



VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 7, 1816.

[NUMBER 1267.

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

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. 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 Superintendent 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 a 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 accommodation for the Officers (to be approved by the Superintendent) and at the Commander's Table for the regulated allowance according to the Rank of each 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, Secy to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th December 1816.

N. B. No Tender will be received after the period above specified.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of SADASEWANUNT and WISSWANATHI RAMCHUNDER, AGAINST RAMTY ALLANA,

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 Outcry 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, 30th November, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of FRANCIS HAWORTH, late Lieut. in his Majesty's 17th Regt. Dragoons, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Letters of Administration in the above Goods have been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder of Bombay to EDULJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant as a Creditor of the said deceased. All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 6 December 1816.

T. W. BROWNE, Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE 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 Hon'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, 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 the said Executor.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION 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 BELLASIS, 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 CAPTAIN EDWARD H. BELLASIS of Bombay aforesaid.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION, On Monday the 30th Proximo, WILL BE SOLD

BY EDULJEE CURSETJEE, AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS, In Meadows Street;

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

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Monday the 9th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT HIS ROOMS

In the Meadows Street.

SUNDRY 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 Carriage, and others several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT 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 HUSON, number 142 upon their agent or Vuchand, in Bombay, trading under the name and style of Maljee Cursonjee, having damaged in consequence of violent winds and tempestuous weather on the voyage of the said Isabella, from Calcutta to Bombay, will be sold by public auction on Thursday next the 11th of December instant near the Bazar Gate, within the Town walls, close to Ramda's setts House for ready money for the benefit of the underwriters and all others concerned. All persons are hereby informed thereof. Dated 6th day of December 1816.

જાહેર જાહેર

જાહેરની સાથે આવીએચને

ગોંધરી ૬ કાપરની. શ્રી. ગંગાલેથી. વાંદાણા. એક નામ. જાણીયા. કપતાન. જશકે આરવેલ. તેમજ ચરાવી. હતી. તે મોની. ગોંધરી ૫ જાપરના. જાણીયા. જની. હતી. તેનાં નંબર ૪૪ તથા ૪૬ તથા ૪૮ તથા ૫૦ તથા ૫૧ તથા ૬ તી. ગોંધરી. મુશાજી. ખીન. મહેમદ. ફરશન. તે નો. નંબર ૧૪૨ ની. હતી. એ. ઘણી સાં એ. શ્રી. ગંગાલેથી. પોતાનાં આરતી સા. નામ. માલજી. ફરશનજી. કુપર. શ્રી. મુખાજ વેચવને. વાશતે. મોકલી. હતી. તે. ગોંધરી સાં. શ્રી. ગંગાલેથી. મુખાજ. આવતાં. વાંદાણા. એક નામ. શ્રી. પ. જાણીયા. મધે. તો. ખા. ખા. થી. દાં. મી. ચ. જ. એ. વા. શતે. એ. ગોંધરી. એ. નો. માલ. આવતાં. તરેશ પત. વારને. દી. તે. ના. ૧૨ મી. દી. જેમખર ૧૮૧૬ ને. દી. ને. જાહેર. લીલાં. કુ. કરીને. રાંમદાશ. શે. ઠનાં. ગોંધરી. આગલ. જાહેર. ગો. દનાં. દરવાજાની. પાશી. રો. ફડે. લાં. ને. વેચ શે. ખા. ખા. એ. જે. વી. મા. વા. સા. એ. તથા. ખી. ખા. લોકો. એ. માલમાં. ખા. ખા. શતાનાં. ન. ખા. ને. વા. શતે. એ. શરવે. લોકો. ને. ખી. નાં. જાહેર. કરેલી છે *

તા. ૬ દી. જેમખર ૧૮૧૬

G. HIGGS

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has received a large Lot of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES per Ship Kafarovic.

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late JOHN HUNTER Esq. of the Partnership firm of HUNTER, 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 & SIMPSON:

MADRAS, 12th November 1816.



THE BRIG HIBERNIA, CAPTAIN T. J. ATKINSON, will sail direct for Calcutta in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board or to MEERVANJEE DADA-BHAY.

Bombay, 6th December 1816.

જાહેરની સાથે આવીએચને. આત્મકીનશ. થોડાં એક દાદા. શ્રી. ગંગાલે. ને. જાણીયા. ની. એ. વા. શતે. એ. આર. આર. મી. એ. જાણીયા. નાં. હો. એ. તે. ક. તાં. ને. જાણીયા. કુપર. આગલ. મેરવાં. જ. એ. દા. દ. મા. જ. ને. મ. લે. આ. થી. મા. લ. મ. પ. ડ. શે. *

FOR FREIGHT

TO Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah, THE GOOD SHIP, DUNCAN, CAPTAIN JAMES BURD, COMMANDER. WILL sail for the above Ports, on or before the 25th instant. For particulars enquire at the Office of Mr. STEPHEN JOHN CROSS, Hummam Street.

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 Dr. STEUART, situated at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stables and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15 1/2 acres or nearly 21 bhegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well

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

3d What penalty does a post office keeper in England render himself liable to for an overcharge after a remittance upon the subject to obviate any mistake from misapprehension?

I beg leave further to state that I have now lying before me several English letters overcharged, 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 constituents.

I am Sir,
Yours
A. B

Bombay 4th Dec.

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 its object the promoting the comforts or convenience of any class of society, without reference to all to our own opinions of such scheme; but we must decline inserting any communication which seems to affix a general imputation of extortion, imposition and nefarious conduct on a large and very respectable class of our fellow countrymen.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th 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 Major vice Carpenter, on furlough to Europe—Lieutenant S. Halifax, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade at Poona—vice Bellasis, and Captain Anderson, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Paymaster in the Southern Division of Guzerat vice Halifax—date of appointment 2nd 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 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 CASTLE, 4th DECEMBER 1816.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Carter, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, Barrack Master at Surat, is allowed a furlough 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 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 Deccan, on Sick Certificate for a period of three months from the date of his departure.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit John Williams, and William Tottenham, Matrosses in the Battalion of Artillery 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 announced 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 CASTLE, 5th DECEMBER 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Llewellyn, to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Prince 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.
Lieutenant Colonel Barclay, 8th Regiment.
Lieutenant Hughes, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

Captain Degraives 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Mötgan, Madras Pioneers.

DEPARTURE.]—Captain Pierce, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment.



BOMBAY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1816.

By the ships lately arrived from China, we learn that the Viceroy of Canton had received information that our embassy had arrived at Peking, 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 difficulties have arisen in arranging the etiquette 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 Hewitt 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 last 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 Company's Ships 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, Hemaon Shaw, Cornwallis, General Palmer, Experiment and Pasqual; 12 or 14 American Ships 1 Danish and 1 Dutch Ships.

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 Malacca.

Company's Cotton sold for 14 Tales, Bengal 13, Bombay 12.

The Kusrovia, 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.

We learn from the Bombay Gazette that the next Bombay China fleet is to consist of eight Ships.

We have very great pleasure in being permitted to give publicity to the following extracts of a letter from Captain Adams of the Hon'ble Company's ship 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 weatherly, 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 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 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.

The part of Lord Duberly was supported with inimitable effect, and would

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 the 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, who have long been great favorites on our stage, and whose talent and humour in every thing they undertake, are too well known to need any commendation from us.

The other characters were supported by theatrical reciters, and we cannot help congratulating the stage on the great acquisition of talent, which it has thus received. The part of *Zekel Homespun* in particular, was supported with as 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 increased 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 rear, 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 earnest, and variously which distinguish those of our native soil.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

INSTANCE SIDE. SHIP ERNAAD.

On Saturday last Mr. Stavelly 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.

2d. 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. Stavelly in reply; we regret exceedingly 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 publication: the Court adjourned till Thursday when the Judge said, that with respect to the first point,—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. O'Brien, 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 importing of Europe goods into Calcutta, 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 having first given bond, were offences committed at Calcutta, and as the 12 Car. 2. C. 18 directed suits for breaches of that statute to be brought in any court of record, and 15 Car. 2. C. 7. in any of his Majesty's courts in the lands, islands, colonies, plantations, territories or places where the offence was committed or in any court of record in England; he had doubts whether he had any jurisdiction upon these points over this ship in the Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay on the instance side. He said that the doubt had struck him when preparing the decree, and he wished to hear Mr. Stavelly on the subject. Mr. Stavelly, 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 at 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.**

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS.]—2d December Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Soxpitch, from China.
Ship Anne, Captain Thomas Riddoch, from ditto.
3d Ship Kusrova Captain A. G. S. Waddington, from 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 Resorce from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.]—30th November Brig Adventure, Captain John Banson, to Calcutta.
Ditto, Brig Salamandra, Captain C. E. Smith, to the Coast and Rangoon.
PASSENGERS PER ANNE.
Captain Henderson,—Lieutenant Colonel Barclay.
PASSENGER PER SULLEMANY.
Mrs. Ferron from Malacca.

C A L C U T T A.

NOVEMBER 12.
We announced in our last the arrival of the American ship Mentor, Loring, at Madras. She has, since that time, entered the River.

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 10th.

Passengers per Licorne.

Madame la Comtesse de St. Simon,—Madame Desbordes,—Madame Ravier,—Madame Rambert,—Mlle Juliette Ravier,—Mlle Laure Ravier,—Mr. Ravier, *Comptroller de la Marine*,—Mr. Bourgoin, *Chef de la Loge de Cossimbazar*,—Mr. De Mars, *Chef de la Loge de Patna*,—Mr. De Lannai, *Chef de la Loge de Jougdis*,—Mr. Merle, *Chef de la Loge de Balassore*,—Mr. De Rambert, *Sous Commissaire de Marine*,—Mr. Le

Conte, *Commiss Principal*,—Mr. Jehwaliz, *Capitaine des Sipayes*,—La Conte Gustave de Spoue, *Lieutenant*,—Mr. Demars, *Lieutenant*,—Charles Ravier, *Theo-*
Jone De Mar,—Patrice De Mars,—Mr. Dubre Vie-
lette,—Mr. De Maume,—Mr. Vosleben,—Mr. Quintin
Chirurgien, *Majord de Chandernagor*,—M. Bodelio.

CHILDREN.

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

PASSENGERS.

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 Cape 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.
FROM THE MAURITIUS.
Mad. M. Courjou,—Mad. D. Courjou,—Mons. Courjou,—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. Sirren, 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 Beggy, Shaik Abdull Cauder, from Mocha 27th August, and Allepee 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 Currambux, W. G. Capon, from Bussorah 20th July, and Bombay 20th September.
Arab Ship Caudry, Abdallah ben Esuff, from Muscat, 5th September.
Ship Khabras, Hadjee Norta, from ditto, 2d ditto.
14, Harriet Roberts from Persian Gulph.
DEPARTURES.]—November 7, Ship Neptune, A. Hogg, for Ceylon.
9, Ennore Franfit, J. Greig, for the Isle of France.
Portuguese Ship Albuquerque, A. B. De Abrea, for Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.
American Ship Hamilton, J. Greenough, for Boston.
Portuguese brig Novo Destin, P. J. Branco, for Rio de Janeiro.
Brig Gessina, J. Robertson, for Padang.
10, Ship Alexander, E. Studd, for Bussorah.
Portuguese Ship Commerciant, M. J. De Carvalho, for Lisbon.
12, Ship Kirk Ella, D. Dipnall, for London.
13, Shah Altum P. T. Wedsant on Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—On Thursday the 5th Instant at Hope Hall the Lady of Capt. Fortunatus Pierce of a Daughter.
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 McKenzie.
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 Bangalore, 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, of a Son.
At Hajepoot, on the 29th October the Lady of Captain Wm. Dickson, of the 6th Native Cavalry, of 1 twin Daughters.
At Secetapore, Oude, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant William Turner, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, 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 Georgiana.
On the 8th Mr. George Hooker, aged 59.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.] On the 18th November The Rev. Edward Vaughan, A. M. Senior Chaplain, to Mrs. Colbrook, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Colbrook, C. B.
BIRTHS.] On the 20th November at GEORGE STRATTON'S, Esq. the Lady of S. NICHOLS, Esq. of a Daughter.
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. 2, DE GRENIER, Esq. eldest Son of the late CHEVALIER DE GRENIER DE FOULARE.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 21.

ARRIVAL AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major W. Prescott, 11th Battalion 17th Native Regiment.
DEPARTURE.] Captain J. J. Paterson H. M. 2d Dragoons.

Before the commencement of the Solar Eclipse 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 Sea; during the ceremony, which is performed at the end, as well as at the beginning of an Eclipse, a youth was seized by a Shark, and so dreadfully mutilated, that he died almost instantly.

The Minden is very shortly expected at Trincomallee; 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 unpleasant and continued to be—very different from the general weather of the present Moonsoon, in this quarter, which has been unusually pleasant.

[Govt. Gazt. 21, Nov.]

The French Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel were given up by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to his Excellency Count Du Puy and Monsieur Dayot, the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty Louis XVIII. for that purpose, on the 18th Current.

A Salute of 19 Guns was fired yesterday evening on the departure of his Excellency Count Dapuy, Governor General of all the French Settlements in India, for Pondicherry.

[Govt. Gazt. 23 Nov.]

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 1, 1816.
Mr. W. Lambert, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Dinapore.
Mr. W. Braddon, Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

NOVEMBER 9, 1816.
Captain Feliz Vencent Raper, second Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Buy.]—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1816.—[SELL.
Rs. Ans. } Six per Cent. Loan } Rs. Ans.
1 7 } Obligation, Disc. } 1 12.

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

Comte Du Puy has by this time received charge of the Government of Pondicherry, orders to that Effect, having been dispatched from this Presidency more than a fortnight ago. When Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 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. Comte Du Puy was himself the bearer of the necessary instructions, and on his arrival at Pondicherry he had to transmit them to the Supreme Authority in India, which occasioned the delay that has taken place in his receiving charge. By the last accounts His Excellency 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 communication 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.

[Govt. 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 said 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 landholder, that one single mass of ice on being weighed, was found of the enormous magnitude of eleven catcha seers, above three hundred and twenty ounces.

We regret to state that, the recent bulletins 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 season. Advices of the 1st instant from Cawnpore assure us, that although the number of deaths had diminished, that of the new cases of fever was still very great. At Allahabad it had again been judged advisable to change the site of the camp; and of the Flank Companies' Battalion about a hundred and fifty men were

still in hospital. The medical officers have found it to be as difficult to overcome the debility supervening upon this dangerous disease, as it is to oppose the violence of the primary attack. We formerly said that, the unhealthy range of climate extended over the great test part of the Upper Provinces; and we have yet every reason to believe the opinion correct. We need not again particularize Saharaspore, Delhi, Futtigurrh, or Benares. From Mirzapore we learn that the inhabitants of that district have suffered 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 practitioners at the Presidency, have of late had reason to complain, that the diseases 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 unwholesome dispositions of the atmosphere, and consequent prevalence of sickness, although luckily very rare in this country, are not by any means unknown. Every person conversant with the histories of Ferishta and Ghoolam Houssein, or their translations by Dow and Scott may soon satisfy himself of the fact.

[Gazt. 14th Nov.]

NOVEMBER 16.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH HERO.

We are extremely concerned to hear of the loss of the ship British Hero, Capt. Edwards, on the 3d instant, having struck on a Sunk-ken Rock to the Southward of the Broken Islands, while standing in shore with a fresh breeze. She went down in about four hours after she struck.

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

[Hurkara 16, Nov.]

We have seen, in another Paper, a summary 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 conclusions 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, Nov.]

**BALTIMORE AND
FROM SOUTH AMERICA**

Extract of a letter from Captain Alonzo Santa Martha.

"On the 9th of September, 1815, I left Cape Henry in the schooner Friend's Hope 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 Jamaica, who informed us that Carthagea was in possession of the Spaniards. We took a point and set sail for Carthagea on the Spanish Maine; on the morning of the 27th, when abreast of the town of Carthagea, 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 Spaniards, 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 mate were taken out and carried to another 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 taken to another prison where there were a number of Carthaginian prisoners, who were dying daily for want of provisions and water—there they remained for three days without either provisions or water, and the place they had to sleep in was three or four inches deep in dirty water—when they did

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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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 march for St. Martha 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 worn 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 walk, and the guard finding it impossible to beat them along any further, which they were in the practice of doing, provided asses for them. We started from Villa Nova, before day, and marched (without once being allowed to stop) 22 miles to a town called St. Isow. On this day's march Mr. Cox, my first mate, fainted on the road; on his recovery he was forced to march as usual. From St Isow we marched to a small town called Largo Parbo, a distance of 24 miles, 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 soldiers on horse back, who sat upon their horses and beat us with sticks 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 Villa 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 English boy had 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 further, as boats could not be procured at this place; we stopped here till Thursday, when we embarked to cross the Magdalena, 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 Keila. 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 Magdalena river, bore marks of the savage soldiers that had pillaged them. After being landed, we marched to a town called Cenegua, 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 more than I shall attempt to describe. There was one of the crew of the English brig died at Solidad, wholly through ill usage; when he got so sick as not to be able to set on the ass, they lashed him on it, and at last set four soldiers to carry him on a hammock; but they like true Spaniards put him down and dragged him along the road, until he was so hard as to occasion his death in four hours after he arrived at Solidad.

When we arrived at St. Martha, we were put in the guard house. It being Saturday next day, 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 Justice, of N Orleans, who gave us all the assistance they could. Next day we were put on board of an old brig in the harbour which was in a sinking state, here we were obliged to keep both pumps going constantly to keep her free; we were divided in four watches, and as soon as one watch left the pumps they were compelled by the guard to assist in 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, where we were kept that night, and the next day carried to an uninhabited house, where 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 number of unnecessary questions, we were permitted 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 Calcutta, with Mrs. Middleton, Miss Sharp and the Revd. George Barnes Archdeacon of Bombay, embarked on board the H. C's. Cruizer the Aurora.—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 Settlement.—On leaving the shore his Lordship was saluted with 17 guns from the Fort and he was received on board with another salute from the Aurora.

His Lordship was attended to the Ship by Captain Bates, Aid de-Camp and the Revd. G. Bisset private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.—About 7 o'clock the Cruizer weighed anchor and sailed 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 prosperous.

This first visit of the Bishop of Calcutta to Ceylon has been of very short continuance, but quite sufficient to produce a general desire to prolong his Lordship's stay and a sincere regret at his departure.

In the few days that the Bishop remained at Colombo he visited the Malabar and Military Schools, the Seminary, and the Orphan House, and expressed great pleasure at seeing the care and attention bestowed upon educating the children of so many different classes of the inhabitants of this Island.—His Lordship shewed much satisfaction in witnessing the progress of the Malabar children, particularly of the girls, whose 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 countrywomen.—In the Seminary his Lordship gave a marked approbation to the correct reading and pronunciation of the senior classes.—It is indeed remarkable how easily the Cingalese boys catch the sounds and accents of the English language, and under the care of such an able and indefatigable 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 instance of this proficiency in a boy whose circumstances are such as of themselves to excite some interest—when His Excellency the Governor was last in Kandy, there was brought under his notice a boy whose mother positively declared him to be the son of the unfortunate Major David.—This story was disbelieved certainly by some who were yet credulous 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 son 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 Colombo.—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 so many boys of different nations, English, half-cast, Hindoos, Malays, and Caffres could not be witnessed without a sensation of pleasure, and recollecting some of the facts which have been lately brought to the notice of Parliament on the subject of children in the manufacturing countries, we were much struck with a remark which his Lordship made.—He said, "when he considered that these children if neglected would be playing about the streets learning only vice and idleness, he could not help regarding the School as a sort of manufactory of virtue and happiness." 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 saw the children sit down to their dinner, with all that appearance of orderly care and cleanliness which does so much credit to the superintendance of Lieutenant and Mrs. McParson—the Bishop in all his visits to the Schools, the new Portuguese and Malabar Churches, Supreme Court &c. was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, Lady Brownrigg, the Archdeacon of Bombay &c. &c.

On Sunday his Lordship attended Divine Service at the Church in the Fort, and delivered upon the 1st Verse of the 62d Chapter of Isaiah a discourse which in compass of the logical knowledge, skill in composition, and beauty of diction, proved the judicious choice that has been made in the first Bishop of the Anglo-Indian Church. His Lordship was pleased towards the conclusion of his admirable Sermon to express his approbation of the efforts that have been made of late in this Island to promote the Christian Religion.—Such a praise from such an authority is of itself, no mean reward, we trust however it will not be felt merely as a gratification but as a powerful excitement to more efficient exertions.

The Bishop upon his departure left the sum of 25l. with the Revd. G. Bisset to be distributed in charity and 25l. for the support of a District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, if one should be formed.

The Archdeacon of Bombay made also a present of 100 B. Ruppes to the Library and too to the District Committee.—Upon the whole the impression created by the presence of a dignified Clergyman of the Bishop's high respectability of character and eminent talents has been so gratifying and encouraging that we cannot but anxiously wish that the Island of Ceylon may have the good fortune to be included in his Lordship's occasional visits of his Diocese.

At an early hour this morning, The Honorable Sir A. Johnston, Chief Justice, embarked on board the Government Brig "Hebe" under the usual salute, for the purpose of proceeding to Madras.—The Hebe, we understand, goes no further than Pomben from whence Sir Alexander prosecutes his journey by land.

[Ceylon Govt. Gaz. 30th Oct.

MAURITIUS.

On Saturday last, the 3d of August, His Excellency the Governor entertained His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. Commander of the Forces, and a large party, at a public dinner in the Government House, at which were present the whole of the Staff and the Heads of Departments and many of the most respectable Civilians in the Island. After many other public toasts, His Excellency the Governor in rising to propose the health of Sir Alexander Campbell, expressed to him the sentiments of regret with which his departure would be attended, and how much he should personally feel his loss from the great and able co-operation and assistance he had always in a public point of view received

from him, and the cordiality with which, ever since his arrival the public service had been carried on, and by which it had so greatly benefited. His Excellency further remarked, as an individual how much the loss of him must be deplored, generally, as well as by himself, from the many amiable qualities by which as a private character he was so eminently distinguished, and from his most charitable dispositions and trusted he would always hold the Colony in his remembrance,—a 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 entertained by many excellent songs from Messrs. Darby, Roudoux, Butler, &c. and the evening 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 salute from the Batteries, and with all due honors at the Government House, as the mark of high sense he entertained of the confidence with which Radam, the most powerful Prince of Madagascar, had conigned the heir apparent of his kingdom and his brother to the protection of the British Government for their education: these young Princes, Marousique and Raoovi, are of the age of ten and eleven years, and from their intelligence, appear capable of acquiring every requisite principle of Morals and Religion, as well as a knowledge of those Arts and Sciences which must essentially contribute to the happiness 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 are best acquainted with the interests of this Colony—its contributing essentially to the safety of the different Merchants and European Inhabitants settled in Madagascar, & assuring that friendly communication, on which so much depends for the provisioning of these Colonies.

It may also be considered as one of the primary steps for the advance in civilization of that vast and fertile Island, by the introduction of European Arts and Industry under such 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 consequence of the explosion of a fowling piece belonging to the defendant, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff and the defendant were both lodging at the house of a person named Lemon, in the neighbourhood of the Commercial-road. Mr. Bell, the defendant, who had recently returned from the West Indies, having taken a house for himself, quitted the lodgings, leaving his fowling piece loaded behind, with notice to the landlord that he should send his servant for it. In a few days he accordingly sent 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 servant, to be carried home.

Mr. Lemon, in obedience to this message, looked at the pan, and finding that the powder had fallen out, he delivered the gun to the girl, who before she went away, left the gun in the passage, for the purpose of taking leave of some other children, amongst whom was a little boy of the defendant's, who were playing in the kitchen, Mr. Lemon followed her into the kitchen, carrying the gun with him, and again delivered it to the girl, who took it up and priming in a playful manner at the plaintiff's child, and the would shoot him.—Unfortunately the piece, which was loaded with Printer's types, went off, and the contents lodged in the child's head produced the most frightful spectacle. 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 himself so negligently and so improperly in sending so young and careless a messenger for the gun, that he was answerable for the consequences.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, submitting that the action would not lie, inasmuch as the defendant had taken every ordinary and necessary precaution against accidents; but contended, in all events, that however melancholy and deplorable the misfortune was which had happened to the child, still it was not a case in which the defendant ought to be answerable in immediate damages for the consequences.

Lord Ellenborough charge the Jury, that if they should be of opinion that the defendant ought to have taken further steps to prevent accident, he was answerable in moderate and temperate damages for the misfortune which had happened. The Jury, after some minutes consideration, returned a verdict for the plainiff—Damages 200l.

Lossing of the Ports of the Island of Cuba to the slave trade, a circumstance to which we have alluded in our great measure confirmed.

MAY 17. The General is stated to have taken place of the If- tory order of the Sp- the ports land against foreign trade, and it would be to state many reasons why it will be suitably with against British vessels.

ments from Boston mention, that private in- of that country are fitting out an expedi- and succour the Independent party in

remainder of the Portuguese troops sent port under a convoy, to the number of 600, arrived in Rio Janeiro at the latter end of the month. The Portuguese have now conveyed new world about 10,000 of the troops, under British Officers, to much distinguish- lives in the Peninsula war.

date of the 1st April we learn from Rio- the unpleasant intelligence that the Cap- of Chili had put under

per-

aved, and the man forwarded in a vessel the occasion.

BILLS.—A very extensive scheme of for- ly been executed, by which the bank- , and in different parts of England, have been defrauded to a very great amount. The fraud 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 gentle- man, and who has been examined at the Mansion House, but which, by his own desire, was con- ducted privately. He is committed for a further hearing, which is to take place in a few days. Another person has been apprehended at Greenwich, on offering a bill on Messrs. 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 money to the amount of 600l. on his person, and two of these forged bills.

The amount of the bills thus fabricated is differently stated at 50,000l. 100,000l. and 200,000l., but the truth is, that the extent cannot be ascer- tained until more light be procured. We hear, that in the bank there is to the amount of 14,000l. of this fictitious paper; and it is said, that the Direc- tors have it in contemplation for the present, if not in perpetuity, before discounting any bills, to acquire through the medium of their own clerks, or agents, acknowledgments of the authenticity of the ac- ceptances 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. Roberts, Curris, and Co. Everatt, Walker, Malby, 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 brought by it:—

BRUSSELS, JUNE 1. Since the 26th, and till the 27th in the evening, numerous couriers have successively arrived at Calais from Paris, and from the Head-quarters of Cambay, with dispatches, which are supposed to be of great importance. Detachments, more or less numerous, of British troops, continue to arrive, to reinforce the army in France.

STUTGARD, MAY 26. On the 20th a violent storm, with a water-spout, 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 1 house was carried off, and 4 damaged. No- only is the harvest destroyed, but the fields covered with sand and gravel.

HAGUE, JUNE 4. A message was received to-day from his Majesty by the second Chamber of the States-General, proposing the introduction of the same weights and measures throughout the kingdom as soon as possible, but not later than 1820, formed on the decimal system; the denomination of all and pound to be retained. Referred to the sections for examination.

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

ricular, are constantly engaged in military preparations and movements, may be learned from the French Papers themselves. That encroachments and excesses of various kinds are daily committed, on some 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 the latter have addressed in confidence to the Allies. These circumstances account for the uneasiness enter- tained by the Court, for the attention which they are directing to military concerns, and for their favourable disposition at this moment towards Marshal Suchet. I mentioned that he was designated as the successor of Clarke, who having lost all influence over the military, except the Venetan part of it, retires from office. Suchet has had within the few days an interview with the King, and with Monsieur (the Count d'Artois).— "The Allies," said his Majesty, "after having referred our throne moderate projects against it. Can we rely on the army, M. le Maréchal—can we with safety assume a language becoming the greatness and dignity of a King of France?" "The army, Sire, may be relied upon and incited whom they know, and under colours which are familiar to them." This answer, which be- speaks a man ill disposed to disguise the truth, would certainly cause the Marshal's appointment to the Ministry of War to be viewed suspiciously by the public.

General Donadieu, on whom the French papers were but lately so lavish of their praise, is already fallen into disgrace, and is, I understand from good authority, to be recalled immediately from Grenoble. Though he evinced no small share of zeal on the occasion of the late disturbances, it has been discovered that his conduct has been much tainted with imposture and quack- ery. The effect of his measures has 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 Dauphiné, the cradle of the revolution, is unanimous in its feeling of hatred towards the Bourbons. Previous to the conspiracy breaking out, many symptoms of disaffection had appeared. Meetings, the purchase and conveyance of arms, it had been impos- sible to conceal. Picards it had been necessary to publish, to quiet the public impatience, and deter the dis- contented from making premature and fruitless at- tempts. The attack made from without, the

very. the effect of two or three leading persons, a me- sure taken merely upon general grounds, which threw confederation among the party.

A BULL.—Mr. Canning has left his English, as well as his temper since he went to Liverpool. In his Ad- dress to the Electors, he said, "I have oftener had occasion, in my own view of circumstances, to resign, than I have had to accept of official situations." This is a plagiarism of the Italian form, who said that he had to run up stairs 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.

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

TRANSLATION 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 participation of this date, acquaints me as follows:—

SIR—According to an advice given on the 14th 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 Span- ish merchant brig and schooner, done the same by a fishing-boat on the coast of Couib, whose Master de- clares, that they obliged him to remain with them the above-mentioned time, and in that interval there ap- peared 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 gallant sails, royals, and double jibs, and that the crew was composed of strangers of various nations, particularly Genoese. The aforesaid Commandant, presuming from this circumstance that it is more probably an European pirate than an American insurgent cruiser, with which his Majesty having been acquainted orders me to lay be- fore you, for the information of merchant vessels, and that those of war may take her if they can, which I com- municate 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 up. (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 Re- sidence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his Suite.

MILITARY CHARGE.— L. s. d. 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 10 Pay of the Staff, viz.—

2 Aids-de-Camp 347 14
1 Secretary 695 8
1 Brig.-Gen. 1,043 2
1 Dep. Adj. Gen. 695 8
1 Dep. Inspector 869 5
1 Apothecary 347 14
— 3998 11 0

ORDNANCE:— Pay of a Company of Royal Artillery, ac- cording to the rates above specified 4,317 12 6

CIVIL:— Salary of the Governor, including all his Civil and Military Allow- ances, Table Money, &c. 12,000 0 0

Estimated Annual Ex- pense of Bonaparte and his Suite 8,000 0 0

Probable expense of provisions for the troops, calculated at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each ration 54,750 0 0

Total charge L. 117,855 15 4

Deduct average annual expense of the Garrison of St. Helena, pro- vious to its becoming the resi- dence of Napoleon Bonaparte. 80,384 0 0

L. 37,471 15 4

For the probable expense of the Naval Force employed at St. Helena, vide the annexed letter from Mr. Croker to Mr. Goulburn.— (2.)—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Croker to Mr. Goulburn, dated Admiralty Office, 11th April, 1816.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst- ant, communicating Lord Bathurst's desire that a statement should be transmitted to his office, showing the amount of Expense per annum exactly calculated how much of the whole ex- 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 Mauritius, &c. is 16,712l. 13s. 1d. which being deducted from the first sum leaves 54,562l. 15s. 11d. as the ex- pence of the St. Helena squadron, contra dis- tinguished from the whole force of the station;

but to feel myself called on by the offended laws to seek out and still to punish the guilty. Perhaps never was there a more delicate subject to touch on with you than your condition as slaves, especially under the unhappy circumstances in which too many of you have involuntarily, and by which the guilty had planned for much mischief to this colony; but I shall never be deterred from promulgating truth when my duty points out the necessity, however difficult it may appear to give it effect.

I conjure you all, then, to return with cheerfulness to your duties, where it will be infinitely more consistent with my desire to see you act from reason than from force. Every thing which the paternal government of the Prince Regent can practice for the good and well-being, your progressive

into a belief, that I could not resist with impunity the just exercise of authority which the law has placed over you. It is melancholy to think on the numbers of men who in the late insurrection lost their lives in the rash and wicked contest against the laws, into which they allowed themselves to be hurried, with- out a shadow of hope that their efforts would have been successful against the powerful means of my command for the preservation of tranquillity.

I cannot omit to express my regret that some good sense and feeling among you, who rallied round families, when you had forgotten the ties which had been conferred on you, I trust, however, whose fidelity I have than the face of those returning reason from the painful task at all times in my hands, and punish the guilty.

It will indeed be to me a source of true gratifica- tion to witness the speedy return of general confi- dence and industry, and of that comfort and cheer- fulness which so large a portion of you seemed to enjoy.

JAMES LEITH. Government-House, April 26, 1816. Sir James Leith also, as soon as the insurrec- tion was suppressed, issued a proclamation, taking off the embargo on the vessels lying in Carlisle Bay.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. On Saturday a respectable Meeting of the Club, and others friendly to Reform in held at Freemasons' Hall. Sir F. B. was unanimously to the Chair.

Major Cartwright began by obse- recent Meeting it had been agreed to bring of Resolutions, which were gen- erally and not closely connected, but to su- sideration a declaration, embodying on which the Hampden Club was for- mulated that a plain statement of the pre- sentation was all that was necessary

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frica still con- not only among them- selves, but also among their fellows of every age and sex. The chiefs to buy them, and she surrenders her power to the hands of her enemies. Under the influence of every selfish and unfeeling passion, the humane and generous feelings of the slave trader, and the most sincere friends of humanity, have confidence in the (except in particular cases, as the good and good conduct) to be morally whether such a measure should regard the order of the community at large, or the well-being of the generality of the slaves themselves.

What would be the fate of the old, the infirm, the sick, the helpless children, and a large propor- tion of your whole body, who have been brought up entirely to depend upon your masters for your subsistence; and from that circumstance, as well as from the want of knowledge as officers, and in other respects, would be little able to provide for your wants, if a rash measure of general emancipa- tion were at once to throw the mass of the slave pop- ulation into a new state of society, under the flatter- ing but fallacious name of freedom; in reality, however, presenting only the dangers of general dis- order, and producing (except to a few) the misfe- ries of confusion and want, leading to the com- mission of crimes, and to the absolute subversion of public order and tranquillity? After contemplating such danger to the community, it is not neces- sary to go into the origin and nature of slavery, in order to decide on the impracticability of its abo- lition where it actually exists, excepting by a wife and unremitting system of amelioration, by which it will gradually produce its own reformation. By such means alone, and not by the attempt of a rash and destructive convulsion, has slavery imper- ceptibly, safely, and happily changed in every coun- try where it had ever existed, (but has now ceased)

encouraged a spirit of gambling, and diminished the resources of the country.

Mr. Scoble seconded the motion, and went a little length into a history of State Lotteries, and an enumeration of the mischiefs to which they gave rise.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in considering this question, they had to compare the evils of this mode of raising money, and the advantages which it possessed in other respects. If he were asked how 60,000*l.* could be raised from the people in any other way, attended with no hardship or compulsion, he should be extremely at a loss to point out the means; and he should be very willing to receive the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman on the subject. All they could do to prevent corruption of morals, was to apply the best remedies of which the case admitted. He denied that purchasing a Ticket in the Lottery could be called Gambling, as there was some chance of deriving an advantage by so doing, and the greatest share of the money raised by Lotteries went back again into the pockets of the people. The charges paid by the public did not exceed from six to eight per cent, which was not more than a reasonable profit. There was a certain degree of foundation for the Statements in the Report of 1808; but since that time, those evils had been almost wholly done away by the Reformation introduced by Lord Sidmouth. The drawing, instead of 40 days, did not now exceed 4 days. With respect to the collateral evils, the Private Lotteries, the State Lottery, instead of supporting them, was the best remedy for preventing them. On this part of the case, there was more than sufficient—hey had facts to guide them.—During the interval between the Lotteries, the Little-ges multiplied at a great rate; and the exertions of the agents of the Hamburg, and other foreign Lotteries were attended with considerable success. 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 system of control which it introduced for the prevention of the growth of the evils of gambling. Prosecutions were rendered necessary, not by the State Lottery, but to put down schemes hostile to the State Lottery. With respect to the evils connected with prosecutions, he allowed that in proving obscure transactions by affidavits, there might be occasionally hardships.

ing money was given up? A large fund was now afforded by the Contractors for the Lottery, for the purpose of exciting public attention to it by every expedient which could be devised and by the exertions of the most active men. To suppose that the evil was produced by their constant exertions to prevent the spirit of gambling, arose from some inveterate propensity in the public, was a very fallacious view of the case. The House would, perhaps, be surprised, that during his Majesty's reign the number of persons tried yearly in the metropolis had increased from 400 to 1400. In the last five years, the increase had been 500, and with all this before their eyes, would they vote an increase of these crimes for the sake of 600,000*l.* a year?—The amount of the evil which arose from the illegal insurances could not be small. In 1814 there were 137 prosecutions and 116 convictions; and the nature of the crime was such, 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 prosecutions had ceased, though there was reason to believe that the crime had increased. The causes of the crime had not been lessened; and the Committee had given it as their opinion that Insurances and Lotteries must co-exist. But if the Lotteries alone existed, enough would exist to send many wretches to gaols, to madhouses, to self-destruction. During the periods at which these Lotteries were drawn, the pawnbrokers' shops were crowded, the shops of bakers and butchers deserted; women stripped their children of their clothes, and suffered them to remain naked and starving, in order to take the vain chance of obtaining sudden affluence. And would the House wait till the progress of instruction put an end to this vice? Would they not rather set the lower classes an example, or at least refrain from holding out a temptation to the commission of crimes, for which they afterwards punished them with such severity?

Mr. Willerforce said, that if the question had been put for the first time whether a Lottery should be established, no one would be found to vote in its favour. It had been denied that the Lottery was a system of gambling. Now it sometimes happened, that persons entered into gambling for the purpose of passing time, or from social habits; but the Lottery was the pure abomination. He would grant that many

viations of 1815 and 1816.
Sir S. Romilly lamented that on 10th inst. the attendance there should be so thin an attendance, and that on an occasion when so much good was to be done, there should be so few Members who would sacrifice a dinner to do their duty. He was surprised also at the levy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it was indisputable that in every vote of the House by which they established a Lottery, they voted that a number of industrious and sober persons should become abandoned and vicious, and give them finally over as sacrifices to the law. It had been fully established by the Committee of 1808 on indisputable 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 servants and apprentices, who, till they were deluded by the spirit of gambling in these Lotteries, had preserved unexceptionable characters, had been induced to squander their savings, to borrow, and finally to rob their husbands or their masters, and led from crime to crime till they fell sacrifices to the offended laws. With an increase of crimes a diminution also took place in the sale of the necessaries of life. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that in time instruction would counteract the mischievous effect of the Lotteries. Now unfortunately, this was an instance in which instruction was rather mischievous, for it rendered the persons more open to the delusions which were held out to them at every turning of the street. The hand-bills and paragraphs which were so widely circulated, were peculiarly calculated to seduce persons in the lower classes from regular and industrious habits and to make them take one step to their destruction. It was said that the mischief did not mainly arise from Lotteries but from the illegal insurances, as 30*s.* was the lowest price at which any share could be purchased. But there was every reason for believing, that it was the purchase of these shares was often the cause which led to the times to the gallows, or the

regular industry. The increase of sudden affluence by sudden starts, was the most dangerous that could be devised to indispose men to the slow progress of economy. Such an establishment as the Lottery was not only immoral but unwise, since the industry that was suppressed by it was in the end a greater loss to the revenue than was counterbalanced by the sum drawn from it. He hoped therefore that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Lytton) would persevere in his endeavours to put an end to a system so hostile to good morals and good policy.

Mr. Lockhart observed that during the present 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 Insolvent Debtors' Act. The Lottery was connected with all these questions, and while this nuisance continued the benevolent intentions of the Legislature on these subjects could not be carried fully into effect. He should support the Resolution.

Mr. Lushington thought it would not be difficult after the Lottery Bill had passed without objection to agree to the Resolution which condemned Lotteries altogether in such strong terms. His Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should abandon Lotteries if any less objectionable mode 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 kept alive by the temptations made to