



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Pattamar NANCY, Peter Bayro, Commander will Sail for Cochin about the 14th instant. Applications for freight to be made to NARRON ARGOONJEE, at Mr. J. W. TASKER'S Office.

Bombay 11th May 1816.

A CARD.

THURSDAY, the 4th of June, being the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, there will be a Ball and Supper at the Government House, to which the Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, Military, and Marine Services are invited.

FRANK HAWORTH, A. D. C.

Government House. BOMBAY, 10th May 1816.



GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th MAY 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Stevenson of the Battalion of Artillery to act as Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidencies till the arrival of Captain Strover from the Deccan.

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

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

The arrival of the Euphrates, Captain Mearning, from the Gulf, on Wednesday last, had excited considerable expectations of further and later news from Europe, particularly as that Vessel had left Bussora so late as the 15th of April; but we were much disappointed in our enquiries, to find that not a single private Letter had been conveyed to Bombay by the Euphrates, nor any Packet for Government, and that no additional European intelligence of any kind had reached Bussora at the departure of the Euphrates. We have been the more particular in endeavouring to ascertain the fact, of no news having been brought by the Euphrates, because we conceive that it will offer the strongest argument to disprove the extraordinary report which was circulated very generally at the Presidency during Thursday and yesterday, viz. that accounts had been received of an insurrection at Paris, that many of the principal persons, both of the Royal Family and their partizans had been murdered, that a very sanguinary attack had been made by the french populace who had risen en masse, on the Allied Troops, who garrisoned Paris, which had, however at length been successfully overcome;

and that in return for this violent proceeding on the part of the french people, the Allied Soldiers had set fire to Paris, and had nearly destroyed it. This news, which appears to have reached the Presidency from Madras, cannot be traced to any authentic source; for our latest accounts from Madras give no intelligence of any shipping arrival which could convey european news of so late a date as that already in our possession, and we must conclude that the report has originated upon some mistaken data. We by no means mean to deny the probability of some commotion in Paris: every circumstance, we think, tends to shew that tranquillity is far from being the lot of France for a very considerable time to come, and that nothing but the most vigorous measures, supported by an overwhelming force can effectually secure the permanence of the present system—but we trust that as yet we have no reasonable grounds for presuming that any disasters have occurred; and we shall be truly rejoiced to find, that our next accounts may give us better prospects relative to the effectual settlement of the troubles, and agitations of France, and the consequent durability of the peace of Europe.

The paragraph, which we have in this number copied from the last Gazette, relative to the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, having led us to reperuse the excellent Sermon therein alluded to, we conceive it is not necessary to apologize for the extracts which we have also printed from it, subjoined to the paragraph, and intimately connected with the subject of it; Many of our Readers are, we are aware in possession of the Sermon, but the benevolent intentions of the Society cannot be too widely circulated, nor the excellent plan which has been adopted by it, so admirably calculated for the purposes which it has in view.

We understand that the Official regulations have been received at this Presidency, whereby subaltern Officers of 15 years standing, are to have the brevet rank of Captain. These regulations will not be a dead letter as to their operation, for, with several Regiments the promotion has been so slow, that the Senior Lieutenants have generally served more than fifteen years. No additional pay or emolument whatever is to attach to this increase of rank.

We copy the following Paragraph from our Brother Editors paper:

"A supply of Congreve's Rockets has been received by the Agamemnon, and on Monday last, a Rocket practice took place in the Artillery ground at Byculla, before a number of spectators. Various reports have reached us of the result, but as we understand that our Brother Editor was in the midst of it, and conspicuous in the field, and can from experience speak powerfully of the surprize and gratification and other feelings which the exhibition created, we will not anticipate what he appears to be so fully capable of describing."

As he seems to have referred to us for information on the subject of the rockets, we can only say, with all due deference to Colonel Congreve and his discoveries in the art of gunnery, that we cannot approve of a plan which seems so pregnant with danger in its execution, not to those only against whom it is to be directed but against those who are to have the management of it. Out of several rockets which were let off, three or four appeared to fail completely, and one did for a few moments, create a good deal of terror and dismay, not only to the Editor of this paper, who certainly run away as hard as his legs would carry him, but to numerous bystanders, equally courageous; who thought perhaps, with him, that flight was no bad scheme, and that in such a case "the nobler part of valour was discretion." in a few words, the rocket instead of quitting the stand, when lighted, met with some obstruction which kept it fixed to the spot; and as it was evident that the bystanders were in considerable danger, as on bursting it would scatter the shell which

it contained amongst the crowd; a general flight took place: the rocket burst and fortunately did no mischief, though several pieces of shell were picked up a few yards from the stand, with respect to the rockets which did go off fairly, it appeared that the least obstruction or resistance whatever, materially altered the direction of the rockets, and that there was no certain method of throwing them with sufficient mathematical precision: when therefore the danger of using them, and the uncertainty of their operation are considered; however, destructive they may be as engines of war, they do not appear to us to be a considerable improvement in our Military system, though possibly capable of doing much mischief, and of exciting much terror in peculiar circumstances, where other means of warfare may not be readily applicable.

The Eraad, with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, may be hourly expected, as private Letters inform us, that his Lordship touched at Cananore on the 22d of April. His Lordship remained on shore for a few hours only, having deferred the consecration of the Church, and a confirmation there, until September next, when his Lordship will again visit Cananore for that purpose, on his return to Calcutta.

The British community of this Presidency, will learn, with great pleasure, that the Literary Society have taken a very commodious and airy suite of apartments for their Library and Reading room, which lately formed part of the house belonging to Messrs. Baxter's, until the projected Town-Hall shall be built. It is proposed we understand, that these rooms shall be lighted up every evening, except Sundays, which will afford a very great accommodation to many of the Subscribers who are prevented from attending during the day. It is not, we believe, generally known, that the Society have lately opened a Museum for the reception of such specimens of the natural History and Antiquities of the East as may be presented to it. There is no place which affords so many advantages as Bombay, for forming a most interesting and important Museum of this kind: the extent of country with which she is connected from Cape Comorin to the Red sea, and her intercourse by shipping and commerce with every part of the East, induces us to hope that a collection may be formed, which will serve very materially to illustrate the Natural History of India—such a collection might be very much assisted by the contributions of such Gentlemen who are in the habit of making journals through the country, and who, we feel assured, would readily afford any specimens they may meet with, did they know of the institution of such a Museum.

The impressive Sermon preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, for the benefit of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, on Sunday the 14th of January last, having been printed and circulated, with the first annual Report of the proceedings which led to the formation of that excellent institution, the fullest information has thus been disseminated, in respect to its importance, and the satisfactory basis on which it has been founded, and which cannot fail of success under the liberal support which it has hitherto experienced, and the zeal and attention by which its interests are superintended not only by the Directors but, above all, by the Directresses of the female branch of the Society.

No stronger proof need be adduced of the gratitude with which this establishment is received by the inhabitants in general, than the numerous candidates who have come forward for admission, and the many children of all casts who are sent for instruction as day scholars. The benefits to be derived from the efforts of such a society are incalculable; they are not limited to the contracted sphere of this Island, but embrace the moral improvement and the happiness of thousands. There is one point however on which we feel it necessary to offer a few remarks, that is, on the objections which many entertain to subscribe, from the smallness of the amount which they can afford to contribute; they feel reluctant to enrol themselves in the List of subscribers. Because their annual mite, their five or fifteen Rupees appear, on a comparison with the scale of donations, insignificant; hence, what we cannot but consider an erroneous feeling, deprives the society of considerable aid; Eight Rupees

or even four Rupees a year is a liberal contribution in comparison with the subscriptions made in England for similar purposes. But if Individuals abstain from gratifying their wishes to become subscribers from such considerations, how easily could their dispositions be indulged, by subscriptions to be made by Departments or Corps as has in fact been practised by the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry. An example which if followed by the Service at large, would enable the society immediately to extend the benefit of Education and support to many orphans who are waiting for admission. We feel persuaded that these suggestions will be duly estimated by a liberal community, and that they will tend to remove scruples which we have reason to believe, check, in too many instances, the desire to promote the interesting objects of the society in question.

Extract from the Venerable the Archdeacon's Sermon of the 14th of January last.

It is rather my more pleasing duty, on this day, to recommend to the continuance of your benevolent support, an Institution, which by your zealous exertions has been lately most happily established. The good success with which it has been attended, and the good effects which have been already derived from it, will best appear from the Report which will be laid before you;—in the mean time, allow me amidst the general arguments which must be urged to impel us to instruct the poor and destitute, to point out some peculiar claims which the present Charity has to the patronage and protection of the public.

It is well known, that the objects of our attention and regard are some of the most destitute and forlorn of the human race. The first, whom your Regulations have pointed out as the most deserving of your charity, are the children of those Europeans, who have been killed, or have died, in the service of their country.—And can there be a greater claim on the compassion of the public, than the orphan family of those who exposing themselves to the arrow that flieth by night, and to the pestilence that walketh at noon day, have fallen in its service in a foreign land? or can there be a greater encouragement to the virtue of the soldier in the toil and danger of his warfare, than the assurance that his helpless family will be protected and supported by a grateful country?—If there is a case under Heaven which calls aloud for the more immediate exercise of compassion, and which may be looked upon as embracing every object of charity, surely it is this—it is the case of the virtuous widow of a fallen soldier left with a numerous offspring in this foreign land; she sees herself far from her connections, without fortune, without protection; she beholds her children, the pledges of her late husband's love, helpless, fatherless, exposed not only to want and misery, and the snares of a vicious world, but still more to the insinuating temptations, of an enervating climate; "virtuous she would make them, but their father, her husband, who was a good man and feared the Lord, and would have placed them safely in the way of knowledge and instruction, is gone never to return, and with him are fled the means of doing it."

You are no strangers to distress, but the nature of our undertaking, has made us acquainted with such scenes of wretchedness, as are utterly incomprehensible by persons who live in ease and affluence.

In our own happy country, where the light of the Gospel is displayed with purity and brightness, and the civil laws have provided for the wants and even the comforts of the poor, the meanest among them can never be destitute of the necessaries of life, and may always be instructed in the first principles of Christianity;—but here we have seen these children strolling up and down through the streets, constrained to support themselves by beggary, living in filth and nakedness; and if their outward necessities demand our pity, how much more reasonable is the ground of our concern, when we behold them wondering like the blind out of the way of Truth, acquiring every evil and vicious habit, and soon learning to love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.

These are evils which more peculiarly attend the children of the lower ranks among us. Too many of the lower classes of Europeans who come into this country, bring but little sense of Christianity with them; and a great part of the rest suffer it to wear out gradually. Little acquainted with the future rewards of holiness and virtue, and with the future punishment of ungodliness and iniquity, they have little inclination, and still less ability, to impart these great and interesting doctrines to their children; accordingly we receive them when the last extremity has driven

\* Sterne.

them to us, for the most part totally unimpressed with any ideas of religion, and in many instances not even made by baptism members of Christ.

But this is not all, a still more melancholy scene remains; I allude particularly to the children of Europeans by native women; these from the indifference, or death of the father, are left to be supported entirely by the mother, and then become deeply tainted by a familiar intercourse with domestic profligacy.

These are they, whom the generality of their fellow creatures consider as worthless, incorrigible, and abandoned; or on whom at best, they look down with pitiless contempt; wretches, who have never been taught to address themselves to Heaven for relief, and for whom no place of refuge on earth is found; forsaken by negligent parents, and in hourly danger of falling early victims to violated laws, —aliens in a word from the common privileges of their country,—without hope and apparently rejected of God and man.

Such are many of the unfortunate persons who betake themselves to us; I am aware of the vicious character they generally bear, but I ask if they are such workers of iniquity, is it not, because, they have no knowledge?—is it not, because, like the wild ass's colt, they are left to follow their own passions, and then enquire not so much, whether a way of life be honest and lawful, as whether it be easy and profitable;—their original depravity no pains are taken to reform, no argument and instruction made use of to correct.

From pining in a state of sullen obscurity, they demand to be made reputable and useful;—they plead that they are children of your countrymen, children of Protestants,—they claim the benefit of a Protestant education,—they claim to be instructed in the religion of their fathers, which their fathers have withheld from them, as much through the want of means, as through a most guilty indifference to the eternal interests of themselves and their children.

Sometimes indeed in the cases which have come before us, our happier lot hath been to be instrumental in wiping away the tear from the eye of honest indigence; and extending the benefit of this humane Institution to the industrious poor, who find even laborious integrity insufficient for the support of their family, and who have nothing to plead in their behalf, except that they are poor and miserable. These know the value of a religious education, and are desirous to assist their children in the attainment of it, as far as their slender means will allow.

Such are for the most part the several descriptions of children, for whose benefit the Institution is intended; and of them there are already near 200 who have been candidates for admission.—The present infant state of the charity, and the great expences we have been obliged to incur from peculiar circumstances, § have rendered it quite impossible for us, to provide for more of them at present than 45;—And often believe me, has the distracted parent solicited us with fruitless importunity, to assist the necessities of a numerous family,—often have we been constrained to listen with bitterness of heart to those cries, which we had no ability to assuage.

What we now exhibit therefore, we grant, makes but a small appearance; but it is an encouraging specimen however, of what longer time and further assistance may effect.—Certainly the most interesting part of it are the females,—(of the girls, there are 72 candidates for admission, of whom 31 are fatherless)—and as hitherto no permanent arrangement ¶ has been made for them, I have now to appeal in their behalf, where I am confident no such appeal will ever be made in vain.

The story I have to tell is simple but most forcible; all that has been stated hitherto applies equally to girls as to boys, but female children as they are often more neglected, and certainly more exposed to danger and temptation, have a stronger claim on our pity and protection; and from peculiar local circumstances are here most distressing objects of charity. A boy may maintain himself from an early age, as a sailor, a soldier, a mechanic, or a labourer,—but nature has imposed some restraint upon women, and the laws and manners of society more; few therefore are the trades and occupations which circumstances allow them to exercise in any country; and in this, at the same time that they are removed far from the natural support and protection of their relations, they are more particularly deprived of the usual means of assistance.

But an indigent girl is not merely excluded from many honest means of support, she is beset by peculiar temptation; and even men who revolt through honour from perpetrating

other offences, scruple not to lie in wait to corrupt her principles, and entice her to sin. Her virtue once sacrificed, her glory is turned into shame,—every Christian grace is endangered, every female ornament is departed and gone. Thus miserably fallen, where is the merciful hand that raises her up and bids her go and sin no more? discarded from domestic friendship and protection who has compassion to receive her? she has experienced the treachery of one sex, and is consigned to the merciless abhorrence of the other,—she wanders destitute and forsaken, chilled with poverty and pierced with the stings of disappointment,—without any consolation or support from religious knowledge, and even pleading in her excuse the necessity of sinning.

This is not the picture of the imagination,—(would to God it were)—a very little experience will furnish too many originals. And I am sure, I should not be doing justice to the feelings of my female hearers, if I did not believe they were already anxious to lend their support, and are asking only how they can best assist us.

Such being the description of the several pitiable objects who present themselves, little need be said on the benefits of extending to them the designs of this society. (Indeed I have already trespassed long upon your patient attention, longer certainly than I should have done, but for the novel and interesting occasion on which I am addressing you.)—It is proposed to rescue these children from vice and idleness, and to train them up in pious attachment to the principles of Christianity, with such means and habits of life, as may direct their conduct during their existence here, and lay up for them a treasure of eternal and never-fading reward hereafter. It is proposed to teach them "to love the Lord their God with all their heart, to believe in Him, to worship Him, and to serve Him, as they ought to do;—to submit themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters, to hurt no body by word nor deed, to be true and just in all their dealings, to keep their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering, not to covet nor desire other man's deeds, but to learn and labour to get their own living, and to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them."

Of the management of those children who are admitted, and their progress and decent behaviour, I earnestly request you to be your- selves the witnesses; the system adopted of TUITION BY THE SCHOLARS THEMSELVES creates the greatest attention and accuracy, and whilst it excites the best feelings of emulation, combines in the most interesting manner amusement with instruction.

As to the teaching them to walk in religion is the chief thing proposed, it employs their chief attention; they say their prayers both morning and evening, get by heart their Catechism, and read select portions of Scripture; and that the form may not be mistaken for the substance, they are daily questioned in what they learn, and made to understand and comprehend it.

Constant attendance on public worship is one inestimable benefit which this education secures to children; and the Lord's day whilst made holy, is made also cheerful and pleasing to them.

Their moral behaviour, a point of infinitely more consequence than their learning, is diligently watched both in the school and as much as possible out of it; for which purpose they are distinguished by a peculiar dress, which teaches them also humility and to consider themselves children of Charity. Their usage is in all respects of a similar tendency,—their clothes are no better, if so good, as they may hope to wear all the rest of their lives,—no gaiety of colour, no trifling ornaments permitted;—if they are fed, their food is of the plainest sort, and not more than enough,—if they are lodged, it is in a manner that is suitable to every thing else; for besides that frugality is a most important branch of faithfulness in the management of charities, it is good that they should bear the yoke in their youth, and be inured to the treatment they must expect to receive in future life.

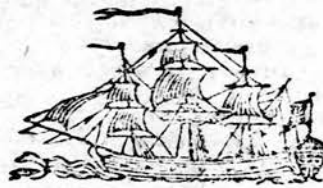
These things require much diligence and attention, and if the Masters and Managers are luke warm and indifferent, nothing will be learnt; if they are vigilant and prudent, every thing may be expected.

Many right and excellent undertakings are surrounded with more difficulties in the execution, than immediately shew themselves; and the manner of disposing of these children, when they come to be dismissed is no easy or unimportant consideration.

From peculiar local circumstances we are prevented from employing the boys in many useful occupations of our native country; some of them however might become soldiers or sailors,—and I cannot but think that, when

their decent behaviour, knowledge, and good principles shall be matter of public credit, many will be inclined to take others as apprentices and household servants;—the rest might be instructed in some useful trade or manufacture. I have not experience enough to point out to the Society what should be adopted in this respect, but there can be no doubt, that it is a thing earnestly to be recommended, to make the school in some degree a School of Industry; and perhaps persons of better experience in various kinds of business will suggest what at least would deserve a trial.

For the girls I believe employment may readily be found; they are now instructed in plain needlework, and have already made so good a proficiency in five months, as to be able to make their own clothes. As to fine work of any sort, it would be raising them above the rank for which they are intended, and might therefore be a worse and more lasting mischief than setting them to none.



## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

B O M B A Y .

ARRIVED.—Ship Euphrates Captain P. Mearns from Bissorah.

SAILED.—Ship Khabarats, Naquadah Werjee to Muscat.

Do. Grab Ship Lovely Fish Naquadah Esmajee Ebran, to Penang.

Do. H. M. Ship Revolutionaire J. C. Woolcombe, Esq. Capt. to England.

ARRIVED.—Major G. M. Cox 2d Bat. 5th Regiment.

Lieutenant Rob Shephard, 1st Regiment.

Capt. Geo. Layburn 2d Bat. 8th Regt.

Capt. F. F. Staunton, 1st N. I.

Lieut. & Adjutant Pattinson, ditto.

Lieut. D. Capon, ditto.

Capt. Nath. Betts H. H. P. B.

Major J. F. Dyson, 8th Regt. N. I.

Capt. P. Henderson, M. N. I.

Capt. Robt. Thew, Artillery.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Geo. J. Wilson 2d Bt. 1st Regiment.

B O M B A Y .

DEATHS.—At Sea, on the 29th March last, on board the *Durable*, in which he was proceeding as a passenger from hence to Calcutta, Captain Andrew MacQuaker, formerly Commander of the *Hannah* of this Port, whose gallant and successful defence of that Ship in an Action with an American Privateer, of much superior force off the Cape of Good Hope in March 1814, was recorded in our Paper of the 18th of June following.

Captain MacQuaker embarked for Bombay in an infirm state of health, the consequence of a severe liver complaint with which he had for the first time been attacked immediately following his return from Europe, and which terminated an existence of the utmost value to his family and friends, at the early age of twenty nine years.

On Friday, 3d Instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Patten, the Widow of the late Mr. Thomas S. Patten.

On Saturday evening the 4th Instant, Lieutenant John Jamieson of the Bombay European Regiment, whose premature loss is sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers, and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

## Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 23d

We understand, the most flattering addresses have been presented by the Lieutenants, Midshipmen and Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, to Captain O'Brien, on his leaving that Ship, which are highly complimentary to his character as an Officer and as a man, and which cannot fail to afford peculiar satisfaction to the friends of that gallant Officer, in India.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Captain Craig, is expected to sail for England early on Sunday morning. The Packets for this Ship will be closed on Saturday next.

APRIL 27.

The Packet for England by the Honorable Company's Ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, closes this afternoon at four o'clock, when after packets, will most likely be opened, as we understand this Ship will not fail, before Wednesday morning the 1st proximo.

On Saturday last arrived the *Arcen*, Captain Mackay, from the Mauritius the 8th ultimo. Passengers, Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Wright, for Madras; Miss Wallace, Lieutenant Johnson, Captain Jordan and Mr. Clerk, for Bengal.

On the 29th of February, the *Coromandel*, Captain Cameron arrived from England, a list of whose Passengers, will be found in a subsequent Column, together with the arrival of several Ships from Ports in France; by the latter we are informed, that a sufficient supply of Claret and other Wines have been imported, to answer any probably demand that this Country may require, for upwards of twelve months.

A Subscription for the families of the brave fellows who fell at Waterloo, had been opened at the Island under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies Governor Farquhar, and Sir A. Campbell, the Commander in Chief, which was to be placed at the disposal of his Highness the Prince of Waterloo.—The amount already collected was considerable.—The Officers of His Majesty's 56th Regiment had subscribed ten days pay, and the non-Commissioned and Privates seven days pay each.

On the 3d ultimo, they had received at the Island, some very unpleasant intelligence from Madagascar, from which it appears that, Mr. Blennier, Mr. Butler, Mr. Birch and an European Armorer have lost their lives, in consequence of some disputes with the Natives at that place, who had come down in the night and fired on our people.—The King, it is stated, has taken every measure in his power to find out and punish the parties, who had thus inhumanly murdered our unfortunate Countrymen—but according to the latest account without effect.

The Month's still continued to proceed, but were mostly confined to Children.—The Public Papers received by this opportunity are partially filled with Extracts from late French Papers—a selection of the most material articles will be found in our Supplement of this day.—The introduction of the Sisk Worm, appears fully to have answered the praise worthy exertions of the local Government.

The Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery which commenced on Thursday the 18th Instant, before the Honourable Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Newbould—closed on Tuesday last.

After the grand Jury had taken their Oath—the Lord Chief Justice addressed them in substance as follows.

He began by presenting a favorable view of the state of the Presidency, with regard to lesser offences, as affecting property merely.—Judging, he said, from what judiciously appeared, he should doubt the justice of the complaint, sometimes heard circulating of late, as if stealing increased among us.—It did not appear so, by the Calendar before him, which consisted, as committed at the Presidency, but one charge of the sort. He went on, to the following effect.—The police Regulations given no authority to the Justices to punish larcenies, as many as are detected must still be brought for trial to this Court; and, if we meet with but few here, the inference is fair, that they have diminished in number; since it is not to be believed, but that, if they continued to abound, detection would, in many instances, take place, and our Calendars, as formerly, be loaded with them. One would rather conclude therefore (he said) that the Regulations framed within a late period for the good Government of the Town, are to the credit of those entrusted with their execution, answering their purpose; and that, by laying hold of the idle and disorderly, the Police, through its vigilance; prevents the recurrence of this class of offences, more effectually than was experienced by the operation of the Sentences of this Court.

Crimes of a deeper dye however (the Chief Justice proceeded to observe) still prevail; of which he said he was sorry to say the present Calendar exhibited its due proportion. They originate, not so much in idleness, and disorderly habit, as in the more vicious, and malignant passions of the mind; against the influence of which, the best regulated, and most energetic police can be but of little avail. Delinquents of this description must be met by the strong arm of the law, in its highest resort; an increase of such offences being finally to be prevented by the terror alone of severe example.

The first case of the sort, to which (said the Chief Justice) I shall call your attention, is that of a Duel; in which a Murder may be committed, as a defying of capital punishment, as by any other means of homicide. No doubt, you have heard of the case, tho' of the circumstances attending it, I shall presume you to be ignorant. Of this I am persuaded, that as a Grand Jury, prosecuting your enquiries into crimes, you will attend exclusively to the witnesses; discarding from your minds all impressions, imbibed from other sources, before you come to be sworn. This is essential to a correct administration of justice in every case; and, if in others, particularly, I think, in that of a duel. Duels springing out of passion, and bad humours, the feelings that give rise to them are apt to influence the reports of their cause, and progress. Thus exaggeration concerning them may take place. The contrary, however, is more likely to happen, from the disposition that exists to treat them lightly. Reports upon such a subject therefore are not to be trusted in this, as in other cases, there is no safety but in the accounts judicially rendered upon oath, to those on whom is cast the duty of investigation, and trial. I am classing the case in question among the higher offences in the Calendar, precluding every thing against a homicide, of which all that we know with certainty for the present is, that it has been committed in a duel. The law, in its theory, is not favorable to duels; God forbid that it were!—Should the one in question appear to have been fought under circumstances extenuating its guilt, the prisoner will be entitled to the effect of them, when he comes upon his defence, presuming, as I do, that you will put him upon his trial, by finding the fact that will be presented to you against him. From the little to be gathered out of the informations, it is observable that the difference which led to it took place the day preceding; of course, there was time for the parties to cool and for reason to resume her sway. You will have it proved to you, by pale-green boys who were employed on the occasion, that an officer fell, the morning of the 12th of March last, on the beach at Malappuram. They will tell you that, being directed to wait at some short distance, they saw four persons standing together, that upon hearing two successive shots fired, they missed one of them, who had dropped; and that having received orders for the purpose they almost immediately after carried the dead by to the Port. The Magistrate, who took the examination Malappuram, will be able to prove to you who the deceased was and that the prisoner acknowledged he had shot him. This, Gentlemen, will be sufficient foundation for a Bill.

The better to prevent duels, both the seconds in them are, I believe, by modest authorities, held to be equally responsible with the principal. There never was a doubt, but that the second of the survivors is indissolubly with him. There will be before you some evidence, who the seconds were, in the present case. It will be for you to judge of its effect; whether it be sufficient to justify your including them, or either of them, in the same Bill with the principal.

The next case, Gentlemen, according to my view of the Calendar, is distinctly one of murder. It comes

(Continued after the poetry.)

† See the report.  
‡ See the report.  
§ See the report.  
¶ See the report.

§ See Archbishop Secker's Sermon before the Charity Schools in London, 1743.  
¶ See the list of Books printed at the end of the report.

## BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

BY WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

### TO BUONAPARTE.

O Thou, whose inauspicious aim  
Has wrought thy host this work of shame,  
Think'st thou thy broken bands will bide  
The terrors of thy rushing tide?  
What yet remains?—shall it be thine  
To head the relics of thy line  
In one dread effort more?  
The Roman lore thy leisure loved,  
And thou can'st tell what fortune proved  
That Chieftain, who, of yore,  
Ambition's dizzy paths essay'd,  
And with the gladiators' aid  
For empire enterpriz'd—  
He stood the cast his rashness play'd  
Left not the victims he had made.  
Dug his red grave with his own blade,  
And in the field he lost, was laid,  
Abhor'd—but not despised.  
But if revolves thy fainter thought  
On safety—howsoever bought,  
Then turn thy fearful rein and ride,  
Though twice ten thousand men have died  
On this eventful day,  
To guide the military fame  
Which thou, for life, in traffic time  
Wilt barter thus away,  
Shall future ages tell this tale  
Of inconsistency and frailty?  
And art thou He of Lodi's bridge,  
Marengo's field, and Wagram's ridge!  
Or is thy soul like mountain tide,  
That, swell'd by winter storm and shower,  
Rolls down in turbulence of power—  
A torrent fierce and wide;  
Left of these aids a rill obscure,  
Shrinking unnoticed, mean and poor,  
Whose channel shews display'd  
The wrecks of its impetuous course,  
But not one symptom of the force  
By which these wrecks were made?  
Spur on the way!—since now thine ear  
Has brook'd thy veterans' wish to hear,  
Who as they flight they eyed,  
Exclaim'd,—white tears of anguish came,  
Wring forth by pride and shame—  
“Oh that he had but died!”  
But yet, to sum this hour of ill,  
Look, ere thou leav'st the fatal hill,  
Back on yon broken ranks farewell,  
Upon those wild confusion gleams  
The moon as on the troubled streams  
When rivers break their banks,  
And, to the ruin'd peasant's eye,  
Objects half seen roll swiftly by,  
Down the dread current hurld—  
So mingle banner, vain and gun,  
Where the tumultuous flight rolls on  
Of warriors, who, when morn began  
Defied a banded world.

### ELEGY TO THE COUNTESS AND REOSSY, ON HER DEPARTURE FROM TURKEY.

Ye useful Sisters of the sacred Well  
Mournful approach and all your sorrows tell,  
To her, in whom devoid of every guile  
Your magic dwells, and all the Graces smile  
The bright Stephania, Andreosy's bride,  
A matchless Beauty, and her Country's Pride.  
Ye too, ye Graces, come, and truly mourn,  
Her near departure, and your beauties shorn.  
For though to you she never was unkind,  
When she's once gone, you'll graceless stay behind  
Heed not her parting theft and pow'rful spell,  
But take of her a due, and short farewell,  
Soon shall Stephania bid ye smiling stand,  
At her sole beck, in Gallia's martial land,  
There, though ye'll view such forms as slave the Eye,  
None shall with bright Stephania's beauties vie—  
But hold—shall ye then solely, envious view,  
The bright Stephania, and sigh forth Adieu!  
Shall not the sorrowing Bard then take his part,  
And wish her Happiness with all his heart?  
Fate says he shall. Go, envious Youth and say,  
Go Hamilton and speak this humble Lay—  
Thou like soft Marquis shalt usurp the strain  
But not like him in dying pangs complain—  
The blue Elysium of her radiant Eye,  
May cause perchance thy manly heart to sigh;  
Yet may'st thou not forget the illustrious Pair,  
Who devious send kind Wishes to the Fair;  
Nor them alone, in honesty of truth,  
Mourns her near loss each true admiring Youth;  
But most the Muses mourn; though on their Lyre,  
Stephania's worth shall oft the Bard inspire;  
Her grace of mind, with Beauty's strong controul,  
Will light her Mem'ry long within his Soul—  
As when the glorious, golden orb of Day,  
Returns to bless the Nations with his ray,  
So shall her Virtues bright adorn the Muse  
And bathe her airy spirit in Aonia's dews.

(Continued from the third page.)

from His Majesty's 34th Regiment, which has been so remarkable, ever since its arrival in India, for atrocities of this nature. It was doing duty at Chittore, when the one in question was committed. You will find that the deceased was a helpless woman, living with one of the men; and that the prisoner, a private belonging to this corps shot her dead in the barracks in the face of day and in a manner apparently the most wanton, and desperate. For such a deed, you will at least think it right, that he should be tried; leaving it to him, upon his trial, to urge what he can in his defence.

There is still another alleged murder for your consideration. The circumstances are peculiar; but, should you be satisfied of their existence, the result, in point of law, is perfectly clear. It is the case of a Native, who appears to have occasioned the destruction of a pregnant woman, by means of a potion given her to procure a miscarriage, of which miscarriage there is evidence that she died—By the law of England, as anciently holden, the very giving a noxious potion for such a purpose, appears to have been considered a capital offence; and, at all events it has been rendered so lately at home, by what is commonly called Mr. Lord Ellenborough's act, by the first Section of which, the mere giving of such a potion the woman

being at the time quick with child, is made a felony, from which benefit of clergy is taken away. The case, that will be before you, has had probably a different termination from what may have been intended; but, in all cases, men are answerable for the fatal consequences of their illegal acts. That the one in question is considered so in the highest degree, is proved by the Statute to which I have alluded. There will be no doubt, I believe, upon the evidence of a destructive potion having been given by the Prisoner. If then the death of the deceased is to be traced to this, as the cause, he must be answerable; and this the rather, that such a mixture must, in its nature, have had a tendency to endanger the life of her, to whom it was administered.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to call the attention of the Grand Jury to two other cases of a very flagitious nature, the circumstances of which were such as to be unfit to be detailed, except for the purposes of justice, and that only in the Court itself. Having done so, he appealed to them, whether he had not made good the position, with which he had set out, that crimes of a deep dye continued to prevail among us. So it would appear, at least, (he said) from the preparatory examinations, which, (said he) Gentlemen, is all that the Judges have, as yet, before them. You (he went on) will be attended by the prosecutors and witnesses themselves, whose testimony, with voice, is vastly more satisfactory, than these dumb documents. You will examine them with the particularity which the gravity of the several charges demand; and your adoption, or rejection of bills will, I have no doubt, be the just result of your enquiries.

What I have already troubled you with, does not make up the whole of the Calendar. There are other cases to be tried, among them, one for Burglary. In general, cases of stealing have, for the most part, been indicted here, as simple larcenies only, notwithstanding life; even where the circumstances would have justified the laying them as burglaries—the criminal law having been constantly administered in this Court, with as much lenity as prudence would possibly warrant. It is with great propriety, however, (as I think) that the case to which I allude is about to be brought before you in its most aggravated form.—It is one of an aggravated nature. The property carried away is an unusually large amount, no part of it appearing to have been ever restored. The prisoner was in the employ of the prosecutor at the time; and consequently under a special obligation to honesty. His situation gave him facilities, which, if he be truly charged, he abused; and, in the perpetration of the offence, he appears to have evinced design, and art. Such a property having been so stolen, by such a person, under circumstances amounting (as appears to me) to a burglary, it would, for the sake of the example, seem to be very properly in a course of prosecution, as such.

To constitute this offence, it is not necessary that the entry into the house should have been in the night preceded by a breaking in for the purpose. If a man secretes himself in a house in the day time, and having taken his opportunity, when all is quiet and dark, to plunder it, he breaks out; a burglary is committed. What shall constitute a breaking for the purpose, is matter of law. The unlocking a door, in order to get out, has been construed a sufficient breaking, for the purpose of this offence. In the present case, according to the evidence, the prisoner must have drawn a bolt, and removed a bar, to let himself out, which seems to be equivalent to an unlocking. The principle would seem to be, that if the house be in any degree secured, in contradistinction to its being left quite open, and the security, wherever it be, is feloniously violated, the offence is in this respect complete. It would appear, not that the prisoner entered, but that he remained concealing himself in the house for the purpose, long after he should have left it; but this will make no difference, if his purpose was to commit a felony after dark, and he subsequently broke out. The only other legal ingredient to be attended to is the place where the felony was committed; it must have been in the mansion house of the prosecutor; and I think upon the evidence it was so, tho' in a part of it used by him as a shop. Should you see any nicety in any of these questions, as they arise upon the evidence, your better way will be, to find the Bill, leaving them to be considered upon the trial, where, in favor of life, you may in an English Court, always depend upon the scale being made to lean, if at all, on the side of the prisoner.

There is, besides, the larceny that I alluded to, as the single one committed at the Presidency. It is charged upon a Soldier of His Majesty's 30th Regiment in the Fort; and there is a commitment for another offence of the same nature by a private of the 84th Regiment while doing duty lately at Kurnoul; both so recent, that we have seen no informations respecting them; and I have therefore no means of apprising you what the circumstances attending them may be. Experienced as you are, in such cases, it is not likely that they will present to you any thing very new, or difficult. If they should, you will know where to resort for advice: The remaining cases are a common assault; and two for conspiracies and cheats, in endeavouring, by perjury, and contrivance, to recover money never due, thro' actions on the civil side of this Court. These latter cases are, in their nature; most audacious, and alarming. They strike at the security of all property, making the Court the channel of spoliation, having been established for protection.—They cannot be too diligently enquired into, nor, if proved, too severely punished.

The Chief Justice concluded by saying, he had nothing to add to the observations, except to wish the Grand Jury as early a discharge from their duty, as might be consistent with the calls of public Justice.

APRIL 25th 1816.

We are happy to find it reported that the Arnegon shoal is about to be surveyed, and that an examination of the Pulicat shoal is to be made at the same time, for the purpose of ascertaining if any, and what changes have taken place, since the last survey. A survey of the Arnegon is extremely wanted, and the other examination will also be beneficial to navigation. We have no doubt of there being

shoals to the Southward of the mouths of all the Rivers on this Coast; and it would be very useful to examine how far they extend from the Shore.

A Packet of Europe letters for this Presidency, is stated to have been received at Calcutta on the 2d ultimo, by a Country Ship (the Mary Anne,) which left England in July last; and to have been put on board a vessel coming hither, against the Monsoon, from Bengal.

We understand the Postage levied at Calcutta, on account of the Post Master General in England, on Letters received by the Iphigenia Frigate, amounted to eight thousand Rupees: none of those Letters even could have been of a very late date; but yet more valuable in that respect, by several months, than those before-mentioned brought for us to this Presidency on the Mary Anne; the latter in fact will be of no value, (and even those by the Iphigenia of very little,) to persons who have received Letters by the INDIAMEN—always the most certain, regular, and expeditious, conveyances to the different parts of this Country; as experience has very fully, and to most of us, since the operation of the new Regulations, very painfully demonstrated.

Mad. Govt. Gaz

In the Case of Ensign Stuart of His Majesty's 86th Regiment charged with the Murder of Lieutenant John Henry of the same Regiment in a Duel. We insert a note which was taken by a Gentleman in Court, of the decision of the Judges on the point of confessional evidence.

It appeared on Mr. Gahagan's cross examination of the Magistrate that he had disclaimed advising the prisoner to make any confession, reminding him that he was not upon oath, and therefore not bound to answer questions, unless he thought proper. He observed that he could not be his adviser; that it was for himself to consider, whether the circumstances of the case were not such as to induce him to make a candid disclosure at once, rather than have a trial hanging over his head, or run the risk of its taking place at some future distant period, when he might be deprived of his witnesses.

On this Mr. Gahagan objected that the confession the Advocate General proposed to give in evidence could not be considered as strictly voluntary, inasmuch, as after what the Magistrate admitted he had said to the prisoner, it was impossible not to see that an impression favourable to instant confession might have been produced on the prisoner's mind: after hearing the Advocate General in reply.

The Judges were of opinion that any confession made by the prisoner after such a conversation, could not be considered a voluntary one, inasmuch as it clearly was not the spontaneous act of the prisoner, but one that he was induced to make from the effect produced on his mind (be it more or less) by what fell from the Magistrate—the Court said that it did not depend upon the magnitude of the hopes held out, whether a confession should be received or not, but that any hopes however small, rendered a confession obtained after it, inadmissible; the language of the criminal law on this subject is uniform, viz. that confessions should not be received in evidence, unless where they appear to have been made voluntarily and without inducement, see Thompson's case 1 Leach 328. If the Magistrate had in this case simply said to the prisoner, “it would be better for him if he confessed,” according to constant experience the evidence could not have been received; see 1 East 659, and the Court said they did not think that pointing out the reasons why it would be better for a man to confess rendered the inducement less operative.—But it was said by the Advocate General that the Magistrate had equally stated to the Prisoner the disadvantages as well as the advantages of confession, and had left the Prisoner ultimately to decide for himself, telling him that as the examination was not on oath, he was not bound to confess; the Court thought the latter assurance did not at all vary the case, as that what the Magistrate said was bound to state at all events—and they said even if he had enumerated all the Pros. and Cons. which applied to its being or not being advisable for the Prisoner to confess, they could not under such circumstances have heard what the Prisoner said, inasmuch as it would be impossible for them to decide, which arguments most influenced the Prisoner's mind—for the evidence of confessions obtained from a Prisoner was not (as had been sometimes supposed) rejected from a regard to public faith, but solely on the principle before stated “That no confessions but such as were made without inducement, were legal evidence.” It seemed however to them from what appeared on their notes, that the arguments held out by the Magistrate were all on one side, and such as were most likely to promote a confession—the Magistrate told the Prisoner to consider “whether it was not better from him to make a candid disclosure at once, rather than have a trial hanging over his head, or run the risk of its taking place at some distant period, when he might be deprived of his witnesses.” It is true he stated generally that he urged both sides of the question to the pris-

ner, but when called on by the Counsel for the prisoner, to state exactly what he said, this was the whole account he gave.

The Court, in conclusion expressed their opinion in the strongest terms, that the Magistrate in stating what he did to the prisoner, had been actuated by the purest motives, and such as were particularly kind to him, and said that they rejected the evidence solely on legal grounds, and because they conceived they could not see it, consistently with those rules of evidence, which it was the interest of all, should be preferred inviolate.

The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

### Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL 18, 1816.

It is to be recollected that the orations of the Members of the Chamber of Peers and Dignitaries are studied at home and written, and that they are read from the tribune, like the disputations in any of the Colleges at home. The disadvantages of such a method may be great, but France does not seem to abound with extempore speakers, and their oratory must always want the fire and animation which characterize the discussions in the Parliaments of England. If extempore speeches only were allowed, the preponderance of the senate would be in favor of a particular class of men, and majorities might be carried, not by the weight of the most respected, honest, and independent members, but by the force of ingenious argument and declamation. It was this preponderance which produced such rapid and overwhelming measures in the worst times of the revolution. On the present plan there is no bar to the delivery of opinion even by the most inexperienced member. He reads his speech very composedly, but if he chances to allude to the King, as in the Sitting of the 28th of October, he is interrupted by exclamations of *Vive le Roi!* which is not more absurd than if, while one of our enlightened statesmen is soberly discussing any grand political question, he should be unseasonably interrupted by all the Members and the galleries, calling out “God save the King!”

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 13th of November gives an alarming account of the irritated state of public feeling in France, and states that the existence of a mass of combustible matter, every day threatens to involve the Government in destruction; but we observe no facts sufficient to bear out this strong colouring. Those who expect that the storm of conflicting opinions has entirely subsided, or is likely to subside, speedily, will probably find themselves mistaken. Publicly expressed sentiments of the nation shew satisfactorily that the Government and the Constitution are popular, but there are still numbers of factious and turbulent spirits in France disposed to revolt against good order and the State, on any pretence. These will probably exist under every change, but while they do exist, it is not fair to involve the whole nation in the stigma, and rail against the acts of the Government, because they do not accord with the principles or views of the disaffected. What can be said of that Frenchman who can write on the 7th of November, “from Calais, ‘Our unhappy country is more military than in BONAPARTE's time, though not half organized. In his time, we generally knew the worst, but now quite otherwise!’ We are however disposed to believe that this is a fabrication for the purpose of illustrating the text discussed by the *Morning Chronicle*.

The last conduct of Marat seems to have had in it more of madness than infatuation. He probably fancied that he was treading in the footsteps of his great prototype BONAPARTE, and that resolution alone would ensure success. Perhaps he invaded Calabria according to Cocker, and calculated, if Napoleon could conquer France with eight hundred men he surely ought to be able to conquer Naples with fifty! He also laid in an excellent stock of Proclamations, still imitating Napoleon, but the date is blank! He has thus thrown away a life, excepting for his family, not worth preserving. He might have continued a Sovereign, had he been consistent with himself, but the same blind folly which prevented BONAPARTE from accepting the overtures of the Allies in 1814, prevented him from continuing to be faithful to his own interests, and he abandoned the great con-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page)

federal of Europe to league himself with the who could only involve him in destruction.

The sudden return of the Duke of Orleans from France to England indicates as the London journals represent, some disagreement with Louis. The Editor of the Champion states that the Chamber of Deputies have a strong tendency to ultra-royalism, and perhaps the inclination of several of the members to increase the severity of punishment for Sedition gives countenance to this conclusion. We should hope however that there is no tendency towards the old regime. The Duke though apparently staunch for the Constitution, has probably some of the old leaven of Republicanism about him, and hence the want of union between him and the other branches of the Bourbon family. The discussion that, according to the Times, took place in the Chamber of Peers between a Member and the Abbe Montesquieu was somewhat singular in its consequences. The Duke of Orleans appears to have been involved in a disturbance. He too, like Lanjuinais, was anxious that his speech should be printed, but the Censor of the Press prohibited its insertion in the Journals. We have not heard that he had thought it prudent to claim the courteous assistance of a London Editor!

Carnot is said to have escaped from the surveillance of the Police. Another report states that the Emperor of Russia had offered him an asylum in his dominions, but it is not likely that, himself a Sovereign, he would attempt to remove a State delinquent beyond the reach of the Government which had deemed him amenable to a particular scrutiny. The offenders whose names are included in the ordinance of the 24th July, it is said, are to be confined to either Austria, Russia or Prussia, and they are to be under especial superintendance.

We suspect that the Letter of Prince Blucher to General M. de, Governor of Paris, in justification of his conduct in removing the Pictures and Statues belonging to Prussia from the Museum at Paris, will not raise him in the estimation of the public. The language, if the translation be a true one, is rather uncourteous, and considering to whom it is addressed, we can hardly think it genuine. His subscription of twenty pounds towards the erection of a monument in honor of the Duke of Wellington may be a very magnificent sum in Prussia, but with us it does not indicate a very princely expansion of mind.

Calcutta Govt. Gazette.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### Captain Browne,—Courts Martial.

[The observations upon the case of Captain Browne were so badly given last week in the various papers, that it was not possible to get at the facts: we have received a brief and correct statement of what passed, and present it to our readers, as well in justice to a gallant Officer, as to show, what indeed has been too often shown before,—that Courts Martial can pronounce sentences equally unjust and illegal.]

Lord Egremont said, the case of Captain Browne was not only extremely unjust, but the sentence of the Court Martial contradictory to common sense. It appeared by the minutes, that Captain Browne had been tried on seven distinct and separate charges, in no manner connected with each other, and on one of which the Judge Advocate stated to the Court they could not legally proceed, viz. the one relative to the pilotage, by which Captain Browne had been most unjustly accused of defrauding the Commissioners of the Navy, by paying the Master of the Ship in a fictitious name; for his Lordship said, if any fraud had been intended or been committed, of which not the least shadow could attach to Captain Browne, the actual fraudulent document must be produced to the Court, which the Judge Advocate stated could not be done, for the reasons assigned in the Admiralty Letter before the Court. Yet, his Lord-

ship stated the Court actually did proceed in this charge, contrary to legal opinion and every course of justice—(Hear, hear, hear!); and although the evidence produced in support of the charge was not only clear and distinctly proved that Captain Browne would not permit the Master to be paid without the Commander in Chief's sanction, who actually signed his name as approved to the certificates in question, and ordered the Master to be paid this pilotage, the Court Martial, in its sentence, declared this charge, with others, in part proved—(Hear, hear, hear!). There were several other charges of minor importance evidently disproved on the minutes as frivolous and vexatious, excepting the first, wherein Captain Browne had forgotten himself for a moment, under the impulse of passion, occasioned by the most violent insult and threats of personal chastisement from the Master of a merchant vessel, not under his convoy or protection, before the officers and whole of his ship's crew, when in the execution of his duty, and while endeavouring to extricate his ship from the danger he was placed in by the wilful unskilfulness of the ship-master; who when brought on board Capt. Browne's ship some days after the transaction, added insult to his former conduct; and that, in his Lordship's opinion, this charge, the only one affecting Capt. Browne, did not, under the circumstances, warrant the finding so severe a sentence. His Lordship added, this was not all; there was another charge, the 7th, wherein the prosecutor had accused Capt. Browne of tyranny and oppression, although, on this charge, no evidence had been offered, and was wholly abandoned by the prosecutor, who had been convicted thereof himself but a few days before; yet the Court Martial declared, after maturely and deliberately weighing and considering the same, that the charge were in part proved—(Hear, hear, hear!)—and dismissed Capt. Browne the service. His Lordship observed, all comment on such proceedings was superfluous; he knew the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the case had been taken, and that not only they, but other eminent and sound lawyers, had declared the whole proceedings informal, irregular, and illegal. His Lordship stated, he wished it to be distinctly understood he had no other motive in view than placing the character of Capt. Browne in its proper light and removing from it the disreputable part, such an inconsiderate and inconsistent sentence was calculated to inflict; and he trusted, this material point having been obtained, that Capt. Browne would be restored to his original rank in his Majesty's service (Hear, hear, hear!), he having always borne the character of a most active, zealous, and good officer.

Lord Melville, in reply, defended the Court Martial in Captain Browne's case on the first charge, and also stated, that the Court Martial had, from a misconception, declared him in part guilty of a false muster; but did not attempt to justify the sentence, and appeared to concur in the expression of Lord Egremont, that Captain Browne should be restored to his former rank.

Lord Grey stated, that although Captain Browne was unknown to him, he thought the sentence extremely and unnecessarily severe, as it left the public at liberty to apply either the whole or a part of the most disreputable charges to him which he was now glad to find were totally removed, but which before, such an inconsiderate sentence was calculated to inflict; and he now trusted the Noble Viscount would restore Capt. Browne to his rank—(to which the Noble Viscount nodded assent). Lord Grey said, that, when at the head of the Admiralty, the merits and activity of Captain Browne had been represented to him in such strong terms, that he promoted him from no other knowledge of him than his bravery and meritorious conduct—(Hear, hear, hear!).

The following extract of a letter published in an English Paper of November 7th, gives rather an interesting description of the Plain of Waterloo, and may not be uninteresting to many of our readers:—  
"Before closing my letter; I must beg your indulgence for a superfluous word or two, on a subject, which is every traveller's theme, the present situation of the plains of Waterloo. I was there yesterday, and remained for several hours on that illustrious field, where my heart beat high at the recollection of the country it belonged to. The eye embraces at a glance the whole eventful scene, and with the preliminary notions every Englishman possesses, it is impossible not to comprehend immediately the grand manoeuvres of that memorable day. Here the audacious enemy advanced even to la Hays Sainte; but were arrested in their furious career by our immortal Chief in person,

who at the head of his intrepid soldiers, retook that bloodstained spot. The cottage has been entirely new roofed, though its shattered walls and doors still testify the obstinate combat it gave rise to.

On the left wing behind and before the hedge, but especially near the spot where the gallant Picton fell, a multitude of little mounds cover the ashes of the British and Allied Soldiers who were interred in heaps together. It was not without unfeigned emotion we cast a regard of gratitude and admiration on those heroes' graves, over which the grass and some wild flowers are just beginning to spring. At the extremity of the right wing, we recognised the bush where the Prince of Orange, emulating his forefathers, was wounded; and then reached the too famous chateau of Hougoumont, where destruction dealt its most deadly blows. The interior of the edifice, consumed by fire and demolished by the cannon, presented a melancholy mass of ruins; the trees in the neighbourhood are pierced with balls, though their foliage and growth appear little more injured than what might be expected in this unusually fine season. We next crossed the fatal field where our artillery crushed eleven hundred intrepid Frenchmen, who, with a gallantry worthy of a better cause, preserved in their desperate attack. It was in contemplating this spot, the morning after the battle, that a British Officer observed, that the heaps of indiscriminate dead of all nations amassed together, presented to his mind "an immense army in a profound sleep."

The plains around it towards La Belle Alliance, are yet deeply imprinted with the hoofs of horses, all taking a direction from which but few were doomed to return. In some parts the slain are interred so near the surface of the earth, that black portions of the human frame, piercing their tunicments, strike the spectator with horror. We had now reached La Belle Alliance, and reposed ourselves in the chamber wherein Blucher and Wellington embraced each other amidst the exulting shouts of victory, and the more distant roar of the cannon pursuing and exterminating the flying foe. A more interesting spectacle I never witnessed. Honour to those heroes, who devoted themselves to certain death for their country's cause with Spartan inflexibility!—that grateful country has already consecrated to them a crown of well earned laurels, of which not a leaf will ever lose its verdure.

We found dispersed over the field of battle, fragments of shells and other engines of destruction, while in the cottage of Lacoste, Napoleon's guide, the credulous Englishman was purchasing sabres, and buttons, and cuirasses, and other relics, of which, in all probability, the greater part was collected at Brussels for this express purpose. Many of the adjoining villages have been enriched by the plunder of the dying and the dead, and Mr. Lacoste still draws deeply on the curiosity of the traveller, whom he adroitly satisfies with narratives and anecdotes fashioned to the political party he is presumed to support.

The following is an extract from Mr. Walter Scott's poem of Waterloo, just published:—

Look forth, once more, with soften'd heart,  
Ere from the field of fame we part;  
Triumph and Sorrow border near,  
And joy oft melts into a tear.  
Alas! what links of love's sweet morn,  
Has War's rude hand asunder torn!  
For ne'er was field so sternly fought,  
And ne'er was conquest dearer bought.  
Here piled in common slaughter sleep  
Those whom affection long shall weep;  
Here, rests the sire, that ne'er shall strain  
His orphans to his heart again;  
The son, whom, on his native shore,  
The parent's voice shall bless no more;  
The bridegroom who has hardly prest  
His blushing consort to his breast;  
The husband, whom through many a year  
Long love and mutual faith endeared;  
Thou canst not name one of these  
But thou hast seen his relics lie!  
O when thou see'st some mourner's veil  
Shroud her thin form and visage pale,  
Or mark'st the Matron's bursting tears  
Stream when the stricken drum she hears;  
Or see'st how manly grief suppress'd,  
Ere labouring in watch'd breast,  
With no inquiry vain pursue  
The cause, but think on Waterloo.

Period of honour as of woes,  
What bright careers 'twas thine to close!  
Mark'd on thy roll of blood, what names,  
To Britain's memory and to Fame's,  
Laid there their last immortal claims!  
Thou saw'st in seas of gore expire  
Redoubt'd Picton's soul of fire—  
Saw'st in the mingled carnage lie  
All that of Ponsonby could die—  
De Lancy change Love's bridal-wreath  
For laurels from the hand of Death—  
Saw'st gallant Miller's falling eye  
Still bent where Albion's banners fly,  
And Cameron, in the shock of steel,  
Die like the offspring of Lochiel;  
And generus Gordon, mid the strife,  
Fall while he watch'd his leader's life—  
Ah! though her guardian angel's shield  
Fenced Britain's hero through the field,  
Fate not the less her power made known  
Through his friend's heart to pierce his own!

#### A FAIR CONTEST.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Emperor of Russia, on his way to Dijon, stopped at the post-house of a little town in the vicinity. The master had prepared a dinner, the invitation to which his Majesty being in haste, accepted. The Mayor has also prepared a dinner, and finding that the Emperor accepted the other, came to wait on him; attended by three handsome daughters, whom his Majesty invited to join in his repast. The Ladies evinced themselves, but the Emperor kept them in the apartment, and was charmed with their conversation. One of them made some verses on the occasion, & presented them to his Majesty, who was delighted. A few days after, his Majesty sent as a mark of his recollection, an arrow enriched with diamonds, for the fair Lady who had excited so much of his admiration. This present having come to the hands of the mistress of the post-house, was adjudged immediately to her own daughter, whom the mother thinks charming, though others do not; the Mayor's daughter has claimed on the title of generally admitted beauty. Each claimant having partisans, a serious village contest has been the consequence. [Sat., Oct. 19.]

#### A FORMIDABLE STEAM FRIGATE.

The following is given as a correct description of the steam frigate, lately launched at New York:—Length

on deck 300 feet, breadth 290 feet, thickness of her sides 13 feet, of alternate oak plank and cork wood; carries 44 guns, four of which are 100 pounders, waste guns 60-pounders, quarter-deck and fore-castle guns 42-pounders. In case of any attempt to board in action, the machinery is so admirably contrived, as to enable her to discharge, on her adversary's decks 100 gallons of boiling water per minute, at the same time that it brandishes 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales, and works an equal number of heavy iron pikes of great length, starting them from her sides with prodigious force, and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute.

Some years ago, Josiah Dornford, Esq. advertised for a Porter, who had the fear of God before his eyes, and could carry six hundred weight. Similar to this is the following: Liberal offer.—Wanted a strong and active lad, who can carry sixty or seventy pounds weight, and occasionally go out with two hundred weight on a truck—he will have his lodging, but must find himself in food—the wages are low, but if he makes himself useful, and gives satisfaction, he will meet with many privileges besides his wages, good reference required for honesty, sobriety, &c. &c.

The Journal des Debats has the following remarks on Count Lanjuinais:—"We lately observed that the Count's political life presented more than one difficult problem for solution; the following is another, which we request his friends, if they can, to solve in his favour:—

"The Count was a Member of Bonaparte's Chamber of Deputies; he was its President; he protested with it against the dissolution of that body, created by the Emperor, and which had consecrated usurpation. Those Deputies, driven from their ordinary place of meeting, still re-assembled at the Count's house. Count Lanjuinais, then, regarded the dissolution of that pretended representative body as illegal, as fatal to the public welfare. He seemed to think that it continued to exist of right, if not in fact. And yet, a month after this protest, Count Lanjuinais, nominated President of an Electoral College, accepts this favour and commission; he presides at new elections, contributes himself to the formation of a new Assembly, which radically destroys that for the conservation of which he had protested! How conciliant this protest against the annihilation of one body with co-operation in the establishment of a new one, that consecrates more amply than ever the destruction of the former, and manifests it to all the world? Still more—Count Lanjuinais, as one of the Peers, forms part of this second Assembly, so incompatible with that first one which appeared to him, only four months ago, alone worthy to represent the French! We ask of him and his friends, where are the firmness of character, that consistency of opinion, and invariability of principles, which they have often been pleased to ascribe to him?"

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER.—The amount of British killed and wounded in the battle of Waterloo, is, according to the official return, exactly 999.

#### THE TIMES 15th, September.

The following regulation in regard to granting Pensions to Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces, losing an eye or limb on service, is among the Orders and Regulations now issuing from the War-office, and signed Palm-ston, by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, viz:—

If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board at any period, not sooner than a year and a day after the time when he was wounded; that he has in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of a limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb, such Officer shall be entitled to a pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the rank he held at that period according to the scale under-mentioned. This pension being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held together with any other pay and allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

Officers who shall have lost more than one eye or limb, shall be entitled to the pension for each eye or limb so lost; and as the pension is not to begin till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expenses attending the cure of wounds granted under the existing regulations.

Applications for this pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War, and must always be accompanied by the Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the Principal Medical Officer on the station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

This allowance will be granted in general, according to regimental rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their Brevet rank, Officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded in discharge of duties, superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, it will be given by the Brevet rank.

**SCALE REFERRED TO**

RANKS	Pension.
Field Marshal, General, or Lieutenant General commanding in chief at the time, to be specially considered.	
Lieutenant General	£400 0
Major General, or Brigadier General, commanding a Brigade	350 0
Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, *Adjutant General, *Quarter Master General, *Deputy Adjutant General, if Chief of the Department, *Deputy Quarter Master General if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals	300 0
Major commanding	250 0
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Inspector of Hospitals	200 0
Captain, *Assistant Adjutant General, *Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *Assistant Quarter Master General, *Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, *Aide-de-Camp, *Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, Judge Advocate, Physician, Staff Surgeon, Purveyor Chaplain	100 0
Lieutenant and Adjutant	70 0
Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieutenant, Volunteer serving as Cornet or Ensign, Regimental Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital Mate, Veterinary Surgeon, Deputy Purveyor	50 0

The Officers marked thus \* to have allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES**  
September, 21.

**NEW POTATOES.**

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to communicate to the public two modes of producing new potatoes early in the year.

**First Method.**—Take some dry vegetable mould and cover the bottom of a large box, about 3 inches thick, then lay out on the side (and the largest of their kind) called oxenbites (chiefly used for cattle) side by side, so as to cover the mould, then cover with two inches more mould, and so on for four or five courses. The box may stand covered with dry straw in any warm cellar. This plan is adopted in the month of November, a very large supply of beautiful young potatoes will be obtained very soon after Christmas, and the proceeds may be repeated so as to have a succession till the season produces them in the natural way.

**Second method.**—Preserve some fine kidney potatoes as long through the summer as possible, and by keeping them cool, and rubbing off the sprouts, they may be kept sufficiently fresh to vegetate till late in July, or the beginning of August; then plant them with manure in the usual way, but closer, each foot within six inches of the other, and in rows 12 or 14 inches asunder. (I have thought the shavings of grass-plats preferable to manure.) These potatoes will grow very rapidly, and when the October frosts come, the young ones at the roots will be about that beautiful size the early Lancashire ones have. If at this time, as soon as the tops are withered by the frost, the beds are carefully covered with long litter or dry straw, and if the soil be not much infested by the grub, they will remain unaltered till Christmas, and may be used in the highest perfection for more than two months from that time, and even then the only alteration perceptible is in the thickness of the skin, which the cook will find it necessary to scrape off and which a little destroys their beauty.

I am Sir, &

**RUSTICUS.**

I am not aware that the latter mode of culture has been practised by any one but myself and a friend.

The following Circular relative to the expense of Schools established at the regimental depots of Corps, serving abroad, has been issued from the War Office, viz.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that when a Regiment is employed on a foreign station, and its regimental school is established at the depot in such country, the regulated allowance of £100 per annum for the said school, and also the pay and allowances of the Sergeant Schoolmaster will be admitted in the accounts of the depot, it being, however, distinctly understood, that no other charge on that head will be allowed in the accounts of the divisions of the same regiment or battalion serving abroad. But in any special case in which a school may be considered necessary for the depot, application may be made

to this effect through the general Officer commanding upon the station, for an authority to continue the expense.—When a regiment, consisting of two or more battalions, has only one depot in Great Britain, at which the school is established, the annual allowance above mentioned is not to be charged in the accounts of the depot if more than one regimental school, unless the same shall be specially sanctioned.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Colonel of the ——— Regiment.  
In consequence of the embarrassment which has been found to exist in the West India regiments from the want of education and ability amongst the Sergeants, who are people of colour, and from the difficulty of inducing persons properly qualified to accept the situation, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to order that when vacancies occur in the present establishment, one European Sergeant shall be appointed to each company of the regiment to which he may belong, with the title of Sergeant Major thereof, to whom an allowance of 15 p. r. d. will be granted beyond the ordinary pay of Sergeant in Infantry.

**MORNING CHRONICLE,—OCT. 28.**

We hear Lieutenant General Sir George Murray, (the distinguished Quarter Master General to the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula,) is to proceed to India, to take the command of the forces in Bengal; Major General Wilson being appointed to the temporary command in Canada.

Among the valuable articles in the Cabinet of Natural History of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, was a piece of cannon of silver, which was made prize of by the Dutch from the King of the Island of Java. On the invasion of Holland by the French, it was carried off, and it has not since been discovered.

**LONDON,—NOV. 1.**

The Spirit of the Book.—The author of this extraordinary work, (Captain Ash,) who has lately retired to France, is about to publish his Memoirs and Confessions, in which we understand, will be developed some highly curious and important occurrences, in which several of the first personages in this country are said to be implicated.

**SUPPRESSION OF THE DISTURBANCES AT SHIELDS.**

The country will learn with the most cordial satisfaction, that the combination of the refractory seamen in the northern ports, and especially in Shields, is very nearly or altogether diffused. The spirit that guided these dangerous and deplorable disturbances is now happily repressed, by a vigour, which, exercised at an earlier period, would have prevented the occurrence of examples of insubordination and disobedience always to be fearfully dreaded, as well as of inconveniences and privations which have been feverishly felt in the noblest, but most vulnerable part of our social system. On Saturday last, every necessary preparation having been made, both the naval and military force, the former commanded by Captain Tucker, and the latter by Major General Ryale, and the Mayor of Newcastle, attended by a great number of Constables, and escorted by the South Tyne Legion, proceeded to the river, and in the course of a very short time the boats belonging to the mutineers and all the landing places were taken possession of. All communication between the seamen at North and South Shields was completely cut off, and the military, advancing in different points, succeeded, without much difficulty, in dividing and dispersing the mutineers. The disposition of the military and naval force by Major General Ryale and Captain Tucker prevented the imposing an appearance to the seamen, that no opposition was made. The boats with which the seamen blocked and commanded the harbour, were captured by the marines under Captain Tucker.

We learn with peculiar satisfaction, that the whole of this meritorious service was effected without the loss of a single life. Such were the promptitude and activity displayed in this critical occasion by the naval, military, and civil powers, that four hours after the Mayor went on board the *Farrarus*, at Shields nearly thirty sails of sailers were dispatched from that harbour on their voyage to London. It was expected that thirty more would pursue the next tide. About fifty of the ring leaders and Committee-men were secured in the Town-Hall. The happy results would of course be known almost immediately at Sunderland, and the same vigorous and decisive measures were to be adopted against the mutineers in that port.

Notwithstanding the suppression of the disturbances at Shields, it is the intention of Ministers not to relax any of the active measures adopted, in order to be ready to meet similar instances of discontent, in whatever quarter they may manifest themselves. The sense of

Government became at length so strongly alive to the necessity of an instant appeal to force in checking and putting down these lawless attempts, that the 2d Battalion of the 93d Regiment, which arrived a few days ago at Spithhead, from Newfoundland, was not allowed to land, but ordered immediately to Sunderland, after having been supplied with fresh water and provisions.

While this rapid and fortunate termination of disturbances which excited such furious apprehensions, engages the public mind, a few observations on the state of the seamen in the metropolis and the vicinity may not be destitute of utility.—A short time back we took occasion to remark at some length on the extreme impolicy of suffering such vast numbers of seamen to remain unemployed in London. We then pointed out some of the bad effects which were likely to result from that evil; but expressed a hope that Government would, by giving employment to them, prevent the consequences which were to be dreaded. The greater part of them have already spent whatever money they possess, and are at this moment enduring the most severe privations of even the common necessaries of life. We are credibly informed, that hundreds of these unemployed seamen are already added to the list of our street beggars; they roam about by day for a precarious subsistence, and take refuge under arcways or courts, and unwhitened houses by night. Several more bold, or perhaps ashamed to beg, have resorted to theft or robbery, and have been obliged to plunder the property of those whom their bravery has so long protected. Surely this is an evil of too glaring a nature to be neglected any longer. It must be materially increased in the course of the winter, when the long dark nights will give to many opportunities of committing depredations with impunity. In which ever way we view this matter, whether the men continue together in one great mass, or separate into small bodies in the different towns of the Kingdom, we see a great deal to fear until Government shall in its wisdom adopt some measure for giving them employment. I very well regulated States the man who has fought in his country's cause should ever afterwards be an object of its peculiar care. England has been raised to a pitch of unrivalled greatness by his indomitable skill, the invincible power, and the undaunted intrepidity of her bravest. Shall she now forget their services? Shall she suffer the arms of men and for victoriously raised in her defence to sink unwept through want? This is a catastrophe which the wisdom, the feelings, the gratitude of every country will aver. The attention of Government ought directed to this subject, their suffering must be alleviated, and their wants relieved.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 1st July 1815.**  
MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ludlow.—The Hon. Nicholas Palmer Esq. in the room of Stafford Graham Esq. who has accepted the Children Hundred.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 24th of July 1815.**  
Borough of Bedford.—The Hon. William Waldgrave in the room of Samuel Whitebread Esq. deceased.

Town and Port of Wicheles.—Henry Brougham of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland, Esq. in the room of the Honourable William John Frederick Vane Powell, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Manor of East Hendred.

City of Wells.—John Pine Ludway, Esq. in the room of Clement Todway, Esq. deceased.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 11th August 1815.**  
Borough of Pembroke.—John J. de la Riviere Esq. in the room of Sir Thomas Picton, deceased.

County of Durham.—The Hon. William John Frederick Vane Powell in the room of the Honourable Henry Vane, Viscount Barnard, who has accepted a commission in His Majesty's Land Forces.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 15th August 1815.**  
County of London.—George Robert Dawson Esq. in the room of the Honourable Sir William Ponsonby, deceased.

County of Cheshire.—The Honourable Sir John Abercromby in the room of the Honourable George Abercromby, who has accepted the office of Sheriff of Manchester.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 26th August 1815.**  
County of Stafford.—The Right Honourable George Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower, in the room of Lord Granville Leveson Gower, now Baron Granville.

Borough of Newcastle under Lime.—Sir John Cherwell O'Kly, Sheriff of Shropshire, in the room of Right Honourable George Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower, who has accepted the Children Hundred.

**CROWN OFFICE, the 17th October 1815.**  
County of Oxford.—William Henry Ashurst, Esq. in the room of Lord Francis Alford Spencer, now Baron Churchill.

Besides the foregoing items there are at present vacancies in parliament for the Boroughs of Old Sarum and Wicheles occasioned by the demise of Peter William Bker Esq. under the 25th August 1815 respectively of the former, and Colverly Sewick Esq. under the 24th October last of the latter Borough.

**OBITUARY.**  
At Portsmouth, Mr. J. B. Gilbert, formerly a surgeon in his Majesty's service, but now on half pay, undertook for a wager of thirty-one guineas, to take out eighteen teeth, more or less, from a patient selected for the purpose, without the aid of any instrument, or force, with his fingers only, and unattended by pain, in 24 minutes; but he actually performed the same, to the satisfaction and astonishment of all present in the short space of seven minutes, and thus won his wager, to the no small mortification of Mr. — another half-pay surgeon, with whom he battled.

**THE PURSER IN THE PILLORY.**  
Boroughs, late purser of the Rhine frigate, Captain Macculum, stood in the pillory, lately, facing the Admiralty, pursuant to his sentence, for presenting bills to the Commissioners of the Victualling Department,

with an intent to defraud his Majesty's service, purporting to be signed by his captain, for provisions, &c. supplied to the guerillas during the time the Rhine was cruising off the coast of Spain, which supply never took place. Prevostia being placed in the martinet, he bowed to the numerous spectators, and did the same on quitting his elevated situation for which the nobility honoured him with loud huzzas.

**"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH"**  
Mr. Sheridan, at Lord G.'s after dinner, drinking some excellent wine, without passing any encomiums upon it, his Lordships soon brought out some very indifferent wine. "This is good wine indeed," said Sheridan. "This wine," added the noble Lord, "is not worth fifty-pounds a pipe; the first was fine flavoured, and has been in my cellar many years." "I know that very well," replied the former, "I forbore to praise it; tis this that needs commendation."

**MURDER.**  
On Tuesday, George Connor was tried at the Rochester sessions for the willful murder of Nicholas Redmond, on board his Majesty's ship *Sussex*, on the river Medway, in the month of July last, by knocking him on the head with a billet of wood. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner being about passing the deceased without any provocation struck him with the weapon before described, which was the cause of his death. Upon the examination of the surgeon, and other respectable witnesses, it was proved the prisoner had laboured under mental derangement for a considerable time; when the Recorder, after summing up with great perspicuity, directed the Jury to consider whether the prisoner committed the act in his lucid intervals or not, who very shortly after returned a verdict of Not Guilty, upon the ground of insanity.

The Venus di Medicis has received considerable injury, from want of care in packing it in the cases.

**The Naked Truth.**—A scene of a singular and disgraceful nature, took place a few days ago at Grimsby. A widow, under the impression of indemnifying her second from the debts of her first husband, proceeded out of the window down in a state of nudity, where she was received into the arms of her intended, in the presence of two substantial witnesses.—(*Doncaster Gazette.*)

**BURNS'S MAUSOLEUM.**  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

We are happy to find, that this Monument to the memory of a departed genius has attracted the attention of all ranks in the kingdom. The condescending and flattering approbation of the Prince Regent is a high testimony in favour of the object, which cannot be better expressed than in the words of the letter which announced His Royal Highness's generous subscription:—

"I am commanded to express to you the pleasure it has afforded his Royal Highness, to see that so unvalued genius and memory of Scotland's favourite bard is about to be perpetuated by a work of art, in the highest degree beautiful, and suitable to the sacred purpose for which it is intended; and I have the high gratification to inform you, that his Royal Highness is graciously pleased to subscribe fifty Guineas towards erecting the Mausoleum in St. Michael's Church-yard, Dumfries, according to the elegant and classical design by Mr. Hume, August 25, 1815."

The work is now proceeding rapidly, and when completed, will be one of the finest specimens of art to be found in the kingdom. The Secretary, Mr. Jamieson, has just received the model for the marble sculpture, which we think is come at a very fortunate time, as the subject is taken from Burns's dedication to that honourable body which has just met in this place, the Caedonian Hunt, where he says:—

"A Scottish bard, proud of his country's name, and whose highest ambition is to sing in his country's service, where shall he so properly look for patronage as to the illustrious names of his native land, that he may bear the honours and inherit the virtues of the ancestors? The poetic Genius of my country found me, the bard Elijah did Elisha, the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me."

The artist who is employed to execute the marble sculpture is Mr. Turnell, of London, and the exquisite taste he has displayed in that model which is only half size, proves his just conception of the subject. The bard is represented as standing between the handles of the plough, with his bow in his hand, his attention is arrested by the appearance of the poetic genius of his country, to whom he looks with great earnestness, while she is just about to throw her inspiring mantle over him. The expression of both figures is extremely simple, and the attitudes easy and elegant. The drapery is managed with great effect, but it is impossible to say which part deserves most to be admired. It must therefore be seen before its merits can be appreciated.—*Edinburgh Courant, Oct. 12.*

**EXPECIED TRIAL**  
OF THE  
**LIFE GOVERNORS OF THE MARGATE INFIRMARY.**

*Dover, Wednesday, Oct. 18.*  
At no period has our Sessions been so well attended as to-day. The singularity of the Life Governors of the Sea-bathing Infirmary having been held to bail, and the expectation that the trial would take place here, has caused a greater influx of strangers than ever was recollected. Early in the morning the Town Hall was literally inaccessible, all except to see the "Vagrants and sturdy Beggars" make their appearance. It was already known they had arrived in two barouches, with four horses each, at the Ship Inn. At ten o'clock the Court was opened in its usual manner by the Recorder, who noticed all the leading subjects connected with what would appear before the Grand Jury on every other case but this: it was soon whispered in Court, that the Margate Magistrates would not go on with the prosecution, and in a few hours this was unfortunately verified; no less in the morning the Gentlemen held to bail, than the crowded Court who attended to hear them tried. The case will now wear another feature. If a true bill had been found against them they must have appeared at Maidstone as defendants, for committing a breach of the peace. Now the tables will be turned, and the "Vagrants" be the plaintiffs in an action against the Magistrates for false imprisonment. Sergeant Best and the Common Sergeants are retained, and we are assured no expense will be spared to try the right of the Grand Port Laws to imprison his Majesty's subjects, for asking charity for so good an institution. The general inquiry here is— "Why were these Gentlemen brought to Dover, to answer so grave a charge, and then be told no proceedings were to take place?" This is considered here as likely to enhance the damages which are anticipated at Maidstone.

Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke appeared afterwards in Court, with her lovely daughter, to prefer an indictment against the Officer, who, it will be recollected, took the daughter into custody, some years ago. The lawyer of the Cinque Ports appear very much in want of revision; the delay is quite tedious. A true bill being found, they cannot proceed to try the Sheriff's Officer, but will have to remove it to the King's Bench of Maidstone, in the next Spring Assizes. Surely the Court here should be made adequate to try these matters, as much delay, expense, and inconvenience would be saved.

**BOMBAY.**—Printed for the Proprietors by SAMUEL RAY, No. 1, Church Gate Street.