



Wednesday,

January 22, 1817.

Volume 28.

(Number 1390.)



IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

*Sheriff's Sale.*

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of attachment issuing out of the Court of Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of **MATHEW SMITH.**

AGAINST **JUMEAU THE OWNER THEREOF AND JOHN LEWIS.**

**To be Sold**

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE

**Marine Yard,**

On Saturday next, the 25th day of January instant, At 11 o'Clock

IN THE FORENOON, IN PURSUANCE OF An order or Rule made in this Cause, ON THE 18th INSTANT,

**THE** good Ship or Brig called *Bonateji* of 2 Masts, and of the Burthen of 150 Tons, and now lying in Bombay harbour, with all her Stores, as per list will appear at the time of sale.

The condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

**O. WOODHOUSE,** Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st JANUARY 1817.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the adjourned sale of Dr. Stewart's House and Garden will positively take place this day at twelve o'Clock at noon on the premises.

Bombay, 22d January 1817.

ભજરે.ખખર

દાખતર-જશદોમરતની-વડી-ન  
જા.ખંડાલો-વેચવાનો-રહીગીમુએ  
ને-ખાજદીને-ખખરનાં-કલાકર  
ને-ખમલે-ભજરે-લીલાં-ક્રીને-  
ને-ખજાલો-કપર-ખરૂર-ખખરૂર-  
વેચશે\*

૧૧૦૨૨મી-જાનેવારી-૧૮૧૭

## A CARD.

**Boyce, Kempt and Co.**  
HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE  
On Commission,

**A** PAIR of strong handsome Grey Horses, well matched and fast trotters, with a set of good Europe Curricule Harness; to be disposed of for Rupees 1,100.

Bombay, 22d January, 1817

## Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 22d January, 1817.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JANUARY 1817.  
**THE** Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Robert Shepperd, of the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry to the situation of Bazar Master to the Field Force at Baroda.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1817.

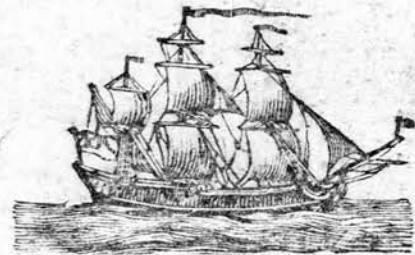
The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Osborne, to the situation of Commandant of the Garrison of Tannah, in the room of Major Eldridge.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1817.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon David Craw, to the Medical duties at Caranjah, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Moyle.

In consideration of the present scarcity of Medical Officers on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Private Daniel Fallon, of the Battalion of Artillery to be a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Psyche, Private Fallon having been reported qualified to hold that situation.

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



**NAUTICAL CHRONICLE**  
and  
**NAVAL REPORT.**

### BOMBAY.

**ARRIVED.**—January 15th, Ship Helen, Captain Andrew Crawford, from China.—Ditto 16th, the H. C.'s Ship Erugadi, Commander Lieut. D. Jones, from China.—Ditto, the H. C.'s Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. B. Dominici, from Mangalore.—Ditto, Ship Shaw Byramore, Capt. George Hamett, from Manilla.—Ditto, Grab Ship Lovely Fish, Nacquadah Esmaljee Edram, from Bengal.—Ditto 17th, Ship Asia Felix, Capt. J. A. Edwen, from Bengal.—Ditto 18th, His Majesty's Ship Towey, William Hill, Esq. Capt. from Trincomalle.

**SALLED.**—January 19th Brig Anna Catharin, Mr. P. Barber Commander to Colombo.—Ditto 20th, Brig Ariel Mr. J. C. Batta Commander to Colombo.—Ditto 21st Brig St. Barbara, Mr. C. V. Blankenbing Commander to Colombo.

### BOMBAY.

**MARRIAGE.**—On Thursday last by the Rev. N. Wade, James Dennis De Vitre Esq. of the H. C.'s Civil Service, to Miss Dorothea Moore.

## The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22d JANUARY, 1817.

We have, to-day, published three proclamations issued by General Sir Thomas Maitland, previous to leaving Malta. It will be seen, they have relation to the internal government of the Ionian Islands, and most sincerely do we hope, that the zealous and able General will succeed in accomplishing his plans, for great, indeed, is the importance which we attach to the possession of those Islands by Great Britain.

That they give her the Sovereignty of the Adriatic, and render the commerce of Austria, almost entirely, dependent on the Navy of England, are not the only advantages which our Crown may derive from having been invested with the guardianship of them. From Corfu, it may check the further inroads of Russia into Europe, and, possibly, at no very distant period of time, save the sacred banner of the prophet from the ruthless grasp of the Cossack. In a few days sail from Corfu, an English fleet may reach the Dardanelles, and a co-operating army requires at most 20 days to cross Mount Hæmus.

There is a subject, of the first rate importance, at which we have not hi-

ther to glanced, but to which, nevertheless, we are so far desirous of alluding, with all possible delicacy and caution, that we may not be ranked among those who are inattentive to the dearest interests of their country: We mean the report which has been so widely circulated relative to the probable divorce of an illustrious female from her still more illustrious Husband. This much to be regretted event, should it unfortunately take place, will we fear entail considerable ills upon England; but the subject is altogether so delicate, that we, only, desire to state, that it appears to us as having become a matter of serious discussion at home, that it was reported, that Mr. Brougham had gone expressly to the Continent for the purpose of having an interview with the Princess of Wales, if not of escorting her to London, and that a pamphlet entitled "An impartial examination of the attempt made to effect the divorce of the Princess of Wales" had been published, the conclusion of which is stated to be to the following effect.

"There is every reason to think, that the design entertained of dissolving the marriage of the Prince Regent will be frustrated, in order, that the hopes of the Princess Charlotte may not end in disappointment, and the country be spared the innumerable evils, which might arise from a long minority or a contested regency; evils scarcely inferior to those which wait upon disputed successions."

In the Francfort Journal of the 7th of September is also to be found the following article under the head of London, the 28th August.

"The Morning Chronicle & some other morning papers revive the report of a divorce in the Royal family. If it be founded in truth, says the Star, it is probable, that both parties will be present at the discussion, as they say the Princess of Wales is very shortly expected in England, and that orders have been given to prepare her house for her reception. Another paper has already announced that Mr. Brougham was returned to Geneva in order to receive her."

It is manifest, however, that that eminent gentleman had left Geneva, since, according to intelligence from Milan, dated the first of September, he had been in that city some days; probably awaiting the arrival of the Princess at her villa on the Lake of Como.

The Princess of Wales on the 3d of April landed at Tunis, from on board an English merchant vessel. As soon as her arrival was announced, the Tunisian Government began making the necessary preparations for suitably receiving her. The forts of the Goletta fired a royal salute, and the palace of the Pacha, at which mamalouks were ordered to mount guard, was set apart for her residence. On the 5th, the French Consul commenced a negotiation for peace and for the ransom of Neapolitan slaves, by the order of his own government, and with the authority of that of Naples. On the 8th, the Princess paid a visit to the Pacha, to his sons, the Princes, and to the Seraglio. She was every where most graciously received, and to please her they liberated many slaves. On the 10th, she visited the ruins of Utica, and passed the night in a charming villa situated near them, belonging to Sadi Mustapha. That Prince

highly desirous of conforming to European customs, was unremitting in his attentions to the consort of the Prince Regent. They were about to compliment her, on the following day, with a superb fete, in the gardens of the Pacha, when the English fleet, under the command of Lord Exmouth appeared off the entrance of the Goletta; but the Princess desired that the entertainment might proceed, as she made it a point never to interfere in politics. She was treated at it with the highest respect by the sons of the Pacha and all his Court, every individual of which appeared, in honour of the occasion, brilliantly attired. In the audience which Lord Exmouth had the next day, with the Pacha, his lordship insisted on the liberation of every slave, and of the total renunciation of the practice of subjecting Christians to slavery. The Turk became furious, & said, he entertained no fears whatever, but that to please the Princess of Wales, he would set at liberty the whole of the Sardinian slaves, if she would deign to accept them. The Admiral replied that it was to him, and not to the Princess, that the slaves ought to be given up. The Pacha during the conversation, observed, that General Maitland when he touched at Tunis had shewn full powers from the Regent to treat with the Barbary Powers, but that he, Lord Exmouth, had no authority to negotiate save from the Courts of Sardinia and Naples. Lord Exmouth then went away, declaring, that, if in twenty four hours the Pacha did not subscribe to the conditions offered, he should find himself compelled to adopt other measures.

The Princess of Wales had proposed to herself to visit some ancient temple or edifice "à Zaguan" but her interview with the Admiral caused her immediately to determine on embarking with her suite and baggage. When the Pacha was informed of her intentions he ordered it to be signified to her, that she should continue to receive, in spite of every thing which had happened or might occur, all the respect which was due to her. On the 14th, the 24 hours having expired, the Pacha sent an answer to the Admiral, stating, that he never would be compelled, by force, to deliver up the Neapolitan slaves, as the Court of Naples had already, thro' the French Consul, proposed to ransom them. As soon as that declaration was made known, the English consul directed all his countrymen to embark, and all the English ships ranged themselves in order of battle, and the Tunisian gun boats, batteries, &c. were all ready to return the Admiral's fire the moment it should commence. The Princess of Wales caused her sense of the Pacha's courtesies, towards her, to be notified to him, expressing also at the same time her regret, at being forced so suddenly to depart. On the 16th, the Admiral had another interview with the Pacha, after having requested the French Consul to suspend his negotiations for the ransom of the Neapolitan slaves. The discussion between the Admiral and the Pacha was highly animated; the result, however was, that the latter consented to restore without any ransom, the Sardinian



an slaves, and also to do the same by the Neapolitans on receiving a present. He further consented to accept the meditation of England in his negotiations with the two courts of Naples and Turin.

We perceive, that the Prince Regent dined with the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold on the 9th of August. We therefore trust, notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary, that perfect cordiality exists between them.

The Duke of Kent travels, on the Continent, as Earl of Dublin.

A false report appears to have been circulated, in England that Lord Whitworth had been seized with an apoplectic fit.

We very much fear, that the next advices from home will present us with melancholy details, particularly from the eastern coast of England, the beginning of September having been unusually stormy.

We are happy at perceiving, that Barbadoes was perfectly quiet on the 20th of July.

The American steam boat Vesuvius, had been burnt while pursuing her course on the Mississippi. Her cargo estimated at 200,000 dollars shared the same fate.

We are desirous of correcting a mistake we hastily made, in our last paper, when we stated, that the *Pay*, Captain Roberts, had arrived in England from South America. Instead of, in England, we ought to have written at Jamaica. Gazettes from which Island, extending down to the 14th of July, had been received in London.

There are none who are more sincerely inclined towards the cause of the Independents than we are, but our reason, after what we have read and heard, forbids us to consider their prospects as otherwise than withered.

Her Majesty's birth day falling this year on a Saturday, the usual ball and supper, given, on that occasion, by the Right Honourable the Governor, was postponed till Monday, when those entertainments took place, at Parrell, with their wonted gaiety and festivity.

We have great satisfaction in announcing another successful attack of a body of Pindaries, from two to three thousand, by a detachment, under the command of Major McDowall, near the village of Monulla. On receiving intelligence of the party on his arrival at Couserry on the evening of the 14th inst. Major McDowall marched at about half past ten at night and reached the Pindaries' Camp, at three the following morning, who were so much taken by surprize, that our troops were actually in the Pindary Tents before they were discovered. The number of their killed and wounded are estimated at thirty, besides about fifteen or twenty and upwards, of seven hundred, have been taken by the Mysore Cavalry. The whole of their baggage and arms were left on the ground, many more prisoners may therefore be expected. At day break on the 15th, a body was seen drawn up about a mile from our troops, against whom a party of Mysoreans was sent in pursuit.

## English Extracts.

THE CONSPIRACIES.—The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to investigate the charges of conspiracy, are Mr. BECKETT, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; Sir N. CONANT, Mr. NARES, and Mr. BAKER, one of the Magistrates belonging to Marlborough-street. They have sat daily, since Tuesday, at the Secretary of State's Office. We understand the

case which has occurred to the Commissioners as the most serious, is that of Ben Johnson, who, it appears, prompted and assisted young Baxter, in breaking open the house of Mr. Snowhill, in Gray's Inn-lane, on the Sunday afternoon, two years since, and for which Baxter was transported. A considerable light has been thrown upon this transaction, and what will tend very materially to confirm any thing that may have been said upon the subject by the companions of Ben Johnson in the transaction. The anonymous communication we stated yesterday, in our Bow-street Report, to have been sent there, signed "Justicia," has led to a discovery of a connection of Ben Johnson, in no respect connected with the Public Office, Bow-street, or the Police Officers. This man turns out to have been formerly employed as a porter in the warehouse of a respectable army accoutrement-maker in Piccadilly, previous to his getting employed as a patrol. After he had accomplished this engagement, he was in the habit of calling at the warehouse, and related to his late fellow-servants his different adventures in his pursuit of and apprehension of robbers and other offenders. Some of them appeared very marvellous, but that which seemed the most so, was the breaking open and robbery of Mr. Snowhill's house in Gray's Inn-lane, wherein he avowed his sending back into the house Baxter to procure property, and that he actually furnished Baxter with false keys to open the drawers and boxes, and pretending to be a thief till he got the property, and then told Baxter he was his prisoner. This appeared to be such an extraordinary narrative, that Messrs. Eades and Nettleton, the two foremen in Messrs. Hawkes and Co.'s manufactory, paid particular attention to it, and it made such an impression upon their minds, that it is perfectly in their recollection, and they are enabled to relate the whole in a very particular and minute manner. This cause is materially different to that of Archibald Ruthven, the patrol, who had nothing to do with the robbery of the watchmaker's shop in Bermondsey, but only took the robbers after it had been committed; and he had been informed of the robbery before it took place, by Hubbard, one of the thieves. [The Courier, August 10.]

The following article shows the distress which at his time prevails in some parts of Holland:—

ARNHEIM, JULY 19.  
"The Governor of the province of Guelderland, taking into consideration, that in consequence of the inundations, the ravages of the corps, and the stagnation of employment an indescribable misery has taken place, so that the lower classes of people have been obliged to feed on herbage and grains, and that the dearth of bread, and the scarcity of potatoes make the distribution of these articles of subsistence impossible in various districts, has invited the Magistrates of every commune where the above distresses have taken place in a less or greater degree, immediately to set about the establishment of Rumford soup-shops, and to distribute it among the indigent: the expence is to be defrayed by the Communes, and an appeal to be made to the charity of those in easy circumstances. In some of the marsh lands in Holland which have been inundated the scarcity of fodder is so great that the inhabitants have been obliged to kill their cattle, and sell the beef at a stiver per pound."

The most sanguine expectation could not have been more amply gratified than on Monday night—the Ball announced for that evening, under the auspices of the Duke and Duchess of WELLINGTON, was honoured beyond all former precedent. As early as eight o'clock the bustle of fashion began, and before eleven the truly superb Assembly Room contained upwards of 1,400 personages of distinction in society, whose splendid attire, aided by the magic influence of the scene, gave it an air of enchantment. About ten, the Duke, accompanied by his amiable consort, arrived. A burst of congratulation was instantly diffused, & amidst the charm of swelling melody,

they returned the greeting with pleasure and complacency. He wore no decorations except his star, and the Duchess was equally unaided by ornaments. The dancing commenced, and continued with pleasing vivacity till morning opened upon the fatigued votaries. His Grace and the Duchess left, with flattering attestations of pleasure, about midnight. The Duke left yesterday, the Duchess will depart to-morrow.—Cheltenham, Aug. 1.

The Monitor contains the following pathetic tale, arising out of BUONAPARTE's enterprise in Russia. It is, we presume, only one of ten thousand equally heartrending narratives of domestic woe which that campaign has produced, and for which BUONAPARTE is answerable:—

"Madame CHALME, daughter of M. RUVILLE, Chevalier of St. Louis, and Commissary of War under LOUIS XVI, emigrated with her father first to Prussia and then to Moscow, where she carried on a profitable business as milliner until the arrival of the French army in Russia in 1812. On the burning of Moscow, she saved a few valuables and set out on her way to Wilna accompanied by her husband and three infant children. M. CHALME and two of the children died on the route, from the effects of the horrors by which they were surrounded. On the 22d of November, 1812, being then seven leagues from Wilna, the convoy of which she formed a part was pillaged by a party of Cossacks; and seeing the extreme agitation in

which she was, a French artillery soldier offered to carry her child for her as well as he could. Accepting of his generous offer, & thinking to be able to follow him, she delivered to him her child, then aged ten years, with black hair and eyes, speaking perfectly French and Russian, and named ERNESTINE, born at Moscow. In the course of the same day, a *hourrah* separated Madame CHALME, who then travelled on foot, from the artillery soldier, and consequently from her child, and from that fatal day she has heard nothing of either. All the inquiries which she made in Russia and France, have been fruitless; and, unfortunately, in an extreme agitation, she forgot to ask the name of the soldier or the number of his regiment; all persons, therefore who can give any consolation to this unhappy mother are requested to address them to the Special Commissary of Police at Mazieres."

The Fund in Court in the QUEENSBERRY Cause is as follows:—

£1,138,976	3	5	Three per Cent. Consols.	
299,897	5	11	Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	
£1,437,873	14	4	of 3 per Cent.	
The Earl of Wemyss and the March Tenants	claims amount to	£101,734	17	3
The Claims of the Buccleugh or Queensberry Tenants		388,319	11	5
Total Sterling	£400,054	8	8	

It is proposed to set aside 160,212l. 7s. 7d. 3 per Cent. Consols, part of the above 1,138,976l. 8s. 5d. per Cent. Annuities to answer the claims of Lord WEMYSS and his tenants; and 611,526l. 17s. 7d. 3 per Cent. Annuities, further part of the said 1,138,976l. 8s. 5d. 3 per Cent. Annuities, to answer the claims of the said BUCCLEUGH or QUEENSBERRY tenants; and to let loose the remainder of the fund in part payment of the Legacies.

The Courier, August 2.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Junon*, Capt. FANSHAWE, was to leave Port Royal on the 17th June, for the Havannah and Plymouth. A very tragical circumstance took place at Port Royal on the 10th ult. It appears that some offence had been given by one of the boat's crew, to a party of blacks, who, in consequence, on the following evening, went in a body to the landing place, determined to revenge the insult upon the first British Officer they should meet with. Lieut. the Hon. J. CALTHORPE, of the *Junon*, was unfortunately, landing from that ship at the moment, and he instantly fell a victim to their brutal revenge. He was a brother to Lord CALTHORPE, and was most highly esteemed: his body will be sent to England in the *Junon*.

PARIS, JULY 24.

"The philanthropic dinner of the friends of Mr. WILBERFORCE will not easily be digested by the friends of good sense, peace and order. Let the philanthropists, if they will, collect in the Port of London some hundred Indian and African sailors, and fraternise with this chosen and charming society—that is their affair; but have they not insulted all the Crowned-heads of Europe, by drinking, in the most solemn manner, the health of the *soldisant* King HENRY I. who is not only not recognised by any Power, but who usurps by force a territory, the Sovereignty of which all the Powers in the Treaty of Paris and in the Acts of the Congress at Vienna guaranteed to the King of FRANCE? Could this homage rendered to usurpation obtain the approbation of Mr. WILBERFORCE, who in parliament spoke with so much energy against the Usurper of the Crown of France? Is it possible that a man of talent, of pious principles, and of austere manners, should be blind to the outrage against the principles of social order, by evincing a blind enthusiasm for every individual whose skin is black.

"This King *Henry the First*, who has been honoured with this solemn toast, is one of the least worthy individuals in his class. Born a slave in the plantation of Lemonade, belonging to the late M. DUREAU DE LA MALLE, *Henri Christophe* long signalled himself as one of the most cruel and pitiless of the negro drivers. Like most of the other drivers, he showed himself one of the most eager chiefs of the insurrection massacring the whites. It was his boundless ferocity that raised him to the rank of General in Chief; it is by the terror he inspires into the negroes themselves that he maintains his activity. Besides, he has neither strength in his character nor extension in his views; he has always servilely aped BUONAPARTE: when the latter exchanged the Consular toga for the imperial purple, General CHRISTOPHE metamorphosed himself into *King Henry the First*, drew up his constitution, created orders, all after BUONAPARTE. Thus we hear of Dukes of Lemonade, Dukes of Marmelade, and Princes of Sale-Tron.

"The Government of CHRISTOPHE is a series of violent and tyrannical acts: sanguinary executions are ordered daily at his caprice; even Americans, come upon affairs of commerce, have been hung upon a single verbal order from him. Yet he appears to have the presentiment of a catastrophe, and in order not to be taken unprovided, he collects piasters in rooms which he shuts up as soon as they are full. It is easy for him to amass a considerable treasure for he exacts a quarter of the produce of all plantations.

"And this is the man whom *tavern philanthropists* qualify with the title of *August Sovereign*."—*Quotidienne*.  
[The Courier, July 27.]

Algiers though strong, is more exposed to a British squadron than Tunis. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Tunis, though by no means so populous, is stronger; its fortifications being three miles in circumference, & standing nearly six miles from the sea, but communicates with it by means of a large lake, navigable for boats. It is commanded, however, by the surrounding hills; & though large sums have lately been laid out upon its works, yet the Citadel, begun by CHARLES V. is but weak, and is exposed to batteries from a rising ground near it. The first place of attack would, indeed, be the Port, or Goletta, which is strongly fortified against a naval assault, and openly exposed to bombardment from a hill close by the ruins of ancient Carthage: but if this place is destroyed, it will be many years before their piratical shipping can be secured from an enemy.

Extract of a letter from an Officer employed in the Expedition:—

H. M. S. Albion, Spithead, July 20, 1816.  
"I was at Algiers last summer; it is a very extensive place: the city contains upwards of a hundred thousand inhabitants, the streets are very narrow, and the houses (which are of wood) are connected to those on the opposite side of the streets by large beams which run across, so that if a few of our Congreve rockets get amongst them, the conflagration will soon be general. The town is defended by nearly a thousand pieces of cannon, and in some places the ramparts are ornamented by the heads of Christians stuck upon long pikes. If they do not agree to our terms, the principal of which is the abolition of Christian slavery, we are to attack them, and burn and destroy their towns and shipping. We expect to have some fighting, as the Algerines are not like European nations; they will fight to the last, as they are taught by their religion that if they fall in battle against Christians they are sure to go to Heaven.

"As soon as every thing is settled, Lord EXMOUTH returns to England; and we remain in the Mediterranean as flag-ship of Admiral PENROSE."  
"There is a vessel now alongside with 4000 cannon shot for us."

"A Mail from Jamaica arrived this morning with letters and papers to the 15th June inclusive. The murder of Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. CALTHORPE is much regretted. He was an officer of high promise and extremely beloved. We subjoin a more detailed account of his death from the *Kingston Royal Gazette*:

KINGSTON (JAMAICA) JUNE 15.  
"We are extremely sorry to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN CALTHORPE, second Lieutenant of the *Junon* frigate, and only brother to Lord CALTHORPE; and more particularly grieved from the melancholy circumstances by which it was occasioned. It appears that on Tuesday evening, after having dined at Fort Henderson, and from a strict sense of duty, anxious to return to his ship (being senior Officer for that day), he left the party at the early hour of half-past seven, and, on getting alongside the frigate in port Royal harbour, he learnt that one of her boats, with its crew, was absent. He proceeded immediately to the shore, where he found that a fracas had taken place between them and some people of the town. In the act of ordering his men to go into the boat, a black man threw a brickbat at him, which struck him on the back of the head. He immediately fell and was shortly afterwards conveyed to the Naval Hospital; but notwithstanding every medical assistance that humanity could suggest, he lingered until Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, when he breathed his last. By this untimely and disastrous event the naval service has been deprived of a young Gentleman, of high and honourable mind, who, had he lived, would have proved one of its brightest ornaments. Every member of this community who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance can attest the just estimation in which he was held, and with how lively and how general a sympathy it partakes of what must be the feelings of those most nearly and dearly related to him, when they shall be made acquainted with their loss.

"A Coroner's Inquest was held on Wednesday on the body, and adjourned until the following day; after the most minute examination of a number of witnesses, and the most mature deliberation on the evidence brought before them, the Jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Lieutenant the Hon. JOHN CALTHORPE, came to his death by a mortal wound inflicted by John Baptist Isaac Benjamin, and others of which wound he died."

"Baptiste and Benjamin, being free men, were immediately after committed by the Coroner to the County Gaol, to take their trials at the ensuing Surrey Assizes; and three young men and a female, who are supposed to have some knowledge of the circumstances which led to so fatal a result, were apprehended on Thursday, and bound over to give evidence thereof.

"The Coroner has also offered a reward of 100l. to any free person who will give evidence tending to convict any perpetrator or perpetrators of the horrid deed; and to any slave giving information to the same effect, a promise to use every endeavour to procure his or her freedom.

"We understand that the body of the Hon. Mr. CALTHORPE will be sent to England in the *Junon* frigate, of 36 guns, Capt. FANSHAWE."

The following official news from the Spanish Main leaves no doubt of the complete success of the Royalist Army. In consequence of these great victories, Santa Fé, Papayan, and the other provinces, were in possession of the King's troops; Caythagen was ordered to be illuminated, and the rejoicings were ordered to take place on the 20th May. The following are extracts:

KINGSTON, JUNE 11.  
"The schooner *Maria Arnou*, from Carthagen to St. Jago de Cuba, out five days, put into Port Royal yesterday in distress, having sprung her mainmast in a heavy squall. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the capture of Santa Fé by a division of the Royal Army under Colonel TORRES. The following is a copy of the

PROCLAMATION  
BY DON GABRIEL DE TORRES Y VALASCO, GOVERNOR OF THE CITY OF CARTHAGENA, &c.  
"Be it known to the public, that his Excellency the Captain General of this Kingdom has received

\* Lord CALTHORPE is one of the Directors of the African Institution, and we understand connected by relationship with Mr. WILBERFORCE.



from Colonel Don Miguel de la Torre, commanding the Eastern Army of the Magdalen, the glorious news of his having taken possession on the 6th inst. with the Royal troops under his command, of the capital of this kingdom: his advanced guard has driven the insurgents, under the command of Serrier, and forced them to fly from that neighbourhood, where they had been employed in plundering and maltreating the inhabitants.

"The inhabitants of this City and Province can do no less than manifest their rejoicings, the satisfaction they have in seeing their brethren of Santa Fé, Pápayan, and the other Provinces of the Kingdom, already liberated by the heroic valour of the King's Troops, from the tyranny of those banditti who were living on the spoils of that beautiful country; and the Government, equally interested in this glorious and important news, decrees a general illumination this night, and permitting every species of delectable amusement, in the full confidence that the best order will be preserved, and directing the Alcaldes and Magistrates of the different Wards carefully to watch over its preservation."

"GABRIEL DE TORRES."

"Palace of the Government, of Carthagea, 20th May, 1816."

A Morning Paper says, "We are authorised to state that the insinuations in some of the papers relative to a pretended coolness between the Princess CHARLOTTE and some of her illustrious Relatives, are totally void of foundation."

Another Morning Paper states, "We are glad to find, that, though the Princess CHARLOTTE in compliance with the advice of her physicians, will not go out till the weather is better, her Royal Highness was well enough yesterday to receive a visit from the Countess of Liverpool, called upon the PRINCE REGENT at Carlton House."

[The Courier, July 24.]

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND gave a grand entertainment to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, upon his arrival in England. The PRINCE REGENT honoured the dinner party with his presence. There were also present, Prince PAUL and Prince NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY, the PRINCESS ESTERHAZY, Count and Countess LIFFEN, the Earl and Countess of LIVERPOOL, Viscount and Viscountess CASTLE-REAGH, with a number of other distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, amounting to twenty-five. The dinner was served up in the most splendid and magnificent style. In the centre of the table were the large gold candelabra, with nine large wax candles. The burners rise out of a beautiful pine apple, which is supported by three figures, playing flutes, moulded from the life. The figures stand on a bracket, on the three sides of which are the Royal Arms. The whole is supported by three claws, with lion's heads. There were two small gold candelabras, for four candles each. In the centre were two gold ornaments to hold artificial flowers, presented by the QUEEN to the DUKE. The ice-pails were gold. The desert was served up in a very neat and elegant gold service. At nine o'clock, there was a very numerous party, when the splendid suit of rooms on the first floor were thrown open.

The fact that Lord EXMOUTH is only waiting for a fair wind to sail from Portsmouth, is a sufficient answer to the reports in circulation of the reluctance of men to volunteer for the expedition. But what shall we say sufficiently strong to express our indignation at a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, calculated to sow jealousy between the two services of the Army and Navy? The Navy are represented as "so disgusted & their pride and feelings so severely wounded that no temptation could draw them back to active employment." So that the Navy, we are desired to believe, are indisposed to serve their country when it wants their services. For that is the plain meaning of the expressions we have quoted. In the name of the whole British navy we may give the flattest contradiction to such a charge against them. But what is represented to have occasioned this disgust? The preference shewn to the army? What preference? Has there been any indisposition to reward splendid service in the navy? If the fleets of all other Powers being unable and unwilling to contend with us, left fewer opportunities to our countrymen of distinguishing themselves by sea as well as by land during the late war, are the army to blame? They had much more to do, and the opportunities of signaling themselves were more frequent. Were they therefore not to be rewarded? The war was essentially a land war. And this is the sole cause of the number of Naval Officers honoured with the Bath and other distinctions being less than the number of Military Officers.

#### LETTERS TO PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1816.

A cry of alarm is raised here at the emigrations to France, and the money consequently drained from this country to be spent in foreign parts. Gross exaggerations are put forth respecting the number of persons going abroad, and the amount of the sums they may dissipate.

The visitors from hence to France may be divided into five classes: 1, the commercial, going on business; 2, those going for education; 3, those for cheapness; 4, those for society; and, 5th, those to look about them. The latter constitute nearly the whole, and certainly comprise all that can give ground for uneasiness,

There can be no objection to the first. They benefit not only those they visit but those they leave.

The persons going for the education of their children must be few, and certainly very weak-headed. What are the children to learn? To chatter French and to dance! These are the very things they acquire with facility in England, where they learn quite enough of them. They are too eagerly pressed upon children by silly minds. Oliver Cromwell wisely discouraged the use of the French language, upon the principle, that whenever the language of a nation prevails, that nation possesses great power. Thus, if the French under Buonaparté had made any progress in conquering England, our boarding school Misses would have been easily reconciled to men speaking a language which they had been taught to prize. The most vulgar, illiterate Frenchman would have appeared in their eyes an accomplished Gentleman. A French education may be very well for a rope-dancer or a mountebank, but it is not at all suited to the grave virtuous and dignified character of an Englishman.\* The young Ladies may learn to carry their persons well at the expence of knowing how to carry their minds. If cheapness of education be the object, that object can be equally attained in England, by settling near a good school; for however expensive boarding-schools may be, day-scholars are taught on very moderate terms. But there is something more important than what is called learning, that is, morals. The French morals were always bad, but the morals of the revolutionary French are detestable. All the young people in France have of course been bred up under Buonaparté's system of demoralization; to them religion and the domestic virtues are unknown, or known only to be despised. Are such to be the associates of English Children? Against the return of

so educated, a bar should be raised stronger than a thousand Alien Bills. They will spread corruption and profligacy around them, decorated with French tinsel, paint, and patches; graced by a heartless politeness, the liberal sentiments of heism, the naked bosom, the voluptuous waltz. Woe to the English family reared in such a country! It will not be founded, but founded. The parents who can be guilty of such a folly, of so much cruelty to their children, must be few, and cannot give rise to any serious fears of emigration.

Neither can any dread be entertained of persons going to France for cheapness. If they draw their incomes from the rent of lands, &c. their property will suffer more by their absence than any sum they may save. And what will they save? Suppose they can live at half the expence they did in England. They may procure meat, and bread, and wines at half the price but bitterly must they pay for these in the sacrifice of all the other enjoyments to which the English are accustomed. These persons must have some, which is called, independent income. Upon that they may live just as well in England as in France. There are hundreds of small social country towns and villages in England with societies of all degrees of expence; some for families who can spend 500*l.* per ann. down to others who can spend 100*l.* per ann. Upon the latter sum many a family lives respectably and rears children. The substantial necessities of life are not so costly; it is the trifles, not very necessary, that run away with money. Of the persons who go abroad under pretence of economy, some must be placed in the fourth, and most of them in the fifth class.

The fourth class are persons who go abroad for society. Such as go to see the manners, &c. of other nations, must be placed in the fifth class. The others consist of those who, by misconduct, have excluded themselves from society at home; as adulteresses, and persons who have committed crimes against the laws or morals of their own country. In France they will find their offences

\* On the subject of the dangers of a French Education, the following extract is taken from a well-written article in a Sunday paper of yesterday—"The French are habitual talkers, and systematically lavish of words, in exact proportion to their unmeaningness, and their disconnection with emotions or sentiments. Words and sentences have with them that positive value—like prayers and confessions among certain of the Hindus—which we attach alone to the feelings or the opinions of which they are the type. In short, without circumlocution, heartlessness is the sum and substance of their characters, the source both of what is bad, and what is generally considered good in them. This is the root of that polished gaiety of manner, of that airy volatillity and elasticity of spirits; of that flashy valour and chivalrous enthusiasm which are so much admired by their more sober neighbours, and on which they so much pique themselves. Gaiety and levity naturally characterise the deportment of men who think little and feel less. Without insensibility the mind cannot be constantly at ease—either a real or a false tranquillity must be the root of an undisturbed vivacity of manner. It is easy to see which it must be when this vivacity is eternal. These subordinate advantages which the French then are thought to possess, their eloquent volubility, their good-humoured politeness, their ready compliments, their inexhaustible good-will—though we by no means deny them a certain value, and much agreeableness—are unquestionably qualities which are grounded, and depend on their want of others of more sterling worth. If profound judgment and correct thinking are of more value than conversational fluency—the expression of sentiments which are felt of more value than the expression of much finer ones which are not felt; if politeness, though without absolute hypocrisy, is but a secondary quality to that heartfelt humanity and kindness of nature which is sparing of neat phrases, and indefatigable in benevolent actions; if the honesty of nature, which cannot repress praise or censure vehemently called for, is of more dignity and usefulness than that pleasant habit of smothering over every thing with the language of flattery—it behoves Englishmen to take care how they suffer themselves to make any exchange."

countenanced by example—by large brilliant circles too—And there they will not meet in their daily rounds any of those faces which reproach them, or circumstances which revive disagreeable recollections. In France they may laugh in the mob, however they may feel on the pillow.

The fifth class is the only one which can excite uneasiness, by its number and the money it spends abroad: it is a natural, & certainly not a blameable propensity, a desire to see foreign countries. This desire is of course now proportioned to the impossibility which has existed for twenty-four years of gratifying it, and the favourable circumstances of the present moment. Let our countrymen go and satisfy their curiosity;—they will return the more in love with home most certainly. They only go to France instead of to a watering place for a summer's excursion. Amidst French manners and French morals, Englishmen cannot long exist—even though with rooted hereditary habits of grumbling at taxes. With respect to them a stanza from a child's song may well be quoted:

Little Bow-peep has lost his sheep,  
And can't tell where to find them;  
Let them alone, and they'll come home,  
And bring their tails behind them.

#### MALTA GAZETTE.

Proclamation.

By H. E. the Right Honourable SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, G. C. B. of H. B. M. Most Honourable Privy Council, Lt. General, and Commander in Chief of H. M. Forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta and its dependencies, and H. M. Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands.

From the moment of His Excellency's landing in these States, it has been his most earnest wish and constant endeavour to hush the contest of the passions which have hitherto agitated the public mind, and to compose the unhappy differences to which had given rise the uncertainty of former political relations.

In adopting this principle, His Excellency was solely actuated by the desire of burying in eternal oblivion the memory of the past, and carrying into full effect his Gracious Sovereign's beneficent intentions towards this Nation which the Treaty of Paris has placed under his exclusive protection.

But, while His Excellency wished to draw a veil over all past occurrences it was not to be supposed that he could view with indifference, in any quarter, and subsequent to his arrivals any attempt to revive former jealousies, or to create new grounds of differences and quarrels.

Animated with these principles, His Excellency, on the one hand, saw with great satisfaction, the generally exemplary conduct of the Natives of these States; but, on the other, perceived, with the utmost regret, that a few insulated Individuals, of quite a different temper, showed an inclination to cherish ancient feuds and to raise new ones, to propagate dissensions under false and imaginary pretences, and, lastly, to consolidate their improper and usurped authority, by endeavouring to establish a diversity of interests between the protecting Sovereign and the protected States.

Although His Excellency had been, for some time, aware of the injury which the Public Service must necessarily experience from such a line of conduct, yet he was willing to believe, that these persons, independently of their duty to their country, would be prompted, by the consideration of their own interests, to form more correct notions of their situation. In this expectation, His Excellency suffered, for some time, the Senate of Corfu to remain in a state which he ought to have amended: a conduct for which he can find no apology but in the moderation of his views, and the uprightness of his intentions.

But every sense of moderation must yield to the sense of His Excellency's duty to his Sovereign, and to the People of these States.

Duty towards his Sovereign forbids his tolerating the continuation of former scenes of disorder; and his obligations to the Ionian People require, that he should no longer suffer their fair and honest intentions to be liable to misrepresentation, in consequence of the inordinate ambition and personal intrigues and pretensions of a few Individuals.

The time is come, at last, when the nature of British forbearance should be explained, and the grounds of British moderation made known.

It is time to prove, that this forbearance does not proceed from weakness, or from a want of authority, but from a well-regulated sense of its power; and that its moderation arises from the consciousness of the justice of its views.

The Lord High Commissioner, acting upon these principles, has this day, reluctantly transmitted, to the Most Illustrious President of the Senate of Corfu, the documents annexed, for the information of the Public, to the present Proclamation. And, however, painful it may be for His Excellency at any time to adopt measures of this description, he will shew, whenever the case shall require it, that the British Government has the necessary authority to carry into effect its just and moderate views, and that his Majesty's Representative will know how to resist every pretension that might, secretly or openly, compromise that unity of action and interests between the protecting Sovereign and the protected State, which was the essential basis of the Paris Convention.

The present Proclamation shall be printed in Greek and Italian, and published for the information of all. By His Excellency's Command, WILLIAM MEYER, Secretary to Government.

Palace, Corfu, May 22, 1816.

COPY of a Communication this day addressed by H. E. the Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty to the Most Illustrious President of the Senate of Corfu

Palace, Corfu, May 22, 1816.

His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, by virtue of the powers vested in him by his most Gracious Sovereign, directs the Most Illustrious President of the Senate of Corfu, Baron Theotoky, to call an extraordinary meeting of the Members of that Body, and to make them the following Communication.

The Lord High Commissioner finds himself compelled, against his will, to come to the unpleasant determination of dismissing the four Senators *Stefanides, Metaxa, Roma and Flambouris*, and the Secretary *Casali*, from the situations which they respectively hold in the Senate of Corfu; and they are accordingly hereby dismissed.

A Proclamation to this effect shall be issued as soon as the delay, naturally occasioned by the press, shall permit.

By His Excellency's Command, WILLIAM MEYER, Secretary to Government.

COPY of a Letter this day addressed by H. E. the Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty to the Most Illustrious President of the Senate of Corfu.

Palace, Corfu, May 22, 1816.

Most Illustrious Sir, Although I have been under the unpleasant necessity of dismissing part of Your Colleagues, according to my communication of this day, I think it proper to state, that, whatever measures I may adopt in future

on the subject, I do not intend at present to substitute others in their place, or to appoint new ones.

I consider you, Most Illustrious Sir, in your capacity of President, and the other Gentlemen who fill the situation of Senators, as the only legitimate Representatives of the Isle of Corfu.

Circumstances may, at a future period, cause these temporary dispositions to be altered; but nothing can ever make me forget what is due to you, and to the other Senators, for the difficulties with which you had to contend.

You shall, therefore, by virtue of these Presents, consider yourself, and the other Members of the Senate as fully empowered to discharge the duties of the same, in whatever concerns the Isle of Corfu; which duties are perfectly distinct from the pretensions set forth by the Persons who have just been dismissed—and still less is it to be supposed, that the Senate of Corfu, happily cleared from inept and corrupt Members, will ever have any relation with the United States evidently established *ad interim*, in pursuance of the Treaty of Paris, of the 5th November, under the various constitutions in force at the time of the signing of that Convention.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the highest consideration,

Most Illustrious Sir,

Your most humble obedient Servant,

(Signed) MAITLAND.

To the Most Illustrious Baron E. Theotoky, President of the Senate of Corfu, &c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy) WILLIAM MEYER, Secretary to Government.

[The above Papers are followed by a Notice, dated High Police Office, Corfu, May 25, and relative to the opening of the Barriers announced in the Proclamation of the 18th, published in the *Chronicle* of the 13th inst.]

#### Proclamation.

By H. E. the Right Honourable SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, &c.

Soon after His Excellency's arrival in these States, he was sorry to observe, that there prevailed, in the minds of the Persons dismissed from the Senate by the Proclamation of the 22d inst, a disposition to advance pretensions in direct opposition to the Treaty of Paris, agreed on and concluded by the Allied Sovereigns for the great and magnanimous purpose of securing the welfare and liberty of the said States.

The 4th Article of the said Treaty runs as follows: "Until the Constitutional Charter shall be prepared, and duly ratified, the existing Constitutions shall be maintained in the different Islands; and no change can accrue but by His Britannic Majesty in Council."

Thus it is plainly enacted, that, until the Constitutional Charter for the United States shall have been definitively prepared and ratified, each island is to continue to be governed by its respective constitution, as it stood at the time of the signing of the Treaty.

And yet the Persons, lately dismissed from the Senate, maintained, in spite of notorious facts, that in these islands, there had been but one Constitution, namely, that of 1803; that every other Constitution, since granted by His Majesty to the other Islands, was null and of no effect; and that the Senate of Corfu was actually the Representative Body of the whole of the United States.

Against such pretensions, and such misconstruction of both the letter and spirit of the above quoted Article, it was perfectly useless to speak the language of reason, or to apply principles of conciliation, as they were maintained with a degree of obstinacy proportioned to their fallacy.

This state of things laid His Excellency under the necessity of calling His Majesty's attention to this subject; and His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify His Pleasure thereon by an Order in Council.

It was some time since His Excellency had officially heard of this Order, and of the spirit of the same, when he issued the above-mentioned Proclamation; but, upon that occasion, he could not quote the words of it, as he had not yet received that official document. Now that this Order in Council is come to hand, His Excellency directs the substance of the same to be immediately published for the information of the Public.

[The Order in Council, after reciting the articles of the Treaty relative to the subject, proceeds as follow:]

"And whereas the said Constitutional Charter has not yet been prepared or duly ratified, His Royal Highness, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it expedient to make known His Majesty's will and pleasure respecting the provisional Administration of the said Islands, is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Governments, such as they were established in those Islands at the date of the said Treaty, be maintained as provisional Governments for the separate and respective administration of the said Islands, until the Constitutional Charter aforesaid shall have been prepared and duly ratified, or until such Governments, or any of them, be changed by any Order in Council that His Majesty may issue in the manner provided by the Treaty itself—directing, in the mean time, as he hereby directs, that no Individual, deputed, appointed, or elected, previous or subsequent to the date of this Order, as Member of any Senate, or Council, established, or that may be established, in the Isle of Corfu, during the provisional Governments, shall or may henceforth be, or any ways act as Member of such Council or Senate, unless he be a native of the said island; and it is hereby further ordered, that this Order shall continue in force, until the above mentioned Constitutional Charter shall have been prepared and duly ratified, or until the present Order shall have been revoked, or altered, by a similar Order in Council, as provided by the above quoted Treaty. And the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, shall give the requisite Orders in conformity to the Present."

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM MEYER, Secretary to Government.

Palace, Corfu May 29, 1816.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, &c.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner makes it known to the Public, that he is on the point of proceeding to England, His Majesty having graciously permitted him to go and receive his Royal Instruction concerning the definitive formation of the Constitution of these States: a measure which far from occasioning any delay, appears to His Excellency better calculated to secure the speedy attainment of so great an object, than His Excellency's present stay in these islands.

Although His Excellency's absence is to be of short duration, and he thinks he may safely assert, that it would give him no small degree of pain, were he not thoroughly convinced, that on the one hand, the Natives of every class and rank, will continue to behave with that strict propriety which has afforded him so much satisfaction; and that, on the other, the persons to whose hands the Government is at present committed, will follow the same system of moderation and conciliation, which His Excellency has made the invariable rule of his conduct.

It is His Excellency's wish now, that the Provisional Governments have been regulated and established in the several Islands, in conformity to His Majesty's



Order in Council, that they may continue precisely as they are at present; that no innovation may take place; and that no measure be adopted, or any change be made, beyond what has hitherto been effected; and those other minor dispositions which His Excellency has directed to be adopted. And His Excellency trusts that nothing will happen to prevent him, the moment he comes back, from preparing matters for the convocation of the Legislative Body, which, under His Excellency's direction, is definitively to draw up the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States, as settled by the Treaty signed at Paris on the 5th November last.

His Excellency directs, that, in his absence, the Office of His Majesty's High Commissioner be held in commission by the following three Persons, namely, Maj. Gen. Haviland Smith, President; Alexander Wood, Esq. and William Meyer, Esq. Members.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
W. MEYER, Secretary to Government.  
Palace, Corfu, June 16, 1816.

**AUTHENTIC RELATION of what preceded the Revelation made to LOUIS XVIII. King of France and Navarre, by MARTIN, Farmer at Gallardau, (a little Town of Eure and Loire two leagues from Chartres) which said Revelation took place on the 2d of April, 1816.**

Hitherto nothing has been discovered of this Revelation.  
(Copied in Paris, July 3, 1816.)

Copy of a Letter which the Curé of Father MARTIN wrote to M. BOUVIER, Professor of the Seminary of Mans, in consequence of information requested by the latter, respecting a Vision of the said Father MARTIN, reports of which coming from Paris, had been circulated in the Provinces.

"SIR—The receipt of your letter the less surprised me, as for some time past I have received a considerable number of letters from different provinces of the kingdom on the same subject, to which I have given a ready answer.

Before replying directly to your letter, I might be entitled to ask you what the relation you allude to states, and whence you obtained it; but your slight hints have been sufficient to convince me, that your question relates to the event which took place here between the 15th of January, and the 2d of April, the day of its denouement. The King, with whom the man was alone for the space of more than one hour, recognised the truth of all he stated, and consequently the reality of the supernatural revelations which he has received. It is needless to tell you that it was not until after the most serious examination of Martin, and his statement, in a physical, moral, and religious point of view, that he was admitted to his Majesty. I was the first person who was made acquainted with this affair, which before I judged it miraculous, appeared to me singular, extraordinary. The details are at first slight, immense;—alarming, frightful on the one hand, while on the other they afford the most solid hopes for the perpetual confirmation of the race of St. Louis on the Throne of France, and the perfect re-establishment of our holy religion, which has for so many years been forgotten, profaned and blasphemed, &c. I imagined from what I was told by the Grand Almoner of France, when I was summoned on the 2d of April, that this affair would not have been so public, but God has doubtless permitted it so to be, for his glory and our prosperity. It is indeed the King to whom the initiative in its promulgation should belong, and if ever it come to my knowledge that such is his intention, I shall publish the whole without reserve, for I possess all the documents and all the details. From this time henceforth you may certify to my Lord the Bishop, and to all persons who speak to you on the subject, that the event comes from God, whose way therein hath been straight, simple and religious.

Infima Mundi, Inquit Deus, &c.  
LAFERRIERE, Curé of Gallardau,  
May 20, 1816. Two Leagues from Chartres.

**NOTES on the miraculous Revelations made to MARTIN, of Gallardau, near Chartres, communicated by M. GENDROU, Student in Medicine.**

Martin, a husbandman, in a small town of the department of Eure and Loire, of a simple character, pure morals, and moderate devotion, was accosted some months ago by a Being of the middle size, dressed in a fair great coat, round hat, and shoes with buckles, who thus addressed him:—

Stranger.—"Go, Martin, find the King, and tell him that France is menaced, that her safety is to be found in Religion. Depart forthwith. I shall give thee counsel which thou shalt communicate to him."

Martin.—"I do not see, Sir, why you impose such a mission on me. You may execute it yourself."

The Stranger.—"He who sent me hath chosen thee, Martin, in order to humble the pride of the powerful."

Upon saying this the Being disappeared. Several days elapsed without Martin determining to obey, and without his seeing his visitor. At last, one day, on going down to his cellar, he again saw the apparition, and heard it utter these words:—"Martin! thou hast not fulfilled thy mission."—Martin was frightened, and ran into the house.

After some days, the vision appeared again with new reproaches. Martin then consulted his Curé, who treated him as a maniac. At the mass of the Holy Ghost, he was again addressed by the apparition. This, Martin reported to his

Curé, who then sent him to the Bishop of Versailles. He was not admitted to the Bishop; and on returning towards his village, the apparition stopped him, and said—"Be not discouraged: thy mission is begun, and thou shalt finish it. Go back to the Bishop; thou shalt speak to him." Martin obeyed.

The Bishop regarded him as a visionary, and referred him to the Prefect. The apparition came to him again, and told him that he must expect to meet with a great number of obstacles, but that at last his mission would be fulfilled.

The Prefect listened attentively to Martin, and sent him off with a letter, money, and a gendarme, to the Prefect of the Police at Paris. On his journey, the vision appeared. Martin said to the gendarme—"Do you not see it—do you not hear it." The gendarme replied in the negative.

On arrival at the office of the Police, Martin had a new vision, and received further revelations. The Minister of Police having heard what he had to say, observed to him,—"You have no longer any reason to be afraid of your visitor. I have ordered him to be arrested, and he must now be in prison." "Go," said he, to one of his agents, "and see whether he be in custody." The agent withdrew, and, on returning, stated that the man who had troubled Martin was just arrested. "That is impossible," said Martin; "he who sent me here is at this moment before me."

Martin was then ordered to be removed, in company with the gendarme, to an apartment in the Rue de Mont-Marre. On their way thither, he said to the gendarme, "a doctor will be brought to examine me." "Who told you so?" said the gendarme—"My Stranger," replied Martin.

M. Pinel was requested by the Minister to examine him at five in the evening. M. Pinel saw and conversed with him, and declared that he exhibited the symptoms of a periodical, intermittent insanity. Martin was then sent to the Hospital for Lunatics at Charenton, where he was allowed to work in the garden.

Here he had more visions. The apparition said to him—"Thou art considered a madman, and some say that I am a Messenger of Darkness; but look at my forehead: see'st thou aught there?"

Martin—"No!"  
The Apparition.—"Well, Satan and his followers bear on their foreheads the seal of eternal reprobation."

He then uncovered his breast, whence there issued a torrent of light, and said, "I am not the Messenger of Darkness. Light can only serve to indicate an Angel of Light: I can strike France with wounds, and I can save it. Let the King listen to thy counsels—I shall inspire thee in his presence."

It is not known how the King received information respecting Martin, but he ordered a letter to be written to the Minister of Police, to desire that man to be presented to him.

On the same day Martin was brought from Charenton without any thing being said to him. The Minister stated that he was to be removed by his orders from Paris, and sent back to his own country.

Martin.—"O no! I am to see the King to-day."

Q. "How do you know that?—A. "My Stranger has told me so; and I do not yet know what I shall say to the King. I shall not know it until I am in his presence."

On being presented to his Majesty, Martin spoke with great fluency, and, according to his own expression, as if somebody had spoken for him and from within him.

It is not known what passed, but the King in re-conducting him had his eyes bathed in tears, and said, "Martin, what you have this day told me will remain eternally a secret between God, you and me."

It is conjectured, that he foretold the events which afterwards occurred at Grenoble, that he revealed secret transactions which took place during his Majesty's residence at Ghent, and that he recommended the observance of religious rites.

The Minister sent Martin a considerable sum to defray the expenses of his journey home, but he would take no more than twelve francs. It is said, but we know not whether the fact be certain, that he has now no more visions.

(The remainder in our next.)

HATTON-GARDEN.—Yesterday, another of the villainous conspirators, was brought up in the custody of Read, jun. and Limbrick, officers of this Office, by whose exertions the whole of this terrible conspiracy is likely to be brought to light: after being in search of him some time, they, in consequence of information, apprehended him on Monday evening drinking in the tap-room at the Paul's Head, in Beach-street, Barbican. He is charged with enticing several persons to commit burglaries, and then giving information to G. Vaughan, the Bow-street patrol, who came with assistance and apprehended them in the fact, and on their conviction divided the blood-money. It appeared, that the prisoner was the contriver of a burglary some time ago in the shop of Mr. Heel, woollen-draper, in Everard-street, Brunswick-square, of which the prisoner gave information to Vaughan.—Vaughan informed Mr. Heel that he had information that his shop was to be broken open and robbed on such

a night, but not to dread it, as he and his party would be in wait, and would apprehend them; and not to bolt his door, but to leave it on the latch, as they would then gain admittance, as the door being on latch constituted a burglary: the consequence was, that the prisoner, accompanied by his victims, N. Rowley, T. Butts, and J. Farthing, entered Mr. Peel's shop, where they took several pieces of broad-cloth, and were immediately apprehended by Vaughan and his party, who permitted the prisoner to make his escape with a large roll of cloth, which he afterwards divided with Vaughan. The three unfortunate men were tried at the November Sessions at the Old Bailey, and cast for death; and Vaughan and the prisoner shared the conviction money, amounting to 120*l*.: they have since been transported for life.—The prisoner was committed for re-examination.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The Valet to a Gentleman of fortune was charged by an Officer of the Customs with having in his possession silks, shawls, and other contraband goods, to the value of more than 50*l*. Proof of the seizure was adduced, and the defendant was convicted in a penalty amounting to treble the value of the articles, with a mitigation.

#### LAW REPORT.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY, JULY 25.

EX-PARTE HEATHCOTE IN THE MATTER OF LACY.

Mr. BELL stated, that this was an application to the Court, praying that His Lordship would not put the great seal to a patent which Mr. Lacy, of Nottingham, had sought to obtain for making lace by a machine, to be worked by a steam-engine. The ground of objection to the patent was, that Mr. Lacy wanted to keep his specification secret for the space of 15 months, which was contrary to the policy of the law, and a great injustice to the King's subjects in general.

On the part of Mr. Lacy, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY and Mr. HART urged, that no justice would be done to the public by granting the patent, and the state would be benefited in a peculiar way. Mr. Lacy had invented a machine for making French lace of the most beautiful texture; and if the benefit of his invention were secured to him, by enabling him to lodge the specification under certain restrictions, this country would be enabled to rival the French in the sale of that article in the continental markets. At present, the French, by having the materials and labour at a much cheaper rate, could afford to undersell us considerably in that very important branch of their manufactures; but if this patent were granted, the saving with respect to labour would be more than equal to the difference of price of the materials. This was the principal objection for wishing to keep the specification secret, but there was reason to apprehend, that if the particular description of the invention should be enrolled within the usual period, copies thereof would be obtained by foreign agents, and transmitted to foreign countries, the inhabitants of which would have the benefit of making use of the invention before his Majesty's subjects could by law make use of the same; which would not only prevent the patentee from deriving the full advantage which he has reason to expect, but might also tend to diminish the benefit which the lace-manufacturers of this country might otherwise derive therefrom. This was the ground upon which the Legislature had thought proper to grant an Act of Parliament (53 Geo. 3. cap. 179.) to Mr. Lee, for securing his invention of preparing hemp and flax. By a proviso in the letters-patent, which were granted for the term of 14 years, that gentleman was allowed to keep his specification secret for 15 months from the date thereof; and with a view to secure the benefits of his invention to this country, the Act directed, that instead of causing the particular description of the invention to be enrolled according to the said proviso, he should deliver to the Lord Chancellor, within 15 months from the date of the letters-patent, a particular description or specification of the nature of his invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, by writing under his hand and seal; which specification, together with an affidavit made before a Master in Chancery, that it fully, completely and accurately defined and described the whole and every part of such invention and discovery, and the method of using and employing the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth, should be enclosed in a cover under the seal of the Lord Chancellor, and lodged in the office of one of the Masters in Chancery, to be nominated successively, from time to time, as occasion might require. The second clause of the act declared, that the said packet should not be removed from the custody of the Master in Chancery on any account or pretence whatever, except by order of the Lord Chancellor, who should have power to call for and have the same whenever there should be occasion to have recourse thereto, either on account of application being made for patents for other discoveries or inventions, which there might be reason to apprehend might be of a nature similar to the said invention, or on account

of any trial at law respecting the same, or in any other case in which it might be judged by the Lord Chancellor necessary or proper to inspect the same; in all which cases the seal of the said packet might be broken by the Lord Chancellor: and after such use should have been made of the said specification as occasion should require, the same should be again sealed up, and deposited with a Master in Chancery, as before directed. And by the fifth clause it was enacted, that the said packet should be deposited, should be kept and remain sealed and unopened (except as aforesaid) until the expiration of the term of seven years from the passing of the act, at which time the specification should be enrolled in manner directed by the proviso contained in the letters patent, there to be and remain public for the benefit of all of his Majesty's subjects. These were the particular privileges which the legislature had given to Mr. Lee, for the purpose of securing the benefit of his invention to this country; and as Mr. Lacy had made an affidavit that he intended to apply for a similar Act of Parliament, the learned Counsel hoped that his Lordship would not withhold the Great Seal from the patent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that he could not put the Great Seal to a patent which gave the party fifteen months to make out his specification. In the present reign about 20,000 patents had been granted, and this indulgence was extended only in two or three of them.—Where the letters patent were for an invention to be used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the usual period for enrolling the specification was six months; but where they were confined to England only, three or four months was the given time. Mr. Lee's case was a very peculiar one: it was for securing to the State, in a time of war, the benefit of a most important discovery. If Mr. Lacy could make out, that the State was to be benefited by his invention in any peculiar way, as in the case of preparing hemp and flax, it might be doubtful whether he might not have a secret specification. His Lordship was of opinion, however, that the Legislature would pause a long time before they passed such an Act in future; & he thought he might venture to say, that if Mr. Lacy were to apply for such an Act he would not procure it. The gentleman had said, that if this specification were not kept secret, the French might copy it; but his Lordship could not establish a new principle merely to prevent the French from smuggling; neither could he put the Great Seal to a patent without seeing the specification; for it might turn out not to be worth a farthing, and then public genius would be discouraged merely for the benefit of the patentee. Many cases of this nature had occurred. The patent could not pass without the responsibility of the Great Seal; and if his Lordship could bring himself to pass it, he might be called upon to give an account in Parliament, why he had extended this particular privilege to this individual. It was certainly contrary to the general policy of the law, and he could not in justice to the King's subjects affix the Great Seal to it merely because it was a manufacture which other countries had in common with this.

EX-PARTE LACY IN THE MATTER OF HEATHCOTE.

This was an application on the part of Mr. Lacy, praying that the Lord Chancellor would not suffer the patent of Mr. Heathcote to pass the Great Seal. It appeared that caveats had been entered on both sides; but the Attorney-General had declared, that the machines were dissimilar; and therefore the only question was, which party had first applied for his patent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he would read the affidavits, and the patents should be dated according to the priority of application to the Attorney-General. His Lordship would dispose of the question of costs to-morrow.

This was the petition of Mr. Jacobs, one of the assignees, praying that his Lordship would be pleased to review his order, which subjected the assignees to the payment of costs.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY, JULY 26.

EX-PARTE HEATHCOTE IN THE MATTER OF LACY.  
EX-PARTE LACY IN THE MATTER OF HEATHCOTE.

This morning the LORD CHANCELLOR informed Mr. Hart, that he had read the affidavits in these matters, but they did not furnish him with the dates as to the priority of application to the Attorney-General.

Mr. HART replied, there could be no doubt that Mr. Lacy's application was first.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he had seen the Attorney-General, who stated, that although there was great similarity in the inventions, there certainly was a variance. As Mr. Lacy's application, however, was first, his Lordship did not object to suspending Mr. Heathcote's patent, in order to give Mr. Lacy the priority, provided he made no delay. The Attorney-General would give him the usual time for enrolling the specification.





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BOMBAY, 22d January, 1817.

જાહેર લીલાંજી કરીને વેચશે\*

મરીન ઇમાડમથે શ્રુ કરવારનેડીને તારીખ ૨૪ કલાક ૧૧ ને અમલે વે  
વાંજી ૧ નાંમે ખોશરવી\* દેવાંજી તદખમાર છે માલ તરીને શી ખશ  
રે જવાને દેવાંજી તાં શા માંન મુંલી શટ વેચતી વખતે દેખાડશે\*  
જે કોઈ દેવાંજી ખરીદ કરશે તેને હમણાં મુખ ખઈમથે નોલ તરેલો છે  
તેનાં નાંજી તેને પોચ શોતડી\* અને દેમાલ શી ખશરામથે ખરીદાર પોચા  
ડી ખાપે\* કપતાં તાં માલમ ૨ તાં ગાનર તાં સુખાંની ખા તાં લશ ક  
રો દશરવેને માશ ૪ નો પગાર અગાજી ખાપે ખા છે\* અને ખંદરનો  
ખરચ શરવે વાંજી પ્રણી પગાર કરે\* અને ખરીદારને માંથે કાંઈ  
નહી\* અને વેચવાની ખોલી વેચતી વખતે જાહેર કરશે\*

તારીખ ૨૨ મી જાનેવારી ૧૮૧૭

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on 28 June, 2017



