

lies, it requires, no great abundance of sagacity to find out; to extract the delinquent matter, it behoves us, if we are not quite deadened to a sense of respect for ourselves and for our family, if our mind is not obscured by inertness, our faculties absorbed, or that we are so very rich and so very foolish, let us commence the glorious work at once; Seize the present ere the prime,

Nor trust another day—
L. t. England's sons, whether in Asia or Africa, act as such and not with our present sluggishness, ineptitude and thoughtlessness.

A little care, a little activity and a little foresight will materially assist us in the formation of some kind of establishment, that may have for its end, the reformation of the present system of trading in Europe articles, in reducing their prices to a reasonable and equitable level, and in checking high prices and extensive monopoly.

I have been thinking, and now a day, I think a good deal, (mark that) and rummaging and turbing up my knowledge box a good deal, and have at retine adventured my opinion on this highly important and serious subject; perhaps next to a regard for our health, the disbursement of our finances ought to be our first consideration; if we are callous to self, we ought to recollect there may be at some not very distant period others dependent on our resources now weakened or reduced by a lavish and reprehensible expenditure; this may have passed by, sickness may compel us to return to England, where are the funds to meet that exigency? We then have recourse to the galling and cruel expedient of troubling our friends, who cannot refuse, the ties of consanguinity or motives of pity impelling them to an act of charity. Will not the honorable and brave man try to avoid this afflictive circumstance? Will love of country have no influence in inducing us to endeavour to save a little for a future day to go home? To avoid heavy excesses in the demands on our purse to assist and facilitate that desirable object, to resist high and overcharged prices likewise, do not our wises constantly hold in view and bear upon the idea of returning to England; yet do we adopt any precautions, afford any assistance or make any preparation to effect that object? No, for the subject of this note is as much disregarded and contemned as the most common occurrence of life, and altho' we daily, monthly and yearly suffer by its baneful influence, we pursue no measure to paralyze the evil, to eradicate it or ameliorate its effects. The unjoined rough outline of an establishment, I submit respectfully and anxiously to my countrymen; if approved, I call for efficient, liberal and vigorous measures; I call for the attention of my Countrymen to their affection for proud England, to their love to their relatives, to the duty they owe to their families, to the esteem they have for their friends, to the detestation and abhorrence of the present yoke that cramps every exertion; I call upon those, and they are pretty numerous, that like good eating and drinking, on those that like to be well clothed, I call on those, and they are likewise pretty numerous, who like to have a little money in their purse, to exert themselves in reducing the present inordinate prices of Europe articles, to resist such charges and to assist in carrying into execution my expedition, leaving to those of better abilities and greater experience the improvement, the alterations, and arrangements of the business.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

INDENT DEVON.

Bombay Independent Warehouse for the benefit of the Honorable Company's Servants—under the direction of a committee of four officers (one being selected from each branch of the service) and the same number in England. Its Capital one Lac of Rupees (or more) to be raised by subscriptions of members, each paying 600 or 800 Rupees and members alone to be allowed the benefits of the establishment, a declaration to that effect to be rigidly adhered to. A certain profit, to defray freight, charges, insurance, duties and servant's wages, house rent to be put on the real and original bill, in England—Nothing to be issued, but by indent which will serve as a check on the accounts and expenditure of articles. The first Houses to be dealt with for ready money, by which means from the discount in this instance about 10 per cent will be saved in England—Regular payments will induce the houses in England to send out the best articles and for their own interest (a mighty influencing kind of matter, now a days and always) To be under the superintendance of a trusty and active and intelligent European selected by permission from one of the regiments—Three months credit or bills on England only allowed—The regular Bombay trading ships to be preferred, particularly those whose commanders may be known to committee. A secretary to be chosen, to act gratuitously, to which situation I propose (in

the absence of a more fit person) myself, Devon of Gooj raat; having been two voyages in the Indian service, I am acquainted with some of the system and initiated into a few of the mysteries.—The whole to be submitted to the Hon'ble Government for their approbation and patronage.

In dreams they fearful precipices tread
Or shipwrecked, labour to some distant shore,
Or in dark churches walk among the dead,
Then wake with horror and dare sleep no more.
Dryden. An. Mi.

Non illi impertium pelagi savumque tridentem.
An.

OLD WOMAN'S ISLAND
MIDNIGHT, DEC. 7TH 1816.

MR. EDITOR,

I have just awaked from a dream in a fright; and as the ideas which the visions of sleep had associated together still continue to haunt me, though waking, with undiminished force and prevent my falling a sleep again, I may as well employ my time in addressing a few lines to you, Sir, who chance to be the immediate though innocent cause of this disturbance to my night's repose.

You must know then, Mr. Editor, that I am what the Court of Directors deaonimate a free Merchant; and that I have, under God's and their good favor, been resident for many years in India, trading and trafficking to and from dyers ports and places, as well of British as of foreign Asia, within the limits of the Company's trade, in almost every sort of traffic, except in sending East India and China goods by way of Suez to Europe and except in the inland trade in Salt, Betle nut Tobacco and Rice, and in the export and import of a few commodities specially prohibited by the Company's regulations of trade, or revenue. And I have at this moment a very considerable part of my property invested in ships pursuing the same course of trade.

I was therefore, Sir, a little surprised and alarmed on reading the report, which you gave us in this morning's Courier, of a judgment in the Vice Admiralty Court here respecting the Company's ship Ernaud. My fears however for the immediate fate of my own property were, in some measure, allayed by finding the learned judge to be of opinion that the individual case before him was not within his jurisdiction as a judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. This I hoped might keep the danger at a distance till the legislature at home should stretch out its strong arm for our protection. As my mind however was anxiously occupied during the day with reflections on the singular predicament in which the trade of India, under the view of the law taken by the learned judge, must be considered to be placed, it is no wonder that my fancy during sleep was busy with the same associations. Accordingly I dreamt that I was proceeding, in the usual course of my business, to pay my morning visit to the exchange, which I fancied to have been recently opened at this place and to form part of the New Town Hall; which, by the bye, appeared, as I approached it, very like a castle in the Air. On crossing the Green me thought it was filled with an unusual number of bales of Cotton apparently the growth of two seasons. On my entering the exchange I was surprised at finding it nearly empty and occupied only by a few idle ill looking fellows who were lounging about with straw in their shoes, and who were now and then taken aside and engaged in a low whispering kind of conversation by another description of strangers, apparently just landed, whose faces were altogether unknown to me and of whose character and calling I could form no conjecture, having never before, during my long sojourning in these parts, seen any persons whose appearance at all resembled them—Having business to do, I was waiting with some anxiety for the arrival of my active, busy and cheerful fellow traders who usually made their appearance here at an earlier hour, and with a kind of instinctive repugnance to be left so long by myself in this group of strange persons; when a party of drunken sailors entered the exchange huzzing and shouting and calling for more liquor, to drink (what appeared to me a very singular kind of toast for these honest tars) to the immortal memory of Charles the second. Whilst I was wondering at this novel and strange spectacle; another party of strangers, who appeared to be custom house & revenue officers, entered the room with the appearance of great joy and satisfaction on their countenances they seemed to be in such high good humour, I thought that I might venture to inquire of them, the meaning of the tumultuous joy and strange expressions of the sailors. To my surprize they informed me that the sailors were part of a crew of a

man of war, who were going to receive their share of the forfeiture of six of the Honorable Company's Bombay and China ships, which had been seized for exporting Cotton, the growth of the Company's territories, to China, in violation of the navigation act. I was preparing to be amused at the hoax, which as I imagined, had been practised on these poor fellows, when a set of underwriters entered who had also about them an unusual air of great satisfaction and appeared to be congratulating each other on some unexpected piece of good fortune. As I had been in the habit of effecting insurances with these gentlemen and had occasion to communicate to them the news which I had just heard of a loss on a policy under written by them, I approached them and inquired after our mutual friends the merchant and traders and the reason of their absence from change this morning. They only answered by a shake of the head and a shrug of the shoulders. Thinking however that my own concerns deserved my attention before those of my neighbours, I made no enquiries as to the meaning of these mysterious grimaces, but proceeded to tell them of the loss of my ship. They received the intelligence with an air of real indifference and unconcern that I could not account for; but they expressed themselves very sorry indeed for my misfortune, as the loss would fall unusually heavily on me. I stared at them with a doubting and inquiring look, when they removed my suspense by declaring that the policy was a void one, because the ship being laden with Sugar, Raw silk and Tobacco for the Gulf of Persia, the voyage was illegal and contrary to the act of navigation. I had scarcely time to recover myself from the stunning effect of this unexpected declaration, when my attention was suddenly arrested by a jing which I received on both elbows at the same time. On turning round to each side successively I was accosted by two of the strange persons mentioned above and whom for the first time I now learnt to be quitam Attornies who had made their escape from Botany Bay. One of them presented me with a motion to shew cause why a ship of mine should not be condemned for carrying Cotton to China and for other reasons not yet discovered. The other pleasant gentleman thrust into my hands a subpoena to answer a quitam suit brought against me for illegally exporting a few hams, cheeses and beer the produce of old England to the coasts of the Concan, of Malabar and Canara. The shock which the communication of these multiplied calamities gave me excited such an agitation of spirits that I awoke.—Now, Mr. Editor, as I am not at all desirous that my property should depend on the forbearance of others, I cannot but view the precarious state in which it stands with some alarm. I am quite satisfied that the officers of His Majesty's navy are high minded and generous men; but I know that many of them, being the younger branches of noble families, are not overburthened with wealth; and it is possible that they may have wives and children without the means of adequately supporting them in that station of life, in which their birth and rank invite them to move. Now, although I am not altogether of Dr. Adam Smith's opinion, that the great never look upon their inferiors as their fellow creatures, still it is too much to expect that any sympathy for me and my family should lead them to resist the temptation of affluence which the seizure of my ships would throw in their way. This is not a pleasant predicament to stand in, much less is it comfortable to reflect that you are in any degree dependent on the mercy of those rapacious quitam gentry who, of a profession very "difficult to soften" as Dr. Pangloss says, are the least accessible to motives of generosity & compassion—but perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will be able to tell me whether I am not still dreaming or, supposing all my faculties to be broad awake, whether I have, in truth, any reason to indulge the apprehensions which my dream excited. I must confess, Mr. Editor, that my own deliberations have led me to a conclusion of law very different to that which the learned Judge has drawn. Perhaps my anxious wishes have biased my judgment. I don't profess to be a lawyer; the whole stock of my legal library consists of Rosset's Indian statutes, Blackstone's commentaries, Park on Insurance, an old edition of Beawes, lex mercatoria and a few odd volumes of the Admiralty Reports. I hope that I may, however, on so important a subject, without offence and presumption, humbly state the grounds of my opinion. I remember the time when it was considered, by most persons, that the general maxims of our navigation system were not applied to the British settlements in the East; and I believe that, in the later cases which came before the courts of Prize during the last war, all the European settlements in the East were considered as factories rather than colonies in the strict and absolute sense of the latter word;

which in its nature seems to imply that all trade to and from them, except in bottoms of the mother country or of the colonies themselves, is prohibited; see the *Patagonia* 1st Acton Ad. Rep. 270. The first time, I believe, in which the navigation laws were, on any authority, considered as extending to the Company's settlements in India, was in the year 1798; when a case occurred in which the consideration of this question came in a distinct form before the courts of common law. It was the case of an Insurance on a voyage by an American ship from America to the East Indies, circuitously by *Bourdeaux*. The principal question was, whether this voyage, not being direct but circuitous, was legalized by the treaty of commerce entered into between Great Britain and America on the 19th November 1794. But it seems to have been admitted on all sides, that all trading and trafficking carried on by an American ship with the British territories in the East was considered as illegal, except so far as it was legalized by the treaty in question; *Wilson v Mangalt* 8. T. R. 31. This decision, did not alarm the British trader in India, because it affected only the external trade, if I may use the expression, with British India and not the trade from place to place within the limits. In consequence however of the alarm with the decision in this case occasioned to the foreign nations in amity with Great Britain, the statute of the 37 G. 3. C. 117 was passed. Since that time the question has been several times before the courts of common law; but the cases were all of them cases of trading between some place out of the limits and some other place within the limits. The case of *Morck* and an *Abel* in 1802 3. B. and P. 35. was a voyage of a Danish ship trading between *Bentzel* and *Copenhagen*. That of *Chalmers v Bell* in 1804. 3 B. and P. 604. was a case of a Swedish ship trading between *Madras* & *Gottenburgh*. This last is certainly an important case, for the court looked at the 33 G. C. 52 to see whether any of its clauses repealed the restrictions of the navigation laws as to the kind of trading then before the court, and held that they were not repealed.

The case of *Grey v. Lloyd* in 1811 4 Taunt 130 was that of the voyage of a British ship carrying Europe goods from the Cape of Good Hope to *Bourbon*. This also is a case of external traffic, for the Cape of Good Hope was then considered as being without the limits, although by the circuitous trade bill (54 G. 3. C. 54) the Cape is directed, as to all trade allowed by that act to be carried on between Ports and places within the limits of the charter, to be taken to be within such limits. All these decisions, Mr. Editor, have been viewed without alarm by the British traders in India; because, although they unquestionably establish that the restrictions of the navigation acts apply to the East Indies in respect of certain trades, they leave the question untouched, whether the trade and traffic in East India goods and in European goods between ports and places within the limits be not as free and un fettered by the restrictions of the 18th and 19th sections of the 12th Car. 2. C. 18th and the 6th section of the 15 Car. 2. C. 7. as they have invariably been in point of practice from the passing of those acts to the present time. This question in respect both of policy and law is a very different one to those which were raised and decided in the cases quoted. The policy of these restrictions as to the internal trade and the external trade is very different. For the objects of the navigation system would be defeated by their operation in the one trade, whilst they would be promoted in the other.

The principal object of the navigation system was to increase our naval strength by promoting the increase of our own shipping and seamen; and as one means of effecting that end, the legislature confined all our colonial trade to our own ships and endeavored to throw as much as possible of the carrying the foreign trade into the same channel. The interests of trade were but a subordinate object. And it is admitted on almost all sides that whilst the navigation act has secured the important object of increasing our national strength it has been, in many respects, a restraint upon the industry and trade of the nation. I take it to be clear that it never could have been the policy of the legislature that the commerce of the country should be cramped and fettered where the restrictions upon it could not possibly tend to promote the increase of our shipping and seamen.

Now, I take it to be as clear also, that the legislature never contemplated the possibility of the East India Company carrying on the trade within the limits by means of British seamen alone. As far therefore as this object of the navigation act was concerned it was useless to think of extending it to this kind of trade. But whilst this main object is confessedly unattainable it is manifest that the subordinate object of encouraging British trade must be defeated by the operation of the restrictions in question. For, for instance, in the supply of British and European Goods to

British India, the carrying and the consumption of the articles would be most materially restricted, if there must, agreeably to the provisions of the 15 Car. 2 be only a direct importation of them to every one of the numerous ports and places belonging to the Company in the extended line of Coast from the mouths of the Indus to the banks of the Ganges. For it can hardly be expected, that it will be thought a profitable speculation for any trader from England to freight a ship with such commodities on so circuitous & subdivided a voyage. And the consequence will be, that no more of those articles will be brought out than is sufficient for the consumption of the principal settlements to which the ship is bound. Is it possible that when the legislature obliged the company to bring out a certain annual quantity of woollens and metals, that it intended that the company should not sell them in any port or place in India, except they sent them back again to England in order to bring them out direct? Again if the enumerated articles cannot be carried from the British settlements to any parts of foreign Asia, the consequence will be, that these parts can only be supplied with those articles by foreigners or by the British trader carrying them direct from Britain. The inevitable result of this would be a considerable diminution in the British trade of those articles, for it is not to be expected that the British trader can meet the foreigner on equal terms in those markets of foreign Asia after the commodities have incurred the expense of a voyage to Europe and back again. The growth and production of those articles in our own settlements will of course be very materially affected by this exclusion of direct communication with the foreign markets and the trade in them will be thrown altogether into the hands of other European states who have settlements here & of other foreign merchants. On the other hand British ships and British seamen being with certain modifications wholly employed in the trading in Indian Colonial and European goods with places out of the limits, the restrictions of the navigation act as to this trade have an evident tendency to promote at once the great and the subordinate objects of the navigation system. But it may be said Mr. Editor that I am wandering from the question, because a court of law has nothing to do, in the construction of a statute, with the policy of any deviation from its provisions. I have adverted to it only for the purpose of shewing the substantial difference between the question before the courts in the decided cases and that raised by the case of the Ernaud. For if it be so essentially different, the decision of the courts in the former cases will not be considered as a general one declaratory of the universal extension of the navigation acts, without exception or qualification, to all and every part of the East Indies and to all and every kind of trade there carried on, but will be considered as having determined only, that, as to the external trade, the act of navigation is applicable to the East Indies; and that the question, whether it extends to the trade within the limits, may still be considered as open for discussion. I think that I may fairly so state it, for in May 1807, long after the first three cases alluded to I find that most learned Judge Sir Wm. Scott in his judgment in the Recovery, which was the case of an American sailing with cotton from Bombay to Salem in America, declining to express his opinion on the general question how far the navigation acts were applicable to the settlements in the East Indies and stating the question as still open for discussion whether under the circumstances of law not acted upon but counteracted by an opposite practice, the course of trading there alluded to was subject to the penalty of our navigation law.

If this observation be entitled to any weight as to a course of trading which had by previous decisions of the courts of common law been declared illegal, it will apply with double force to the course of trading in question, which has been practiced so many years and the legality of which has hitherto never been brought before any court. This question may be considered in a two fold light; first, viewing the trade as a practical relaxation of the navigation acts unauthorized by any legislative enactment; and secondly, as sanctioned by a virtual repeal of these acts, in respect of this trade only, by that system of laws which has established and regulated the East India trade.

As to the first point, I do not mean to contend generally that a practical relaxation of a statute would authorize a court of law to pronounce such a practice to be legal. I see myself precluded from so contending by the decision of the court of common pleas in Chalmers v. Bell; and the judgment of Sir Wm. Scott in the case of the Mary Miller. Dod, Ad. R. 68 condemning a ship for carrying Europe goods from one West India Island to another, notwithstanding as is observed by Ch. J. Mansfield in Toulmin v. Anderson Taunt 222 it was generally understood in the Mercantile world that such a removal of goods was permitted. But in a case like the present, where the law was never

in print of fact carried into effect, but where it has from its first appearance on the statute book been so notoriously contracted by an opposite practice which has never been broken in upon or varied by a single instance of observance, I think that such an continued relaxation may reasonably be considered as operating a virtual repeal of the restriction as applicable to the trades in question and that under such circumstances a court of judicature might well be justified in refusing to enforce the penalties; but at all events it may I think be considered as affording a strong practical exposition of the law on the same principle that Lord Ellenb. in Lubbock v. Potts 7 East observed that the continued exclusion of Jersey Guernsey and other islands in the channel from the direct export trade of the colonies afforded a strong practical exposition of the law, shewing that those places were not to be considered as plantations within the meaning of the 12 and the 15 Car. 2d.

As to the second point, I cannot help thinking Mr. Editor, that the laws which have from time to time vested the monopoly of the trade in the Company and those more recent ones which have thrown the trade open, must be considered as repealing, if not directly, at least by the strongest possible implication, the restrictions and provisions of the navigation acts in respect of the two kinds of trade in which the Ernaud is concerned. It is I believe a maxim in law, that if the provisions of a subsequent statute be so inconsistent with those of a former one that they cannot stand together, that the former statute is, so far as that inconsistency extends, repealed. The 61 Section of the 9 and 10 Will. 3. C. 21 enacts that certain persons therein described shall and lawfully may freely traffic and use the trade of Merchandize in such places &c. then and hereafter to be frequented or found out and as they shall esteem or take to be the fittest and best for them into and from the East Indies and the countries and parts of Asia and Africa and into and from the Islands Ports Havens cities creeks, towns and places of Asia Africa and America or any of them beyond the Cape of Good Hope so the straits of Magellan where any trade or traffic of Merchandize is or may be used or had and to and from every of them. This General Liberty of trading is restricted only in respect of goods to be laden in the East Indies with intent to be transported to or from some of the said East Indies and these Goods are required, under Security given for that purpose, to be carried to some port in Great Britain, see Sec. 69, and 6. Ann. C. 3. Sec. 1st. And the 7. G. 1. St. 1. C. 21 Seca 9. prohibits the importation of any East India Goods, to Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Man and the colonies and Settlements in Africa and America except they are shipped in Great Britain and in ships navigated according to law.

This exclusive and general trade was confirmed to the Company by the 53 G. 3. C. 52 Sec. 71 any former act or acts matter or thing to the contrary. The last mentioned statute in sections, 137, 138 and 139, contains the following provisions as to the trade allowed to be carried on in India by the Company, their Servants and other his Majesty's subjects.

The Governor General and others, servants of the Company are prohibited from trading and trafficking at any place within any of the provinces in India or other places and from buying and selling any goods at the same place or any other place within the same province or any other such province or Country, except on account of the Company; and other his Majesty's subjects are only restricted from the inland trade in Salt, Beetle-nut, Tobacco and Rice except on account of the Company—By sec. 138, his Majesty's subjects are restricted from sending any kind of goods or merchandize, the produce of India or China, by way of Suez or by any other channel to Europe, otherwise than as allowed by that act—And the sec. 139, declares that such restriction was not to extend to the general trade with servants or licensed free merchants from buying any goods in India and selling the same again in India to the subjects of any foreign nation, or from acting as agents and factors in the importing or exporting, buying or selling goods in India on account of foreign merchants—On an attentive consideration of the broad and extensive language, in which the free and exclusive trade was granted by the acts to the company, subject only to certain restrictions specially expressed and some of those restrictions being actually expressed and repetitions of some of the restrictions of the navigation acts, I think it may fairly be concluded that the legislature did not intend that the internal regulation and conduct of the trade within the East Indies, where the company possessed, at the same time the rights of sovereignty, should be subject to any other restrictions, than those specially expressed, or to such other regulations as they in respect of their capacity of sovereigns, had a right to frame—The maxim of expressio unius est exclusio alterius applies, and the words "any former act or acts, matter or thing to the contrary, notwithstanding" which conclude the 71st. sec. of the 33. G. 3. C. 52, must I think be considered as declaring that the freedom of the trade granted to the company within the limits was subject to no other restrictions than those specially expressed in the several acts for regulating the trade—Does not the 137 sec. of the 33 G. 3. C. 52—recognize a power in the company, to buy and sell any goods at and to any of the provinces in India? Does not the sec. 138 the words "any former act or acts, matter or thing to the contrary, notwithstanding" which conclude the 71st. sec. of the 33. G. 3. C. 52, must I think be considered as declaring that the freedom of the trade granted to the company within the limits was subject to no other restrictions than those specially expressed in the several acts for regulating the trade—Does not the 139 sec. of the 33 G. 3. C. 52—recognize a power in the company, to buy and sell any goods at and to any of the provinces in India? Does not the sec. 138 the words "any former act or acts, matter or thing to the contrary, notwithstanding" which conclude the 71st. sec. of the 33. G. 3. C. 52, must I think be considered as declaring that the freedom of the trade granted to the company within the limits was subject to no other restrictions than those specially expressed in the several acts for regulating the trade—Does not the 139 sec. recognize the power of the licensed trader to buy and sell, import and export goods to foreign merchants?

If these questions be answered in the affirmative, how is it possible to reconcile these with the restrictions of the navigation acts, or how it is possible to get rid of the effect of this inconsistency in operating the repeal of these restrictions?

I have already trespassed on your patience too long, I will not adduce any other arguments of a similar kind which strike me as leading to the same conclusion, I will content myself with referring to the circuitous trade bill recently passed and then try to sleep again, I wish I was as sleepy, as you will be, Mr. Editor by the time you have read thus far. This statute 54th G. 3. C. 34 Sec. 1st professes to make provisions for a circuitous trade to ports and places between the limits of the charter and the United Kingdom and also for the circuitous trade between all ports and places within the limits under certain restrictions and regulations. Now with regard to the first kind of circuitous trade, these restrictions and regulations, are 1st that the ships be navigated according to law, 2d that they take on board at the intermediate ports only those goods wares and merchandize which can be legally carried from such intermediate ports to the places within the limits. As to the other circuitous trade there is no restriction as to goods, except Tea, but it is declared that "it shall also be lawful for his Majesty's subjects to carry on Trade and Traffic in Ships navigated according to Law, directly and circuitously, between all ports and places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, except the Dominions of the Emperor of China; any thing contained in any Charter of the said Company, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding;" and the only provision as to restriction is that

this last mentioned trade "shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions, as shall from time to time be in force in relation to Trade at any such Ports and Places, under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in India."

I am Mr. Editor,
Your's obedient,
MERCATOR METUENS.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The latest act that the legislature has passed regulating the postage of letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies is, we believe, the 55. Geo. 3. Cap. 153.

This statute imposes a duty, on all letters forwarded, by vessels employed as packets by the Post-master General, or sent in Mails by His Majesty's Ships of war or Store ships, or by the Hon'ble Company's Ships or private Traders, at the discretion of the Post-master General with the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty, to and from the United Kingdom and the East Indies of

8s. 6d. for a single letter
7s. for a double letter
10s. 6d. for a treble letter
11s. for an ounce & so on in proportion.

—And on letters conveyed in like manner between the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and any part of the continent of Asia, and all intermediate places, of 1s 9d. for a single letter & so in proportion for double &c.

Packets of Newspapers, Price currents and all printed papers subject to stamp duty, and duly stamped, may be forwarded under a cover open at the ends at the rate of 3d. per ounce.

Seamen and soldiers employed in the service of His Majesty, or the Company in the East Indies, are allowed to send and receive letters at the rate of 1d. a letter.

On letters forwarded to India by vessel not employed as packets, is laid a sea postage of 1s. 2d. for each single letter, and on letters forwarded from India in like manner, a sea postage of 8d. for each single letter and so in proportion for double &c. Owners, charterers and consignees of vessels, are allowed to send and receive, by their own ships, letters free of postage as far as 20 ounces, and shipments & consignees of goods as far as 6 ounces.

The act directs that the postage imposed by it, on letters sent from any port in Great Britain to any port in India, shall be received by the deputies of the Post-master General on the delivery in India, but the postage on letters forwarded from India, to Great Britain, may be received on their delivery in the United Kingdom or in India on forwarding the same, at the option of the party sending them.

The foregoing statement is the best answer we are able to give to our correspondent A. B.'s first query; with respect to his second query, as the act alluded to expressly directs that the packet or sea postage of letters sent to India, be received on delivery in India by His Majesty's deputy post-masters general there, we conceive that they are fully warranted in levying the rate of postage, even if the English post marks shall indicate that the postage had been previously paid in England; and the levying of the packet or sea postage rates in England, on letters forwarded to India is contrary to the provisions of the act and we believe the postmasters at home could not legally exact or receive them, but we cannot point out to our correspondent how he is to obtain redress, as the act in question imposes no penalties, except on persons who shall violate the statute, by sending or conveying letters, otherwise than thro' the medium of the post office or by the authority of His Majesty's Post master General.

The duties or rates of postage to be levied by this act, are in addition to the inland postage in the United Kingdom—Letters destined for India and sent from the country, are subject to the old inland postage for conveying them from the place whence the letters are sent to London, or to the Port in which the packet is made up; and this inland postage, we believe, must be paid in the United Kingdom at the time of giving in the letter at the post office in the country.



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH DECEMBER 1816.
By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
SURGEON P. C. Baird, Acting Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat having produced the prescribed

Medical Certificate is allowed a furlough to England for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The honorable testimony borne to the character and services of Dr. Baird by the late Governor General the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, by Major General the Hon'ble Sir A. Wellesley (now his grace Duke of Wellington) and the Governor and Colonel in Chief of Fort Saint George in the year 1805 (in the instance of which the Governor in Council has had every reason fully to concur) as well as the favourable opinion he entertains of the conduct of the Doctor in the discharge of the duty subsequent to that period will be brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Lieutenant W. H. Rochford of the Battalion of Artillery having requested to resign his Commission in the Hon'ble Company's service the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of that officer.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (Paras. 127 and 128) of the Hon'ble Court's dispatch dated 29 May 1807 to the Supreme Government, for general information, and to direct that the Regulation therein established have retrospective effect from the 23d November 1807, the date on which it was published at Fort William.

127 "The Gratuity to Captain Lindsay being in conformity with the established Regulations of His Majesty's Service we acquiesce in your resolution, although these regulations have not hitherto been generally acted upon in India."

128 "In regard to your recommendation that a similar rule should be adopted in our service, agreeing in opinion with you that it would be a measure consistent both with Policy and humanity, we have resolved to adopt the same so far as relates to the allowance of one year's pay to officers who may have lost a limb or an eye in action."

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all applications for the pension established by the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the loss of a limb or an eye or for permanent injury equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb sustained from wounds received in action, as published in general order of 11th August 1815, shall be made through the Commander in Chief to Government, but advertising to the inconvenience and expense to which individuals would in many cases be exposed by conforming strictly to that clause of the general order, which requires the certificate of the Medical Board to certify officers to the provisions of the Regulation, he is pleased to dispense with the production of such certificate from the Medical Board by officers who have actually suffered amputation, & who transmit certificates to that effect signed by the Medical Officer and the Commanding Officer on the spot.

The same indulgence is also extended to all officers applying under those Regulations for compensation for the loss of an eye or for permanent injury equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, who may not be residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency.

It will nevertheless be incumbent on officers so situated, whenever their duty or other circumstances may call them to the Presidency, to appear before the Medical Board and after inspection to transmit their certificate to the Adjutant General of the Army for the purpose of being submitted to Government.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council considering it necessary to allow a distinguishing flag to officers commanding the Light or holding Brigades in the field, is pleased to sanction the measure and to direct that they be carried by the commissary of stores and pitched by the store Lascars.

Bombay Castle 9. December 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the furlough to England on sick certificate granted by the Supra Carriages at Canton to Assistant Surgeon Weir of this Establishment attached to the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers employed in the Survey of the China Seas.

Bombay Castle 10. December 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on private concerns to Captain James Irving of the 2d. Regiment of Native Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 11.

Lieutenant R. M. Grindlay is allowed a furlough to England on private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain R. A. Willis is assistant commissary general of the commissariat on the Grindlay until the return of the necessary General from the Decka.

Bombay Castle, 12.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas ... of October 1815 and extended to the 31. of October last by the government order of the 27. of September last is prolonged to the 15. Instant.

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



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1816.

We have been kept in the series of Boston Papers since June last, they are of any moment; we have articles, which will be of more important news than any other column in the paper.

(Continued in

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

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

esting to some of our readers. The weather in the northern part of America appears to have been uncommonly severe, sharp frosts and heavy falls of snow having occurred in Canada and in the northern states even within a few days of midsummer; and considerable apprehensions were entertained that a scarcity of provisions would ensue from the injury done to the young vegetation by the unusual rigor of the season. At New Orleans the River Mississippi had begun to fall, but it was not expected that the city and country would be clear of the inundation before the next August.

We copy the following from the Bombay Gazette.

"We have been informed by a correspondent in the Deccan, that the Pindars have continued roving about the neighbourhood of Colonel Walker's Camp on the Nerbudda and succeeded in surprising two Officers, who were hunting within three miles of the force. We are sorry to learn from the same source, that after stripping and plundering one of the officers, they deliberately put him to death. We refrain from mentioning the officer's name in the anxious hope that the report may prove unfounded." We regret to state that our enquiries induce us to fear that the above report is correct, we have seen a letter mentioning the circumstance of the murder of the officer and we have also been informed that a party of four or five sepoys had been cut off and murdered by these robbers.

The Orpheus, free trader, will sail tomorrow for England, the packet of ship letters to go by her will be closed to day.

The Penang Government Gazette of the 2d November announces the decease on the 27th October of the Hon. William Petrie Esq. late governor of Prince of Wales Island, and the succession of W. E. Phillips Esq. to that government.

The accounts from the upper provinces of Bengal state that the change of season had not produced the salutary effects which had been expected from it and frequent and serious relapses of sickness still occurred.

We have the satisfaction to learn from a letter received from Anjar dated the 25th of last month, that the contagious disease which prevailed in that country has since the 22d of October last considerably abated. From Moorbee our correspondent has learned that it has entirely disappeared and that in Butchas its effects are daily diminishing. In the Town of Rhadhunpoor also the number of daily deaths is decreased from 30 and 35 to 8 and 9, and a similar turn has been experienced throughout the country.

In the vice admiralty court on Wednesday last, Mr. Slavey on behalf of the captors was heard, in the case of the Ernand, on argument as to the jurisdiction and in support of the fourth point on which sentence of condemnation against the ship had been prayed, the Advocate General on behalf of the Hon'ble Company having been heard in answer, the Judge directed the cause to stand over to a future day for decision. We regret that we are still unable to give any correct report of the arguments of the learned counsel.

ARRIVALS.]—Cornet A. J. Riddle, B. N. I. Lieut. Richard Engineer.
Lieut. B. Brown 22d Light Dragoons.
Lieut. Thos. Herring H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. R. Campbell, For Adjutant Branch.
DEPARTURES.]—Maj. W. Hall, A. S. C. Genl. Ensign W. N. Von, 1st Bat. 7th R. G.
Capt. F. C. Craven, 1st Bat. 4th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

December 8th Arrived Ship Perseverance, Captain A. Brown from Calcutta.
Do to H. G. S. Barber, Commander C. V. Blackburn, from Calcutta and Futcher.

11th ditto Brig Ariel, Commander H. Batta, from Calcutta.
December 7th Sailed Brig Santa Antonio, Captain G. Duce from Calcutta to C. C. Colombo.
8th Ditto the H. C. E. ship Alexander, Capt. Henry Cobb, to England.
Ditto ditto ditto Ship Ann, Captain James Mason, to Tellicherry, Cape of Good Hope and London.
PASSENGERS.]—Not mentioned in our former list.
Per Ann.
Captain L. Ckr.
P. C. Boyd, Esq. Surgeon H. C. S.
Per Alexander.
Mrs. Saxby & child.
3 Children of Mr. Young Mid. C. S.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 20.

ARRIVALS.]—November 16, Ship James Drummond, F. Galtop, from Batavia 29th September, and Penang 2d October.
Ship General Brown, J. Kilpatrick, from China 10th July, and Batavia 30th September.
Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, J. J. de Souza Sebroza, from Lisbon 12th May.
17, Brig Nelly, J. Campbell, from Chittagong 9th November.
Ship Henry, J. G. Mearns, from Penang 16th Sept.
18, H. C. Surveying ship Neacibus, Capt. C. Court, from Montepilly Bay.
Ship Maria Kellie, F. Hamilton, from Canton 30th September, and Malacca 29th October.
Ship Dawson, J. Gibson, from Batavia 29th Sept. and Malacca 5th October.
19, Catharine, C. Preswick, from Canton 12th Oct. and Malacca 30th ditto.
Ship Lord Collingwood, W. Coates, from Batavia 30th September, and Malacca 22d ditto.
Ship Lady Barlow, W. Roy, from Batavia.
Brig Fanny, J. B. Smith, from Isle of France 21st September.
Portuguese Ship Don J. Premeiro, J. P. Azevedo, from Lisbon 2 to May.
The Hope, Kid, from China the 13th October.
The Upton Castle, Bevis, ditto ditto.
The Anne, Dickie, ditto ditto.
The Laurel, Greene, from Amboyna 18th October and Madras 20th ditto.

PASSENGERS.]—By the Fanny, from the Mauritius, Monsieur C. Guyence, Monsieur T. Camberdu, Monsieur J. P. Rahan, Monsieur J. Gay.
The Fame, from China, may be hourly expected, she was spoken by the Earl Kellie in the Straits of Malacca.

PASSENGERS.]—Per Earl Kellie.—Mr. Mathew.
Ditto, By the James Drummond from Batavia.—Mrs. Balston, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Webb, Capt. Clark, 4th Volunteer Battalion, Lieutenant Christie, 4th do. —Lieut. Eckford, 4th do. —Lieut. Deryn, 4th do. —Lieut. Davis, 4th do. —Lieut. Sibbald, 4th do. —Lieut. Wallace, 4th do. —Dr. Webb, 4th do. —Dr. Compton, 4th do. —With 400 Sepoys, 4th do. and followers.
By the Lord Collingwood.—Mrs. Burslem.—Mrs. Coate.—Miss Burslem.—Lieut. Colonel Burslem, of His Majesty's 14th Regt. Foot.—Master Robert Burslem, and Lieut. McLeod.
The Collingwood left the Francis Charlotte at Malacca, with part of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, to sail in three or four days for Calcutta.
PASSENGERS.]—Per General Brown.—Mrs. Gore, and two children.—Mr. Commissary Gore.

PASSENGERS.]—Per ship Lady Barlow, from Batavia, September 28.—Mrs. McLeod, and 2 children.—Mrs. Tulloch and 3 children.—Captain D. McLeod, H. M. 78th Regiment, Capt. J. Heyland, do. 14 do.—Lieut. J. Dewall, 5th Volunteer Battalion.—Lieut. A. Dick, 5th do.—Lieut. R. Burney, 6th do.—Lieut. J. Tulloch, 1st Inf. do.—Lieut. G. Everest, Bengal Artillery.—Mr. Murray, Ass. Surgeon.—Mr. G. Teitley.

By the Dawson.—Mrs. MacDonald.—Mrs. Bell.—Captain D. MacDonald, B. M.—Capt. Tucker, Deputy Paymaster.—Lieut. Bell.—Mr. F. J. Barnard, Master.—Master Bell.—Sergeant MacKenzie, His Majesty's 78th Regiment, Wife, and 5 children.
By the James Drummond.—Mrs. Gore and two children.—Mr. Commissary Gore, and 400 Sepoys.

The following persons came passengers in the Harrett from Cochin.—Mrs. Martin.—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Martin, His Majesty's 8th Regiment.—Mr. W. Browne, Free Mariner.—Mr. P. Aide, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.]—Nov. 12, H. M. ship Orlando, J. Clavill, Esq. Commander.
13, Ship Helen, H. Humphreys, for Penang.
Ship Northumbrian, J. Lawson, for London.
Schooner Brothers, P. Gordon, for Mauritius.
Ship Albion, J. R. Oliver, for England.
14, Portuguese ship Gram Para, R. da Costa Martins, for Lisbon.
15, Brig Bridgewater, W. T. Jones, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Brig Cuckoo, J. Legoa, for Rangoon.
Cutter Luckey Billass, L. Boulbar, for the Isle of France.

PASSENGERS.]—Per Homeward bound Ship Albion, Capt. W. Fisher.—Mrs. Somerville.—Lieut. Eldridge.—Lieut. Buck.—Lieut. French.—Miss Charlotte Mitchell.—Master Phillip Hamilton Smith.

Yesterday was launched from Messrs. Kyd and Company's dock yard at Sulkea, a ship of 468 tons. She was named The Lady Pole.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—At Hyderabad, on the 13th November, Henry Russell, Esq. to Miss M. Clotilde Motter.
BIRTHS.]—At the Presidency, on the 24th November, the Lady of J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a son.
At Verdachellum, on the 5th November the Lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kurnool, in the morning of the 6th November, the Lady of Lieutenant G. Stott, 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. of a son.

DEATH.]—On 25th November, Francis David, the Infant Son of Mr. David Ross.
On Thursday last, the 28th November, Mrs. Sarah Ross, the wife of Mr. David Ross, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation—deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On 20th Nov. the Reverend Mr. Robert May, to Miss Elizabeth Balfour.
On the 14th Nov. Mr. Thomas Swinden, to Miss Anna Maria Ramsay.
On the 15th Nov. Mr. Francis Roberts, jun. to Miss Ann Barose.
On the 16th Nov. Mr. Charles Martin, to Miss Anna Maria Valleute.

BIRTHS.]—On the 14th Nov. the lady of Edward Watson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
On the 15th Nov. Mrs. Rodgers, of sons—the Infant died the same day.

A Childbirth, on the 17th Nov. the lady of Dr. Vos of a son.
On the 26th Oct. Mrs. Edmonds, of a son.
A Shepherhanly, on the 13th Nov. the lady of George Playfair, Esq. Civil Surgeon, Rangurth, of a son.

A Girl, on the 28th Oct. the lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.]—On the 30th September last, on board the Mary Anne Transport, on his return from Java to Bengal, Captain R. Cock, Com. the left Wing L. In. Batt. Ben. Vol.

Lately, at Futtighur, Lieutenant Charles Webster, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 18th November, Mrs. Anna Diss—aged 36 years.
At Sea, on the 10th September, after a few days illness, Captain William Hawkey, of the Ship Barrosa:—Sincerely and unfeignedly regretted by every one that knew him.

A Death, on the 26th of September, Christopher Child, Esq. Assistant Surgeon;—Much esteemed and universally regretted.

A Allah-bid, on the 1st instant, Grandison, aged 4 years and 2 months, son of Francis Hawkins Esq. of the Civil Service.

A Birth, on the 31st instant, Master George Edward Bunn; aged 17 years.

A Malacca, on the 22d September, at a very advanced age, Captain Fe-wick, Esq. after a residence in India of more than half a century.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 28,

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. Urthoff, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Register of the Zillah of Salem.
Mr. J. Haig Register of the Zillah of Tinnevall.

Late accounts lead us to imagine, the Minden will not leave England so soon as was expected; September was mentioned as the probable time of her departure.

On Friday last His Excellency Count Du Roy, left the Presidency for Pondicherry, under a Salute of 19 Guns.

Govt. Gazt. 28, November.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Captain Lord Viscount Molesworth, 18th N. Regt.—Capt. R. Norton, 1st Bat. 19th N. Regt.—Lieuts. A. Taylor, & P. A. Taylor, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons.—Asst. Surgeon C. Jones, 25th N. Regt.

DEPARTURES.] Lieutenant T. W. Wigan, 1st Bat. 18th Nat. Regt.—Lieutenant W. MacLeod, 1st Bat. 18th Nat. Regt.—Lieutenant T. Young, 1st Bat. 18th Nat. Regt.—Assistant Surgeon R. Davidson, 2d Bat. 9th Nat. Regt.—Assistant Surgeon C. Jones, 2d Bat. 25th Nat. Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 21.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1816.—[**SELL.**
Rs. Ans. } Six per Cent. Loan } Rs. Ans.
1 8 } Obligation. Disc. } 1 12

The following Extract from a Letter communicating the loss of the ship British Hero, from England and last from Madras, contains the particulars of that disastrous event.

"Chittagong, Nov. 10, 1816
From the time we left Madras to the day of the fatal accident, we had uncommon fine weather with light variable winds, chiefly N. E."

"From the 31st of October we continued sailing along shore, taking advantage of the land and sea breezes, and with the assistance of the currents, gained fast to the northward. At noon on the 31 November we were in lat. 19° 29' N. the westernmost of the Broken Islands bearing N. 6 W. ½ W. the extremes to the southward S. ½ E. off shore about 9 leagues."

"About noon the sea breeze commenced, when we stood to the northward; supposing from the Directory and the various charts on board that there were not any dangers near us."

"At half past 6 P. M. going at the rate of four knots an hour, fine clear weather and smooth water; the weather of the Broken Islands then bearing N. W. 6 N. middle Island North—distance 7 miles; the extremes to the southward S. E. 6 S. distance from the mainland about 20 miles, founded, no ground 3 1/2

fathoms; turned the hands up to put the Ship about, when in the act of putting the helm down the stern k shaft upon a broken rock, and instantly shipped the rudder; the shock was so great, that at the moment we did not conceive that had sustained any serious damage, but to my surpris in founding the well, found four feet water; all hands were instantly at the pumps, but in half an hour the gained upon us three feet. A little after 7, I went down in the magazine, and found the water gushing in very fast from the heel of the stern post, and there being then eight feet water in the hold, hoisted out the launch and made every preparation for leaving the Ship, finding no hopes of keeping her afloat long. At 8 lowered down all the boats, observing her to be gradually sinking, and at 10 quitted the Ship; the water being then up to her cabin deck, kept close to her, and at midnight had the mortification of seeing her go down in about 18 fathoms water, distance about 14 miles, as near as circumstances would admit of our judging from the main la d.

"We immediately determined on making the best of our way for this place, with only a small quantity of bread and a little water, which subsisted us from the 3d to the 9th. I am sorry to say the G. N. is not yet arrived, she departed on the evening of the 5th; but as she is well manned and armed, I am in hopes of seeing her tomorrow, unless they have landed on the Aracan Coast."

"To Dr. McCrae and other European inhabitants of this place, myself and passengers and crew must ever be grateful for their hospitality and readiness to render us every assistance and comfort our unfortunate situation could require. [Ind. Ga.

Since our last publication, the particulars of the loss of the British Hero, have been published. She struck on a sunken rock off the Broken Islands. Her commander does not appear to have been in any degree to blame for the accident. All the European Directories and Charts, in giving instructions for working up the Bay in the beginning of the northward monsoon, expressly direct the Navigator to make the Broken Islands, before crossing the Swach in order to get to the Sand Heads.

The pack of the vessel were saved. All her crew reached Chittagong except a boat with Lieutenant Ellerton, Royal Navy, her second officer and 16 men, who safely landed at the N. E. the southernmost point of the Company's Territories. All are now on their way round to Calcutta. Gazt. 21 November.

Since our remarks on the affairs of China went to press, we have had verbal communications with a gentleman just arrived from Canton, which induce us to believe that the rumour of the dismissal of the British Embassy, may have been premature. The sum of what we have learnt, is as follows.—The squadron did not go up the River Tigris, but proceeded on its voyage to the Gulf of S. S. without receiving a chop from the Viceroy, which gave great offence to the Chinese Government. The Hong Merchants were immediately called to Canton, and for a time an interruption of trade was threatened. The Embassy had reached Peking; but all that was known of its success, on the 15th October, according to our informant, was that the Emperor had sent 5,000 m. to receive it at the landing place; and ample furniture, and abundance of provisions. No doubt of its ultimate success was entertained by the British Authorities at Canton. A great failure in the Tea crop had been occasioned by an insurrection in the interior.

Gazt 21 November.

PENANG.

NOVEMBER 21st.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Fort Cornwallis; 29th October, 1816.

The Honorable the Governor has been pleased to Appoint Major Mac Innes of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to be his Aide-de-Camp.—This Appointment is to have effect from the present date.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. A. CLUBLEY,
Secy. to Govt.

Conformably to the General Orders published in our Extra of Tuesday last, the Troops were assembled on the Esplanade on the following morning, when the Proclamation announcing the Succession of the Honorable W. E. Phillips, Esq. to the Office of Governor of Prince of Wales Island and its Dependencies, was

read as explained to them; after which a Salute of nine guns was fired from the Field Pieces, followed by three volleys of small arms from the Troops.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GOVERNOR.

It was with feelings of the most painful description that we announced in an Extra Gazette on Monday last, the Decease of our late lamented Governor on the 27th instant; and it is with equally afflictive sensations that we this day discharge our melancholy duty of detailing the last honors rendered to his mortal remains on the evening of the following day.

For the sake of our more distant readers, we republish the General Orders in which the sad tidings were communicated by the Government to the public.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By Government.

Fort Cornwallis, the 20th October, 1816.

With Sentiments of deep regret, the Government performs the painful duty of announcing the Decease of the Honorable William Petrie, Esquire, late Governor of Prince of Wales Island, and its Dependencies, which melancholy Event took place yesterday evening at 6 o'clock.

It being the anxious desire of the Government to manifest by every possible demonstration of public honor the high respect entertained towards the Memory of the late Governor, who has served the Honorable Company for Fifty-one Years in many high and distinguished Employments, it is directed that the Flag of the Garrison be immediately hoisted half-mast high, and continue so until Sunset—that the whole of the Troops serving on the Island be assembled to form the Funeral Procession—and that Minute Guns, 68 in number, corresponding with the years the Deceased had attained, be fired during the Procession from the Government House to the Place of Interment.

The Commanding Officer of the Troops is requested to make such other arrangements on this melancholy occasion, as may be necessary to give effect to the intentions of Government signified in the preceding Order.

By Order of Government.

W. A. CLUBLEY,
Secy. to Govt.

To fulfil the intentions expressed in the above, and to testify their deep regret for the loss of so distinguished a Public Character, the Gentlemen in various branches of the public service, together with all the other Inhabitants in the settlement, and numerous concourse of respectable Natives of every Country assembled on the evening of the 28th instant at the Government House, where all the Troops serving on the Island were drawn up to assist in this mournful solemnity, under the command of Major Mac Innis.

At a little before six o'clock, the Procession moved forward in the following order:

The Troops in open column, with arms reversed.

J. Carnegie Esq.	D. Brown Esq.
W. A. Clubley Esq.	R. Ibbetson Esq.
Colonel Shuldham.	Hon. Sir E. Stanley.
Hon. W. E. Phillips Esq.	J. J. Erskine Esq.

THE CORSE.
CHIEF MOURNERS.
CAPTAIN COMMANDING.

DRS. ALEXANDER, and HENDERSON.
On approaching to the place of Interment, the Troops were halted and formed into an extended street, through which the Procession passed in mournful silence, occasionally interrupted by minute-guns from the ramparts of the Fort, and the melancholy peals of the military band.

The Burial-service was read by the Reverend Mr. Hutchings, with an impressive solemnity, which well accorded with the feelings of all present, and the remains of the lamented Head of our Society were committed to their kindred dust, amidst volleys of minute-guns from the assembled Troops.

It is impossible to read the foregoing testimony of public respect to the memory of the late Mr. Petrie, without feeling how justly such a tribute was due to the eminent talents which distinguished his long career of public life, and which may be best appreciated by the elevated stations which he filled for a long series of years in the service of his Honorable Employers.

Few men indeed who have obtained celebrity in this country, could boast of more extensive intellectual powers, either natural or acquired; and none, we believe, enjoyed a more intimate correspondence with the first men of his day, whether conspicuous from their rank, their talents, or their virtues.

To the variety and extent of his knowledge, which rendered the society of Mr. Petrie a source of pleasure and improvement, he joined a disposition mild, benevolent, and kind, that made him accessible to every one, whilst his dignified but affable deportment, united to the polished manners of an accomplished gentleman, at once engaged the respect of

the construction of an Ordnance Garrison Boat, which is this day completed, and may be seen in the river Potomac to-morrow by all who feel a pride in their country's prosperity, moving rapidly under paddles. We have seen this boat, and are much pleased with her;—she is constructed wholly out of light planks, without the usual security of timbers or knees. She is composed of eight water-tight boxes, connected by nuts and screws, in shape resembling a handsome bateau; has seven seats and convenient spacious lockers for refreshments, &c. She is seventeen feet long, three feet wide, nineteen inches deep, formed in panel work handsomely painted, and can be taken to pieces, conveyed across a portage on boys' heads, and easily put together again. We have seen two common sized men take her up in their arms and toils her as a child; and she is designed to carry fourteen persons. We are told that the cost of this highly finished boat will not exceed one hundred dollars—she is certainly a most comfortable one for a pleasant party of six ladies, six gentlemen, and two servants; and indeed for any party of pleasure, because she has accommodations for cloaks and umbrellas, lockers for bottles, glasses and refreshments, coolers for all kinds of liquor in cold water without inconvenience to the guests, and ice boxes sufficient to enable brother Jonathan to convey Rumour's or Fahrenheit's freezing degrees to the western Archipelago.

The patentees state, and ask all men endowed with common sense to inquire and inspect, that the principle promises to accommodate society in the following particulars—1st, for fishing boats; because six kinds of fish (boat and all) can come into the market house alive and in their separate elements; and can be kept alive for months, till they go into the fish kettle—2dly, for all kinds of market boats; because each separate article can be in separate divisions of the boat; she can come five hundred miles by water, and get a dray to take her into the market house for twelve and an half cents; certainly every house-keeper can estimate the economy of his table in this particular.

We have for some time past, seen young men & boys, associated perhaps in their several trades and social intercourse, practising (on Sundays) the nautical art of duck pond navigation in leaky boats flopped with clay; sometimes hired from river craft &c. We wish not to deteriorate the naval spirit of our continent; but we wish it superior in naval architecture, in naval skill, in practical experience in all events, and in pacific disposition towards the whole brotherhood of mankind, independent of the painful divisions of national or party policy.

The patentees tell us that, by the use of air vessels or tarpauling, or oil cloth petticoat trousers, they (who know the Gulf Stream and beaching it from long practical experience) believe they can, and will construct life boats at so cheap a rate as to enable every vessel at sea, from the size of an oyster-boat to the size of four Saucers, to take all hands off a water-logged, or sinking ship; they purport to prove this; and, moreover, to economize the timber contracts of the U. States at least one fourth.

Messenger.

RICHMOND, JUNE 1.—The world is a war of a dispute of me time existing between Peter Randolph, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Thomas Wells, a delegate from Notaway in the General Assembly. It has led to a war in the newspapers; but not until now, to bloodshed. On Wednesday evening, Judge Randolph rode to the Court House of Notaway, to inspect some papers at the Clerk's office—his friend and cousin Colonel Greenhill was in his company, until he came within a short distance of Mr. Wells's house. Wells keeps a public house, the piazza of which is near the road. Judge Randolph went to the Clerk's office—and on his return by Wells's house, approached it, as if to speak to Mr. W. and stepped into the piazza. Wells came to the door; no conversation, or a short one ensued; the latter fired and shot Judge R. in the breast. The latter staggered out of the house, and had just fallen, when Colonel Greenhill who was in the house, came up and found him wounded. He then came up and found him wounded. He then came up and found him wounded.

Colonel refused to... Wells fired at... one of... and... The... prove defective.

The Virginia Argus... made by Mr. Thomas... which took place at... between him, and Judge... Greenhill. He says the... servant holding three... door, and that he...

wards him with a whip in his left hand, and his right in his bosom. Wells put himself in a posture of defence, having two pistols, charged with two balls, and one ready cocked. Randolph ascended the steps into the piazza, halted about ten feet from Wells, and at the same instant raised his whip, was drawing his right hand, supposed to be on his pistol, and exclaimed, "Are you the rascal that", and at that instant Wells fired, shot the Judge through the wrist and in his breast, so that he staggered some rods from the door and fell. The Colonel immediately advanced to within ten feet of Wells, and appearing to be in the act of drawing a pistol, Wells fired at him, and he staggered and fell. Randolph was found armed with four pistols and Greenhill with a pistol and a dirk.—This is an abridgement of Wells's statement. Randolph, it is thought, is in a fair way to recover, and Greenhill is out of danger.

[Boston Daily Advertiser July 22d.]

Captain Baker who left Lisbon May 12, reports that he heard read the copy of a letter from Com. Shaw to a Consul at one of the Mediterranean ports stating that in consequence of some difference with the Dey of Algiers, our Consul had taken refuge on board the Commodore's ship; that the Dey had promised not to commence hostilities till correspondence had taken place with the United States, and at any rate that our force in the Mediterranean was sufficient to protect the American trade. Should a new war have broken out, it will be pleasant to reflect that the Washington, 74, destined for that station, was detained for the convenience of Mr. Pinckney, two months after she was in complete readiness for sea.

[Boston Daily Advertiser July 22d]

Extract of a letter dated Chester, (Vt.) June 7, 1816.

"There has been a remarkable change in the weather, the three days past. The 5th was at this place excessive warm. And the 6th was so cold that it was uncomfortable being abroad with a loose garment—and this morning (the 7th) there was ice to the thickness of half a dollar on bodies of standing water."

Montreal, June 15.—The coldness of the season exceeds any thing of the kind that has ever been known, but it appears not to be peculiar to Canada. It may be fairly said that this year we have no spring; winter still lingers, and we shall pass from it into summer like going from the shade into the sunshine. On the night of the 7th inst. the frost was so severe that ice was found in many places. Fahrenheit's thermometer in the open air stood at 40 below freezing point. The same thermometer, in the same situation, was above freezing point for several days in January last.

Quebec, June 12.—We noticed in this paper of Thursday last, the 6th instant, the extraordinary circumstance of a fall of snow for upwards of an hour's duration on that day. Since that time, the weather has presented more permanent and extraordinary features of severity. On the afternoon of the 6th, when the clouds cleared away, the tops of the mountains to the north of this bay were perceived to be covered with snow, the most distant apparently to the depth of a foot. On the 7th there was a light fall of snow during the whole day, the thermometer constantly standing at the freezing point. At half past ten o'clock at night, the roofs of the houses, the streets and squares of the town were completely covered with snow; and the next morning, the 8th, it was observed that the whole of the surrounding country was in the same state, having within twelve days of the summer solstice the appearance of the middle of December. A gentleman who was on Friday on the fourth shore, about fifteen miles back from the St. Lawrence, found banks of snow up to the axletrees of his carriage, and a drift, as in the middle of winter. On the 8th snow continued to fall at intervals in different parts of the country. It again snowed on the 9th. From the 6th to the 10th it froze every night.—On the 7th, the ground in exposed situations, became hard with the frost in the day time. The wind was constantly strong from the north west, driving before it an immense mass of lowering clouds, which continually concealed the sun; it was not till Sunday afternoon that they finally began to clear away. It was then discovered, that though the snow, which fell on the night of the 7th, had disappeared in the vicinity of this city early on the following day, the tops of the mountains to the north and the fourth side of the Chaudiere, large tracts of cleared land were still covered, and continued so on Monday. We are informed that, in that quarter, the snow was some time about a foot in depth.

The many unusual circumstances which attended a state of weather so entirely unexpected, the memory of the inhabitants or in the country, we have to notice that on the 7th, great numbers of birds, which are never seen but in the distant forests, resorted to the bay and were to be met with in every street, and among the shipping.—Many of them dropped dead in the streets, and many were destroyed by cats or cruel persons. The swallows were scarce for several days. Some deservingly began to shed their leaves, with others were half expanded. In the coun-

try, numbers of sheep newly shorn were killed by the cold. The prudent farmer had been preparing for several days. In almost every house, we regularly heated the same as in the winter.

The mischief done to the crops in the neighbourhood, we flatter ourselves is great as might have been apprehended of Friday night protected them against the severest frosts. If vegetation had advanced, it probably would have been killed. The buds of the orchard trees were in exposed situations, the forest trees had considerably, though the leaves were opened. The gardens, and such as were in blossom, have suffered.

Last year was one of the most unproductive before known in the country; on the 4th of the trees were not in full leaf. At present, the 12th, they are not so forward as they were last year on the 4th. We have had only five or six days in which the thermometer has risen above 60° of Fahrenheit. In respect to the backwardness of the season, we find the same complaints extend throughout the northern section of the United States. On the 15th of May, it froze in Virginia and Pennsylvania. About the same time, they complain of the cold on the Mississippi and Missouri, and along the Ohio. Lake Erie was not cleared of ice till about the 10th of May. Along the whole course of the St. Lawrence, and even to Halifax, the complaints are the same.

Under circumstances so unfavourable to the productions of the earth throughout so great an extent of country, precautions against scarcity cannot be generally recommended. We have a few days remaining, during which potatoes, barley and turnips, may be sown with hopes of their coming to maturity. Nothing which may provide subsistence for man and beast ought to be neglected, though we may yet be blessed with a more favourable year than is indicated by present appearances. Gaz.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PALLADIUM.

HAVANA, APRIL 24.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER.

Don Jose Miguel Izquierdo, Clerk of the Admiralty in this Station, &c.

I certify that on the 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. the galley slave of this royal arsenal Jose Florentino Harra, aged 27 years, underwent the capital punishment on the gallows, to which he was sentenced by the court of this Commandancy General of Marine on the 19th April of last year, (and which the Supreme Tribunal of the Admiralty of Spain and the Indies confirmed) for the treacherous murder of the Justice of Peace D. Francisco Rodriguez, and at half past 3, P. M. his right hand was cut off and nailed to the hook which is without the gate of the rail of the royal arsenal.

The aforesaid criminal Harra, being put into the chapel for spiritual preparation, manifested that he had a Public and judicial declaration to make, in order to ease his conscience, and his petition being acceded to, he declared the day before the punishment, having previously taken an oath, that he had committed seventeen Murders—eight in this city and nine out, explaining them all in the following manner: The first in the arches of the convent of our Lady de Belen, committing it with a knife on a white man, whose name and surname he did not know, neither did he state the day nor the year; but he stated that it was after orisons, and through jealousy as to a woman: The second, on the wall of the Arsenal, giving him two stabs with a knife, and throwing him into the sea: The third, the day, year, month, and day, was for having pursued a negro in the neighbourhood of Santa Catalina, requiring of him a dagger about 4 o'clock in the day, month, and day, he having stated that he was a young native Spaniard, with the name of St. Jose, with the surname of Rodriguez, neither of the day, month, and year, on account of some variance he had with him: The fifth he executed in the road which is before arriving at the settlements of Penalar, on a negro—he did not state his name, surname, day, month nor year, but the cause was that he presumed he was following him, whom he watched a quarter of an hour; the night after his decease happened: The sixth, in the field of Mars, on a Mulatto, striking him with a club, neither did he state his name, the day nor month, but that it was in the evening, and because that playing paw-paw he had some difference with him: The seventh he executed in the district of Mocha, on the negro Christosomo—he did not state his surname, the day, month nor year, but that the cause was his having pursued him with two others; and because at the ball there was in that town he broke the harp with which they were playing: The eighth was that which he committed on the person of the above mentioned commissary, D. Francisco Rodriguez, and for which he was judged and sentenced to undergo the punishment of the gallows, as has been stated: The ninth was in the city of Porto Rico, and he executed it on the bowsman of a vessel, and for which he was sentenced to ten years labour in the arsenal in 1810: The tenth he executed in Vera Cruz, on the sergeant of lancers, F. Alvarez, being a soldier in the same troop, giving him a stab in the quarters—he did not state the day, month nor year: The eleventh, in Mexico, on a commissary of the city, executing in on a Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the evening, in the month of April, without stating the year, neither the name of the person, but the cause being his having wished to arrest him as a deserter from the permanent regiment, in which he had enlisted: The twelfth, in Alicante, on Antonio Cortes, sailor on board the ship of the name of which they both sailed; and he executed it about 3 o'clock in the evening, without recollecting the day, month, and year, as he was having lent him a staff, and he returned it to him, declaring that he was wounded by Cortes: The thirteenth, on the consul of the city of Malaga, in the castle de Alifaro, in the month of May, in the year of 1810, by the lency the Senior Marquis de Alifaro, being the first who seized the consul: The fourteenth, on the consul of the name of Cadiz, in the time of the revolution, and he executed in Spain: And finally, on the consul of Tampico to Cadiz, in the

2 verboard one of the sailors with whom he had quarrelled, and the Spanish name, executing it one day during a storm, and two days afterwards he did the same by the mate, in performing which Rafael Argenteo, a native of the island of Leon, assisted him, because the said mate had suspicions of his having thrown the sailor overboard; concluding that he did not specifically name the various affairs and blows which he had had with others; because death not having ensued, he considered the relation of them as superfluous, although some persons had remained injured.

In the same day he made his will; and not withstanding that in the process of the trial, he declared that he was a native of Monte Vidco, he manifested in that, that he was of this city.

I certify likewise, that on the same 19th day that justice was executed, he repeated his confession, and the sacrament was administered to him before carrying him to the gallows; that being on it a few moments before expiring, his cries, among other things which he expressed, he confirmed in a loud and public voice, the foregoing declaration, which, by a decree passed in the proceedings of his trial, was ordered to be published in the government paper of this city; to the end that if there any one charged with these murders, and if he should choose to make use of this information, he may as far as he is able use it in his favor; and that the requisite copies thereof be officially sent to their honors the chiefs of the tribunals of provinces in which the said murders were committed, and especially to the supreme council of the admiralty, for their information, and to the government paper of this city.

JOSE MIGUEL IZQUIERDO.
Havana, April 20, 1815.

New-Orleans, May 22.—We are informed by persons who have attended to the rising of the water in the back part of the city, that it was not more one fourth of an inch in the last thirty hours. Accounts from Natchez may be depended upon, that the water in the river there had fallen on the 16th upwards of two feet, and was still falling very fast. If, therefore, the present moment was improved, the crevasse might be stopped, as the water by Sunday next will have fallen here nearly two feet, and the volume of water discharged thro' the crevasse will not exceed three feet deep. Nothing but supines, and the want of union and exertion has prevented it being stopped ere this. Should the present favourable moment be passed without embracing it, we shall lay under water until August.

Letter from New-Orleans.—By the brig Support we have received New-Orleans papers to the 26th of May. At that date the breeze or crevasse in the levee had not been stopped, but the water in the river Mississippi had fallen considerably.—At Natchez it had fallen 2 feet—at New-Orleans about 6 inches.

Boston Advertiser, 26, J.

New York, June 24. Latest from New-Orleans.—The brig Support, which arrived here on Saturday from New Orleans on the 27th of May, that time the Mississippi had fallen about four feet, and was continuing to fall gradually. They continue to complain of the supines and inactivity of the people, in adopting means to prevent or less the calamities that must result from the inundation.

[Boston Day, Ad. June 24.]

Kingston, (Jam) May 15.—We have detailed the following information by the arrival of schooner Minorca, from Rio de la Hacha.—The gulf of a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hacha from Santa Martha, the crew of which filed official accounts had been received there on the 10th of May. The gulf of a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hacha from Santa Martha, the crew of which filed official accounts had been received there on the 10th of May. The gulf of a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hacha from Santa Martha, the crew of which filed official accounts had been received there on the 10th of May.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot, from Buenos Ayres papers to April 23.

Colonel Eustoquio Diaz Velez being sent by Brigadier General Manuel Belgrano, to adjust a conciliation with the chief of the eastern forces, the following articles were concluded and forwarded to the most excellent Cabildo and the supreme Director:

We Eustoquio Diaz Velez, Colonel Major, and commanding the Buffs of the Union belonging to the troops of Buenos Ayres, and Cosme Maciel, commandant of the marine forces of Santa Fe, empowered by the chief of the eastern forces Don Jose Francisco Rodriguez, met in the Chapel of Santo Tome, and animated with the most sincere desires of peace and cordial union, to put an end to the civil war into which this province has been plunged by the arbitrariness and despotism of the Director of Buenos Ayres, Don Ignacio Alvarez, involving the pacific inhabitants of Santa Fe in dangers and horrors, we therefore agree as follows.—

1. Brigadier General Don Manuel Belgrano shall give up the command of the army, of Buenos Ayres now in el Rario, and Colonel Diaz Velez shall succeed to it as commander in chief, upon which all the eastern troops and those of Santa Fe shall remain in union and peace with that army, and be at the disposal of Colonel Diaz Velez, to assist him in all that he may require of them, to defect of the command of Buenos Ayres, the Director Don Ignacio Alvarez

and to assist that great people, until having recovered the free exercise of its rights, it shall appoint a new Government.

2. As soon as Col. Diaz Velez shall have removed Belgrano, he shall receive into his camp, Don Jose Francisco, chief of the eastern troops, Don Cosme Maciel and Don Mariano Espeleta, commandant general of that country, both for the territory of Santa Fe, and to gather they shall adjust treaties of peace, to be ratified by the government at Buenos Ayres, by Don Jose Artigas, and by the government of Santa Fe. Signed in conformity and in true alliance, pledging mutually our word of honour, and guaranteeing the strict observance of this treaty by our respective chiefs.

EUSTOQUIO DIAZ VELEZ,
COSME MACIEL.

Chapel of Santo Tome 9th April 1816

The Chiefs and Officers of the army of Observation under the command of Brigadier General Don Manuel Belgrano, assembled together and unanimously concurred in the above articles and acknowledged Col. Eustoquio Diaz Velez, as their Commander in Chief; Belgrano in consequence thereof to retire to Buenos Ayres, or whithersoever the new General Diaz Velez should direct.

Head Quarters, at El Rosario, 11th April, 1815.

The Director Don Ignacio Alvarez, being informed of those proceedings by the most excellent Cabildo, seeing that his removal from office was a preliminary necessary to peace, and finding himself surrounded by the Cabildo and the other corporations, and magistrates who had come to salute him in the name of the country, after the celebration of the Te Deum, caused the foregoing convention to be read as well as an official resignation, and after a short exposition

to Santa Fe, the respect of all classes of the government, he very resolutely and bravely rebounced the same, founded on the tranquillity

of the country, and having accepted of the resignation of the Director, he appointed to the vacant office of the Provisional Brigadier General, Don Jose Rodriguez, the Director of the United

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Simon Bolivar, Captain General of the Armies of New Grenada and Venezuela, &c. &c.

VENEZOLANIANS! This is the period of the republic. The immortal island of Margarita, headed by the intrepid general Arismendi, has again proclaimed the independent government of Venezuela, and has supported it with the most exalted valor, against all the power of Spain.

The remnant of our forces, dispersed by the fall of Carthage, reunited in Hayti. With them and with the auxiliaries of our magnanimous admiral Brion, we are forming an expedition, which form its elements seems destined to terminate forever the dominion of the tyrants over our patriot land.

Venezolanians! Your brothers, and your foreign friends do not come with a view of conquering you! their designs is to fight for your liberty, to place you in a situation to re-establish the republic upon the most solid foundation.—The Congress of Venezuela will be installed anew, when it may be your wish. As the people of independence have done me the honor to entrust me with the supreme authority, I authorize you to name your deputies to the Congress without further convocation than the present, confiding to them the same sovereign powers as at the first epoch of the republic.

I have not come to dictate laws to you, but I beseech you to hear my voice:—I recommend to you unity of government; and absolute liberty, that you may not repeat the commission of an absurdity and a crime, since we cannot at the same time be free men and slaves. If you form but one mass of people, if you establish a central government, and if you unite with us, rely upon victory.

Spaniards who inhabit Venezuela, the war of destruction shall cease if you but say the word:—if not, we shall exercise just reprisal, and you will be exterminated.

Venezolanians! Fear not the sword of your deliverers; you are always innocent in the eyes of your brethren.

SIMON BOLIVAR.
Head Quarters at Villa Norte, 2d of May, 1816

The following note, from the North American Journal, ought to have followed the article from the same works on solar spots.

We received the following note from the writer of the article on the solar spots, too late to be inserted in its proper place.

"A large spot was visible on Friday the 24th May, just entered on the eastern limb of the sun, the magnitude and the time of its appearance corresponded very well with that which attracted so much attention the first of this month. There can be little doubt, that it is the same, although its form is very different. The individual parts of which it is composed, have the same character. On the 28th and 29th, it had approached near the center of the sun, and was very conspicuous. It was much extended, occupying about an eighth of the sun's diameter; when seen indistinctly, it had very much the appearance of a flock of wild geese."

[Boston, Daily Ad. June 29.]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF SPANISH AMERICA.

We must begin by considering the Spanish American Continent as divided into three parts.—1st, That bounded by the United States of America, and the Isthmus of Panama; 2d.—The country between the Gulf of Darien and Quito; 3d.—The country extending from Cumana to Cape Horn.

Nearly all the provinces north of the city of Mexico are in the power of the Independents. That part of the Government is at Saltillo; there is a Congress; composed of the deputies from the provinces, and an Executive Power, which is vested in three persons. The Congress has published a Constitution, the basis of which is—1st. The right of the People to have Representatives; 2dly. The Liberty of Conscience and of the Press; 3dly. The Equality of Man in the eye of the Law. This Congress holds intercourse with North America, and Don Herrera is its Deputy to the United States. The port of Boquilla of Piedra, which the Independents have fortified, is the channel of communication with North America; and from this port they receive all kinds of ammunition of war. The armed force of the Independents exceeds 3,000 men, which divided into small squadrons, succeeds at present in harassing, at least, the Royal army. The communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico has been interrupted since last December, when the conveyance, which had been stopped in its passage for early eight months, although guarded by 2,000 men.

After the defeat of General Morelos, the Independents took possession of the small town of St. Lazar, in Mexico, but from thence they were soon repulsed. The plan of campaign which they adopted was that of Guerrillas, who never come to a decided battle.

The Royalists are in possession of the South of Mexico, and principally of the chief towns in the South. Their exact strength is not known, but they received last year from the Peninsula a reinforcement of nearly 3,000 troops of the line.

From the province of Choco, in the Gulf of Darien, as far as Quito, the country is in a complete state of insurrection; and this Republic is likewise composed of a Congress and of an Executive Power, which resides at Santa Fe de Bogota, and is formed on a basis similar to that of the Congress of Mexico. Their armed force is divided into two great bodies, and several smaller ones; the whole may consist of 2,000 men.

General Cabal commands the army in the South; and last year he defeated the Royalists of Popayan, and advanced to Quito; but what has been their latter success is not yet known. General Urdaneta commands the army in the North, and opposed the division of the Royalist army, which under the direction of Calzados, invaded the province of Pampalona. General Murillo having taken possession of Carthagena, made three divisions of his army, that he might attack the three points leading to Santa Fe de Bogota. The division which attacked the right and left points were repulsed at Ocaña and Remedios; the Central division advanced as far as Sant Bartolome, on the river Magdalena. The last operation of the army we are yet strangers to; but it is known that the Government of Santa Fe refused all offers of negotiation with General Murillo.

The Spaniards in their march, massacred 150 persons in the town of Cimit, where one of their detachments had been previously destroyed. A great number of Independents at Carthagena were shot like traitors; and on the 20th of August, nine Englishmen, who had been taken prisoners in the ships that were bringing provisions during the siege, were likewise shot.

General Bolivar, who made himself well known by the invasion of Venezuela, in 1813, formed an expedition, at Port-au

Prince, of 3,000 men, composed of the Emigrants from Carthagena and Venezuela; well supplied with ammunition and 5,000 muskets; they embarked from St. Domingo the beginning of March, and landed at Cumana the 21st. This Province, as well as Barcelona, Barinas, and the Isle of Margarita, is still in possession of the Independents.

Peru is in the power of the Spaniards, except some provinces of Upper Peru, which are in a state of insurrection. But we have no certain intelligence of what is passing, because the Royalists conceal whatever may happen unfavourable to their cause; and the Independents are cut off from all communication with the provinces of Rio de la Plata.

Paraguay is independent; and not being at present opposed by any inimical power, the Government is wholly occupied in preparing for defence in case of an attack.

Chili is possessed by the Royalists. The eastern part of the provinces of la Plata, is under the dominion of Artigas, who has not only shaken off the yoke of the Spanish Government, but had likewise separated himself from that of Buenos Ayres.

The provinces of la Plata, west of the river, as far as Potosi, are subject to the President, or head of the Buenos Ayres Government.

The army of Buenos Ayres is divided into three bodies; one, commanded by General St. Martin, is opposed by the Royalists in Chili; another division, commanded by Rosendo, was defeated at San Sipe, the 31st of last December, but expected to receive reinforcements in January to enable them to oppose the progress of General Pizarro; and the third is at Buenos Ayres.

POETRY.

LINES.

Occasioned by Lord Byron's "Fare thee well," and "Sketch of Private Character."—*Facit indignatio versum*
Quatenusque potest—Juvenal: l. Sat. This true, as Burke long since indignant said, The Age of Chivalry indeed is fled. Britons attend—a Poet and a Peer Wakes to his descendant loud the public ear. What mighty themes his eloquence inspires? For what high purpose does he strike the lyre? Is it the deeds of Heroes to rehearse, And fire their sons to glory in his verse? To bid a people break Oppression's rod? To sing the praises of his King or God? To warn the few, whom Providence has blest With rank and power, of what they owe the rest? Urge wealthy Advice to unclose her hand And pour her bounty o'er a suffering land? Not so—the Peer invokes his Muse's aid To wound a virtuous Wife and Servant Maid. What means that plaintive tone—as if the Maid Had called her husband to the wordy strife? That whine of pain from blows, which more "disgraced" "As coming from the arm that had embraced?" What blow was aimed by her, who only fled When shame and fear had driven her from thy bed? Nor cry nor plaint from her the public heard; Nor sympathy she claimed, nor change preferred; In silence bore her wrongs and wept her woes; Or told the hated tale alone to those who care? Whose help she needed in the rugged road Thy cruel hand with sharpest thorns has strew'd Much injured Dame, thou might'st indeed complain, (Did not meek modesty thy tongue restrain,) Thou might'st complain, that by a husband's hand Thy name was made a story through the land. Thee, in an evil hour, did Pity move To over-rate the powers of virtuous love— Full dearly hast thou rued, with sorest smart, This venial error of a noble heart? From thee let Albion's daughters warning take, Nor trust in marriage to reform a rake. But be not thou a second time deceived By him, who once thy in most smart a griev'd, Heed not the wailings of the cowering strain, Which seeks to lure thee to his arms again. Religion bids her votaries forgive, But bids not with the Sons of Vice to live. Forgiveness doth he name, who fills the page With the wild ravings of distemper'd rage? Who (such the hate that rankles in his breast) Would make the grave itself no place of rest? Would close the gates of highest Heaven on prayer; And bid e'en trembling penitence despair. Vain man! these monstrous feelings to proclaim, And think such sentiments can win the same— Thyself the slave of passion thus to brand, And vent thy frenzy in a christian land! What learn we of the mental, whom thy verse Loads with invective foul, and imputes curse? Save that the blindest circle which she moved, By those she served her service was approved— By them above her fellows she was raised; By thee in bitterness of gall dispraised. Her name in future times, as now unknown, The filth which at her head thy hand hath thrown, Shall back return, and rest upon thine own.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 11th.

CASE OF PETER DAMAS FERROT.

Sir Samuel R. Milly stated, he had been applied to by Peter Damas Ferrot, an inhabitant of the Mauritius, from whom a Petition had been presented to the House on Thursday last. He had been informed by him that it was not true, as had been stated by the Honorable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Goulburn), that he was ever concerned in any insurrection whatever in the Mauritius, and that he had no knowledge of any insurrection in that island. On the 8th of September last a troop of soldiers came to his house, and carried him away, along with his wife and children, some of whom were of very tender years, to a distance of four miles from his plantation. Next morning he was separated from his family, and conveyed to a further distance of 40 miles, and then, after answering some interrogatories, sent on board his Majesty's ship

the Minden, and conveyed to this country, without being allowed to see any of his family, or having an opportunity of taking any money with him. During the voyage he was kept a close prisoner. In this situation, being a British subject, his only consolation during the voyage, amidst all his hardships, was that he was about to be transported to a country where respect was shown to the laws, and where every man was held innocent till found guilty. The first thing he did on landing, was to transmit a Memorial to my Lord Bathurst. To this Memorial he received an answer, acquainting him that the circumstance which rendered his removal from the Mauritius expedient had ceased to operate, and that directions would be given to convey him to that island to be put on his trial, as the best means of clearing up the facts of the case, and that till his departure an allowance would be made to him. On writing again to my Lord Bathurst, expressing a hope that an investigation into the conduct of the Governor of the Mauritius would be ordered, and that he himself might be treated in a manner more suited to his rank in life than he had hitherto been; he was informed that an inquiry was now making to know how far his statement was correct; that directions had been given to the Transport Board with respect to his passage; and that till his going on board he should be allowed 5s. a day. He wrote afterwards to Lord Bathurst, informing him that 9s. a day was the lowest he could live upon in this country, and that he had no clothes; and on the 2d April 1816, he received an answer, stating that Government had no further communication to make to him. There were two things to be considered in this case. Nothing could justify the removal of this man by force out of the island. He did not mean to say, that if such a measure was necessary to the safety of the island, that it might not be justifiable; but this was not alledged in the present case. The Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) knew not of the least danger with which the putting this man in prison or on his trial in the island would have been attended. What was it but the punishment of a man without trial, and the severest punishment—to remove him from his home and family to a distant country, where from his being deprived of all means of support, he could only be a vagabond and a beggar? It was the violent act of a Governor taking upon himself, in defiance of all law, to punish an individual against whom he had conceived a dislike. If dangerous to the safety of the island, he might have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, (Bourbon from particular circumstances might not perhaps be considered as a proper place), or to some situation less distant from his native home than this country. Nothing had been said of him but that he had been once concerned in an insurrection, and that he was a man of bad character; and it was to be remembered this bad character was given to him by his oppressor. Nothing had come from the Governor of the Island to justify the keeping this man, or confining him one day in this country, where, thank God, the laws were still observed. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded with moving, that Copies or Extracts of such parts of the dispatches, received by his Majesty's Government from the Governor of the

Mr. Brougham said, he could not see the grounds of the objection to the motion. It was said, that there was not information enough to settle the question; but at least there was some information, some dispatch, in which the case was alluded to, and what harm could arise, either to the Government, or to Governor Farquhar, from the production of this extract of the dispatch, he could not conceive. As to the statement, that an amnesty had been sent by Bonaparte from Elba to the Isle of France, at the moment when he was himself setting out on an expedition, he was not credulous enough to believe that an amnesty should have been sent to that colony, and not to the Cape, to the West Indies, or any other French settlement. He had great suspicions that the Governor had acted in this case rashly, if he had the power of sending M. Perrot out of the island, yet what reason was there for sending him to a country 150 days sail from the colony? He suspected it would turn out that the Governor had not considered what was the nearest place to which M. Perrot might be sent, but what was the next ship which was to sail. Blame must have attached somewhere; either the Governor was to blame in sending him home a prisoner, or the Government at home was to blame to allow him to be at large. It was said by the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn), that it was a benefit to M. Perrot to be sent to this country, where he might complain of his case to Parliament; but his being brought to this country was the only ground of his complaint, so that it was somewhat ludicrous to speak of this as an advantage.

Mr. P. Moore supported the motion, and observed, that there must at least have been some instructions to the Captain of the Minden, which might be produced. Sir S. Romilly said, that the strongest charge against the Governor had been urged by the opposers of the motion: for what could be a more serious imputation, than to suppose a Governor so indifferent to the liberty and happiness of the persons under his government, as to send a person a prisoner to this country without thinking it worth while to say any thing about his case, or giving any directions as to the manner in which it would be proper to treat him. He believed it was a prevailing error, that it was in the power of the Governors in the colonies, which had not received Constitutions, to send out of them any persons whom they chose to exercise their power on. It was the duty of the House, therefore, to be vigilant in protecting the inhabitants of these colonies.—It was easy to alledge the bad character of a person on whom an act of tyranny was exercised, and it was sometimes difficult to refute the accusation; but if it was true, it could never form a justification of oppression. The advantage which M. Perrot was supposed to have derived from being sent to this country was rather whimsical.—He was able to be sent to complain to the House of Commons, but the result would be, that he would be told to go to the devil.

ceedings relating to him. He was informed as ever, that Government were still as uninformed as ever. But they would not have acted properly towards the Judge and Governor, if they had at once complied with the prayer of the Petition in a doubtful case, and recalled them, that the Petitioner might have an opportunity of bringing an action against them in the Court of King's Bench. The proper course was first to require from the Governor copies of all the proceedings in the case, and then to decide whether the conduct of the Governor had been such as was represented or not. Government were aware that the situation of the Mauritius was extremely delicate. In consequence of the Nepal war, the garrison had been reduced to 1200 men, of whom 500 were in the hospitals. He had also to state, that when reference was made to Captain Mackey, the commanding officer of the ship which brought M. Perrot to this country, that distinguished officer assured him that the whole of the charges which had reference to his passage were either complete falsehoods or gross misrepresentations—that he had brought money on board with him, of which he was deprived, to prevent him tampering with the crew—that out of this money supplies had been purchased for him at the Cape, and that the remainder was paid to him on landing, in preference of witnesses. It was a presumption in favour of Governor Farquhar, that this individual was concerned in an insurrection in the Island of Bourbon, and sent over a prisoner to the Mauritius, and that he had been set at liberty by Governor Farquhar. Mr. Watson Taylor could state, on the authority of two officers of his Majesty's service, and one individual connected with the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, that M. Perrot, on the first news of the return of Bonaparte from Elba, hurried to the Isle of Bourbon, where he was concerned in an insurrection, and confined and sent to the Isle of France. A Gentleman in the country saw him arrested in the act of insurrection. He said, that he had yet heard no argument in favour of the motion. The situation of the colonies, was a sufficient ground for the House of Commons should exercise their power over the conduct of the Governor. He did not doubt, that the individual concerned in this case, was a man of bad character, where he might be sent to the Cape, or to some other distant place, where he could not be a burden on the individual concerned in the motion, and where he would be a benefit to the country. The motion might be supported, if the objections to the petition were not sufficient to prevent the Honorable Gentleman from withdrawing. Lord Castlereagh said, he had not seen the country respecting the individual in question, and he was not enough to enable the House to come to a resolution on the subject. He did not think that the production of the papers would be attended with any advantage, either to Governor Farquhar or to justice, but he would leave the question in just as unsatisfactory a state as it was in at present.

was fined 100l. This sum the proprietor immediately paid, and told his driver to renew the race on the following day, and endeavour to beat his opponent. It was indispensably necessary, therefore, to amend the law in the way which he had suggested; and he hoped it would receive the sanction of the House.—(Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 25th. STAGE-COACHES.

The Earl of Lauderdale, adverting to the Stage-Coaches Bill, (which he was informed was to be committed to-morrow), observed that we should soon have Acts of Parliament to regulate the rate of walking in the Streets; and as persons sometimes appeared in the streets after having drunk too much, we should have Acts to regulate the quantity which one might drink. It would be difficult to ascertain or discriminate what the rate of driving was which the Bill regarded as furious or immoderate. A spruce young Justice, driven along in his carriage, if he saw a stage-coach pass him, might think that his own went too slow. Lord Holland observed, that as legislation seemed to be going on at a furious rate, it might be of some service for his Noble Friend to check it.

JUNE 26th. CLERGY AND CHURCH.

The Earl of Harrowby observed, that if their Lordships intended that the establishment of the Church of England should continue to exist, it was necessary that, by their legislative exertions and munificence, the means should be provided for the residence of the clergy in their Parishes, and that churches should be provided capable of containing the population of these parishes. It was for the purpose of bringing that necessity distinctly under their view that he moved that, from the various returns as to these points, lists should be made out and printed for the use of the House; and he made a similar motion as to Ireland. Ordered accordingly.

JUNE 26th. STAGE-COACH BILL.

The Earl of Lauderdale objected to the commitment of the Stage-Coach Bill. Besides that no person would agree as to what was or was not over-driving, this Bill was objectionable in other particulars. Those driving against time were to be punished with three months imprisonment. Now the mail-coach drivers were obliged to drive against time; and he had in his mind a mail-coach way-bill, which stated, that the driver was behind his time in one stage, was to be punished with three months imprisonment, unless he made it up in the next stage. If this Bill, these mail-coach drivers would be punished with three months imprisonment. In some of the language was perfect nonsense. He would be glad to see corrected if they were inclined to do so. He would be glad to see which their Lordships would be as a Bill received of the session. He would be glad to see this question was negatively decided, and the matter