprisonment he was restored to his former signation, and the arrears of his falary from the day of his commitment paid up. Here was a cofe which would shew how much exposed the liberry of every man was which might be taken away on the testimony of any wretched informer who may attempt it. It was a fact that no lefs then sixteen perfore had been committed to prifen on the oath of the same unfortunate woman who had fworn against Mr. Crosson, and the herfelf had been since fentenced to transportation for an infamous offence. The next cafe was that of a man named Davis, who kept a grocer's fhep in Carnas by Market. This man, on the testimory of two informers, had been torn from his family, and imprifoned two months, and fo great an eff et had the cire cumstance on his wife, that the died a few days afret he had been liberated from prifon. The third c to was that of a woman, named Marcha King, who kept a confectioner's thep near Holborn. I formations had been fworn by an informer spains; her, for doing an illegal insurance in the Lottery. To word profecult a the went to the country; and after the results, withing to return to her busin fo, applied to know how the information could be quethed, when the was i formed that the only way was to p y 3. to the informat, se that was the utual fee. The House would for my thefe cofes, whether these did not exist an evil celling leud y for rediefs, and more then fufficient to is bad effects to outweigh every advantage which could be drived from Lorteries. The very means which went to prevent illegal infurances, were in their eff ets worfs than the toleration of those insurances He admitted that those abuses did not now exist to the extent to which they had gone to former times, when the days of drawing were fo many ; but still the fystem now .d.pr. ed, of having the Lotteries at different times of the year, kept up the irritation of the public mind, and kept the temptation of hazarding their money constantly turning before the public eye. Another chjection was, the number of effices which were created by Lotterie-Many of those offices were liverally sinecures. He fhould enumerate the officer. There were four perfore wi h 500l, a year each; five with 350l, one wi h 300l.; one with 23ol.; 21 with 20ol.; and six with from 1 ol. to 1501. Thele were under the title of Littery C. m. milioners, very few of them had fearcely any thing to do. He would afk whether, in times like the prefent, fuch effices fhou'd be fuffered to exist? and whe her the public money, to fo large an amount, should be fo applied? It might be faid, that as there existed a fpirits of gambling in the public, it was fair to turn it to advantage. This was an unfair argument, and would go to support the practice of our ancestors, in licensit g house of ill fame, or the more barbarous practice of accepting compensation for murder. If it were propofed hat Government should license a public geming table, the idea would be rejected; why, then, flould the present system which was nothing else but gambing, and that of a very bid discription, be tolerated? There was again this effensive circumstance b. longing to State Lotteries-that they made dupes only of the poor and ignoran, and that the penal statues og lost the gambling which they occasioned, were directed only sgainst that description of people. They first system. arically deluded the lower orders, and then made them the victims of a mock zeal for morali y ; a zeal which defeated itself. No Gentleman, unless he happened to be in a foolish mood, and had loose money in his preker, would have any thing to do in the Lettery. No gambler, who knew what he was about, would ventue any money in ir. It might be faid too, that ninetenths of the people who engaged in State Letteries would not have any thing to do with other kinds of gembling : a very small proportion indeed would have recourse to Little Goes. The Legislature had no right to temper with great public principles. But the cafe stood on more popular and grof: grounds than those he had mentioned. The advantages derived from State Lotteries were rather nominal than real; and in the long run, more would be gained than lost by the abolition of fuch an enemy to the industry of the people, ven in a pecuniary point of view. The Honourable Gentleman then read extracts from the Report of the Committee in 1808, enumerating the evils of State Loveries, and recommending their abolition. He faid he would again take the subject up next seftion, and for the prefent, he should merely content himself with

on 08 April, 2017

couraged a fairit of gombing, and diminished the refources the courry.

Me Schope Burnard f cord d the motion, and went at f me leng h into a history of S are Lotteries, and an enumeration of the mischiefs to which they g v if .

The Cha cellor of the Exchequer faid, in consider ing this quistion, they had to compare the evils of this m de of raising money, and the advantages which i pol el d'in other refpects. If he were asked bow 60 .oool, could be railed from the people in any other way, ar end d with no hard-hip or compulsion, he the u d be ex remely at a lot, to print out the means; and he should be very willing to receive the fuggest tion of he Hon, Gentleman on the fubject. All bey could do to prevent corrup ion of m rals, was to apply the best temedies of which the cole admitted. H denied that purchasing a Ticket in the Lottery could be called Gambling, as there was fome chance of deriv ing an advantage by fo doing, and the greatest there of he money raifed by Lotteryr went back again into the pickers of the people. The charges paid by the public did not exceed from six to eight per cent, which was not more than a resionable profi . There was a cer ain degree of founds ion for the Statements in the Report of 1808; but since that time, those evil had b en almost wholly done away by the Reformation inof 40 days, did not now exceed 4 days. With respect to the collateral evils, the Private Loueries, the State Littery, instead of Supporting them, was the best remedy for preventing them. On this part of the eafe, there was more than furmife-hey had facts to guide them .- During the interval between the Loneries, the Linke-ge es multiplied at a great rate; and the exertions of the agents of the Hamburgh, and other for reign Loueries were attended with con iderable fuccefs. The penal laws were necessary, unless they meant to give up the lower orders wholly to illicit gambling. Among the benefits of the State Lottery, was the fystem of control which it introduced for the prevention of the growth of the evils of gambling. Profecutions were rendered necessary, not by the State Lottery, but to put down fchemes he sile to the State Lottery. Wi h respect to the evils connected with profecutions, he allowed that in proving obscure transactions by obsunefees, there might be occasionally hardships.

prefent year no con.

told and the distance of the line

THE TANK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

thing we got the great the part is held in the

to an one of the out bend on ... bear there were

and the last care of and to be a control of the Total and the total of the Total of

we if the tame or use, not not that was needed to

The second state of the second second

ing money was given up? A large fund was row i apare by the Contractors for the Lottery, for the pu pofe of exceing public attention to it by every ex dient which c u d be devised and by the exertion the most active men. To suppose that the exil wh was produced by heir constant exercions to pict the fpirit of gambing, are fo from fome inver propensity in the public, was a very fallacious view or the c fr. The House would, perhaps, be furprifed, that during his M jefty's reign the number of perfons ried yearly in the metropolis had increased from 400 to 1400. In the last five years the increase had been soo, and with all this before their eyes, would they vo e an increase of these crimes for the f ke of 600,000l. a year?-The amount of the evil which arefe from the illegal infurances could not be finall. In 1814 there were 137 profecutions and 116 couvictions; and he nature of the crime was fuch, that there must have been many crimes for one conviction. In the present year, it was true, convictions had much diminished , but this did not necessarily prove a diminution of the crime, as it had appeared before the Committee, that, at one period profecutions had cesfed, though there was reason to believe that the crime had increased. The causes of the crime had not been lesened; and the Committee had given it as their opinion that Infurances and Lotteries must co-exist. But if the Lotteries alone existed, enough would exist to fend many wretches to gaols, to madboufes, to felf. deftruction. During the periods at which thefe Lotteris were diawn, the pawnbrokers' fhops were crowded, the shops of bakers and butchers deserted; wemen stripped their children of their clothes, and fuffered them to remain naked and flarving, in order to take the vain chance of obtaining fudden affluence. And would the House wait till the progress of instruction put an end to this vice? Would they not rather fer the lower clafses an example, or at least refrain from holding out a temptation to the commission of crimes, for which they afterwards punished them with fuch feverity ?

Mr. Wilberforce faid, that if the question had been put for the first time whether a Louery fhould be estab ished, no one would be found to votefin its favour. It had been denied that the Lottery was a system of gambling. Now it fometime happened, that persons en. tered into gembling for the purpose of passing time, or from focial habite; but the Lottery was the pure ab-He would grant that many 5

victions of 1815 on

the same and

e we want but

d de allas

a Tables of

1 1752 1 1027 11

m 7 5

17 03 1 70

201 24 700 2

El -le son tou

3.2 00 5

Briege bus a to

STITLE WAT THE STATE

di cambining while's it

profession businession

Land address - 5

Sir S. Romitly lamented that on to imtion there should be so thin an attendance, and that on an occasion, when fo much good was to be done, there should be fo few Members who would facrifice a dinner to do their duty. He was furprifed alfo at the leving of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it was indispurable that in every voic of the House by which they established a Lortery, they voted that a number of industrious and f ber perfons fhould become abandoned and vicious, and give them finally over as facrifices to the law. It had been fully es ablifted by the Committee of 1808 on indifpurable evidence of Police Magistrates and Officers, that there was a great increase of crimes, and that persons of virtuous habits were made criminals. The wives of laborious artificers, the fervants and apprentices, who, till they were deluded by the spirit of gambling in these Lotteries, had preserved unexceptionable characters had been induced to fquander their favings, to bor. row, and finally to rob their husbands or their marters, and led from crime to crime till they fell fecifices to the offended laws. With at increase of crimes a diminution alfo took place in the fale of the necefs saties of life. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had faid, that in time instruction would counteract the mifchievous effett of the Lotteries: Now unfortunately, this was an inftance in which it instruction was rather mischievous, for it rendered the persons more open to the delucions which were held out to them at every turning of the ftreet. The hand-bills and paragraphs which were fo widely circulated, were peculiarly calculated to feduce persons in the lower classes from regular and industrious habits and to make them take one step to their deftruction. It was faid that the mischief did not mainly arise from Lotteries but from the illegal infurances, as 30s. was the lowest price at which any fhere could be purchased. But there was every reason for believing, that it was the purchase of thefe fhares was often the caufe which tims to the gallows, or the

legular industry. Im ing affluence by fudden starts, was the m that could be devifed to indispr fe men to the slew progrefs of economy. Such an establishment as the Lottery was not only immoral but unwife, since the industry that was suppressed by it was in the end a greater lofs to the revenue than was counterbalanced by the fum drawn from it. He hoped therefore that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Lytteleon) would perfevere in his endeavours to put an end to a system fo hostile to good morals and good policy.

one of merch, to

11542 X Suit 2

*1 2033/11

STATE OF THE

Mr. Lockhart observed that during the prefent Session Committees had been appointed on the subjects of the Poor's Rates-of the Instruction of the Poor-of the Police of the Metropolis-the Savings Banks-and the Infolvent Debtors' Act. The Lottery was connected with all thefe questions, and while this nuisance conti the benevolent intentions of the Legislature on a thefe fubjects could not be carried fully into effe should support the Resolution-

Mr. Lushington thought it would not be after the Lottery Bill had paffed without object agree to the Resolution which condemned Lo altogether in fuch strong terms- His Right Ho ble Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) abandon Lottories if any less objectionable could be found to raise the same sum.

Mr. Butterworth supported the Resolution, and said that he had made inquiries as to the original temptation to crime on the part of the convicts in Newgate, and that out of 22 boys now in that prison, the greater part had been drawn into crime by gambling in the streets, a propensity which was kent tions made to

a fall II told attack with the fall and a solute of Payago were

and estate its goods personally easile. The range course for a course of the range of the course of the range of the range

is nearestanding a bed from a school way to be brother. Additional content that the willing policies a side