

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Office of the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in any Servant of the COMPANY or other to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace will be held at my Office on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.
B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.
BOMBAY,
NO. 17 MEADOW'S STREET,
6th July 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the GENERAL SALE of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 15th of this Month, and continue for one week. The Sale each day will commence at noon.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. ELLIOT
Acting Warehouse Keeper.
BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
4th July 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ships MARY ANNE, and DARIUS, will be closed the former on or about the 17th, and the latter on the 24th instant.
R. SNOW,
P. M. General.
BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
7th July 1826.

Edujlee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY next the 10th Instant, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, The neat and Modern Household Furniture &c. OF THE LATE COMMODORE MANWARING, At the House lately occupied by him on the Byculla Road;

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated, and Glass Ware, Lamps, Double and Single Wall Shades, English Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cots, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Book-cases, Presses, a choice Collection of Books, Oil Floor-Cloth, Bengal Mats &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, A Pipe of very superior Madeira Wine, and a quantity in Bottles, Hodgson's Beer &c. N. B. The Property now on view: the Sale will Commence at 11 o'clock precisely.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

Edujlee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY the 17th Inst. THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMAS PALIN, ASSIST. SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,

AT HIS RESIDENCE AT MAZAGON, CONSISTING of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps and Wall shades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds with Beddings, Presses, Palanquin, a Tilbury with Horse and Harness, Cows, and small Collection of valuable Books, &c. &c. &c. Viewed three o'clock precisely. Sale will

Edujlee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received for Sale, a neat light Palanquin Shigrampoe for one Horse. PRICE RUPEES 700.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

Edujlee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received for sale on commission, an Invoice of BOOKS, newly imported, and containing many choice and standard works neatly bound, which they are authorized to sell at very moderate prices.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, On THURSDAY next, the 13th Inst. SEVERAL Cases of Noyeau and Cuvaseau, English Claret, Barsac and Bucas, to close an account. A Double-barrelled Detonating Gun, by Moore, plain Wine Glasses, plain and cut Tumblers, Britannia Metal Curry Dishes and Tea Pots, Buggy Lamps, Turrets for Carriage Saddles, Plated Bridle Fronts, and a variety of other articles.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL open for Sale on Monday next, a Case of the most fashionable Millinery imported by the last Ships, from Powell and James, London, consisting of the following Articles.
Handsome Fashionable Grecian Gauze Dresses.
" White Muslin Tucked do.
" Book Muslin, flounced trimmed do.
" Baptiste, do.
" Plain Coloured flounced do.
" Paris Hats, fashionably trimmed to the last mode.
" Paris Bonnets do. do.
" Paris Togues, fashionably trimmed to the last mode.
" Fashionably made up Net Caps for Babies trimmed with lace.
" Do. Untrimmed.
" Ladies' fashionable Collars,
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A FEW Sets of fresh Spanish Guitar Strings.
Each Set consisting of
1st Strings 2 Bundles,
2d Ditto 1 Ditto
3d 15 Rings
4th 6 Wire Rings
5th 4 Ditto
6th 2 Ditto.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, FRESH MANILLA CHEROOTS, Rs. 5 PER 100.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Advertisement.

TO BE HAD AT Messrs. Higgs and Briggs's, A LITHOGRAPHIC View of St. Thomas's Church and adjacent offices, taken from the Town Hall, drawn and printed at the General Lithographic Press. PRICE RS. 2 PER COPY.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A LONDON BUILT TANDEM CART, NEARLY NEW, WITH A COMPLETE SET OF BROWN TANDEM HARNESS, PRICE RS. 1,100.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, FRESH PERSIAN GARDEN SEEDS, JUST IMPORTED, 15 RUPEES PER BOX.

SEED CORAL, NECKLACES, BRACELETS AND EARRINGS, RUPEES 50 PER SET,

DOUBLE FLAGEOLETS, EACH RS. 50.

A PATENT MAHOGANY WATER CLOSET, Rs. 220.

FINE CACHMERE FLANNEL, PER YARD 1 1/4.
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, GILCHRIST'S large Grammar and Dictionary, Hindustani and English. Rs. 60
Wilkins's Sanscrit Grammar. 50
Jacob's Law Dictionary. 35
Grosier's China. 15
Gilchrist's Persian Preceptor. 10
Colston's Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, with a folio volume of Lithographic Plates. 50
Meadows Street, 8th July 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO. IRON Chests and Book Cases each 18, 24, 27, 30, 32, and 36, Inches. Scale Beams ditto 4, 4 1/2, and 5 feet, with Chains, boards, and Iron Weights complete.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

Advertisement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT MATHAB ROBA, Widow of HERBAJEE GOZ, has been entrusted on the 22d inst. with the DWELLING (with its Garden) in Ballia, without person or d...

FOR PAS

THE MESSRS. MESSRS. Captain McDonnell, WILL be Despatched about the middle of July. A few cabins still remain disengaged. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP RECOVERY, OF 550 TONS BURTHEN, HENRY C. CHAPMAN, COMMANDER, WAS to leave England positively on the 30th April, and may be expected here in all next month. This ship carries a regular Surgeon, superior accommodations for passengers, and will be dispatched to London about the end of October. Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co., where plans of her cabins may be seen.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

IN JANUARY, THE UPTON CASTLE, J. Thacker, COMMANDER, OF THE H. C. S. APPLY to Captain THACKER, or to Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.
Bombay, 8th July 1826.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF LUGRIN AND WATSON, TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon him by the Supreme Court, in his Character as Registrar to the Estate of the late WATSON, the deceased partner of the Firm, to adjust the Accounts of the Estate without further delay, he has been compelled by necessity Mr. LUGRIN to be of those Creditors in the liquidation in which he is engaged, that they will be able to pay an early and respective share of the same. GRIN v. WATSON. Table

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in the year 1826.

	Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	RAIN In. Dec.	RAIN In. Dec.	RAIN In. Dec.	RAIN In. Dec.
May	20	22	22	22
June	1	20	20	20
July	2	1 56	1 56	1 56
Aug	4	1 26	1 26	1 26
Sept	5	93	70	70
Oct	6	45	48	48
Nov	7	1 30	2 36	2 36
Dec	8	80	90	90
Jan	9	1 43	2 09	2 09
Feb	10	2 14	1 73	1 73
Mar	11	26	59	59
Apr	12	1 25	1 71	1 71
May	13	10	07	07
June	14			
July	15		05	05
Aug	16		31	31
Sept	17		25	25
Oct	18	13	04	04
Nov	19	09	04	04
Dec	20	93	04	04
Jan	21	98	66	66
Feb	22	40	27	27
Mar	23			
Apr	24	77	69	69
May	25	1 06	35	35
June	26	20		
July	27			
Aug	28			
Sept	29	02		
Oct	30	85	41	41
Nov	31			
Total in May	64		64	
Total in June	17 11		16 72	
Total in May	64		64	
Total in June	17 11		16 72	
Present Total	17 75		17 36	

Years.	In. Dec.	June.
1817	45 72	
1818	22 54	
1819	15 95	
1820	18 82	
1821	15 18	
1822	29 21	
1823	21 76	
1824	3 89	
1825	24 45	
1826	17 75	

BOMBAY HAMAULS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

It is not without the hope that your very sensible remarks in your last paper on the subject of "Bombay Hamauls" may be productive of amendment, that I beg to follow up the subject, confident of the goodness of my intention, however weak my arguments may prove. I am not quite aware in whose province reform would lie, yet I cannot but think, that snappiness on a subject of grievance affecting so large a portion of our society, has proceeded from ignorance of the abuses daily practiced by these people, and that those who have the power of controlling them by keeping a carriage or monthly Hamauls, are consequently not aware of the nefarious practices of those for daily hire.

I can then assure them that it is now next to impossible to obtain a set of bearers for a day, without a previous agreement (and often previous payment) to take as many bearers as they think proper, and give them batta, whether required at night or not, and even then, when this extortion is assented to, either disliking the distance, or having an offer of a rupee more from some one else, they frequently walk off, leaving you no alternative but to stay at home, it being generally too late to make other arrangements.

Young men just arrived in the country, and strangers of all kinds, are the principal sufferers. They are frequently almost hustled into a palanquin or bearer on landing at the pier, and probably have a writing-desk or portfolio with cash in it with them, are taken to any house they name, and whilst up stairs, the palanquin carried off with their property; and you can easily judge, Mr. Editor, if a boy just landed is likely under such circumstances to recognize either palanquin or bearer again. He knows not where to seek redress, and if he did, I put it to the candour of our Police Magistrates to say, if it would be possible for them (in the wholly unregulated state of these people at present) to afford him the slightest clue for their detection.

You will observe in your remarks, that these people possess a liberty unknown to labourers in England or America; and could we bring into notice better regulations no nearer home, we might despair of effecting amendment by thus calling attention to the subject; but luckily, it is not so.

It has been a common remark, which doubtless you have often heard, Mr. Editor, that Bombay is an hundred years

behind the other Presidencies of India; and though in most things I am inclined to believe in the last few years we have cut off at least eighty of them, yet I sadly fear we must fall a century back in the want of Regulations for Hamauls, although in the days of Timon Halliday neither Hamauls nor any other servant could offend with impunity. Whether the means he took to controul these troublesome gentry were strictly legal or not, it is not my province to enquire; the end was certainly conducive to the benefit of society, and equally just to master and man. But, as I before observed, better regulations, or indeed regulation of some kind (for here we have none of any avail), may be found nearer home; and I presume the following extract from the Regulations of the Madras Police Office will show that steps are taken there to prevent the evil complained of; and with the enlightened feelings of the present day, we may reasonably hope similar steps will speedily be taken here.

"Palankeens for hire being numbered and stationed in different places, all persons hiring Palankeens will in future be enabled to ascertain the particular Palankeen and bearers they may employ; and in the event of any loss of property or misconduct in the bearers, the number of the Palankeen should be immediately reported, with the matter of complaint, to the Superintendent of Police.

"Stands for hired Palankeens are established at the following Places viz.
From No. 1 to 127 at Popham's Broadway.
128 to 136 at Baker Street.
137 to 142 at John Pereira's Garden.
143 to 196 at Moor Street Back-Town,
197 to 198 at Royapuram.
199 to 205 at Narrainpalem near Vepery.
206 to 221 at Porasawaakum.
222 to 225 at W. Balfour's Garden.
226 to 228 at Egmore.
229 to 260 at Paria Muttoo.
261 to 271 at Poodoopank Maudavelly Str.
272 to 278 at Royapuram.
279 to 286 at Mylapore.

MADRAS POLICE OFFICE, W. ORMSBY, 11th November 1825. SURT OF POLICE."

Such are the wholesome regulations which prevail at the Sister Presidency, and I hesitate not to pronounce that he who introduces them here will obtain a deserved thanks of every humane-hiring inhabitant or visitor of this "City of Wheeled Carriages." Let him give these people fair play—let their pay be raised if necessary (though even now exceeding that of Madras bearers, who are much superior). Let them have every indulgence so useful a class (if regulated) are entitled to—but let them be taught that they are not to go on without fear of punishment, preying on the ignorant and inexperienced, and assuming an independence allowed to no class of labourers at any other place than Bombay, no not even in England, America, or any place under the sun.

"The labourer is worthy of his hire," but in justice let us know what that hire fairly is, and be able to command his services for it.

A LOVER OF EQUAL JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"In the capacity of Legislators the greatest dangers arise from our ignorance and inexperience in the local usages of the country, in consequence of which, with the best intentions, we may commit the greatest errors, and agitate the country with the dread of dangerous innovations on manners and customs interwoven with the very frame of the Indian community."—(Edinburgh Review, No. 80.)
"About this period Mr. B.——— started up—a traveller in Palestine—an adventurer, a man acquainted with the world. His policies were of the radical caste. He made some bold attacks on the local authorities—came off triumphant in a prosecution for libel—ensured the conduct and exposed the actions of individuals, oftentimes in a most unjustifiable manner."—Sketches of India by Mr. Huggins—(Free Settler.)

MR. EDITOR,

In my last I exposed the miserable subterfuge the E. of H. had recourse to for the purpose (as he thought) of invalidating the testimony, or rather official opinion, of the Chief Authority on the Western side of India. Your readers will recollect this "ruse de parler" was his magically transmitting a report in the Deccan, 5 or 600 miles off the ears of Gentlemen who neither had nor could have any thing to do with it, in the Concan. What does that signify? It was ten to one if the wilful mistake did not remain undiscovered, and one hundred to one if any one took the trouble to refute it.

It is necessary to remark, ere we quit the fertile plains of the once royal Deccan, that in illustration of the foregoing subject, and which I have heard reiterated from respectable Native authority, that the country above the Ghats, or to speak with greater clearness, I might say Balā G'hāt, or indeed the extensive districts within the Ne'r-Budda, are more under sacerdotal influence, and the abode of deeper-rooted and more vivid religious prejudices, than the districts bordering the Sea, perhaps attributable to its long established Brahminical government, and the number of Temples and venerated temples; besides which, the convenient change of residence served to contradict the high authority in question, and confound the literal meaning of the official record lately given, and which, emanating from the highest source, could not be got over or neutralized by veritable means. Do not, Mr. Editor, although the pass is rendered easy of ascent and descent and the rains have set in, be in a hurry to quit Poona—

more detention. The cause of it will excite surprise in those who know the meritorious officer, and his laudable endeavours in the course of his arduous duties, to find him unwittingly and unexpectedly made a convenient use of by the wary logician of the Herald. Now, who would you suppose this to be? why the Collector of Poona, and I will still farther gratify thy curiosity, and that of thy numerous readers, whether extra or intra Gangem, by giving the redoubtable passage and his faithful interpretation entire.

"To discourage them the more from the hazardous attempt, it was settled that those who should make it and fail, were thenceforth to live as outcasts. Captain Robertson clogged the new regulation with this wing, (exceeding the Hindoo law itself in severity,) to reconcile the advocates of female sacrifice to the new mode of constructing the pile; this moral restraint forming some kind of substitute for the physical restraint taken away. Such a compromise with crime is surely not a little disgraceful to a Christian Government."

A few lines further on the Editor exultingly terms this very act "Captain Robertson's SUCCESSFUL reform of the practice." Here we have in the same breath, and while the ink was yet wet, a "disgraceful compromise with crime," becoming in the transforming hands of Mr. B. "a successful reform of the practice;" in other words, according to him, perpetuating disgrace and collusion. The uninitiated have to learn that this sudden, but not at all extraordinary, difference in the construction of the same sentence or passage, is only for the purpose of revealing the head of Government by asserting that success has attended one reform, and implying that the Government are censurable and criminal in not pursuing other innovations. This is the drift and intention of the writer, though perhaps, the generality of thinking persons will admit, if it is by compromising with crime, the less the Government have to do with it the better for the governed, and more credit to the governing. The Editor says but little about the Deccan, and that little will be seen is most censoriously mutilated and unfair, to those who look for information, deceptive and unsatisfactory.

It will be recollected in my last, that in the Ordinance of Government it is specified the engagement of the provision of the child shall be on stamped paper. Upon this precaution on the part of Government to render the document more correct and binding, and at the same time to convince the contracting parties of the legality of the claim upon them, the E. of H. justly observes, "When the wretched mothers are to leave behind them infant children under three years of age, a written obligation (called a moochulka) is required from some one for their support, and this must be written on stamped paper—or, in other words, paper paying a tax to Government. The Honourable Company, after having secured this, AUTHORIZE the mother to be thrown into the flames."

The malignity of this extract will speak for itself. In another passage we are told (of course believing these matters is another affair), "During the brief interval which has elapsed (3 months), more than 100 victims have been enveloped in the flames;" and again he says, "Within this short period since we passed this important subject, little short of a thousand children have been made orphans." Dr Johnson observed, when people guess at numbers they are always in excess. Ten children to each family of the 100 Hindoo widows is rather numerous. N'importe to the E. of H., it will not be noticed, much less disputed, thinks he to himself, and will have its due effect with the charitable and ignorant.

I much doubt if the average number of offspring to every Hindoo family will give four children to each—it may perhaps be three and a fraction. Whether polygamy and concubinage have a sensible effect in limiting or increasing the numbers of the human species, is a matter with which I am unacquainted. Theories I am not over partial to, and practically I can know nothing about it; I leave it in the hands of those profound theorists Mr. Malthus and Mr. Godwin, and heaven bless them for their croakings and anticipations!

Before we proceed to the E. of H.'s unjustifiable and unsuccessful attempts to impugn and vilify the motives which have, and still do, in the most satisfactory and praiseworthy manner, actuate the Supreme Government of India, it may not be amiss nor uninteresting to many of your readers to generalize the subject a little, by a reference to the ancient and sacred authorities which have for many centuries confirmed the Hindoos in their sacrificial rites and suicidal oblations.

In addition to the immolation of widows, instances have occurred of mothers burning themselves on the funeral pile of a deceased favorite son; and an act some time ago came to the knowledge of the Supreme Government (vide Parliamentary papers) of a sister instead of the wife performing Sutte. Notwithstanding all Mr. B.'s foul charges and

ly it; to a most ing. Me her body by flowers, roots, when her lord name of another till death, forgiving ing harsh duties, avoiding usual pleasure, and cheerfully the incomparable rules of virtue have been followed by such women were devoted to one only husband." And again a text (Vedas) expresses,— "By living in the practice of regular and occasional duties, the mind may be purified hereafter. By hearing, reflecting, and constantly meditating on the Supreme Being, absorption in Brumhu may be obtained. Therefore, from a desire, during life, of future fruition, life ought not to be destroyed." Other authorities equally venerated and ancient, say,— "1st. To become equal to Urronduttee, wife of the Rushee Vahishita, who is fixed in the heavens as a constellation by the side of her husband, translated as one of the stars of Ursa Major.—2d. To be great among the inhabitants of heaven.—3d. To live in happiness with her husband for so many heavenly years as she has hairs on her body, which are computed at three crores and a half, or thirty-five millions; a day of heaven, moreover, being equal to one mortal year.—4th. To have this enjoyment for fourteen indrees, (above three hundred millions of mortal years).—5th. To cleanse from sin her relations.—6th. To atone for her husband if he has injured a Brahmin or a friend.—7th. To be inseparable from her husband.—8th. To be rendered fit for absorption.—And 9th. To change her sex."

The Shasters, which stand as the most ancient and holy of all, not only enscribe the act of Sutte, but minutely prescribe the forms to be gone through, exceptions, offerings, and prayers.

With all due deference to those who are longer resident in India than myself (only 13 years), and who possess better means of studying the Native character in its moral and political bearings, and are gifted with intelligence and talents, I have to observe, that it is my firm belief little can or ever will be done, until the light of knowledge, by the diffusion of education and science, shall have quietly and progressively worked its course to the mind of the Native, and in its way imperceptibly shaken his superstitious and weakened his prejudices. Any premature or sudden attempt at putting a stop to these practices, would be attended with the utmost danger, and we should be risking the very existence of our dominions in the East, did we pursue any other than mild measures and prudent plans.

There is unfortunately a party in England, who, having no property or interest at stake in the East Indies, take especial care, by misrepresentation and calumnies, to keep alive a spirit of hostility towards the British authorities in both countries.

Whether this fanatical zeal proceeds from ignorance of the country or from an overweening and hypocritical piety, I know not; perhaps it has its source in both, but with that I have nothing to do; all that I wish to refute, is the unfounded and reiterated charges brought against the East India Government, and these charges are brought forward so plausibly, and artfully, that the humane and moral British people are almost led to believe that we are not only tyrants in the East, but that we sanction and encourage the Hindoos in the observance and practice of their sanguinary rites.

Nothing can be more utterly untrue than this; and what I now adduce will convince every reasonable and unprejudiced person that the British rule in our Oriental possessions is humane, wise, and beneficent.

Hindoo Infanticide among the sect of Rajpoots was on the Western side of India finally put a stop to by the joint exertions of Governor Ducean, and the British resident, Colonel Walker, in Guzerat; this was in 1808. It must be observed, that the particular classes of Rajpoots who practiced this sacrifice in Guzerat can bear no comparison in point of numbers to the same people in the other Provinces of Bengal; in fact, there is a large and distinct country, the japoontana. In some of the battalions, nearly two thirds are Rajpoots, proud and any interference with their prejudices I hesitate not to murder even their way. ing, to g rooted c

In 1808, the Government promptly

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1826.
No. 204 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Breast and Waist Plates, be in future issued to the Native Army at the public expence, and that they accordingly be indented for on the Military Board in like manner as for other articles of public stores.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1826.
No. 205 of 1826.—Captain George Graham of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment is appointed Aid de Camp to the Honorable the Governor from the 1st of May last, vice Gillespie appointed to the Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

No. 206 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

12th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant R. M. Hughes Interpreter and Quarter Master to be Adjutant vice Reed promoted relinquishing his present appointment.—Date of Appointment 19th May 1826.

N. B. The officers marked thus have no alteration in their dates of Commissions.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The large portion of our present number which we have devoted to Correspondents, will be a sufficient excuse to those whose communications have not been inserted.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 119 to 1110
Calcutta, 30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.

A five per cent loan open.

We have received, via Madras, an English paper of the 10th of March, the contents of which we have alluded to at considerable length in our subsequent columns. The papers from the Sister Presidencies furnish much good matter, but which would not be interesting to readers who merely look for the news of the day, and which is, in fact, nearly as much as what a weekly journal can be expected to afford.

The latest Parliamentary intelligence which we have received, and which reached us via Madras, extends to the 9th of March. On the evening of that day in the House of Commons a general feeling was expressed by all parties, that the assistance which had been afforded by the Bank of England in the way of advances had already produced strong symptoms of reviving confidence. Relief, as far as was known, had not been required by any eminent merchants or bankers. It had been principally extended to master manufacturers holding unsaleable goods, for the purpose of enabling them to give employment to the distressed workmen, whom the previous state of the market had obliged them to dismiss. It appears that the distress, and want of confidence in the money market, which still continued to be felt in England, also prevailed all over the continent. We trust, however, that better and more encouraging accounts will soon be received, and that dear-bought experience of the effects of the late epidemic mania for wild and extravagant speculation will not be thrown away on the mercantile community of England, but will make a deep, a lasting, and salutary impression.

In our present number will be found a very interesting speech by Mr. Secretary Peel, on bringing before the House of Commons his plan for consolidating and amending the criminal laws. The object of Mr. Peel is to consolidate in one act the whole of the laws relative to thefts and the accessories to them, and to erase from the statute-book the numerous and heterogeneous enactments relative to the crimes in question with which it is now loaded. The incongruity and absurdity of some of those statutes, were brought to the notice of the House by the Secretary for the Home Department. For instance an act specifically for preventing frauds in the city and liberties of Westminster, concludes with a provision that no person should steal madder roots; and thorns, maples, quicksets, and hollies, are protected by an enactment which has the following amusing title, "An Act for the better securing custom-house goods removed to the outports, for the better regulation of the province of Senegambra, and for affording protection to hollies, quicksets, thorns, and maples." The only wonder is, that such absurdities have been allowed so long to disgrace our code of laws, and Mr. Peel will deserve the

lasting gratitude of his country for the good work which he has taken in hand, and we trust that his efforts while in office will never cease to be directed to the improvement of our legal institutions, which, however faultless they may be considered by those whom education has prejudiced in their favor, are excessively deficient in two qualities, beyond all others essential to the beneficial operation of every system of laws—which are, the obtainment of cheap and speedy justice. We wish some able legislator would make the application of the laws of England to the Natives of India a subject of enquiry and scrutiny, as we are convinced that they require much modification to make them suitable to the state of society in this country. This is not our own single conviction, but that of every well-informed and enlightened native with whom we have conversed on the subject. Should such an enquiry, as we have alluded to, ever be set on foot, the great difficulty will be in obtaining correct information. The judges who have served at the three Presidencies, those now in office, and the other members of the legal profession who have practiced in India, would no doubt be able to throw considerable light upon this subject. But the information of the greatest importance in guiding any legislative modification of the present system would be derived from the better class of natives, and from those old European residents who are constantly in communication with them, and who have had long experience of the effects of the English laws as applied to the heterogeneous communities to which they are administered in India. That some change is thought necessary at home, may be inferred from the proposition made by Mr. Wynne in Parliament, that half-castes should be allowed to sit on juries. At present in this country, the state of the law relative to debtors appears to excite much interest in Calcutta, from the power it appears to have allowed some unfeeling creditors to exercise over those who could not answer the demands brought against them. After alluding to a particular instance of this kind, a Calcutta contemporary has the following remarks:—

"We have not been able to obtain the information we desired; but we have heard of several other cases which cry aloud for legislative interference. Some of the debtors confined in the jail have their lives well insured, and it becomes consequently the interest of their creditors to keep them there and hasten their death, by the misery of hopeless imprisonment; nor are there wanting men, or animals rather, who bear the human face divine, who can practice such barbarity and even traffic in human life. And is it to the tender mercies of such monsters that British India, that ill-fated country, requires the unfortunate should be left in defiance of a law made to protect them against their inhumanity?—We have been told that eminent legal men here have given it as their opinion that the Bankrupt Laws are in force, and we should like to know the grounds on which a contrary opinion has been pronounced.

"The construction of these laws, however, rests with the Judges here, and we should think it would not be difficult to bring a case before them, by which their decision on this point could be at once ascertained. If the Bankrupt Laws are deemed not to be in force in India, then we should recommend that a Subscription be raised to pay for the drawing up a regular Petition to the Legislature on the subject: we shall readily give this measure all the aid in our power, and when the document is ready, advertise it free of charge for signature at some public place, say the Exchange; it should be prepared by a professional individual. If this plan is deemed eligible, Subscriptions will be received at this Office, and receipts granted for the same, and whenever the amount collected is sufficient for the purpose, it shall be appropriated accordingly, and a regular account of the appropriation published; we dare say, that the *India Gazette* and the *Hurkaru* would gladly aid in the same way in the furtherance of this object."

For the honour of human nature we trust there are but few such wretches as would resort to confining their debtors from the inhuman and fiend-like motives attributed to them in the above extract. We believe, however, that many natives suffer imprisonment on account of fictitious debts, sworn against them by the dishonest and abandoned; and there cannot be conceived a greater hardship than that an honest industrious and unoffending individual should be liable to become the victim of successful villainy, and to be dragged from his family to a jail, there to linger till he submits to liquidate the whole or a part of a claim which has no existence but in the perjured evidence of the wretch who prefers it. We do not think it is possible to remove all the evils which must result from adapting the laws and institutions of one nation to another in a less advanced stage of civilization, and differing from each other, *loto calo*, in manners, habits, customs, and religion. We think, however, that

much good might be effected by a legislative revision of our laws, in respect to their application to India, undertaken however after deliberate enquiry, and founded on the evidence of the best informed natives, and the experience of those Europeans whose time of residence in the country and whose avocations have qualified them to judge of the practical effects of legal enactments as they refer to this country. We must confess we see one evil which it will be difficult to eradicate, and which exerts, at most pernicious and unavoidable influence on legal proceedings in this country. We allude to the little respect that a great portion of the lower order of natives feel for the obligation which is implied in an oath, the consequence of which is, that during the hearing of a case such a mass of contradictory evidence is produced, and so nearly balanced in regard to credibility, as to reduce the most clear sighted and scrutinizing judge to a state of the most embarrassing perplexity. By what measures the native character is to be cleansed from this great moral stain of frequent and unblushing perjury, we do not pretend to point out. Much must depend upon the exertions of the respectable and well-informed natives themselves, who could no doubt, if they chose, detect and expose the brokers in perjury that infest the community. But here another difficulty presents itself. The class of natives of which we speak have a most rooted aversion to appear as witnesses in our Courts of Justice. This has been attributed by the Calcutta papers to a disinclination to take an oath, but we believe there are other sources of objection. As far as we have been able to learn from personal intercourse, much of the aversion to which we have alluded originates in some of the forms of proceeding, in the cross-questioning to which a witness is liable to be subjected, and to the freedom of comment which is permitted where there is any apparent contradiction in the evidence. The following objection to appearing as a witness, which we once heard from a native, was any thing but complimentary to his countrymen. "I," said he, "might go into a court of justice and swear nothing but the truth, but I know it would be easy to bring forward a dozen people who would swear the very opposite, and that all that I had said was false; and what would then become of my character?" Much more might be said on the present subject, the candid and unprejudiced discussion of which, by eliciting information, might lead to results highly advantageous to the public. Our attention has been accidentally drawn to it from seeing that the Laws of England required modification, even in their application to the country in which they might be said to be indigenuous, and from a belief that a legislative revision of them in respect to their adaptation to the state of society in India might add to the prosperity, comfort, happiness, and improve the moral character, of those who are subjected to them in this country.

Our attention has been called by several letters to the gang robberies which have lately prevailed to a most unexampled extent, and which have rendered the property, and even lives, of the inhabitants as insecure as in the most barbarous and uncivilized communities. Every morning during the last week has been replete with accounts of successful or unsuccessful attempts made during the night, to break into the houses of Europeans, by bodies of natives, many of whom are said to be armed, and in some instances property to a very considerable amount has been carried off by these depredators. Some remedy must be applied to eradicate an evil which has grown to such an alarming extent, but we have little hope that any exertion of the magistrates will avail, while the native portion of the Police continues to consist of the materials of which it is now composed. The present police peons may do well enough to slumber in chokeys during the day, and prevent old women from fighting in the streets, but bold, athletic, stout-hearted, well-fed, and consequently well-paid, men, are required for night patrols,—not creatures that would tremble and quake at their own shadows, and would magnify them on all occasions, small as they would naturally be, from the general size and stature of their owners, into at least twenty desperate cutthroats. In the mean time, till this gang of desperadoes are put down, we would advise people to be well prepared, to have their houses shut up at

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

who requires all extra papers to be forwarded to them by the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

night, and their property well secured by means of locks and chains; and as every man is allowed to defend his life and property, at all risks, against the daring attacks to which we have alluded, it would be well to be provided with the means of repelling them. We trust, however, that such measures will be immediately adopted as will secure the community from the evil we have now publicly noticed.

The French appear to be becoming sadly Gothic under Charles the tenth. It is mentioned in an English paper, that under an order from the Prefect of Police to seize obnoxious "signs and symbols calculated to propagate the spirit of rebellion," a commissary entered the house of M. Dovy, which contained a museum of the fine arts, from whence he carried off some busts and portraits of BUONAPARTE. This measure, so devoid of that good taste upon which the French pride themselves, had excited much surprise among the Parisians.

We have inserted under the Europe head a most heart-rending tale, in which a Bombay Captain of former days was a principal actor. The scene is laid in the center of the Colabah ferry, during the rising impetuosity of a spring tide. Bombay Captains are not now, we believe, quite so romantic, but we trust nevertheless that a solid cause will soon preclude the possibility of a repetition of a similar scene, and of the tragical effects which resulted from it.

We extract, for the benefit of those who are addicted to furious riding and driving, the reported short notice of a trial at the Worcester Assizes, with a hope that its perusal may have a salutary influence in checking a practice which is not uncommon, both among Europeans and Natives.

WORCESTER, MARCH 8.

Joseph Hodgkins was indicted for killing and slaying Samuel Herbage, a youth aged eleven, at Hagley, in this county, on the 31st of August last, by wilfully running over him. Mr. Justice Park stated, that he had evidence furnished to him, by which he understood that a Coroner's Inquest had found this an accidental death. He was, however, exceedingly glad, on account of public justice, that the Grand Jury had found the present bill on which the prisoner was trying—for a clearer case of manslaughter had never come before his Lordship in the course of his judicial practice. The Jury found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Justice Park then highly commended the verdict; and after again animadverting in strong terms on the fatal effects of furious driving, sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

THE GAZETTE, JULY 5TH.

We have received several letters during the week, and a very sensible one in particular from "A Constant Reader," on the subject of an alarming increase of robberies lately committed in the Native Town. A gang of twenty or thirty fellows have been seen paroling the street between the hours of 12 and 3 in the morning armed with swords and sticks, and a few mornings ago were seen daringly escorting their booty towards their place of rendezvous. Against such a formidable body of desperadoes it is quite impossible for private families to guard, but the remedy does not rest with us, and we only make these incidental remarks with a view to their being seen in the proper quarter, where we feel convinced every thing will be done that can be done, to put a stop to these nocturnal depredations.

ARRIVAL.—Cadet Charles G. G. Munro. DEPARTURES.—Ensign W. Wade, 1st Extra Battalion. Lieutenant Maclean, H. M. 89th Regt. Lieutenant Col. Commandant W. Turner, 1st Lt. Cavalry. Lieutenant H. Sandwith, 4th Extra Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—July 6th, Ship Eliza, Captain W. Smith, from Sea. DEPARTURES.—July 5th The Hon'ble Company's Ship of War Clive, Captain John Botham, to Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Elphinstone, Captain A. Mclean, to London, and returned back at night, in consequence of bad weather. Do. Ship Eliza, Captain W. Smith, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 17th Ship Aurora, Captain E. R. Arthur, from Rangoon the 20th May. Do. H. C. Ship Investigator, Captain Lloyd, from Rangoon the 21st May. Do. Bark Prince of Wales, Captain J. Dare, from Bombay the 28th May. 18th Ship Eliza, Captain James Mahon, from Rangoon the 30th May. 19th H. C. Ship Castle Huntley, Captain H. A. Drummond, from London the 10th March. Do. Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Captain A. Henderson, from Batavia the 23d May. 20th Brig Sylph, Captain J. Philips, from Bombay the 21st May, and Ceylon the 13th June. 21st H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain H. D. Chads, from a cruise. Do. Ketch Mary Ann, Captain Jacobs, from Trincomalee 18th June. 22d H. C. Frigate Hastings, Captain G. Dawson, from Rangoon the 27th May. DEPARTURES.—June 15th Bark Prince of Wales, Captain J. Dare, for Calcutta. 20th Ship Ephemera, Captain J. Correya, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam. Do. Ship Golconda, Captain C. C. Clark, for Calcutta. 21st Ship David Clarke, Captain T. B. Villes, for Rangoon. 22d Ship Thalia, Captain H. Biden, for Rangoon. Do. Ship Georgiana, Captain W. Haylett, for Calcutta. 23d H. C. Ship Investigator, Captain Lloyd, for Rangoon. Do. Ship Claudine, Captain R. C. Chrystie, for ditto. Do. Ship Aurora, Captain E. R. Arthur, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 12th H. C. Brig Mermaid, T. W. Higgin, from Amherst Island 5th June. 13th H. C. Brig Dunvegan Castle, W. Warden, from Rangoon 24th May. 14th Portuguese Ship Novo Paquete, J. Andrade, from Lisbon 10th February. Passenger per H. C. Brig Mermaid.—Commodore John Hayes. Per Dunvegan Castle, from Rangoon.—Lieut. Michael Nagle, H. M. 47th Regiment, Commanding Detachment on board; Sub-Conductors George Sutton and Robert Dwyer, of the Commissariat; Sergeants Thomas Nestor and William Parsons, ditto; Private John Mustard, H. M. 47th Regiment; Apothecary John Wilson; fifty-seven Calcutta Native Militia; one hundred and sixty-eight Prisoners of War, released; twelve Hospital Followers; six Followers, ten Women, and five Children; four Rangoon Sepoys; one hundred and sixty-five Bullock men and seventeen Servants. DEPARTURES.—June 8th Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, J. Chapman, for London via St. Helena. 9th Ships Zenobia, J. Lihou, and Caroline, W. Kidson, for London. Ditto Ear Kellie, R. Edwards, for Rangoon. 10th Brig William, W. Love, for Cheduba and Ramree. 13th Ship Hibberts, Edward Theaker, for Bombay. Do. Schooner Fly, E. Edwards, for Madras. Passengers per Ship Catherine Stewart Forbes for London.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Wood and Child, Mr. Wright, Captain Blissett, Mrs. Blissett, Captain Parby, Captain Fyans, Lieutenants Wood, Fraser, Watts and Robinson.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Bombay, on the 29th June, 1826, in the Roman Catholic Chapel of his Excellency the Bishop, by the Rev. Fr. Jose de S. Anna, Miss Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Mr. Reginaldo Castano de Noronha, to Mr. J. E. Moncino. BIRTHS.—On the 16th of June, the Wife of Sergeant Major G. Green, 20th Regt. N. I. of a daughter. At Lurgabad, on the morning of the 27th of June, the Lady of D. S. Y. Aug, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment, of a Son. On the 28th June last, Mrs. Babooljee Sadasawjee, (Head Purvoo Marine Board office), of a Son. On Monday, 3d July, the Lady of Lieut. Billamore, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, of a Son. DEATHS.—At Surat, on Monday the 26th June, Katherine the wife of Alexander Bell, Esq. C. S. greatly beloved and regretted. At his house at Mezzoon, of epidemic cholera, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, Captain Thomas Pain, Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, aged 41 years. At Calaba, on the 2d Instant, of Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Eliza Alvarez, aged 51 years. At Surat, on Monday the 2d July, Alexander Bulkley, the Infant Son of Alexander, B. I. Esq. C. S.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Vellore, on the 17th June, Lieut. Col. George Mansel, to Charlotte Barclay, third Daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq. of the Medical Board of this Establishment. BIRTHS.—At Bolarum Hyderabad, on the 10th June, the Lady of R. R. Ricketts, Esq. 48th Regt. N. I. of a Son. At Madras, on the 15th June, the Lady of Captain William Stephens, Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army, of a Son, still-born. On the 17th June, Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a Daughter. At the Presidency, on the 18th June, the Lady of John Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son. DEATHS.—At Trincomalee, on the 4th May, Robert Septimus, the infant son of John Bird, Esq. At Madras, on the 12th June, Captain Phillips Casby, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Aet. 27. At Madras, on the 14th June, George William Eric-

derick, second son of Captain Maberly, Deputy Secretary Military Board, aged 1 year and 10 months. At Belgaum, on the 15th June, aged 7 months and 9 days, the Infant Son of Captain John Wallace, 46th Regt. N. I. Post Master Doab Field Force.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st April, Captain A. Gordon, Nagpore Service, to Miss De Witt. At Durban, on the 29th May, Mr. John Higgins, of the 12th Division of Public Works, to Matilda Moylett Wren, Daughter of Mr. M. F. Wren, Riding Master, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry. At Chandernagore, on the 31st May, at the Paroissia Church, by the Reverend M. Gonzales, and at the Police, by A. Le Franc, Magistrate, Mr. Louis Popsin, to Miss A. E. Desbrulais. At Dinapore, on the 1st June, Major T. W. Broadbent, to Miss Antonia Milliken, niece of Mr. A. Dickson, Superintending Surgeon at that Station. At Calcutta, on the 10th June, Ensign C. W. Sibley, H. M. 13th Foot, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton. BIRTHS.—At Monghyre, on the 5th May, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjt. Edwards, 13th Regt. N. I. of a Son. At Hazareebauch, on the 4th June, the Lady of Captain C. T. G. Weston, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 5th June, Mrs. T. M. Gale, of a Son. At Chowringhee, on the 7th June, the Lady of R. Saunders, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son. At Ballygunge, on the 9th June, the Lady of Captain Macan, Persian Interpreter, of a Son. At Allipore, on the 9th June, Mrs. G. Philips, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 10th June, Mrs. A. Smith, Wife of Mr. Charles Smith of the Sudder Record Office, of a Daughter. At Bareilly, on the 17th June, the Lady of Oliver William Span, Esq. of the 53d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter. DEATHS.—At Hansi, on the 5th February last, Mr. George Linford, aged 39 years and 7 days. At Calcutta, on the 14th April, Mr. John Leger, Junior, the eldest Son of Mr. John Leger, Senior, of Calcutta, Clock and Watch Maker, aged 28 years and 10 months. At Monghyre, on the 20th May, John, the eldest Son of Captain E. Pennyfather, aged 7 years, 11 months and 24 days. At Calcutta, on the 27th May, Mr. Henry Cornelius. At Allipore, on the 6th June, Edward, the Infant Son of Mr. Bowser, Head Master Lower Orphan School, aged 7 months. At Calcutta, on 8th June, Mr. Henry Dixon, late of the Flotilla Service, aged 21 years. At Calcutta, on the 8th June, Bridget Maria Sandow, aged 23 years, Wife of Mr. J. A. Sandow, of the Honorable Company's Marine. At Calcutta, on the 13th June, D. R. Smith, Esq. formerly Lieutenant and Adjutant of Gardner's Local Horse, aged 31 years.

Madras Intelligence.

JUNE 23, 1826. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 6 per Cent. Paper, 21 per Cent. Pro. Old 5 " " 25 per Cent. Disc. New 5 " Certificates 1 " " Exchange at 106 1/2 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities. Exchange on England 1 1/2 at 3 months' sight. Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs. Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

GEN. ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT. 13TH JUNE, 1826.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following letter from Brigadier General Cotton, on his retiring from the Command of the Madras Division of Troops in Ava.

SIR, The command of the Madras Troops in Ava, which I had the honor to hold during the greater part of the war, having terminated by the ratification of peace between the British Government and the King of Ava, it is impossible for me to take a final leave of the distinguished body with whom I have been associated without expressing to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council my sense of the zeal, gallantry, and discipline, which the troops from Fort St. George have displayed throughout a long course of arduous service.

2. It is not within the confined limits of a report possible to do justice to individual merit, but the exemplary conduct of every officer and soldier who has been employed, whether of His Majesty's Regiments, or of the Honorable Company's European and Native troops has been so conspicuous as to preclude the necessity of selection, and to deserve that I should solicit to place my grateful acknowledgment of their services upon the records of Government.

3. The fatigues of the various campaigns, and their uncommon privations, have been cheerfully shared by all indiscriminately; but the patient endurance by the Native Regiments of the vicissitudes of so novel a service, waiving the prejudices of caste, and the customs by which they have been influenced for ages, are beyond the measured terms of praise, and evince how well they have deserved the truly paternal care and indulgence of an enlightened Government, which have been extended with equal liberality to the European and the Native Soldier.

4. The support which I have universally derived from Lieutenant Colonels Armstrong, C. B. Brodie, Pepper, Godwin, and Parby, has been only equalled by the gallantry with which they have led their brigades whenever

opposed to the enemy, and I hope I may be permitted to pay the tribute of regret for the loss of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Macdowall, Lieutenant Colonel Conry, and the remaining brave officers and men who have fallen in the execution of their duty.

5. I have had repeated occasion to bring to the favorable notice of the Honorable the Governor in Council the zeal and ability with which their respective Departments have been conducted by Capt. Hitchius, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Steel, Deputy Quarter Master General; and I beg to repeat that they have always deserved my confidence.

6. The indefatigable exertions which have been exemplified by Superintending Surgeon Dr. Howard, and the subordinate Medical Officers; the regularity which has been preserved in the hospitals; and the professional skill which has been evinced, call for my best acknowledgments.

7. The Madras Commissariat under Captain Tulloch, Assistant Commissary General, has been remarked for its efficiency in all emergencies; and I mention him to Government as an able and zealous Officer.

8. To Major Stock, and subsequently to Capt. Tod, Paymasters, I am indebted for the attention and regularity with which the duties of the Pay Departments have been carried on.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Underwood, Commanding Engineer, having been always employed with the Officer Commanding the combined forces, the acknowledgment of their valuable services rests with higher authority.

10. Having gone through the pleasing duty of expressing my sentiments of the gallantry and meritorious exertions of the Madras Division of Troops, I beg respectfully to offer my sincere thanks to the Honorable the Governor in Council for the proud distinction of having been entrusted with so important a command; and to assure His Excellency that the height of my ambition will be to find myself placed upon any future occasion in a post so flattering and so honorable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Brig. General. CALCUTTA, May 29th, 1826.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat in G. O. the acknowledgment of Brigadier General Cotton's distinguished services in Ava, which have already been often conveyed to that Officer. To zeal, judgment and gallantry, and to the most active and unremitting attention to all the duties of his arduous and important command, Brigadier General Cotton has united in a remarkable degree the faculty of carrying other men's minds along with him, and has thus brought the Division under his orders to act with one heart and hand. The Governor in Council is persuaded that the sentiments expressed in the foregoing letter will be peculiarly gratifying to every individual both of the Staff and in the line who served in that Division.

The troops of this Presidency who were engaged in Foreign Service against the dominions of the King of Ava have already been honoured by the approbation of the Governor in Council, and though this Government is sensible that its praise cannot add any weight to that distinction, yet it is a grateful duty which it gladly discharges to follow the example of the Supreme Government in acknowledging the admirable military spirit displayed throughout the Services in Ava and Arracan, by every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's troops, European and Native.

The Expedition to Ava has been distinguished from every former Expedition sent from India, by its duration, by its great privations, by difficulties of every kind arising from the climate and the nature of the country, by its constant harassing duties, and by its frequent conflicts with the Enemy. The European troops, in meeting and overcoming all these obstacles, have nobly sustained the character of the British Army. The Native troops have proved themselves worthy of fighting in the same ranks with European Soldiers.

In many former instances the Native troops of this Presidency have cheerfully gone on Foreign service; but in none has the spirit of enterprise been so high and the devotion to the service so universal as in the late war. No less than seventeen Regiments (the 1st, 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 43d,) besides the head quarters and two squadrons of the 1st Light Cavalry, detachment of Golundauze and of Gun La cars, the head quarters and four Companies of the 35th Native Infantry and head quarters and seven Companies of the 1st Battalion Pioneers, actually proceeded to Ava and Arracan: two Regiments more (the 24th and 31st) and the remainder of the 35th were in readiness to follow; the orders for foreign

service were received by all of them with enthusiasm: whole Regiments embarked without the deficiency of a man; and repeated instances occurred of extraordinary forced marches of parties absent from the Head Quarters of a Regiment about to embark, in order that they might not be left behind. Conduct so honourable to the Native Army, so gratifying to the Government, does not cease to be of use with the occasion which called it forth; its influence will reach to future times; and it will long be regarded, both in India and in Europe, as a memorable example for imitation to the sepoy, and for emulation to the successor of those European officers who have made them what they are.

It is directed that this General Order be translated and carefully explained to the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoy of every Native Regiment in the service.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) D. HILL,
Chief Secretary.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As. 17th June 1826. Rs. As. SELL.
Prem. 25 0 Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct. 27 0 Prem.
Disct. 1 9 Five Per Cent Loan..... 1 8 Ditto.
At par 0 2 New 5 per Cent Loan..... 0 4 Dist.

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
2 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 1/2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras Ditto. 92 2/3 per 100 Madras Rupees
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills..... 6 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 6 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 1ST JUNE, 1826.
Mr. E. Maxwell, Second Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for Division of Moorshedabad.
Mr. R. Morrieson, Third Judge of Ditto, Ditto.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH JUNE, 1826.
Captain John Low, to be Political Agent at Jypore.
Captain Edwin Julius Johnson, to be Commissioner with Bajee Row.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th June, 1826.
GENERAL ORDERS.

In reference to the General Order of the 12th January last, No. 3362, it is to be clearly understood, that the appointment of Doctor Burke, as Inspector of Hospitals to His Majesty's Forces, is for India, and not for Bengal only, as expressed in that Order, and the Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals at Madras and Bombay, are accordingly enjoined to report to Doctor Burke.

Lieutenant Mackworth is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Madras.

The Leave of Absence granted to the following Officers respectively, are confirmed:

Royal Regiment—Captain Deane, for Six Months, from date of embarkation, to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

Royal Regiment—Captain Tenison, for Three Months, from date of embarkation, to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

45th Regiment—Ensign Story, for Three months, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, to proceed to Madras on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified:

44th Regiment—Captain Burney, from 4th June to the 3d October 1826, to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant Clarke, for One Month, from 1st June, to proceed to Chiusurah for the recovery of his Health.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant Watts, for Two Years, from date of embarkation, to England, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th June, 1826.
His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

11th Light Dragoons.
Cornet Francis Rowdan Hastings Lawrie to be Lieutenant by purchase; vice Bishop promoted, 13th October, 1825.

To be Cornets by purchase.
T. H. Pearson, Gentleman, vice Astley who retires, 14th March, 1825.

Charles Algernon Lewis, Gentleman, vice Lawrie, 13th October, 1825.

13th Light Dragoons.
Cornet David Thurlow Cunyngame to be Lieutenant, vice McKenzie deceased, 5th June 1824.

Sergeant Major Bernard MacMahon, Riding Master to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet, vice Cunyngame, 10th November, 1825.

16th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant Charles Robert Careton to be Captain by purchase, vice Ellis promoted, 12th November, 1825.

1st Foot.
Ensign and Adjutant James Richardson to

have the rank of Lieutenant, 3d November, 1825.

Ensign Ewin Macpherson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dixon promoted, 5th November, 1825.

Ensign Beauchamp Kerr to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Matthias promoted, 19th November, 1825.

George Hew Dalrymple, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Macpherson, 5th November, 1825.

Charles Ford, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Kerr, 5th November, 1825.

6th Foot.
Lieutenant Honorable George Augustus Browne, from the Half Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Bentinck Walter Yelverton who Exchanges, receiving the difference, 20th October, 1825.

Ensign William Eyre to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stuart promoted, 5th November, 1825—Cancels the promotion of Lieut. Eyre, vice Stuart deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Davers Allen, from Half Pay 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Donald Hohne who Exchanges, 17th November 1825.

Lieutenant William Dunne, from Half Pay 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Scott who Exchanges, 17th November, 1825.

William Curtees, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Eyre, 5th November, 1825.

14th Foot.
Hospital Assistant Noble Willoughby Giffney to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evers appointed to the 86th Foot, 10th November 1825.

30th Foot.
Wright, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Battley deceased, 17th November, 1825.

41st Foot.
Ensign William Childers to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gossip promoted, 12th November, 1825. Cancels Lt. Childers' promotion, vice Russel deceased.

Ensign Charles William Perkins Magra, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Childers, 12th November, 1825.

45th Foot.
Hospital Assistant George Tower to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Campbell, whose Appointment has not taken place, 10th November, 1825.

46th Foot.
Ensign Peter Legh, from Half-pay 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Francis Wykeham Martin who Exchanges, 17th November, 1825.

87th Foot.
Ensign Nicholas Milley Doyle to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Shipp who retires, 3d November, 1825. Cancels Lt. Doyle's promotion, vice Baylie killed in action.

Ensign William Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Irvine deceased, 10th November, 1825. Cancels Ens. Smith's promotion, vice Waller promoted.

Charles Frederick Parkinson, Gentleman, to be Ensign vice Smyth, 10th November, 1825.

Robert Dudley, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Doyle promoted, 10th Nov. 1825.

89th Foot.
To be Captains.
Lieutenant Allen Stuart, vice Cannon killed in action, 8th March, 1825.

Lieutenant Andrew Snape Hammond Aplin, vice Rose killed in action, 9th March, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.
Ensign Wybrauts Olpherts, vice Stuart, 8th March, 1825.

Ensign Charles Arrow, vice Aplin, 9th March, 1825.

To be Ensigns.
Edward Sandford Miles, Gentleman, vice Olpherts, 10th November, 1825.

George Henry Layard, Gentleman, vice Arrow 11th November, 1825.

Unattached.
Captain Augustus Frederick Ellis, from 16th Light Dragoons, to be Major of Infantry by purchase, 12th November, 1825.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.
Lieutenant John Dixon, from 1st Foot, 5th November, 1825.

Lieutenant William Gossip, from the 41st Foot, 12th November, 1825.

Lieutenant John Stuart, from the 30th Foot, 12th November, 1825.

Lieutenant George Chichester, from the 59th Foot, 12th November, 1825.

Lieutenant George Matthias, from the 1st Foot, 19th November, 1825.

Lieutenant Thos. Eastwood, from the 44th Foot, 19th November, 1825.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry by purchase.
Cornet James Edward Alexander, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 26th November, 1825.

MEMORANDUM.
The Christian names of Mr. Dalrymple, appointed to an Ensigncy in 1st Foot, on the 5th November last, are Hew Manners, and not George Hew.

By Order of the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th June, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.
To be Lieutenant without purchase.
Ensign A. H. Ormsby, vice John McGregor deceased, 13th February, 1826.

Ensign T. P. Byrne, vice Dugald Campbell deceased, 12th March, 1826.

To be Ensigns without purchase.
James Brown, Gentleman, vice Church promoted, 12th February, 1826.

13th Foot.
Lieutenant Knox Barrett to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Reed deceased, 25th May, 1826.

Lieutenant George Keir, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Barrett promoted, 25th May 1826.

38th Foot.
James Cathcart, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Stokes promoted, 10th September, 1825.

41st Foot.
Captain E. B. Stehelin to be Major without purchase, vice Chambers promoted in the 87th Foot, 12th April 1826.

Captain E. C. Archer, from the Half-Pay, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Stehelin promoted, 12th April, 1826.

44th Foot.
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cotton, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Morrison deceased, 1st June, 1826.

46th Foot.
Ensign C. Johnson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Read deceased 4th May, 1826.

James Campbell, Gentlemen, to be Ensign without purchase vice Johnstone promoted, 4th May, 1826.

47th Foot.
Major P. Williams Ramsay to be Lieutenant. Colonel without purchase, vice Cotton removed to the 44th Foot. 1st June, 1826.

Brevet-Captain Thomas Backhouse to be Major without purchase, vice Ramsay promoted, 1st June, 1826.

Lieutenant Thomas Daly to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Backhouse promoted, 1st June, 1826.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.
Ensign Henry McNally, vice Millar deceased, 20th May, 1826.

Ensign R. Price, from the 41st Foot, vice Murray deceased, 6th May, 1826.

Ensign D. Campbell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Daly promoted, 1st June, 1826.

Herbert Hutchison, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hewson promoted, 3d January, 1826.

67th Foot.
William Webster, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Heming promoted, 1st April, 1826.

87th Foot.
Major P. L. Chambers, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Shawe deceased, 13th April, 1826.

Ensign Decimus Herbert to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Doyle deceased, 5th March, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon William Brown, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Leslie deceased, 24th April, 1826.

MEMORANDUM.
The appointment of C. K. Macan, Gentleman, to be Ensign in the 54th Foot, (as stated in General Orders under date the 19th November 1825) is cancelled, he having been subsequently appointed by His Majesty to an Ensigncy in the 89th Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th June, 1826.
Officers arriving at the Presidency from different Stations of the Army, having failed to report themselves to the Adjutant General and Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops, the Commander in Chief will hereafter adopt the shortest and most effectual mode of correcting this irregularity by ordering back immediately to his Corps any Officer reported to him as having neglected to perform this ordinary and obvious duty.

Captain M. C. Lynch, of His Majesty's 1st Foot, who was promoted from the 14th Regiment in General Orders of the 6th May last, will continue to do duty with the latter Corps until the Season of the Year shall become favorable for his proceeding to join his Regiment.

Lieutenants Michin, of His Majesty's 38th, and O'Leary, of the 31st Regiments, are appointed to act as Quarter Master to their respective Corps, until further orders, the former from the 19th, and the latter from the 6th ult.

Assistant Surgeon Dempster, of His Majesty's 38th Foot, will assume the Medical charge of the 47th Regiment in Fort William, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Malleck, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the period specified; viz.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Leith, to England, for Two Years, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Ensign Hayes, for Six Weeks, to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Quarter Master Sheridan, for One Month, to proceed to Calcutta, on duty.

38th Regiment—Acting Quarter Master Michin, for One Month, to proceed to Calcutta, on duty.

By Order of the Commander on Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adj. Genl. of His Majesty's Forces in India.

Another of those truly execrable exhibitions, called *Salters*, took place, on the other side of the river on Friday last, when two women were burnt with their deceased husbands. We understand from a gentleman who witnessed the scene, that the sacrifice of the poor deluded victims was so far voluntary that they mounted

the pile only three or four feet high, and laid themselves down on the corpse; billets of wood were then thrown upon them; and our correspondent thinks that from the weight and number of these they could not have escaped, had they been desirous, on the fire reaching them. It is surely worth while to enquire, whether this is not a forcible bidding to the pile, as much as if done with ropes and bamboos. The pile was lighted, by the oldest son throwing a burning billet of wood amongst ready prepared combustibles. One of the women had a family, who appeared to our informant to display the highest pleasure at the sacrifice, dancing, and making the most joyous noise of any present. One or two of the female relations of the victims fainted on the pile being set on fire.
[John Bull, June 12.]

COPY OF DIVISION ORDERS, ISSUED BY MAJOR-GENERAL NICOLLS, COMMANDING 2D DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Camp Bhurtpoore, 19th June.
Major-General Nicolls congratulates the division upon the triumphant and most glorious issue to which their labours, their zeal, and at last, their gallantry, have contributed to bring the contest for which the British Government brought the army into the field.

It has been no common struggle. Defences, men, and ample means were at the Rajah's command, and Bhurtpoore had a name which seemed to frown defiance.

All have yielded to British science, to our perseverance, to our discipline, and, above all, to our valour.

The Major-General embraces the earliest opportunity of thanking all the Corps which had the honor of being engaged yesterday, for the steady gallantry of their advance thro' the breach, and along the rampart, by which the enemy's cannon were secured, his force broken, and the Rajah himself compelled to fly before we occupied all the gates.

Such steady gallantry it is which leads to victory, or at least deserves it.

The dangerous wound received by Brigadier-General Edwards may prevent his ever knowing how much and how sincerely his loss is deplored by Major-General Nicolls, and by the whole division. He fell in directing the advance of the leading Companies of the storming column, and affording to those present a noble example of devotion to their country's cause.

The conduct of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, fully equalled the highest expectation the Major-General had formed upon an experience of 2 months, during which he has never imputed to them a single fault, he felt them to be down that "England expected every man to do his duty," they re-echoed the sentiment, and have nobly redeemed the pledge, the manner of doing it can never be effaced from his mind.

Major Fuller is earnestly requested to convey to his gallant Corps the Major-General's grateful thanks, and to receive them personally for his judicious and spirited conduct, which indeed was conspicuously evident in every Officer who came within his observation.

The General would regret the heavy loss sustained by the 59th Regt. did his experience not inform him that great achievements are usually attended by heavy sacrifices.

To Lieut.-Colonels Wilson and Baddeley, who commanded the columns which immediately followed H. M. 59th Regiment, Major-General Nicolls begs to return his hearty acknowledgments; the handsome and animated advance of the 2 Companies of the 1st European Regiment was followed, indeed emulated by the 31st N. I. the Light Infantry 37th Regiment, the 1st Grenadier of the 35th, and the Detachment Sirmoor Battalion, the service which fell to these troops was very essential, and it was gallantly and effectually performed.

Captains Orchard, Herring and Mercer, and Lieutenant Fisher are requested to receive the Major-General's best thanks, for the exertions so cheerfully made by their respective Detachments.

The narrow Rampart did not allow of Brigadier Fagan's Brigade sharing much in the glory of the day, but the Major-General observed in it a confidence and firmness that only sought direction and object. The Brigadier himself is an officer whom the Major-General would be proud and happy to have at his aid in an hour of danger and difficulty.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blackney, Major Ward and Captain Hawthorne, Commanding 35th, 21st and 15th N. I., Major-General Nicolls offers his best thanks.

To his friend Brigadier-General Adams, Major-General Nicolls is under many obligations for aid received during this service. He was compelled to place an officer on whom perfect reliance could be placed under any contingency, in charge of the reserve of the division; to this, and to his rank must the Brigadier-General attribute his being doomed on this occasion to follow, who has been so long accustomed to lead and to conquer.

The Major-General is greatly indebted to his Division Staff, and to his personal staff, for the zealous manner in which they have assisted him on every occasion since he assumed charge of the division.

He assures Captain Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Penny, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captains Carmichael and the Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, that he will ever gratefully associate their services with his happiest remembrance of this proud day.

To Captain Carmichael he additionally of-

ters the tribute of his thanks and admiration, for the neat, spirited and effectual manner in which he ascended the breach on the 17th, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the nature and extent of the interior defences.

To Captain Colvin, Lieutenants Smith and Boileau, of the Engineers, General Nicolls offers his sincere acknowledgments for their conduct and assistance: he regrets that the wound received by Captain Colvin deprived him of his aid so early in the day.

The Major-General is delighted to say that he has not heard of any instance to which to attach the shadow of misconduct. On future occasions he recommends the Corps employed to emulate their own example on this glorious morning.

The Officers always remembering that their honour consists in leading and directing with vigour, and the men anticipating victory whilst they follow with confidence in connected and compact bodies.

The Java arrived safe at Penang on the 18th April, all well.

Considerable alarm appears to have been excited at Penang by the visits of a Tiger, which devoured several sheep. Some four or five gentlemen, determined to surprise the monster, watched in the house of the person whose sheep he had devoured. They had very prudently stationed two natives, one on each side the (open) gate, to give warning of the Tigers approach. One of the wights about 11 o'clock ran to give the alarm to the five gentlemen, but he was so frightened, that he could not articulate. Guessing the reason, they went into the verandah, and saw two tigers walk in and out again. The intruders were not disturbed!

[The India Gaz. June 12.]

The weather at the head of the bay has been very stormy, as we might have expected, from what we have experienced here; and several Ships have put back in consequence. The Good Hope bound for England is among the number.

[John Bull, June 13.]

We perceive from the Government Gazette of Monday night, that a new Native Paper has been established. The most useful results may be looked for the growing taste for literature, among the native population of this country; we think the spirit of enquiry now abroad among them, may finally be the means of rousing them from the cloud of mental darkness and

"We have hitherto omitted to notice the appearance of a New Paper, in Calcutta, which has recently started, and the name of which is the *Udanta Martanda*, the Sun of Intelligence, ought to have saved it from neglect; it is, however, entitled to notice as being the first publication of the kind addressed to the people of Hindustan, being written in an easy dialect of Hindi, and printed in the Deva Nagare character. It is principally intended for the use of the Up-country traders, who are settled in Calcutta, and have caught some of that attic inquisitiveness, which characterises English Society. It will be some time, we apprehend, before the people of the western provinces, will acquire a taste for Newspaper literature."

[Ben. Hurk. June 14.]

Letters from Rangoon by the *Dungaven Castle*, mention the second instalment of 25 lacs under the treaty of Pegham-mew as being nearly ready to deliver to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. On the payment of this instalment, our troops are to be finally withdrawn from the Burmese territory; but our letters mention, that the Ava authorities, who are to succeed us at Rangoon are apprehensive, that without our assistance, they may not be able to keep the Peguans in due subjection to the Golden Feet. Among the consequences, to which the late war may probably give rise, the rebellion of Pegue against its old masters has been often alluded to; and it will not excite much surprise, if after witnessing the degradation to which we have subjected the Burmese, and the crippled state to which we have reduced their resources, the inhabitants of Pegue should be tempted to try the experiment of throwing off their yoke. How far, after the promises of protection, if not of something more, which we have given to the Peguans, since our troops landed at Rangoon, the Government may find itself able to comply with the wishes of the Burmese authorities—if such wishes have really been expressed—we cannot pretend to say. Should there be no obstacle from this cause in the way, we should apprehend that no great objections would be made to a part of our force being allowed to remain at Rangoon, until Burman authority was again re-established.

[John Bull, June 14.]

Accounts had been received up to a very late date from Buenos Ayres and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. The war was at its height, but little doubt could be entertained, as to which party the termination of it would be favourable. It was surmised, that a party was formed among the Brazilians for the dethronement of the Emperor Don Pedro; besides the patriot army were daily gaining advantages over the Imperialists. The declaration of war is of some interest.

"DECREE OF DECLARATION OF WAR.—The Government of the United Provinces of Rio de

gains various forms, and it is required by the dignity of the people and the rank which belong to the powers, that I having heard my Country should declare, as I now do, War against said Provinces, and their Government, directing that by sea and land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them, authorizing such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation—declaring that all captures, prizes of whatever nature, shall accrue entirely to the captors, without any deduction in favour of the public treasury. [Follows the regulation for the publication and distribution of the decree.]

Rio Janeiro, 10th Dec. 1825.

Fourth year of the Independence and the Empire."

[Ben. Hurk. June 15.]

We are sorry to hear, that the troops both at Akyab and Cheduba were very sickly. At the former place, upwards of 300 of the 61st are stated to be in hospital. We understand, the H. C. Ship *Thames* is under orders to proceed to Cheduba, to bring away the European corps now there.

We may every day expect the treasure, now on its way from Chittagong by the *Suaderbunds*, which with other sources of relief, that have been opened by the liberality of the Government, will greatly remove the pressure, that has for some time borne on the commercial world. We are glad to hear, that this pressure has been already much relieved.

[John Bull, June 16.]

English News.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 8.

BANK ADVANCES.

Mr. HUSKISSON, rising to move for leave to bring in the Bill for which he had given notice, said it would be in the recollection of the House that when his Right Hon. Friend stated that the Bank had consented to advance money upon goods, they expressed a hope that the new law of Merchant and Factor would be allowed to come into operation to protect them against losses which might arise out of these transactions, he therefore proposed now to bring in a Bill providing, that any goods, upon which the Bank shall have made advances during the present crisis, shall be considered a pledge to the Bank, although they might only have been consigned to the party to whom those advances had been made. He meant, that where certain symbols of ownership were produced, and the party held the property, that his act should be binding on the real owners. When Exchequer Bills were advanced under a Commission in 1793, the advances were protected by a provision in the Act similar to that which he now proposed. There was in that case a departure from the law of the land, and all they proposed to do now was, to accelerate the time at which the new law would come into operation. Upon such goods as were held by the Commissioners, they had a preference before any other lien, and it was intended to give the same advantage to the Bank now. He should not detain the House with any further observations on the measure, but he would merely state what he was sure the House would bear with the greatest satisfaction. This arrangement for advancing money upon goods was only made on Tuesday last, and on Friday the Bank had made arrangements with the Deputation from Manchester; on Saturday they also arranged with the Deputation from Glasgow, and since that he understood that the Deputation from Leeds had also satisfactorily accomplished their object and returned home. The assistance thus afforded, had given perfect satisfaction to all those parties, and would enable them to keep their manufactures in a state of employment. He had seen all these Deputations, and it was impossible that men could be impressed with a more reasonable and correct view of the state in which they were unfortunately placed, and of the causes which had led to their present situation. This being the case, they were not disposed to undertake more work at present than would enable their labourers to subsist, and thus the present over-stocked state of the market would speedily subside; and in a short period he hoped to see the transactions of Commerce running in their usual channel without requiring any further support from artificial credit. He really believed, from what he had heard that day, that a great improvement had already been effected in the districts to which this relief had been applied. He did not know what the nature of the arrangements were—nobody could know but the parties themselves, and it was not proper that any others should know them. But he could state with confidence to the House, that the Gentlemen composing those deputations had expressed the utmost satisfaction at the kindness and liberality with which they had been treated by the Bank, and that they felt no difficulty or reluctance in accepting the accommodation through the Bank. Having stated the benefit which had already accrued to the manufacturers, from the operation of the measure, he should detain the House no longer, but should be ready to offer any explanation that might hereafter be required. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the making advances of money upon goods deposited in the hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Mr. ROBERTSON made a few observations, which were inaudible.

Mr. J. SMITH expressed his full and entire concurrence in the measure.

Mr. BARRING thought the alteration which had been made in the law of Merchant and Factor would be productive of great advantage. But notwithstanding this, he had heard no sufficient reasons assigned for the bringing in a Bill to change the time of which that alteration should take effect. He regretted that any delay should have been permitted when the Act first passed, but he considered it unnecessary. But when the

possession of the goods, which had been consigned to them, having already obtained advances upon such goods from a merchant or a private banker, would go to the Bank of England and get a further sum upon them. Would it then be fair to let the bank come in with a preference over the lien of the other parties?—He regretted that this law was not allowed to take its course, and begged to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman what induced him to depart from a principle to which he had agreed.

Mr. HUSKISSON could only state that a negotiation having taken place between the Noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Government and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Governors of the Bank of England, as to affording relief to the country, this was one of the conditions upon which they consented to advance money for that purpose. These Gentlemen thought it necessary, acting as trustees and not as principals, to take care of the interest of those for whom they acted; and they thought they ought to be placed in the same situation as the Government under the Commission of 1793. It then became his duty to bring in the Bill for giving effect to such an arrangement. If he understood the Bill which he framed and brought into the House, no person could under that Bill obtain advances upon goods without being in possession of the instrument by which they held such goods. Now he apprehended that if a private banker or merchant made advances, they would take care to have that instrument in their possession; and therefore such a case as the one supposed by the Hon. Member could not arise. While on his legs he could not help congratulating this House upon the general consent—supported by the authority of the Hon. Member for Taunton—with which it had been admitted that the measure recently adopted by the House had already produced the most beneficial results. It had not only enabled our manufacturers to employ their men, but revived the demand upon their customers, who supplied them with the raw material. He considered it as not being the last recommendation of this measure that it avoided throwing an accession of Exchequer bills upon the market, and the consequent reduction in the value of that paper, which must have ensued. And he could now state upon the authority of an Hon. Bank Director, that the advances were only made for the usual period of advances upon bills of exchange, which was three months, and that the Bank did not expect it would be necessary to extend them beyond that time.

Mr. GREENELL thought it most gratifying for the House and the country to know from the Honourable Member for Taunton, and from so many other Honourable Members, that in the city of London a revival of confidence had taken place, and which he had always thought was the only thing wanting. He also joined his acknowledgments of the liberality and admirable conduct of the Bank in carrying the measure into effect.

Mr. ASHROCKWY felt the same gratification which had been expressed on all hands at the accounts they heard of returning confidence and the relief of commercial embarrassment. Throughout the debates, there had been but one opinion as to the unimpaired resources of the country, and its escape from the present temporary difficulties which surrounded it. The customers of the country would not be lost by this partial suspension of business, and little or no difference could therefore arise to our commerce after the storm was past. He desired to express his entire satisfaction at the firmness of Ministers in refusing to follow and add to a course of vicious precedents, by which assistance was rendered to individuals out of the public purse. Nothing had been done by any Minister so much in accordance with his feelings as the determined resistance which the Government had recently opposed to the clamour by which they were assailed on all sides. If they had not stemmed, they had at least turned the current of a most vicious principle.

Mr. W. SMITH wished to know in what respect the precedent of 1793 was a bad one, when the measure then adopted not only afforded immediate relief, but was rather a gain than a loss to the public.

Sir H. PARNELL said, he agreed with those who thought that Ministers had acted most wisely—and that the spirit and principle in which they

Mr. HERRIES brought in Mr. Huskisson's Bill relative to the Bank Advances.—The House adjourned.

MARCH 9TH.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. Secretary PEEL.—I trust, Sir, I shall be favoured with the attention and indulgence of the House while I submit to their consideration a subject of such deep and over powering importance as a projected improvement in the administration of the Criminal Law of this country. It is true it is not a subject which involves the consideration of any great commercial or political interests, and may therefore excite no feelings of warmth or enthusiasm, when contrasted with the momentous subjects of the late investigation, on which depended the security of our commercial existence—but it is, nevertheless, of such rank in the scale of great moral questions, it is interwoven so closely with the improvement of our moral and political system, that I cannot but regard it as a subject of paramount interest. But it is not merely the intrinsic importance of the subject that induces me to beseech the undivided attention of the House, but because I think the House owe a debt to the country which ought to have been long since discharged; for of all the subjects from which consideration of the House, none has drawn more entirely lost sight of than the principles of criminal legislation.—(Hear.) It is a trite, but on this occasion a pertinent remark, that *inter arma silent leges*, and amidst the conflict of parties and the shock of political feelings, the criminal jurisprudence of this country has been forgotten; but now, when the country enjoys all the blessings of peace, when no divisions exist except as to the mode of effecting improvements, I feel it a duty owing to the country to propose, not any alteration in the general principles of the Criminal Law, but the consolidation of the numerous Statutes relative to one particular species of crime, that of theft, into one general Statute. This is the first object of my motion; the second is the amendment of those statutes. A simplification of the laws is evidently consistent with common sense, for it is necessary that the law which each individual in the country is bound to obey, should be understood, not by lawyers alone, but that it should be clear and intelligible to all. If, in addition to the dictates of common sense, the authority of persons of celebrity among the great of past ages, were necessary, in order to demonstrate the propriety of the measure which I am about to propose, I could find no difficulty in making the selection. There is one authority to which, as an Englishman, I look with feelings of veneration, that of the highest judicial name which adorns the history of English jurisprudence; to whose authority the whole world has paid its tribute—need I name Lord Chancellor Bacon? He whom Cowley has so beautifully described as

"Bacon, a mighty man, arose at last;
The barren wilderness he past;
Did on the very border stand
Of the blest promise'd land;

And from the mountain's top of his exalted wit,
Saw it himself, and shew'd us it."

More than two centuries ago this illustrious man, when Attorney-General to King James I., proposed such a consolidation of the law, and stated all the advantages which must ensue from the consolidation which he proposed, and there was not an objection which the ingenuity of man could devise that he had not foreseen and overcome. I am well aware of the unwillingness with which the House listens to any extracts of length on such subjects; but when I appeal to the sentiments of that great Lawgiver, as to those from which I derive those principles which I hope to prevail upon the House to adopt; and when I declare, that they contain, at the same time, all the reason, and all the argument which can possibly be advanced upon the question—I hope they will allow me to substitute that great man's impressive and conclusive language, instead of the mere feeble abstract of those ideas which I might otherwise be compelled to press upon their consideration. In the "proposal" to which I have alluded, Lord Bacon, after expounding his design, says, "For the safety and convenience thereof, it is good to consider and to answer those objections or scruples which may arise, or be made against this work." He then proceeds to state the first objection that may be made—"That it is a thing needless, and that the law, as it now is, is in good estate comparable to any foreign law; and that it is not possible for the wit of man, in respect of the frailty thereof, to provide against the uncertainties and evasions or omissions of law." To this he added the following reply:—"For the comparison with foreign laws, it is in vain to speak of it, for men will never agree about it. But even this point had been destroyed by time; and other nations,

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(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

which related to the exportation of horses.—A law was formerly passed to prohibit it, but it was afterwards partially repealed, and the exportation allowed on payment of a certain duty. Such was the nature of the law as it now stood, that it was in the power of Magistrates to prevent the exportation of mares, on the tender, by any person, of the sum of 6s. 8d. as her value. During the last seven or eight years, however, a great number of mares had been exported. This was not allowed on the continent; and so strict were they, that if a gentleman carried over a mare with him, he was not permitted to bring her out of the country. This gave rise to considerable inconvenience in Yorkshire, and other parts of the country where the breeding of horses formed a considerable part of agricultural industry.

Mr. N. CALVERT said he never listened to a speech with more pleasure than that which they had just heard from the Right Hon. Gentleman. The alterations proposed would, he had no doubt, be productive of great good. At present, sentence of transportation for seven years was passed for many minor offences which was not carried into effect; confinement in the hulks, or some penitentiary being substituted. In this manner offenders were often suffered to pass thirty or forty years of their life in a course of crime, and the evil was not confined to the individuals themselves; they extended it considerably by the example they held out, and by instructing young persons in the commission of depredations. Every man found guilty of a capital felony should be transported for life. For minor offences, young men, before they became hardened in crime, might be sent out as free settlers. There would then be a better chance of reform, and the effect, he had no doubt, would be to diminish felonies one half. With regard to the expenses of prosecution, in the cases alluded to, they should be borne by the public at large, and not fall exclusively on the land.

Sir R. WILSON wished child-stealing had been included.

Mr. DICKENSON objected that all the expenses in cases of prosecution for injuries to personal property fell as a charge on the land, through the medium of the County rates.

Mr. C. WILSON hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman would include the power to grant costs in all cases of assaults, with intent to commit felony.

Mr. LOCKHART agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that all the proceedings in cases of indictments ought to be simplified, and he hoped that the suggestion of the Right Hon. Gentleman would be acted on in securing a more effective preventive police. This might be done by following up the old principle of the law with respect to the office of constable, who formerly had enjoyed something of magisterial authority only way of meeting the increase of crime by enlarging the powers of this Officer, as far as referred to the prevention of crime.

Mr. ANSCOMB perfectly concurred in the opinions so generally given in favor of the proposed alterations in this department of the criminal law. It had been said that in the last seven years not less than eight thousand persons had been capitally convicted, of which doubtless, but a small proportion had been executed. A large proportion of offences against the peace and also against private property arose out of the Game Laws, and as far as respected this branch of crime, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not fail to include a revision of the existing law.

Sir JOHN SEARIGHT was perfectly convinced that most criminals in the country might date the commencement of their criminal conduct to being in the first instance engaged in poaching, which he therefore thought was a crime which ought to be most sedulously repressed by the vigilance of the Legislature and the Magistracy.

Mr. SYKES thought that costs should be given also in cases of misdemeanours to poor prosecutors, in the same way as in cases of felony.

Mr. CHERRYNO agreed in the propriety of granting costs in cases of misdemeanours. He begged to set the Hon. Member for Southwark right as to the offence of child stealing, which was punishable already in the same way as other cases of grand larceny.

Mr. ESTCOURT denied that the origin of our increased calendar of crimes was attributable to the frequency of offences against the Game Laws, so much as to the peculiar condition of the poor in the present state of society. The charge of prosecuting in cases of serious offences fell on the county rates, which he could not help representing to his Majesty's Government and the House as an act of very serious injustice.

Mr. Alderman BAYDOGS believed the increase of crime was to be attributed in a great degree to the abject condition and immorality of the lower orders who paid no attention to the care or instruction of their offspring; and it would be desirable if the Right Honourable Gentleman could devise some means of preventing improper associations in the large towns of England among the younger classes, by devising some means for employing them in the houses of their parents—(A laugh).

Mr. Secretary PEEL, in reply, observed, that it was his intention to introduce a provision, in the course of next week, for a material alteration in the law relative to the estreat of recognizances, in cases where persons are bound to give evidence—which he thought a case of very peculiar hardship. He held in his hand a petition from a person in Shrewsbury jail under the following circumstances:—In the year 1818 he was bound to appear at the Assizes as a witness in recognizances of 12l. Business carried him to London a short time prior to the Assizes, and on his return he got lame upon the road. He arrived, notwithstanding, upon the day on which he was to make his appearance, and remained during the entire day in the hall of the Court, but he was not called, his evidence being deemed unnecessary. Yet five years afterwards this man was arrested upon the estreat of his re-

cognizance and thrown into prison—(Hear). This unfortunate man was 74 years old—(Hear). One of the objects which he proposed to himself was effectually to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable circumstances—(Hear). After which, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Secretary PEEL then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to Felony, and the punishment of accessories, and also for the payment of the expenses of prosecution.—Leave given.

STEAM VESSELS.

The LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND rose to make his promised motion for bringing in a Bill to regulate Steam Vessels in Scotland. His object in this was to put a stop to the frequency of accidents in this department of the Packet service. It was intended to restrict the command of these vessels to experienced seamen, and also to regulate their relative legal positions in passing each other when on the coast, and he had no doubt that the House would concur in the propriety of his application. He then moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. HUME opposed the motion for leave to bring in the Bill, which he feared would only tend to cripple and fetter individual exertion, and limit the permission to navigate these vessels to parties, whose eligibility to command, must, after all, be decided and determined by the public.

Sir HENRY FARNELL was equally indisposed as his Hon. Friend to submit any Bill of regulations on the subject.

Admiral HANVEY suggested the property of enforcing on board these vessels, the same regulations with respect to the yielding on the larboard tack to the vessel which was meeting her on the starboard tack.

Mr. SYKES opposed the motion, on the ground that the law of self preservation constituted a sufficient motive to vigilance and care.

The LORD ADVOCATE insisted that it was necessary to the public interest, as well as to that of the owners of steam vessels, that public rules should be enacted. If such rules had been promulgated previous to the melancholy accident to which he had before alluded, that accident would not have occurred. He said that owners and the public were both unanimous in their wish for legal regulations.

Sir J. NEWBOLT observed, that if the people of Scotland could not manage their steam boats as well as they were managed in the other parts of the kingdom, the better remedy would be to pass an Act prohibiting steam navigation in Scotland, leaving the rest of the kingdom free.

Sir C. COLE supported the motion. The disastrous occurrence of the Comet was to be ascribed to the want of such regulations.

The gallery was being cleared for a division, when Mr. CANNING rose and said that he must vote for the motion, if it were only on account of the fact, that it had already been introduced in Scotland.

It seemed had already to complain. (Loud laughter.) If this Bill, intended for the protection of the people of Scotland, were to be rejected at the very threshold of the House, it would be one item to be added to her present long catalogue of grievances. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUME and Mr. HOUBOURT severally recommended the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to withdraw his motion. The House then divided, For the motion, 70 | Against it, 26 | Majority, 44.

THE SUN.—MARCH 6.

The following news has been received from Madrid, dated Feb. 25:—

An extraordinary courier, dispatched from Alicante, brought news yesterday that on the 19th of this month Colonel Bazan, formerly Political Chief of Valencia, and an officer of considerable merit, had first landed at Guardamar, a small fort seven leagues from Alicante, at the head of about a hundred men. After having pillaged the town and the church, he threw himself into the mountain, on receiving information that the Royalist volunteers were advancing against him in superior numbers, and had already wholly cut off his retreat to the sea.

The Government of Alicante has sent 250 infantry in pursuit of this band, taking all suitable precautions; and it is related, that Bozaris, second in command, Selles, formerly Commander of a free corps, famous for his excesses under the Constitutional Government, has already fallen with five of his companions into the hands of the Royal troops, who, it is added, shot them on the spot.

A squadron of horse-grenadiers of the Royal Guard, in garrison at Ocana, was to set out today to force the last entrenchment of these wretches, disgraced by their brigandage, whose present retreat was always the asylum of malefactors.

The *Manheim Gazette* has the following article under the head of Russia:—Our readers know that there has been a report in all the commercial cities of Europe, of an attack of the Turks, made by the Russian armies of their own accord. If we may believe some private letters, the following is the manner in which the affair appeared. About 40 Cossacks had passed the Pruth to take some cattle. The Turks forming the cordon took up arms, killed seven or eight Cossacks, and obliged the others to repress the river. The latter, on returning to their camp, made loud complaints of the death of their comrades, and demanded vengeance. This event caused a great sensation among the troops; 300 or 200 Cossacks crossed the river, fell on the Turks, of whom they killed a good number, and returned contented to their camp,

where the fermentation was allayed by this act of vengeance.

There has been another version of the passage of the Pruth. It has been since said that the Cossacks pursued one of the individuals implicated in the conspiracy. What is certain is, that nothing has passed that could give ground for the extravagancies which the Journals have published, one of which spoke of 50,000 on their march to Constantinople, without the orders of their Sovereign.

TRIESTE, FEB. 18.—Private letters from Syra, of the 17th of January, affirm, that Mr. Stratford Canning, before he continued his voyage to the Dardanelles, had an interview at Hydra with two members of the Greek Government.

Letters from Corfu of the 3d of February, received by way of Ancona, mention as a report, that the cold had caused violent dysenteries among the Egyptian troops.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND has set to work upon his estates in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, a great number of the unfortunate unemployed stockings and others of Mansfield, Woodhouse and Sutton-in-Ashfield. His Lordship has also had oxen slaughtered and sold below the market prices, to these poor suffering fellow-creatures; and in addition to this, the overseers of Sutton have received a letter from Mr. Neale (his Lordship's land-agent), requesting them to give him a meeting, to consider whether the parish would be further benefited by employing the poor in this way for a few weeks, during the great distress which at present unhappily prevails.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

INDIA.

Extract of a Letter, dated Calcutta, Sept. 30.

"We are anxiously looking to the operation of the Free Sugar Company, and we are certain that the introduction of machinery for grinding the canes would be attended with most salutary results, both in cheapening the article and improving the grain. The attempts of the West Indians to poison the minds of the public at home, with regard to East India slavery, have also been the subject of some discussion in the newspapers here, and the West India interest has not wanted an advocate even in this free country; but their arguments have been altogether too absurd to require notice. That with the exception of one description of domestic male and females, that are to be purchased in the upper districts of Hindostan. From a residence of seven years in the heart of the largest sugar district in India, we can safely aver that no such thing as slavery exists among the Ryots."

Extract of a Letter from Bombay, dated Nov. 5.

"Archdeacon Barnes is to embark in a few days, carrying with him the prayers and good wishes, I may say, of every one. We yesterday resolved to present him a farewell address, and request him to let his portrait be painted by one of the first artists in London, and engravings of it taken to be published with a selection of his sermons, a copy of which I hope to have the pleasure of sending you. The picture is to come out here and be placed in the new school, of which he was almost the founder. A public breakfast will be given as more suited to the occasion, on presenting the address. Gold and silver medals of reward are to be annually provided, out of the interest of the surplus cash expected to be raised by subscription throughout the settlement, and presented to the best scholars, to be called the 'Barnes' medal'—compliments selected, you will I hope say, very judiciously. He is the only survivor of the first Christian hierarchy established in India; the Lord Bishop and the two Archdeacons of Calcutta and Madras having died in the course of a few years."

ROME, FEB. 14.

The Police continues to arrest all persons carrying prohibited weapons. This lately happened to a young man, the nephew of a rich baker, who had a sword-cane. He was sentenced to be led through the city, riding on an ass, and then to be sent to the galleys for 10 years. The uncle, to prevent the disgrace of the family, offered 60,000 crowns for the commutation of the punishment; but the Government was inexorable, and the sentence was executed in its full extent.

Messrs. Jaurequi and Aguirre, who lately arrived from Mexico, have no diplomatic character, and have not entered into any negotiation with the Papal Government. It is said that a Priest, of the order of the Jesuits, is commissioned to make arrangements with the Roman Court for filling the Episcopal Sees in Mexico. M. Texada is still at Civita Vecchia. It is said that 20 men of each company of the Austrian army at Naples will return home; these troops are expected to pass through Rome next month.

New York, which contains 166,000 inhabitants, sends ten members to the American Parliament; Glasgow, containing 150,000 and upwards, sends, as its proportion of the burgh,

a quarter of one to the British.—(*Glasgow Free Press*)

SIR JOHN AUBREY.—Died at his seat Dorset-house, Bucks, on the 1st instant, Sir John Aubrey, Baronet, D. C. L., and M. P. in his 86th year. Sir John Aubrey was the Father of the House of Commons, having sat without intermission, in eleven successive Parliaments. In the year 1774 he first represented Aylesbury; in 1780, Wallingford; the County of Bucks in 1784; Clithero, in 1790; Aldeburgh (Suffolk), 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807; in 1812 and 1818, he was returned for Steyning; and lastly, in 1820, for Horsham, in his seat, for which latter place, he closed his Parliamentary career. Sir John Aubrey, in his politics was a Whig, originally voting with Mr. Fox, but not approving of the Coalition, he withdrew his support and joined Mr. Pitt, and 1782 was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1783 a Lord of the Treasury; but the question of the Regency soon occurring, Sir John's opinion was so decided on that point, that he immediately left the Treasury Bench, rejoined his old friends, and from whom he never again seceded. Sir John Aubrey was of a very ancient family, long seated in Buckinghamshire, and Lantrethdy, in Glamorganshire. In his attainments he was a good classical scholar, and a highly finished and polished Gentleman of the old school; steady in his friendships, firm in his resolves, not easily influenced, rarely diverted from his measures. In his death, his servants have to deplore the loss of a kind and affectionate master—his tenants a liberal and considerate landlord—the poor on his estate a humane benefactor—and a large circle of friends, a truly good and honest man. Sir John was twice married, first to Mary Colebrooke, sister to the present Dowager Countess of Tankerville; and, secondly, to Martha Cater, daughter of the late Judge Cater, and dying without issue, is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, now Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey.

Now that the arrangements for Commercial Relief are beginning to be carried into operation, the distress itself appears to have lost half its terrors, and many persons begin to conceive that it had been exaggerated in representation. For our own part, we believe that the embarrassments of the commercial world were not so serious, had they not been the part of Government, and an honourable liberality on that of the Bank. We have, however, through the whole of the late crisis, endeavoured to hold a language at once moderate and consistent. We have left it to party men to express their apprehension, that the mode adopted, of relieving that distress through the medium of the Bank, might prove too complicated in its details for the Bank Directors, who are practical men; and to desire that the operation should be conducted by the Ministers, whom they have described as mere theorists. We have left it to party men to assert, that the Bank has reluctantly come forward at the command of Government, and then to remind the public, that, if any good results from the measure, they will have to thank—not his Majesty's Ministers, but the Bank of England. We have left it to party men to lay aside their habitual jealousy of the Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of imputing to them the reproach of declining to afford relief in a form which is at variance with the principles and safeguards of the constitution. We have left it to party men to charge his Majesty's Ministers with the offence of not grasping at an opportunity of preference and patronage on the eve of a general election. Unshaken by the denunciation of their opponents, the King's Ministers have, by their firm and statesmanlike conduct, laid a safe foundation for the return of confidence, wherever confidence is due.—The materials are most ample, and the superstructure will be raised, as it ought to be, and must be, if solidity is aimed at, by the merchants and traders themselves. Of their surplus importations the consumption of each succeeding day is absorbing a portion, while the well-ascertained excess operates as a prohibitory law, and prevents further depreciation. Each succeeding day is silently restoring the equilibrium between the supply and the demand, and the moment must arrive when the tide will turn. The Government and the Bank have done their part, and it only remains for the merchants and traders to do theirs, by adopting plans of mutual accommodation and confidence, founded on the abundant commercial treasures actually accumulated in their own warehouses.

[THE REPRESENTATIVE.]

The missionaries look forward with some anxiety to the decision of the contest between the British and the Burmese. All the Europeans who were in the kingdom of Ava at the breaking out of the war, were, it seems, arrested, and are still kept in prison. Among these is Dr. Judson, a missionary. But the liberation of the captives is not the only advantage they

expect from the success of the British; "So soon," says the *Missionary Register*, "as the British have established a Government in Burmah, a printing press will become absolutely necessary to them, for the purpose of disseminating laws, government orders, &c. We believe that ours is the only Burman press in existence, and our missionaries the only men who are there qualified to use it: they would, therefore, be of great utility to the Government, and their labour would be of advantage to the mission.

THE SUN.—MARCH 9.

WEST INDIA COLONIES.

PETITION OF THE COLONIAL AGENTS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords, Spiritual, and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the Undersigned Agents of several of the British West India Colonies.

"Humbly Sheweth—That your petitioners have been appointed, by acts of the several West India Colonies to which their signatures are annexed, their Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, in which character, it is especially their duty to solicit from the Legislature of Great Britain, the same sacred regard to the rights, privileges, and property of their constituents in the Colonies as is shewn to the rights, privileges, and property of these who are immediately represented in the British Parliament.

"That when grants were originally made to the ancestors of the constituents of your petitioners, of lands in the Colonies, an express condition was appended, that these lands should be cultivated, and the means of cultivation were presented by the importation of negroes from Africa, obtained by a traffic, which had been long previously established, sanctioned, and encouraged by British laws.

"That the Govt. of the Mother Country, even repelled and reprieved occasional efforts, made by the Colonial Legislatures, to limit and controul this importation. Relying, therefore, upon the faith of laws, which thus formally recognised the existence of slaves as property in the West India Colonies, the ancestors of the constituents of your petitioners, with unhesitating confidence, embarked their capitals, and exerted their industry in the cultivation of those Colonies by the labour of negro slaves. Acts of Parliament were passed encouraging loans to them, from British subjects and foreigners, from which have arisen mortgages on their property, belonging to persons in this country. Thus fastened, and the West India Colonies made rapid progress—large capitals were embarked, and accumulated in this branch of commerce—considerable wealth was in return remitted home, and applied in various other sources and channels of National industry, while a numerous body of able seamen, reared and exercised in this, her own domestic trade, gave to Britain a decided preeminence in Naval strength.

"That when, at a subsequent period, the British Parliament, after much hesitation, was pleased altogether to abolish her trade with Africa in slaves, and to render its continuance criminal, the West India Colonies were obedient to a change in Legislation, the future effects of which, upon their means of cultivation, and of competition with their rivals, in the markets of Europe, it was not easy to estimate, nor foresee the extent and duration of the traffic of foreign nations in the Slave Trade.

"Although no proof was afforded of the necessity of such precautions, from the existence of any illegal traffic in slaves, yet, at the suggestion of the Mother Country, Registry Bills were passed by the Legislatures involving the inhabitants in a considerable expence, but which have been carried into practical execution, and have furnished additional evidence of the sincerity of the Colonists, so as to silence all charges against them as to these laws being evaded.

"At that period, however, the views of the British Legislature, and the object of those who were most forward in urging the measure, were avowedly limited to the Abolition of the Slave Trade. No intimation was given of any projected interference with property, acquired and established under the solemn sanction of law—the British Parliament would, as your petitioners are persuaded, have revolted at the bare suggestion of wresting from the hands of British subjects, without ample compensation, valuable possessions, which they had purchased and paid for under their special authority. Nay, assurances were assiduously held out, that a compulsory emancipation of the slave, which forms the basis of Colonial property, was not even distantly contemplated.

"It was always understood that the Resolutions passed by the Commons House of Parliament, in May, 1823, and to which the concurrence of your Lordships is now asked, contained a distinct pledge to give effect to measures of melioration; but it was soon after maintained that they also contained a pledge, on the part of that House, of emancipation, unaccompanied by any definite pledge of compensation for injury which property might sustain in the course of the experiment: this has naturally produced great alarm in the Colonies, to which may be attributed the disinclination

shewn by several of the Legislatures formally to adopt the recommendations made to them by his Majesty's Government.

Far beyond regulations of melioration in its effects upon the Colonial interests, is the object at present pursued by those who are assiduously employed in agitating the public mind in this country. The abolition of the slave Trade having been accomplished, it is now no longer melioration of the condition of the slaves, but the extinction of slavery itself, which is the avowed aim, coupled, it is true, in many instances, with an admission of the right of the planters to be compensated by the Legislature for any injury which may arise from this measure to their property. Your petitioners apprehend that it is intended to follow up the resolutions before mentioned, by measures enforcing the compulsory manumission of the slaves, thus immediately invading the rights of property, affording serious anxiety for the independence of the Colonial Legislatures, and the safety of their fellow subjects in these Colonies, over whom it is their duty to watch.

"Your petitioners are fully convinced, that notwithstanding it may happen hereafter, as it has happened before, that a difference in opinion shall prevail here, and in the Colonies, as to the nature of the measures to be adopted, and as to the moment for adopting them, there is, nevertheless, unquestionably an earnest disposition on the part of the Colonists to meliorate the condition of their slave population, to add to their temporal comforts, and to pursue such gradual measures, as shall by raising their moral character, encourage industrious habits, and by quickening their religious feelings, fit them for the enjoyment of more extensive civil rights; and your petitioners would humbly appeal, on their part of the subject to the zealous and liberal co-operation which the Religious Establishment, provided by the benevolent protection of his Majesty, has received in the Colonies, since, unquestionably, on this basis may most securely be founded the hopes of further improvement.

"Your petitioners, conceiving that the degree to which the public feeling has been excited on the subject of slavery, and the call for its early extinction, arises mainly from a misconception as to the actual condition of the slaves in the British Colonies, humbly pray, that your Lordships will take into your consideration such information as your Lordships may command from authentic and impartial sources, on this important subject.

"And, finally—Your petitioners pray, that in the exercise of the wise and cautious deliberation, which your Lordships always apply to every question affecting the rights of property, provision may be made, that, neither directly, nor indirectly, the property which the Colonies have acquired, be invaded without full compensation.

(Signed) "GEORGE HIBBERT, Agent for Jamaica.

"GEORGE CARRINGTON, Agent for Barbadoes.

"JAMES COLQUHOUN, Agent for St. Vincent, Dominica, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

"ANTY. BROWNE, Agent for Antigua."

THR STAR.—MARCH 10.

It has been remarked, that the character of Trebeck, in the Novel of Granby, is intended as a sketch of the celebrated Beau Brummell—an idea which does not appear to be well founded. Trebeck and Brummell are certainly so far alike, inasmuch as both are excessively entertaining and singular; but this general resemblance is all. Brummell's talent consisted in a certain eccentricity, and near humour. The wit and originality of Trebeck, on the other hand, is of a loftier order, he is an intellectual coxcomb, with whom one should fear to trifle. Brummell made his hearers smile; but Trebeck in the midst of his banter, compels one to think. The original, then, of the character in the Novel (if, indeed, it be not altogether a creation), must be sought for elsewhere, than in the person of the late *arbitrator elegantiarum*.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the claim of Mr. Johnstone Hope, son of Sir William Johnstone Hope, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Annandale Peerage, was further investigated to-day before a Committee of Privileges.—Mr. Hope claims through the female line, while it is contended by the Crown that the patent granting the title limited it to the male line—Counsel for the Crown, amongst whom was the Lord Advocate of Scotland, were fully heard to-day. Mr. Adams is to be heard on the other side on Monday.

EXTRAORDINARY CHASE.—Lord Petre and the gentlemen of his hunt had an extraordinarily good day's sport on Thursday se'nnight, with his excellent pack. His hounds met at Woodham Ferris, and after drawing two or three covers they proceeded to that of New England, belonging to Mr. Trussell, where Topper presently unkenelled a brace of foxes. After a ring or two in cover, a fine, strong, and gallant fox appeared, and led them a chase of thirty miles, running through sixteen parishes. The horsemen were obliged to go to the bridges, and the hounds alone went over the river with a strong blowing wind. The fox was headed by ploughmen, and a fresh fox was hallooed by foot people, but the hounds were steady to their work, and hung to the

line of chase through the cover, and over on to Colonel Strutt's gardens and plantations, still blowing windily, but now in a good and well-wooded country, which Reynard seemed no stranger to, making the covers and most difficult haunts to evade his pursuers, but it was of no avail; the hounds were in fine condition, and would not be shook off. Their hunting was beautiful, and the hits and work of Benedict, Dreadnought, and Delicate, were conspicuous during the day. On going through the great cover Troys, like shot, Nelson came forward and took the lead, at a killing pace, over a fine country, to the Green Dragon Wood, where this gallant fox first stopped for safety, and made a good deal of work for the hounds in that cover. He broke away again into Mr. Conyer's beautiful country; the old hounds were now high on their mettle, and it was in vain for a fox to contend with them; Reynard was also getting weak; they therefore soon ran up to him, when he tacked short back into Gubbins's green, grassy, and swampy common. Here the scene was very interesting; his Lordship, on his fine horse Favourite, very fresh, and the rest of his stud in a condition fit to set off again for another hour; a few others also of light weight were tolerably fresh, but many that were up would have told a sad tale if the chase had not ended. The hounds were clashing and turning with the fox, the company did not want reminding not to ride before the hounds. Sam Hart, the huntsman, alert, and steady at his post; Will, the second whip, easy as an old shoe; but Joe, the first whipper in, busy as usual, and as eager to catch the fox as the foremost hound, went *stop* into a ditch of water up to his middle, with old Why-not, who had got the fox. Joe seized on his prize, and came out with a countenance fierce as a tiger, his face streaming with blood, as if he had been drawing a badger, and welcomed his Lordship's ear with the first *whooop*. This chase lasted three hours, and ended in Little Leighs, *seventeen miles*, as the crow flies, from the cover wherein Reynard was first found.

THE PARSEE.—A TRUE TALE.

The Parsees are a sect originally we believe from Persia, but common in the East Indies, and they have many peculiarities; they never bury their dead, but expose the bodies in receptacles built for the purpose, one being appropriated to each sex: generally speaking, they are the most virtuous and moral of all the Indian population, but, as must be the case with every sect unenlightened by the divine truths of christianity, they have some barbarous customs, of which the following tale is a proof:—

Limjee Dorabjee, a respectable trader in jewels at Bombay, had a daughter called Yamma, whose beauty equalled the lustre of the finest diamond. She appeared, among the virgins of her tribe, as a gem of Golconda amidst beads of glass. Her parents saw in her, as in a flattering mirror, their hair with many a costly transparent row; their rubies in burning glow were pendant from her delicate ears; their sapphires from her graceful nose; while many a splendid diamond glittered on her bosom, sparkled on her fingers and arms, and shed its light on her toes and ankles. Gold and silver gave splendour to her dress; in short, in the impassioned phrase of Lord Byron, and perhaps with less of poetical hyperbole—

"She was a form of life and light,
That soon became a part of sight."

This charming young Parsee, or Peri, was about fourteen years old, an age at which the female figure attains the sound perfection of beautiful ripeness in India. Indeed marriage takes place generally at a much earlier period of life; but in Yamma's case, the young man to whom she was affianced had been detained at Surat nearly two years, by important commercial affairs, in which he was deeply concerned; and the expensive ceremony on solemnization of wedlock, had been postponed from time to time, in anxious expectation of his return. Yamma's prospects were bright as the star of Venus. In her tribe, women are treated with great consideration; they act an important part in the public and private concerns of their husbands, go unveiled, and in point of personal freedom, they are under no restraint beyond that which delicacy and the custom of their mothers impose. The Parsee usages, with respect to marriage, are founded upon the happiness of domestic life; and they provide for the preservation of purity in the far sex so effectually, that it is the boast of this admirable class of the Indian community, that their wives never prove unfaithful, nor is there an instance of prostitution among their daughters. Indeed their character in this respect is so well established at Bombay, that it is believed every aberration from virtue in their tribe is punished with immediate death, and the notoriety of the family disgrace carefully suppressed. The Parsee laws and usages are so well framed for the prevention of crime and the adjustment of disputes, that an instance scarcely ever occurs of a reference to British justice. A Parsee can have but one wife. If she die, her family are bound to find a widow for the forlorn one's second mate; for he is not allowed to marry a young girl, as with us, in his old age; nor is he obliged to wed again, should he be desirous of preserving fidelity to his departed half. The same rule holds if the husband die: his family are bound to find a widower, in compliance with a wish on the subject indicated by the lady's friends. By this judicious arrangement, the frailties of human nature are restrained, and even converted into a public benefit. The Parsee women receive the advantages of education; many of them can read, write, play on the Indian guitar, make up accounts accurately, and in some transactions I have had with them, they appeared very sensible and intelligent. All public business, however, is transacted by the men. The women do not appear in mixed company; but in influencing affairs, and in private negotiations, they are powerful instruments. Such was the lovely Yamma, and such were the promises of hope, when it was her fate to be rescued from imminent peril by the intrepidity of Captain S.—She had accompanied her mother, in a covered

and gorgeously-decorated hackery, to a garden house which belonged to her father on Colabah. They staid in the garden rather longer than their attendants wished, pleased with its cooling fruits, neat walks, silver streams, and shady trees. The golden banana, glittering mangoes, and imperial jack attracted their gaze and touch. At length their bullocks, in splendid housings, proud of the music of the silver bells which played in suspension from their necks, approached the bed of the tide, which to a very considerable extent separates the island of Colabah from Bombay. The raft was beginning to ply in the lower part of the channel, but the carriage-road along the crest of the high rock was practicable, though the rising tide might be seen glittering in screams across its black ravines. The drivers and runners calculated that the bullocks would cross before that the tide covered the rocks, and they urged them at full speed. A strong breeze, however, came into Bombay harbour, with the flow from the ocean; and before the hackery reached the shore, the ladies saw with terror that the devouring element was floating them, that their footmen were swimming, and in great agitation striving to keep the bullocks' heads towards the land. Alarm soon finds utterance. The mother and daughter mingled their cries, and wept in pity more for each other than for agony. The noise was drowned by the roar of the flood, and the crowd at the ferry were too much absorbed in their own views, and too distant, had it been otherwise, to afford them aid. At this awful moment Captain S.— was galloping from the fort; and, hoping that he should be in time to cross the rocks, he made directly for the course of the hackery, saw the life-struggle of the men, heard the piercing cry for help by the women, and plunged in to their assistance. His horse was a strong docile Arab, and Capt. S.—, being exceedingly fond of field sports, had accustomed him to swim rivers, and even the lower part of this ferry, though a quarter of a mile wide. The horse, therefore, having perfect confidence in his strength and steadiness, placed the daughter, who was as light as a fairy, before him; and, with the mother clinging behind, gained the shore in safety, while the hackery and bullocks were swept away by the force of the tide. The terror of the animals, preventing their effectual struggle, destroyed them; for a moment after the perilous escape of the ladies, the hackery was upset, and the bullocks were drowned. Many battles and dangers require a longer time in description than in action. It was just so in this case. Short, however, as the time had been, a crowd was gathering; and not only the ladies, but all tongues were loud in thanking Captain S.— for his gallant conduct. Meanwhile, he gazed on Yamma with wonder, and she on him with grateful surprise. Many of the Parsees have fair complexions, and Yamma's was transparently so. Indeed she looked, though pale with fright, and dripping with brine, so much like Venus rising from Ocean's bed, that S.— pronounced her, in his own mind, the loveliest of the creation. He galloped to the fort, procured palankeens, and saw the fair Parsees conveyed home in safety. I wish, for Capt. S.—'s sake—I wish, for the sake of a happy termination to my story—that his acquaintance with Yamma had here terminated; but I am impelled, by the laws of history and the nature of my information, to proceed, not with wing of fancy, but with the truth. Captain S.— used every means in his power to win the love of Yamma. He corresponded with her through the medium of fakiers, or religious mendicants and fortune tellers. He loved her to distraction; he offered to marry her; for S.— had a soul too noble to ruin the object of his adoration. She listened to the magic of his addresses; she forgot all the customs of her tribe; she afforded her lover opportunities of seeing her; he visited her in the disguise of a Hindoo astrologer, and she agreed to leave father and mother and follow him for life. Unfortunately they were discovered, and so promptly followed by three stout and well-armed Parsees, that S.— was nearly killed in an unequal contest to procure his prize; and poor Yamma was returned to her enraged and disgraced family. The reader may conceive her terror and confusion—how she protested her purity and innocence—how she was disbelieved and upbraided—how S.— stormed and raved—how he offered her family every reparation that an honourable man could make, and how they spurned his terms with contempt and indignation. He cannot, however, so easily picture what followed; for he may not have believed or known that such scenes occur in the world. Well, I must briefly describe it—no, I cannot dwell upon it—I will hurry over it, merely sketching the outline, and turning with horror even from my own faint colours. The heads of the tribe were assembled, and an oath of secrecy having been taken, the fair Yamma was introduced arrayed as a bride, and decorated as the daughter of the rich jeweller, Limjee Dorabjee. After certain ceremonies, her mother and grandmother approached her, where she sat like a beautiful statue; and, presenting a poisoned bowl and a dagger said, in a firm tone:—"Take your choice."—"Farewell, mother! farewell, father! farewell, world!" replied the heroic Parsee daughter, taking the deadly cup;—"Fate ordained that this should be Yamma's marriage"—and she drained its contents! Her leaden eyes were watched till they closed in death: she was then stripped, arrayed as a corpse, and conveyed to the receptacle of the dead, as described. When S.— heard that Yamma was gone, and suspected that she had been murdered, according to the customs of the Parsees, the noble fabric of his brain gave way, and reason fell from her throne. "My horse, my horse!" cried he; and as he patted his war-neck, the scycal (groom) saw the fire of his tear-starred eye and trembled. A way went horse and rider—far behind ran the groom. He heard the hoof of thunder on the ground, and his master's voice urging his spirited steed towards the foaming surf—then a loud explosion, as of breaking billows; and, on gaining the sea-shore, he saw a black point on the stormy surface of the ocean, but he never saw the brave S.— and his Arab more.—*Tales of a Soldier's Life.*

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