



Wednesday,

February 12, 1817.

Volume 28.)

(Number 1393.)

**P**URSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Grant against Harding" the Creditors, Legatees & Annuitants (who have not already been paid their Debts, Legacies and Annuities) of **ANGUS GRANT** Esq. late a Major in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, on the Bombay Establishment, (who died some time in the year 1810, on Board the **MILFORD** East Indiaman on her passage to England) are on or before the 31st day of December 1817, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies and Annuities before **JOHN CAMPBELL** Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery in Scotland, at his Office in the Strand, London, or at any other place they will be permitted to be appointed the benefit of the said Decree.

London, 19th August 1816.

ભાગ્યવંશી

મોતીયાં ન શેરી કારતની

ડીકરીનાં શેકમ મુજબ

મીશતર ગારાંટે મીશતર હારડીન

ઉપર શરીઆદી કીચીદની મર

નાર આગાશ ગારાંટનાં લેહલાંવા

લાવો નાનેજનાં વારશાનાં લેહ

લાંવાલાવોદે હુરુરશ્રીદેવુ પ

ગાર કીયું નથી તેશાહેબ કમપ

નીનીયાકરીમાં મેજર હતા શી

મુખબલ ખાતાનો તે શાને

૧૮૧૦ મંગારેજનાં વરશ

મધે વેલાદીની વાંજાંલાં નામે મી

શ્રી વેલાદીત નમુંજું મધે

મરીગી ઉમુએ તેજું લેહલાંવા

નેહોદીતે મારીખ ૩૧ મીડીખમ

ખર ૧૮૧૭ શ્રી પોતાનું લેહલાંવા

હેદીતે મીશતર જાન ક્રેમલ તેકો

રટનો આશતર છે તાંજ અરૂકરેતે

હની આશીશ શોથ અમરંતની

કીડીનશ યાંત શેરી લેન લંડન મ

એતાંજાં અરૂકરે આગરને ખ

રવાનાં ખાખમાં કશર કર

તેલોકા પેલીડીકરી તાંન

ખારેજ થાશે જમાને તેનાં

મલશોનડી\*

## Advertisement.

**A**LL persons in Bombay having demands upon the Estate of Lieutenant **ROBINSON**, late of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, are desired to forward the amount and nature thereof to Lieutenant **CLARKE**, at Colabah, in order that the same may be settled; & all persons who have Field claims against the said Lieutenant **ROBINSON'S** estate are also for the same purpose desired to forward the same to Major **MOLESWORTH**.

Bombay, 12th February, 1817.

ed that a Dividend of the Assets in the hands of the undersigned Administrator will be made at his Office on Saturday, the 1st March next, on or before which date they are requested to produce to him their accounts legally attested, or in default thereof, their claims will, from thenceforth be deemed inadmissible.

J. H. TASKER, ADMINISTRATOR.

Bombay, 12th February 1817.

## Advertisement.



**T**O be sold by Private Sale at **EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S**, a Brace of well bred Europe Pointers.

Bombay, 12th February 1817.

## Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 12th February, 1817.

### GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST JANUARY, 1817.

**T**HE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Depot of Stores for the Troops stationed in the Honorable Company's Territory in Cutch be established at Poona.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council further directs, that the Command of the Troops at Anjar and its Dependencies be considered a fixed Government Command.

Captain Kingston Egan, of the Marine Battalion is accordingly appointed to command the Troops in Anjar.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1817.

Lieutenant Macdonnell having returned from the furlough granted to him, under date 6th of November 1815, is directed to resume his staff situation of Fort Adjutant of Tannah from the date of his return to that Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1817.

In consequence of Captain Lieutenant Griffith's nomination to the situation of Commissary of Stores with the Poona Subsidiary Force the following appointment is ordered to take place.

Brigade of Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant E. H. Willock to be Adjutant & Quarter Master, vice Griffith, date of appointment,--25th January 1817.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
**W. NEWNHAM,**  
Sec. to Govt.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DATED 30th JANUARY 1817.

**MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON**, to be assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

**ARRIVED.**—February 6, Cutter Gertruida, Mr. B. Passey, Commander, from Colombo.—Ditto Brig Zephyr, Commander Robert B. Pavin, from the Mauritius.

**SAILED.**—February 5, American Ship Malabar, Commander Josiah Oruc, to Boston.

**BOMBAY.**  
BIRTH.—On the 4th February, the Lady of Mr. E. Mac Carthy of a daughter.

## Poetry.

FROM PAUL'S LETTERS TO HIS KINSFOLK,  
(Ascribed to Walter Scott.)

The following Poem is a translation from a manuscript collection of French songs, which was found on the field of Waterloo, after the battle:

### THE TROUBADOUR.

Glowing with love, on fire for fame,  
A Troubadour that hated sorrow,  
Beneath his lady's window came,  
And thus he sung his last good-morrow,  
"My arm it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my true love's bower;  
Gaily for love and fame to fight  
Befits the gallant Troubadour."

And while he marched with helm on head,  
And harp in hand, the descant rung,  
As faithful to his favourite maid,  
The minstrel-burthen still he sung:  
"My arm it is my country's right,  
My heart is in my true love's bower."

My heart is in my true love's bower.

Advices from Cadiz distinctly state that the nuptials that have been so long in contemplation are not to take place; that the Princesses remain at the western capital of Rio Janeiro; and that all the magnificent schemes of the union of the entire Peninsula under one Monarch, & the alienation of the extensive Provinces of the Rio de la Plata to the King of Portugal, are wholly unfounded. The Duke of INFANTADO and the Count of MIRANDA, who were officially employed to receive the Princesses of Portugal, and to conduct them to the seat of the Spanish Empire, have returned to Madrid in consequence of the disappointment of the project which had been formed. In the event of its execution, would have so nearly affected the relative character and situation both of Europe and America.

Upon this head it is impossible for us to offer any satisfactory observations, but, if the only obstacle to the proposed arrangement was the non departure of the Princesses, that has been long since, as we imagine, completely removed, for if our information be correct, these important personages must have, months ago, reached Madrid.

It was expected that the New Theatre

was to be opened in January and

the subject was

the most su-

peru

Cap

ments

extinguish

a pump of a particular form

it is intended to throw a liquid composition

of which lime and potash form the principal ingredients.

We have taken from one of the Couriers in our possession, the trial of Mr. Launcelot Davison for perjury. The concluding part of Mr. Gurney's speech is highly worthy the attention of those who are desirous of knowing the real object of that prosecution.

The Ship *Albion*, Captain *Oliver* for England, it will be seen, by our Madras account, was totally lost on Sunday night the 12th ult. in Trincomallie harbour.

## Madras.

This morning arrived His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, Captain *Purvis*, from Trincomallie, having on board, the whole of the Passengers which lately embarked on the homeward bound Ship *Albion*, Captain *Oliver*, for England.

The Ship was totally lost on Sunday night the 12th Instant, in Trincomallie harbour, by striking on a rock; we are happy, however, to be able to add, that not a single life was lost on this melancholy occasion. The Ship did not go, we understand, to pieces for two days after she struck, which enabled the Passengers and Crew to be landed at Trincomallie, but the whole of the Cargo and Baggage are lost. The Packet, we hear, is saved.

His Excellency the Admiral after rendering every assistance in his power to the wreck, dispatched his flag Ship with the passengers to this port, where they and those who originally embarked from Bengal arrived early this morning.

Knowing the anxiety that must prevail on this occasion, we hasten to lay these particulars before the public—on which every dependence may safely be placed.

The following are the passengers that embarked from this place and are arrived on the *Magicienne*.

Major General and Mrs. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Griffiths, George Coleman and H. Bushby, Esqrs. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service,—CHILDREN: Misses Lydia Taylor, Eliza Taylor, Jane Taylor, & Ann Taylor,—Masters John Le Page, Henry Somerset Taylor, and Edward Lewis Griffiths.

Captain Cleaveland of the Coast Artillery and Ensign Davies of his Majesty's 19th Regiment, landed shortly before the accident occurred; but have lost the whole of their baggage.

[Mad. Gaz. Extra.—Jan. 29.]

## The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1817.

Neither the *Lowjee Family* nor the *Woodbridge* have arrived, and, in all probability, it will be late in the month before they do so.

The Courier of the 22d of July contains a very extraordinary article relative to certain political arrangements said to have been, at one time, contemplated by Ferdinand of Spain and the King of Portugal. The article we allude to is as follows:

# American Extracts.

While the English profit from the commerce of the world, and from all the inventions which can aid navigation, they have been favorable to such experiments as could best explain the real value of improvements in ship building. The construction of ships is of the highest consequence; but naval architecture is supposed not to have advanced with the interest which belongs to it. Three 74 gun ships have been constructed upon a new plan to prevent arching, commonly called hogging. It is said this commodity takes place as soon as a ship is in the water, by the dropping of each end of the line she forms. The frame of a ship is supposed to have 800 timbers at right angles with the keel, called ribs. These are covered and lined with planks. Within is another range at greater distance from each other, called riders. Upon this frame are timber called beams, upon which the decks are supported. These are fastened by timber or iron called knees. Between the beams at right angles are other pieces of wood called carlings, and parallel to the beams, as joists in a house, other pieces of wood called ledges. Seppin's new method, instead of placing the riders at right angles with the keel, gives them an angle of about 45, to prevent the arching above mentioned. The carlings and plank are made to agree with the same angle, but without the known benefits obtained from the new position of the riders. It is said a full experiment was made. The Tremendous, a 74, rebuilt by Mr. Seppin, was left for three days upon 14 shores only, and sustained not the least injury. Another part of this improvement is, that instead of the inside planking without any expense of timber, the slabs usually sold as useless, are used to fill up the openings between the timbers, and the ships become less liable to be leaky, admit easily the stoppage of a leak, and prevent the impure air from the filth which collects in the openings. As the idea is easily comprehended, we thought it not improper to notice an experiment. The favorable report to the British government has, we are told, produced an order to build several other ships upon Mr. Seppin's plan. We have only seen an abstract of the paper from the philosophical transactions for 1814, which may be easily consulted. In the transactions of the society of the arts, notice is taken of the Teak tree of the East Indies for ship building. [Essex Register.—June, 8.]

## STEAM BOATS.

Mr. Dodd, the English engineer, in his examination by a committee of the House of Commons, who were enquiring into the most expeditious and safest mode of conveying the mail to Dublin, gives the following account.—He had just arrived in London, after performing a voyage from Glasgow in the Steam-Boat; during the voyage he experienced some extremely heavy gales of wind and high seas, and found her more seaworthy than any vessel he had ever been in, being fully capable of going head to wind in violent gales, and over high seas. He ran into Dublin against wind and tide, and beat the mail into Wexford by about three hours. In Milford-haven he ran round the Waterford packet two or three times whilst she was in her course, and he writing a letter to Dublin. This voyage demonstrated that steam engines are applicable to propel vessels at sea in all kinds of weather; they have the peculiar advantage of going against winds or tides, and in a calm, when another vessel could not at all proceed, would go at the rate of from seven to nine knots per hour; they are more secure than vessels with sails, as they cannot be lost on a lee shore. While this vessel was off Port Patrick, in Scotland, it blew a complete gale of wind, and Mr. Dodd found her to go upwards of three knots and a half over the sea, and directly against the wind; during a voyage of one thousand and five hundred miles, she passed every sail she came up with on the ocean. The burden of this vessel, which is called *Thames*, is upwards of 72 tons, and draws from 4 to 5 feet, 6 of water with passengers on board. The engine is 14 horse power, and upon an average requires a ton of coals to work an hundred miles. The steam-boat established from Hull to Selby, promises to be the most pleasant, safe, and expeditious mode of conveyance ever practised in this part of the kingdom. The distance is 60 miles, and the speed it goes is astonishing, performing the voyage frequently in four hours, and seldom more than five hours.—There are rooms very handsomely ornamented for ladies as well as gentlemen, the fares are low, and since the running of coaches from Leeds to Wakefield, to meet the steam packet, there is no doubt but the public spirit of the proprietors will be handsomely remunerated. [National Intelligencer.—June 6.]

# English Extracts.

Progress of the Diving Bell.—The beneficial effects of this curious machine begin to display themselves in a prominent manner, as was strikingly evinced in Plymouth Sound on Friday the 21st, and on Tuesday the 25th ult. On the former day Fisher, the diver, brought up with him, after fifteen minutes absence, a stone, weighing 200 pounds, though nearly buried in shelly sand. On the latter day, the anchorage of the Sound having been swept for a mass of rocks, lost from one of the Break-water vessels, in May, 1813, and the same being found, the bell-vessel was placed over the spot, and the bell lowered with Fisher and two other men, and proper implements for boring, in 23 feet water, who succeeded in boring the stone, securing a Lewis, and making fast a purchase for heaving it up, all which was safely effected in about two hours and a half from the time of descending. The rock, thus recovered, weighs four tons, and an entire summer had been spent in trying to get it up, but ineffectually, owing to its peculiar form, which evaded sweeping. The rock has been landed at King's Quarry, Oreston, for future conveyance to Break-water.

It has been in contemplation to pull down the whole of the massive columns of the Regent's Palace, which form so prominent a feature in the architecture. The cause of this innovation arise, it is said, from the confined view the street will possess, when examined in perspective from Pall-Mall.

The Committee for managing the Waterloo Subscription have, it is said, resolved to pay the Widows of the Soldiers, who fell in the battle of Waterloo, an annuity of 10 £. by two half yearly payments, as long as they remain unmarried.

An offer on the part of the Duke of Wellington, for Sir Gerard Noel's estate, had been rejected by the Proprietor. The offer, according to report, amounted to no less a sum than 600,000 £.

The Revd. George Martin, M. A. has been appointed a chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

The system of quarterly Sales at the East India House, is about to be extended to Piece Goods.

The following is the correct list of the ships appointed to the East Indies and China, for three years.

China, Alceste, 38 Maxwell, Lyra, 10 Captain Hall. East Indies, *Magicienne*, 36, Rear Admiral King, Captain Purvis; *Orlando*, 36, Captain Clayton; *Iphigenia*, 36, Captain A. King; *Towey*, 20, Capt. H. Stewart; *Conway*, 20, Captain Tancock; *Challenger*, 18 Captain Forbes; *Bacchus*, 18, Captain Hill.

Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy at the Triennial Visitation at Bedford,

has denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them.—*Evening paper.*

## DUBLIN, August 10.

The law department, it is confidently reported, is about to undergo a total change, as it is in the contemplation of Government to purchase out the present patentees and their deputies, and to continue the duties on salaries. This, it is stated, would be a vast saving, and enable Government to pay the judge's salaries and other incidental expenses by the receipts of the fees of the different offices, for which purpose a receiver is to be appointed to each court, who is to lodge the money in the treasury.—*Dublin Evening post.*

[Advertisement.]—A correct view of the great Mortar just opened in St. James's-park is whimsically coupled with the *Hottentot Venus*, &c. in a most humorous *Jeu d'Esprit*, entitled "The Regent's Bomb now uncovered." Published by Hone, 55, Fleet-street, Price 6d. It is read with astonishing avidity.

PALL-MALL.—Mr. EDITOR—After an absence of above fifty years in a foreign clime, I lately returned to my native city, and took up my residence in the above street, the street in which I first drew breath. I naturally expected that in the course of so long a period many and great alterations must have taken place, but you will judge of my surprise on seeing it, in its present state, and further improvements rapidly making, when I inform you that at the time of my quitting London, the Court Yard of Carlton House was screened by a range of low shops, occupied by a *Cheesemonger* of the name of JUMP, a *Shoemaker* of the name of BRYANT, and other Tradesmen, whose names I have forgotten. The old Palace, the residence of the Princess Dowager of WALES, his Majesty's Mother, and her two Daughters the Princesses LOUISA, and MATILDA, afterwards the unfortunate Queen of DENMARK, then faced the East, and the building being too small for their Royal Highness, establishment, the houses now pulled down opposite the Opera-House in Market-lane, were chiefly occupied by a part of their domestics. The gallant Admiral, Sir CHAS. SANDERS, who went round the world with Lord ANSON, and had afterwards the honour of bringing her MAJESTY from Germany to England, lived in the house the corner of the lane fronting into Pall-mall, and at the next door to him (now a bookseller's) lived the celebrated HENRY FIELDING, the Novelist. The Ordnance Office was at that time the residence of the then Duke of YORK, brother to the KING, and directly opposite stood a small public-house, the corner of George-street, the sign of the *Coach and Horses*, which was a watering place for a stand of hackney coaches near it. On the site of this now stands the house of ALEXANDER ADAIR, Esq.

Sir Wm. TEMPLE, the friend and patron of the great Lord CHATHAM, and the political founder of the present GREVILLE family, then lived in an old brick house, on the site of which now stands the noble mansion of the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM. [The Courier.—August 8.]

ENGLISH OPERA.—A trifling production, of the interlude species, was brought out last night, under the title of "Old Customs, or New Year's Gifts." An uncle and nephew (*Melville* and *Frederick*) are rivals for the hand of a young lady (*Lucy*), with whose father the former gentleman had entered into the wise and witty contract, that whichever party failed to fulfil their engagements should forfeit to the other 5,000*l.* To propitiate his uncle, the nephew sends him, as a new year's gift, a comedy, with a dedication. His mistress tries to work upon her elderly admirer by writing him an epistle, and enclosing to him in a basket, amongst sundry ingenious devices a packet of love letters from *Frederick* to herself, explanatory of the state of their mutual affections. The whole zest of this exemplary composition lies in the accident of *Melville's* servant, when rung for by his master, throwing an infant sister of his own into the basket with the love-letters as a place of safety! Mr. *Melville* after reading *Miss Lucy's* letter, and opening the basket, is rather surprised to find in its living contents the proof alluded to of her passion for his nephew; and on the entrance of the several parties, a long series of riotous and not over delicate equivoques ensues, until the joke, such as it is, has been fairly run out, and the audience feel ashamed of the contraband means by which they have been entrapped into a fit of laughter. Although this thing will not bear criticism, it may possible bear repetition; for we cannot fear that, of the principal agents, Mr. *Rosset* or the wooden baby will fail in their respective parts. [The Courier.—August 6.]

BATH, July 24.—In the forenoon of Thursday last, during a violent storm, a sudden and tremendous peal of thunder, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, burst over this city, when the following circumstances occurred at the house of Mr. WINDSON, musical professor in James street.—

A ball of fire entered the nursery, on the attic floor, where were the nurse and two young children, neither of whom received the least injury, as the fluid was attracted by a bell wire, and conducted to the next floor; whence it appeared to leave the wire, and direct its course down stairs, passing close to a servant girl. The door of the parlour, in which four others of Mr. W.'s children were at play, was burst open; they saw the fluid and were greatly alarmed, but the igneous matter, apparently attracted by the bell-wire in the passage, went through the ceiling into the kitchen, where, after leaving many marks of its devastating power, it expended itself with an alarming explosion.

Dr. WILKINSON, who examined the house shortly after the occurrence of this phenomenon, observes, that "The electric fluid first struck a bell-wire situated about two feet from the part where it entered, and was conducted by that to the wire on the landing; the iron spring was fired, a portion volatilised produced a beautiful electrotyd on the ceiling; the copper wires were not so much injured as to destroy their conducting powers, yet portions of the door frame were split, and in some places burnt. It was by the same conductor conveyed to the ground floor; the aerial expansion always attendant on electrical explosions, forced open the parlour door; and, in its descent, broke down a portion of the kitchen wall, perforated a plate warmer, and thus ultimately determined to the earth. The portions of the iron wire which were not destroyed, have lost their metallic character. These phenomena illustrate the

superior conducting powers of copper to iron and point out the propriety of having bell-wires made thicker than common and of copper; it was the contiguity of three copper wires which contributed much to the safety of Mr. Windson's house. [The Courier.—July 27.]

French as well as the German and Italian Papers, speak with astonishment of the increasing number of suicides on every part of the Continent. The cause, we apprehend, is to be traced to the French Revolution.—Those who commit this crime will be found to have been imbued with the principles of innovation, and more or less formed upon the doctrines of that false philosophy which prepared the way for the vices and miseries of the Revolution. The Helvetiuses, the Diderots, the Voltaires, the Rousseaus, the Chamforts, all the heroes of impiety and atheism, by attacking the immortality of the soul, created for individuals a system of free will, which renders them judges of an existence which does not belong to them, but which they have received on the condition of giving an account of the manner in which they fulfil the duties of it. The Philosopher of Geneva covered these corrupting sophisms with the flowers of eloquence. GOETHE, the German, by his Romance of *Werter*, published in 1787, contributed perhaps as much as any one to spread and consecrate the fatal doctrine of a contempt for life. If this senseless doctrine has pervaded all classes, if it has reached those who are unacquainted even with the names of these great philosophers, it is not difficult to develop the cause. It will be found in the absence of real light, and in the forgetfulness of true religion. When innovators proclaimed aloud these impious maxims, terror was in their ranks, proscription at their orders, and punishment their tremendous auxiliary. Those who could have combated error were in exile, or in dungeons, or in the tomb. The Ministers of Religion and the defenders of Christian morality were dispersed. The people and the youth of both sexes were defenceless. Is it a wonder then that crime made a rapid progress? Under the revolutionary governments which made so light of the life of men, men learnt to despise their own lives. Under the reign of BONAPARTE, who called the youth of France, matter for conscription, and soldiers, food for cannon? Man lost insensibly the idea of his dignity, and familiarised himself with the thought of destruction. And hence suicide become one of the deplorable effects of a revolution and a tyranny full of contempt for the human species.

A Morning Paper has inserted the following Letter, which it states to be Lord PALMERSTON's second letter to the Electors of the University of Cambridge.—

Stanhope-street, July 18, 1816.  
"Sir,—Having learnt that an extensive canvass has for some time past been carried on among the Members of the University of Cambridge with a view to the next General Election, I am apprehensive that my intentions might be liable to misinterpretation, or that I might be deemed wanting in proper respect towards the University, if I were any longer to delay expressing my anxious hope that the confidence with which they have been pleased to honour me may not be withdrawn, and that I may continue to enjoy the high distinction of being one of their Representatives in Parliament.

"However premature, therefore, it might, under other circumstances, appear, thus to anticipate an event comparatively distant, I trust you will allow me most earnestly to solicit the honour of your vote and interest at the next General Election.

"I have the honour to be Sir,  
"Your most obedient and very humble  
Servant.  
"PALMERSTON.

Why the above letter is described as a second letter to the Electors, we know not; for it is verbatim the same as the one we inserted in the *Courier* on the 11th inst. though the date of that letter was the 29th of June. We then said that our readers would see his Lordship did not contemplate a dissolution as immediate, but as an event comparatively distant." And we repeat that we have every reason to believe that a speedy dissolution is not in the contemplation of Ministers.

By letters of the 11th of June from Constantinople, we learn that her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES arrived in that city on the 6th of that month. She took up her abode at the British Palace, till a house at Buyukdere was fitted up for her reception. On the 9th were presented to the Princess all the Foreign Ministers, and the same evening the British factory. Shortly another presentation was to take place to give those an opportunity to be presented who were disappointed on the former occasion. Her Royal Highness, say the letters, conducted herself at all times with the greatest affability; yet in other respects she failed to afford satisfaction to the British merchants, inasmuch as she gave a decided preference in all her dealings to foreigners. She had credit on a Greek house for 40,000 Spanish dollars, when a British house could have accommodated her Royal Highness as well. Being in want of jewellery, the Princess applied to a French man; and she is accompanied by a Neapolitan Count and two Ladies. At Genoa and Sicily her Royal Highness was well received; but at Malta it is said the Governor made the vessel

on board of which her Royal Highness was perform quarantine in the strictest manner.

The Semaphore began working last week between the Admiralty and Chatham. The communications by this means very far surpass the Telegraph recently in use, both in celerity and perspicuity. One among the great advantages obtained is the superior distinctness of observing the apparatus from one station to another, which is accounted for from the late one being of a square form, and thereby holding the density of the atmosphere, and the present being simply an upright hollow mast. The Telegraph, it is well known, consisted of six shutters or flaps, and could not by any means produce one hundred combinations. This superior are the powers possessed by this machine that with only two arms it produces not merely letters and words, but whole sentences, and upwards of two thousand different symbols. The powers of this machine are not confined to the naval service, and its construction is upon such simple principles as to admit of being adapted to all the uses of an army, and can be conveyed in five minutes, in a wagon, from place to place, as circumstances require. His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, Sir HENRY TORRES, Sir, H. CALVERT and several noble and distinguished Officers have inspected it for this purpose, and pronounced the approbation of its powers. The public are indebted to Admiral Sir HOME POPEHAM for the improvement and adoption of this important invention. [The Courier.—July 23.]

It may not now be unreasonable to refer to the records of history for an account of those various exploits through which the pirates of the Mediterranean have either been repressed in their career by a partial chastisement, or stimulated to new outrages by a successful resistance.

The first, and certainly most memorable expeditions against the corsairs of Africa, were supported by the military power, and stimulated by the personal command of Charles V. This politic Prince was enabled to summon the latent chivalry of the romantic ages to the support of a design which promised to unite all the enthusiastic notions of the first Crusaders, with more sound anticipations of real benefit to mankind. His expedition to Tunis for the restoration of a deposed and persecuted monarch was eminently successful; his last and more formidable attempt upon Algiers, unconquerable as it appeared, in the extent and splendour of the armament—the renown and religious devotion of the troops composing it—and, what was of no less importance in that age, the benedictions and exhortations of papal policy—this magnificent enterprise most miserably failed. Charles, like the ambitious adventurer of our own times, despised the prudence which would stop to consider the uncontrollable influence of the seasons upon the designs of man. He embarked amidst the threatenings and dangers of the autumnal storms, and only reached Algiers in safety, to exhibit a striking instance of the instability of human success, and the uncertainty of human greatness. In one night, after having terrified the Algerines by the display of his power—in one night, by the sudden fury of the elements, in less than an hour, 86 ships and 15 galleys were destroyed, with all their crews and military stores; the army, which had landed, was thus deprived of all means of subsistence; the camp was deluged by torrents of rain; many of the troops, wandering about in despair, were destroyed by the Moors and Arabs; and the unhappy remnant of that magnificent expedition escaped with the greatest danger from the revenge of their insatiable pursuers.

The desperate attempt of John Gascon, to burn the Algerine fleet in their own bay, can hardly be mentioned amongst the enterprizes of the European Generals, although it received the sanction and assistance of Philip II. He failed, like his Imperial predecessor, from too much temerity, and his miserable death served only as a warning to succeeding adventurers.

The Algerines continued for a long time to annoy the maritime Powers of Europe; and, after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, carried their depredations to the most terrifying excess. At length the French were roused to attempt something against them; and Beaulieu defeated them in a naval engagement.

The squadron of English men of war, under Sir Robert Mansel, soon after rendered itself ridiculous by returning, after great preparation, without firing a shot. The Venetians at last fitted out a powerful armament, and completely destroyed the fleet of the pirates; though without curbing their predatory spirit, or freeing the seas from these perfidious robbers.

The shores and passages of the Mediterranean continued to be infested with impunity, till Louis XIV. provoked by the outrages committed in his own provinces, resolved upon inflicting a grievous retribution. As the accounts of Admiral Du Quesne's expeditions shew what may be accomplished in the attempt to humble the Algerines by a naval armament, we shall notice his progress and success some what in detail.

Admiral Du Quesne sailed for Algiers in August, 1682; and having anchored before the town, cannonaded and bombarded it so furiously, that the whole place was soon in flames. The inhabitants were on the point of abandoning their dwellings, when the wind, suddenly shifting obliged the Admiral to return to Toulon. The Algerines immediately made the most dreadful reprisals on the French coast; and a new armament was destined to sail the next year.

In May 1683, Du Quesne with his squadron cast anchor before Algiers; where, being joined by the Marquis d'Arville at the head of five stout vessels, it was resolved to bombard the town next day. Accordingly 100 bombs were thrown into it the first day, which did terrible execution; while the besieged made some hundred discharges of their cannon against them without doing any considerable damage. The following nights the bombs were again thrown into the city in such numbers, that the Dey's palace and other great edifices were almost destroyed; some of their batteries were dismantled, and several vessels sunk in the port. The Dey and Turkish Bashaw, as well as the soldiery, alarmed at this dreadful havoc, immediately sued for peace. As a preliminary, the immediate surrender was insisted on of all Christian captives; had been taken fighting under the French flag, being granted, 142 of them were immediately set up, with a promise of sending him the remainder soon as they could be got from the different parts of the country. Accordingly Du Quesne sent a commissary-General and one of his Engineers into the city, but with express orders to insist upon the delivery of all the French captives without exception, with the effects they had taken from the French; that Mezomorto, their then Admiral, and one of their Captains, should be given as hostages.

This last demand having embarrassed the Dey, he assembled the Divan, and acquainted them with it; which Mezomorto fell into a violent passion, and told the assembly that the cowardice of those who sat at the helm had occasioned the ruin of Algiers; but that, for

is part, he would never consent to deliver up any thing that had been taken from the French. He immediately acquainted the soldiery with what had passed, which so exasperated them, that they murdered the Deity that very night, and on the morrow chose Mezonorto in his place. This was no sooner done, than he cancelled all the articles of peace which had been made, and hostilities were renewed with greater fury than ever.

The French Admiral now kept pouring in such volleys of bombs, that in less than three days the greatest part of the city was reduced to ashes; and the fire burnt with such vehemence that the sea was enlightened with it for more than two leagues round. Mezonorto, involved at all these disasters, and the vast number of the slain whose blood ran in rivulets along the streets; or rather, grown furious and desperate, sought only how to wreak his revenge on the enemy; and not content with causing all the French in the city to be cruelly murdered, ordered their Consul to be tied hand and foot, and fastened alive to the mouth of a mortar, from whence he was shot away against their Navy. By this piece of inhumanity Duquesne was so exasperated, that he did not leave Algiers till he had utterly destroyed all their fortifications, shipping, almost all the lower part, and above two thirds of the upper part of the city, by which means it became nearly a heap of ruins.

[The Courier, - July 29.]

#### MR. SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, the remains of Mr. Sheridan were removed from the house of Mr. Peter Moore, Great George-street, Westminster, for interment in Westminster Abbey. The procession was on foot, and consisted of the distinguished personages of all parties. The procession moved as follows—

#### RELATIONS.

Mr. C. B. Sheridan (son of the deceased), chief mourner; Mr. Henry Ogle, brother of Mrs. Sheridan; Mr. Henry Stretfield, nephew of ditto; the Hon. E. Bouverie, first cousin by marriage; Gen. Sir Charles Asgill, first cousin by marriage.

#### PALL-BEARERS.

The Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Mulgrave, the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Holland, and Lord Spencer.

#### MOURNERS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquesses of Anglesea, Douglas, and Tavistock; the Earls of Thanet, Jersey, Harrington, Desborough, Mexborough, Rosslyn, and Yarmouth; Lords Geo. Cavendish and Robt. Spencer; Viscounts Sidmouth, Granville, Petersham, and Duncannon; Lords Rivers, Eskine, and Lynedoch; the Lord Mayor; Right Hon. G. Canning, and W. W. Pole; Hon. L. Stanhope, Wm. Lamb, Thos. Brand, Douglas Kinnaird, and Lieut. Gen. Phipps; Sirs Thos. Stapey, Bart. Thos. Mostyn, Bart. E. Home, Bart. Ronald Ferguson, K. C. B. A. Pigott, S. Romilly, and B. Bloomfield; Col. Hughes, M. P. M. A. Taylor, Esq. M. P. Owen Williams, Esq. M. P. P. Moore, Esq. M. P. Capt. Bennett, R. N. Dr. Bain, Dr. Hume; Messrs. Adair, Rogers, Smyth, Vaughan, Dennison, Talbot, Hobhouse, Davies, A. Graham, Linley, Ward, Metcalf, Burgess, W. Grey Paine, Perry, Lane, V. Williams, Rev. C. Williams, Bradley, two Wyatts, &c. &c.

The procession was so numerous, that when the Bier reached the Abbey, the last of the attendants had only left George-street. The grave is exactly opposite the monument of Dr. Goldsmith, with those of Shakespeare opposite the one extremity, and Handel the other. It appears to be about four feet deep. The service was read by the Sub-Dean. The coffin was black, with rich gold ornaments; on the lid was a plate, with the following inscription:—"The Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan: died 7th July, 1816, aged 65 years."

#### MISCELLANEOUS; CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

The freedom of the city of London was, on Thursday, presented in a gold box, to the Dukes of Kent, Sussex and Gloucester, and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. The ceremony took place in the council-chamber, at Guildhall. The Royal Dukes severally returned thanks; the Prince of Cobourg read a paper, and with a very distinct English accent, assured the Lord Mayor, that it would always be his ambition to assist in promoting the commerce, interest, and prosperity of the city of London. The party then adjourned to the Mansion House, where a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor. After dinner the Lady Mayoress had a numerous evening party, consisting of not less than 2,000 persons; the Duke of Gloucester was the only one of the Royal party who danced. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg retired about half past eleven.

The borough of Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, has been severely contested by Mr. Horace Twiss and Mr. Wm. T. Moa; y: the poll lasted three days: the numbers for Mr. Money 118; for Mr. Twiss 113; Mr. Twiss petitions against the return.

Last week, Mr. Ed. Hussey, a magistrate for Sussex and Kent, blew out his brains with a Blunderbuss at Scotnes Castle, Lamberhurst; and on Tuesday morning Mr. Boulton, house steward to the Russian Ambassador, shot himself through the head with a pistol; verdicts in both instances, lunacy.—The stoppage of Messrs. Bruce and Co. has already occasioned the failure of the following country bankers: Messrs. Benjamin and Joshua Ingham, of Huddersfield; Messrs. John and Thomas Cook and Co. at Sunderland and Wearmouth; and Sir Wm. Bishop and Co. at Maidstone, called the county bank; these banks have all stopped payment.—Sir John Dyer, of the royal artillery, met his death at Woolwich, on the 2d instant, in the following manner: the horses of Lieut. Col. Irvine having run away with the coach, while the coachman was brushing away some dust, he called out to Sir John Dyer as he was coming out of his garden, "Oh, colonel stop the horses." He endeavoured to do so and caught one of them by the bridle; the horse plunged forward, and the pole struck the colonel in the breast and knocked him down, and the horses and carriage went over him; he got up and walked into his own house and dropped down; three of his ribs were broken, and one stuck in his heart; he lingered only ten hours; he has left a widow and four children totally unprotected for.

Monday, at one o'clock, Horseferry street was crowded with post chaises and four, saddle horses, and tradesmen of various descriptions, among whom was Mr. Read, the jeweller of Jermyn street, with jewellery articles, ordered by a note to be brought to Lady Owen, and desiring him to be there at one o'clock

precisely. Notes in the same hand writing which is a genteel hand, were sent to the other tradesmen. There were also a number of females, dress makers, flowerists, &c. The same hoax was played off on Saturday at one o'clock, to the great annoyance of Lady Owen and her establishment.

#### VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

Among the modern improvements of London and its vicinity, this Bridge certainly, claims a distinguished place. Whether regarded with a view to utility or to ornament, it is really an acquisition to the metropolis and an honour to the country.

This Bridge consists of nine arches of equal span formed of cast iron and raised upon stone piers. The span of each arch is about 80 feet, and the width of each pier about 14, which is somewhat more than the width of the piers of the famous Lamande Bridge at Neuilly near Paris, of which the span of each arch is no less than 130 feet. These piers are said to be constructed of the best stone, and in the most solid and durable manner. The elevation of the centre arch above high water mark is about 30 feet, and that of the other arches is not materially less. The length of the Bridge is above 800 feet; its width, exclusive of ample foot ways, affords sufficient room for four carriages to pass abreast. The sides are guarded by light and elegant iron palisades, through which even the foot passenger has an uninterrupted view of all the beautiful scenery which abounds on the banks, as well as of the interesting objects which hourly present themselves upon the bosom of the Thames.

The roads are so judiciously constructed, that the ascent to the Bridge is scarcely perceptible, although originally elevated so much above the level of the ground on each side of the river, while the slope of the Bridge itself is so gentle as to form a very striking contrast indeed to the precipitous activity which so materially derogates from the Bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, and which renders them so very inconvenient, if not dangerous, to waggons and carriages heavily laden.

The approach to this Bridge on the Surrey side is from the east of the Vauxhall turnpike, from which it is not above 100 yards distant. The avenue on the Middlesex side is formed by a new road of 60 feet wide, including foot ways. This road is about a mile in length, in a direct line to Eaton-street, Piccadilly, through which and Grosvenor-place a fine opening continues to Hyde Park-corner. Thus such a communication is formed with the west end of the town, that the access from that quarter, and especially from Mary-le-bone parish, to Surrey and Sussex, is shortened it is understood, no less than two miles, compared with the old road over Westminster-bridge—while, by passing Vauxhall Bridge, the public streets, and what is generally found so disagreeable, "travelling over the stones," may be entirely avoided. But the distance will be shortened in the same proportion from Carlton House, St. James's and the Houses of Parliament, especially on the completion of the road from the latter to the foot of Vauxhall Bridge. To this completion, indeed, through Abingdon and Millbank streets, and along the spacious embankment recently built in front of the new Penitentiary, nothing now remains but the removal of a small wharf belonging to Earl Grosvenor, at the lower end of Millbank-street. On the removal of this wharf, the approach to the Bridge in that direction will be peculiarly beautiful, perhaps the handsomest road for its extent in the vicinity of London.

This Bridge presents some resemblance of Buonaparte's celebrated bridge of Austerlitz, but is far its superior in extent and elegance. For although Austerlitz bridge has been so much extolled throughout Europe by the proverbial vanity of the French nation, or the habitual gasconade of its founder, it is not so extensive by one third as the bridge at Vauxhall. Yet Austerlitz-bridge was built under the patronage of the Imperial Government by the famous Gauthey, and was seven years in constructing, while Vauxhall-bridge which had no other patronage than that of private individuals, has been erected by an engineer to fame unknown, within the short space of three years. But farther—the one is an ornament chiefly to gratify the taste, while the other combines that gratification with the advancement of utility; the one is suited alone to the meridian of France, but the other must be highly valued in every nation, although

it has silently and quietly risen, unperceived by power, unnoticed by fame.

#### LETTERS TO PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 20, 1816.

On the 1st inst. at the close of the Session of Parliament, a conversation took place in the House of Commons, which it is necessary to explain to you. About five years ago, some sugar estates in Berbice belonging to the Crown, being in hand, Mr. Perceval had agreed to let them at a considerable profit, when the African Institution stepped in, solicited and obtained a grant of them, on very different terms, for the purpose of making experiments respecting the treatment of slaves. Extracted from Mr. Marryat's pamphlet of "More Thoughts," an account of the transaction & of the result, will be found in the Courier of this day. From that, from official papers laid before the House of Commons it appears, that the nation has lost all it would have gained by letting the estates as originally agreed upon, and that it has lost considerable sums more; that the great object of granting the estates to the African Institution, the amelioration of the condition of the negroes, had failed, more than double the number dying under the kindness of the philanthropic masters, than under the cruelties of the ordinary planters; and that the agents managing in fact for the African Institution (though in the name of a Special Commission) had conducted the affairs of the estates in the most unusual, imprudent & expensive manner, all to the loss of the public; while they themselves were receiving large commissions on transactions which it was unnecessary should take place. A loss on these estates being supposed impossible, the papers, showing the loss, had not been moved for; but on the 1st inst. Mr. Brown moved the House of Commons for them. Mr. W. Smith said, humanity, not money, had been the object, and he asserted that on estates in Grenada there had been greater mortality than on those of the Crown at Berbice. Mr. Marryat, who is agent for the Crown Estates in Grenada, repelled the insinuation, affirming the mortality on them had been much less than on those of Berbice; though on one estate, the property of a private individual, in Grenada, the mortality had been very great; but that individual had, in consequence, become an object of legal animadversion. Beaten on this ground, Mr. Wilberforce asserted, the mortality at Berbice had arisen from the Governor's employing, overworking on his own estates to his own private advantage, the negroes of the Crown, a fact which we make no doubt will prove just as well founded, as his assertion that the insurrection at Barbadoes arose from the absence of the proprietors of the plantations.

All this battle about Berbice may appear very insignificant to those who look no deeper than the surface; but it is of the very highest importance as illustrative of the capacity and conduct of men who, from their influence in Parliament, actually govern, through the Ministry, the coasts of Africa, partly rich in the West Indies, and are daily increasing their ascendancy there, to the great danger of our colonial possessions, and consequently of the wealth, commerce, and maritime superiority of Great Britain. The agricultural and manufacturing interests may now get out; but if we lose the West Indies, they will find that they were at this day on a bed of roses compared with the ruin that will then surround them.—To this danger it is a duty to call the public attention. Under the eant of the day, and this is the enlightened, the virtuous age, all other ages having been dark and sinful, we must not be flattered, caajoled, and a course which will end in the destruction of this mighty empire; we must not be deceived either by fanatics of maniacs, or revolutionary hypocrites. For it is never to be forgotten that in the furtherance of these schemes, though eminent fools are the instruments, the strength and body are among sectarians and Jacobins, whose object being the destruction of the Constitution, would effect their purpose by whatever means present themselves. As we found it our interest to combat by the side of Catholic bigots in Spain, so they find it consistent with their designs to combat in coalitions still more incongruous. The African Institution, as dabblers in legislation, as projectors of philanthropy, have exposed themselves to contempt and derision by the failure of all their plans, as well as the ridiculousness of most of their designs, such as promoting marriages between Blacks and Whites, holding up a ruffian leader of banditti, because he is a rebel to his King, and a Black. It is highly criminal in Ministers to suffer such men, so convicted of incapacity, so speculative, ignorant, bold, and mischievous, to issue their orders through the public offices for the government of the colonies; it is most unconstitutional thus to suffer irresponsible persons to rule. This is a subject of deep and deep and deep importance to the community. It is one that affects the lowest and the poorest man among us.

Truly these Gentlemen of the African Institution are consistent enough in not noticing the Christian Slavery at Algiers. The Dey of Algiers, the Bey of Tunis, &c. like Christophe and Buonaparte, &c. as the last accounts inform us, but the instruments of ruffian bands of plunderers. They have no power but what these ruffian bands grant, & when they act contrary to the interests of the mob of robbers, they are put to death. The Dey of Algiers is just such another legitimate Monarch as King Christophe and the Emperor Napoleon. They were all three set up to enable plunderers to rob, and ruffians to reign over the passive population; and the African Institution are quite consistent in having nothing to do with the slavery of Whites and Christians, even though it occurs in Africa, and is the most horribly cruel known or recorded. No; forsooth, a ruffian leader is a man according to their own heart. He is a legitimate Monarch, because robbers finding him a good captain of their gang for the purposes of plunder, support and follow him. The African Institution will therefore have nothing to say to the slavery of Christian Whites at Algiers, even though the place is in Africa, within the sphere of their duties. As the English Parliament some years ago voted Malta out of Africa into Europe, they have perhaps voted the coasts of the Mediterranean into Britain, and as such unworthy of their exalted philanthropy.

[The Courier, - July 20.]

#### PHILANTHROPY AT BERBICE.

EXTRACTED FROM MR. MARRYAT'S PAMPHLET OF "MORE THOUGHTS."

Notwithstanding the high sounding titles and pompous designations, in which the Berbice Commissioners are enumerated by the author of the Exposure, "the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Charles Long, Paymaster of the Forces; James Gordon, Esq.; William Smith, Esq.; James Stephen, Esq. and William Wilberforce, Esq. who, we are told, named Mr. Macaulay their Secretary, and the Consignee of the produce of the estates," great names must not shelter from investigation, nor preclude just comments on the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of the task confided to them, the management of the crown estates at Berbice.

Several of the Gentlemen, whose names were inserted in this Commission, have probably been mere nominal parties in the concern; but still a certain degree of responsibility attaches upon them, for not having properly superintended the conduct of others; for

where men accept an appointment, they are bound to discharge the duties it imposes.

A considerable sacrifice was made, in order to place these estates under their care. The late Mr. Perceval had actually entered into an agreement to let them on lease to Major Staples, for twenty-one years, at a rent of 3500l. for the first year, 4000l. for the second, 4500l. for the third, and 5000l. for the fourth, and every subsequent year of the term. The lease was to contain the usual clauses and covenants; but Mr. Stephen suggested the insertion of some clauses, to which Major Staples objected, as neither usual nor contemplated when the original contract was reduced into the form of a Treasury Minute; and after considerable discussion, he relinquished his bargain, in consideration of a sum of 2500l. paid down; and (as he alleges) a promise of further compensation by some official appointment.

A principal inducement with the Lords of the Treasury to establish this Commission, was their ardent anxiety to ameliorate the condition of the negroes, in consequence of a statement made to them by Mr. Forbes, solicitor to Major Staples, "of the great mortality and enormous waste of life, on the Crown estates at Berbice." This appears from Governor Gordon's letter of October 4th, 1811, laid, among other papers, on the table of the House of Commons. In this letter, the Governor says, "I feel myself called upon to contradict a statement, so injurious to those who have had the control of these estates in particular, & to the West India Planters in general," and he declares, it appears from the administrator's books, that in the year 1803, when the Colony surrendered, the whole number of negroes on the crown estates was 234; and that the actual number was 791; that the negroes attached to the artificers' department were then 339, and were now 348; making together, a deficiency of 104 in eight years. He further adds, that this deficiency included some negroes, who had been made free.

How far the humane intentions of the Lords of the Treasury have been accomplished, by placing these negroes under the care of the Berbice Commissioners, will appear by referring to the papers which those Gentlemen have laid upon the table of the House of Commons: They give the returns of the increase and decrease, only for the years 1812, and 1814; those for the year 1815, not being they say received. The deficiency on the estates in those three years was 62; and among the negroes in the artificers' department, of as they call them, the Winkel Negroes, 22; making a total of 84, and being at the rate of 224 in eight years: or considerably more than double the deficiency, that took place under the management of their predecessors.

Another object the Lords of the Treasury had in view, in establishing this Commission, was also apparent from Governor Gordon's letters, was economy. It was reasonably expected to render the crown estates more productive, by placing them in the hands of persons whose good management could be relied upon.

On this subject, the following details are given in Governor Gordon's letter of February 27th, 1813:—

"I have said that the Agents were unfit for this situation, and that what has excited the complaint, the Commissioners, has been occasioned by their want of judgment: for surely no other persons would have continued in the perseverance of the system pursued by them, without representing the consequences likely to result from it; and that this has not been done, I am to suppose from the well-known talents and judgment of the Gentlemen composing the Commission; who would not be likely to persevere in a measure so unprofitable with loss, particularly when economy was the standard for their having assumed this trust. And that this is the fact, is proved by the Agents continuing to this hour, to ship all the produce made on the estates, and drawing bills for the expenses; a system no other man, or set of men, follow in the West Indies, who have properties of the description in the crown estates; the whole voice of the West India World being against it. The proportion of the price of produce in this country, bears an unequal high ratio to its relative value in Europe; as the nominal value continues, and has done so for years, to be far above its value in Great Britain, after payment of the expenses there. As an individual, I should consider nothing but a blind insatiation to a system could induce any Agent to ship all the produce of the estates committed to his charge, when he can pay the current expenses of these estates to advantage in the Colony, by the sale of what would not render one half of its colonial value at home; and free his constituents from the inconvenience and vexation, heavy drafts must necessarily occasion them. As an instance, all the sugar properties of Guiana pay their expenses by the sale of their rum; which independent of from 15 to 20 per cent, difference in strength to what is sold in London, uniformly, on account of the demand for it for America, or estates within the Colony, produces more than 60 per cent, beyond its European value. In Berbice there are only three sugar estates, besides the crown properties. I know to a certainty, the greater part of the expenses of the whole of the crown estates might be made good; as rum, even of proof 27, has sold for the last three or four years from 2s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. sterling. The advice and opinion I have given on solicitation, differs widely from preferring absolute charges against an individual; though it might perhaps, under certain circumstances, justify his removal. Actuated by no other motive than the good of the Colony, I shall proceed to state, that after the decease of Mr. Macaulay, as I reported to my Lord Liverpool, in my letter of the 7th February, 1812, I had an opportunity, of perusing the Commissioners' instructions to their Agents; and it then appeared to me they had restricted them, as to the shipping concerns, beyond what I considered beneficial to the Crown estates; and that they were about to introduce a plan of importing all their supplies from England, which would occasion great increase of expense, as the supplies might be furnished on the spot at a less rate by barter; and I cannot alter my opinion by this day, that so long as the measures laid down by the Commissioners are pursued, there never will be any benefit to be derived from the crown estates, but in all probability fresh calls upon his Majesty's Treasury. Having been from early life a planter, I trust I may be as competent to form an opinion, as men who, however great their talents may be in other respects, are not in possession of this branch of professional knowledge, in the ordinary walks of a planter's life."

From the above letter it appears, that the very first year the Commissioners took possession of the crown estates, Governor Gordon pointed out the disadvantages of the system on which they were acting; and that notwithstanding the wisdom of his predictions was confirmed, by the experience of every succeeding year, they still persisted in that system. No measure of reform was adopted, that would have interfered with the profits of Mr. Macaulay. He had his commission on the sale of the produce sent home, and on the purchase of the supplies sent out. Can it then be wondered at, that nothing was either sold or purchased in the Colony? Or, that from the first to the last moment the Commissioners had possession of these estates; the same ruinous system was continued, in despite both of admonition and experience; or that the interests of the Crown were sacrificed to those of the Secretary and Consignee.

Considering the management of these estates in a pecuniary point of view, the account stands thus. Had the contract with Major Staples been completed, the public would have saved the 2500l. paid him for giving it up, and would have received the rent stipulated in the lease. By placing them in the hands of

the Berbic Commissioners, they have received nothing for the answer to the order of the House of Commons, requiring an account of all sums paid into the Treasury from the revenue of these estates while under the management of the Commissioners, is Nil. No return was required of any sums they might have drawn out of the Treasury, a defalcation in the revenue of the estates during the most advantageous years for West India properties that have been known for a long period past, being considered absolutely impossible. Such, however, is the fact for Governor Gordon expressly states, that calls have been made upon his Majesty's Treasury. Of these the Commissioners have said nothing; but the amount of them, whatever it may be, must be added to the consideration paid Major Staples for giving up his lease, and the rent that would have been received under it; and the sum total will give the amount of the pecuniary loss sustained by the management, or rather mismanagement, of the Berbic Commissioners.

In another, and more important point of view, a very heavy responsibility attaches upon the management of these Gentlemen. So extensive and fertile were the provision grounds upon these estates, that a great proportion of their island expenses was formerly defrayed, by the sale of their surplus plantains to the cotton establishments on the coast; but in the hands of the Commissioners, the provision grounds have been brought into such a state, as not only to furnish no surplus for sale, but to prove altogether inadequate to the maintenance of their own negroes. To supply the deficiency, provisions have been purchased for them at a great expence. Perhaps an adequate supply could not always be procured; and this circumstance may possibly account for the extraordinary mortality which took place among them, while they were under the care of the Commissioners.

The African Institution inveigh, in the strongest language, against the practice of "stripping slaves from the domain to which they belong;" they pronounce it to be "a cruel branch of the law of slavery, a needless, unjust, and unmerciful aggravation of their lot; reprobated by all parties in Parliament, and renounced by the British Legislature;" they affirm, that "not a voice has ever been raised in its defence, nor an apology has ever been offered for adhering to it; but still, in contempt of the recommendation of Parliament, this odious oppression is maintained." So it is, gentle reader, and by whom? Would you think it possible? by the authors of this very Report: by the Directors of the African Institution, acting as the Berbic Commissioners, and Mr. Zachary Macaulay, their Secretary and Consignee of the produce of these estates.

In their return to the Order of the House of Commons, they give in, "Saint Jan, a coffee estate abandoned; the negroes having been removed to Dankbarheid." Admitting, as the return seems to imply, that this "odious oppression," as the report of the African Institution terms it, had actually taken place before the estates came into their hands, still it might have been expected that they would have hastened to repair it, by restoring the Saint Jan negroes to the domain from which they had been severed. On the contrary, following up the principle which had led to their removal, of placing them where their labour could be employed to the greatest advantage, they kept them at Dankbarheid; and thus, as Commissioners, practically maintained that odious oppression, which, as Directors of the African Institution, they so loudly reprobated.

Some of these very Commissioners, in their other character of Directors, are now actually endeavouring to manage and legislate for all the British West India Colonies; and therefore it becomes important in ascertaining their qualifications for the task, to inquire whether they have been faithful over few things; before they are made rulers over many things; and if not, they must expect to meet with the reprobation, that justly belongs to the character of the unprincipled servant.

#### THE GIPSIES.

Of late years some attempts have been made to reduce the numbers, or at any rate to civilize the habits, of that vagabond and useless race, the Gipsies. In pursuance of such purpose, a Society of Gentlemen have been making all the preliminary enquiries requisite to a proper understanding of the subject. A series of questions have been proposed to competent persons in the different counties in England and Scotland; and answers have been received. Our readers will, we think, be amused with the following specimens of these answers:—

1. All Gipsies suppose the first of them came from Egypt.
2. They cannot form any idea of the number in England.
3. The Gipsies of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, parts of Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire, are continually making resolutions within the range of those counties.
4. They are either ignorant of the number of Gipsies in the counties through which they travel, or unwilling to disclose their knowledge.
5. The most common names are Smith, Cooper, Draper, Taylor, Bosswell, Lee, Lovell, Loversedge, Allen, Mansfield, Glover, Williams, Carew, Martin, Stanley, Backley, Plunkett, and Corrie.
6. and 7. The gangs in different towns have not any regular connexion or organization; but those who take up their winter quarters in the same city or town appear to have some knowledge of the different routes each horde will pursue; probably with a design to prevent interference.
8. In the county of Herts it is computed there may be sixty families having many children. Whether they are quite so numerous in Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, the answers are not sufficiently definite to determine. In Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, greater numbers are calculated upon. In various counties, the attention has not been competent to the procuring data for any estimate of families or individuals.
9. More than half their number follow no business; others are dealers in horses and asses, farriers, smiths, tinkers, braziers, grinders of cutlery, basket-makers, chair-bottomers, and musicians.
10. Children are brought up in the habits of their parents, particularly to music and dancing, and are of dissolute conduct.
11. The women mostly carry baskets with trinkets and small wares; and tell fortunes.
12. Too ignorant to have acquired accounts of genealogy, and perhaps indisposed to it by the irregularity of their habits.
13. In most counties there are particular situations to which they are partial. In Berkshire is a marsh, near Newbury, much frequented by them; and Dr. Clarke states, that in Cambridgeshire their principal rendezvous is near the western villages.
14. It cannot be ascertained whether, from their first coming into the nation, attachment to particular places has prevailed.
15. and 16. and 17. When among strangers, they elude inquiry respecting their peculiar language, calling it gibberish. Don't know of any person that can write it, or of any written specimen of it.

18. Their habits and customs in all places are peculiar.

19. Those who profess any religion represent it to be that of the country in which they reside; but their description of it seldom goes beyond repeating the Lord's Prayer; and only few of them are capable of that. Instances of their attending any place for worship are very rare.

20. They marry for the most part by pledging to each other without any ceremony. A few exceptions have occurred when money was plentiful.

21. They do not teach their children religion.

22. and 23. Not one in a THOUSAND can read.

#### LAW REPORT.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JULY 20. STOCK-EXCHANGE HOAX.—CHARGE, OF PERJURY.

THE KING v. LAUNCELOT DAVISON.

This case having been appointed for trial this morning before a Special Jury, the Court was crowded at an early hour.

At nine o'clock Mr. Justice ABBOTT took his seat to try the cause.

Upon the pannel for the Special Jury being called, only five persons appeared. The Counsel for the prosecution having been asked if they would pray *tales* (namely that the defect of special jurors might be supplied by common jurors), Mr. Marriott and Mr. Spankie consulted with Mr. Basil Cochrane, who was in Court, whether they, on the part of the prosecution, should take the course alluded to. After a short interval, they declined praying a *tales*. The effect of this determination on their part would have been to prevent the trial from proceeding, had not Mr. Gurney, on the part of the defendant, immediately prayed that which the prosecutors had declined.

The Jury was then called and sworn. Upon which Mr. SPANKIE opened the case.

Mr. MARRIOTT then addressed the Jury, and stated that his indictment was preferred against Mr. Launcelet Davison, who, at the time of the transaction alluded to, was clerk to a broker, but had since become a broker himself. In order to render the present proceeding intelligible, it was necessary to state, that the subject of the present charge was on the evidence the defendant had given on an indictment preferred against Charles Random De Berenger, who was at that time a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench, with Lord Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and several other persons, for conspiring together to send the said De Berenger to Dover for the purpose of propagating false intelligence respecting the defeat and death of Buonaparté, with the view of thereby defrauding certain of his Majesty's subjects, by the sale of a quantity of omnium and stock, of which they were the possessors, at a higher rate than under other circumstances it would have fetched. To support this charge, it became extremely material to prove that De Berenger had left his lodgings at such a time on the Sunday previous to the execution of this scheme, as would enable him to reach Dover at the time when the supposed messenger arrived. For this purpose the present defendant, in whose house De Berenger was a lodger, was called, and he swore that he had seen De Berenger quit his house in a particular dress at eleven o'clock on the Sunday in question; whereas, in truth and in fact, Mr. Berenger left London on Saturday evening, the 19th of February, by the heavy coach, for Dover, and arrived there the next morning at ten o'clock, so that it was utterly impossible Mr. Davison could have sworn the truth. It would be for him to explain his testimony; but if, as he was persuaded was the case, he had sworn falsely, he could not help thinking, that no small degree of doubt would be thrown on the whole of the proceedings on which he was so material a witness. He had no desire to press this conviction if it should appear that Mr. Davison had acted from confusion or mistake; but if, as he apprehended, he had acted deliberately, and with the knowledge of his misstatement, he must take the consequences. He should now proceed to call his witnesses.

Mr. Charles Constable produced a copy of the record of the conviction of De Berenger, and others.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not know at whose instance this prosecution was instituted. He was employed by Mr. Grey, the attorney for the prosecution, to obtain the copy produced. The record was then read.

Mr. Smith, the cryer of the Court, proved that he swore all the witnesses, at the trial of the indictment against De Berenger, and others. Mr. GURNEY deposed that he is a short-hand writer; that he attended the trial of the indictment against De Berenger and others, and took notes of the evidence.—He took notes of the evidence of the defendant Launcelet Davison. The effect of this evidence was, that defendant had seen Mr. De Berenger pass his window on Sunday morning, the 20th of February, shortly before eleven o'clock. He was waiting for the Asylum clock to strike eleven, in order that he might attend divine worship, which made him more particular as to the time. Mr. De Berenger had a new great coat on, which witness noticed to his wife. De Berenger neither dined or slept at home, that day or night.

In cross-examination, witness said, that several witnesses had given evidence of Mr. De Berenger's having arrived at Dover at past midnight,

(from one to about a quarter past). William Smith and his wife, servants of De Berenger were examined in the defence. They both stated that De Berenger was at home at nine, and at eleven on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of February. He went out at the latter hour. There were four, five, or six witnesses called to prove that De Berenger was in the neighbourhood of London that evening.—William Smith swore that he left his master on that night. His wife swore that she heard his steps. Of the witnesses examined to prove this, Mr. Donithorne, Cochran Johnstone's upholsterer, stated, that De Berenger was with him for half an hour that evening. In re-examination, witness said, these witnesses were called by De Berenger's counsel.

David Baughan. In the Spring of 1814, lived waiter at the Royal Oak at Dover. Remembered a gentleman coming to his master's house on Sunday the 20th of February, about ten in the morning. He had since seen the gentleman; it was Mr. De Berenger. He came by the heavy Dover coach from London. Witness opened the door to let him out. He was dressed in a dark bottle green coat, and had a pepper & salt great coat on his arm.—He went into the parlour and called for the chambermaid. He afterwards went up stairs to a bed-chamber & came down about half-past twelve, Mr. De Berenger had a travelling cap on, and carried a sword and a portmanteau. He breakfasted and dined at the Royal Oak. After dinner, between six and seven he went out. Previous to this he gave witness two one pound notes to discharge his bill, saying he did not know when he should return. His bill was not above ten or twelve shillings. He returned and went away about eleven o'clock.

Mr. SPANKIE here asked the witness when he heard of the hoax.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT.—"That is not a proper phrase to be used in a Court of Justice."

Mr. SPANKIE.—"I was only desirous of making the subject more familiar to the witness by a term used out of doors."

Mr. Justice ABBOTT.—"It is extremely improper to apply such an epithet to a crime like this in a court of justice, as it may lead the ignorant to think more lightly of it."

Mr. SPANKIE.—"I am sensible of the propriety of your Lordship's remark, and confess I was wrong in the use of the expression."

The examination of the witness was then continued.

He heard of the fraud on the Stock Exchange the next day. He judged within himself Mr. De Berenger was the author of it.

Henty Mecrow, who keeps the Royal Oak at Dover, said the last witness brought him two one pound notes from M. De Berenger; in consequence he went into the parlour, and told him that he did not require this sum, as his bill was not above ten or twelve shillings. M. De Berenger asked him whether Gentlemen did not sometimes come to his house and never pay him at all? Witness said sometimes, and at M. De Berenger's desire kept the money. The next morning witness heard of a gentleman announcing the death of Buonaparté. Witness since saw M. De Berenger, & was confident as to his person. Two custom-house officers came for a portmanteau which Mr. De Berenger had left: did not recollect the day.

Sarah Rider was chambermaid at the Royal Oak at Dover, in February, 1814; remembered a gentleman coming to her house on Sunday the 20th: she had since seen that gentleman; it was M. De Berenger. He went away after eleven in the evening. This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. GURNEY, in addressing himself to the Jury, observed, that Mr. Davison, the defendant in this case, as they had been told, was a broker in the City of London; but of the prosecutor they had heard nothing. This was the first time in his experience that he had ever known, in an indictment for perjury, the prosecutor skulking behind, and not daring to avow himself. Indeed, he had never witnessed a greater unwillingness, upon any occasion, to come to the trial than on this; for the Jury would have observed, that his Learned Friend had declined on the part of the prosecution, praying the assistance of a common jury; whereas he on the part of the defendant, who was most anxious to bring his conduct fairly before the world at once, prayed a *tales*; because, whether special or common, he knew he should have his case considered by honest and sensible men, who would deliver him from this charge. What was the evidence, which in support of the charge against De Berenger, Lord Cochrane and others, it was desirable to bring forward on the indictment? Why above all things, that M. De Berenger was at Dover at the time in question, and that he was the pretended Colonel De Bourg. This it was to which the prosecutors directed all their energy; and to disprove this no less than six witnesses had been called on the part of the defendants all of whom swore that M. De Berenger was in London on the night of the 20th of February, and consequently could not have been at Dover; and yet to-day, for the first time, it was admitted that the evidence of these six witnesses so called and solemnly sworn, was all false, and that in truth and in fact M. De Berenger was at Dover the whole of that Sunday. Thus

the world had a damning confirmation of that which had already been pronounced as foul a conspiracy as had ever existed. The witnesses now called in support of this prosecution, were those of all others whom, if the members of the Stock Exchange had known, they would have been most anxious so have called—but the secret was kept until after the trial, and the liberality of Mr. De Berenger in giving 2*l.* to his landlord, might well account for that circumstance. Where the truth lay on this occasion, he could not say. Mr. De Berenger's own two servants had sworn to his being in town on the 20th of February, as well as Mr. Davison—therefore, if one was mistaken, so was the other; but at all events it was but three witnesses against three. The material points for the Jury to decide this day, however, were first whether the evidence of Mr. Davison was in truth false; next whether he had wilfully sworn false; and lastly, whether that which had been sworn false was material to the matter at issue on the trial. Upon the last point, he had only to observe, that so far as it was from being material to prove that Mr. De Berenger was in town on the evening of the 20th of February, that the very contrary was that which for the purposes of the prosecution, it was desirable to make appear; consequently, if Mr. Davison had a motive for upholding the indictment, he would have sworn the very contrary of that which was imputed to him. He could see no other reason for this prosecution than a desire on the part of some person, to raise a cloud upon a conviction which, he would venture to say, would be found as clear and satisfactory as had ever been produced in a court of justice; respecting which even incredulity itself could not doubt, and on which even that charity which hopeth all things, must despond.

Mr. Justice ABBOTT, in summing up the evidence, commenced by stating to the Jury the description of the crime of perjury given by a person of high rank and talents in the law. This individual, he said, had stated, that perjury at common law seemed to be a wilful false oath, deliberately given upon matters of some consequence to the point in question—and that no person ought to be found guilty of perjury, who had not sworn falsely with some degree of deliberation; for if it appeared probable that the oath was sworn more from weakness than from perverseness, or as it had occurred sometimes, from inadvertence or mistake, the party ought not to be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. There must be evidence of a wilful and corrupt mind, and a desire to pervert the course of justice. With this explanation of the crime the Learned Judge proceeded to call upon the Jury to say, whether, from the evidence they had heard they believed that Mr. Davison had wilfully and corruptly mis-stated M. De Berenger to be in London at the time he was at Dover. The Jury, without hesitation found the defendant—*Not guilty of wilful or corrupt perjury.*

### American Extracts. (Resumed.)

ACCOUNT OF MICHAEL BAIRD.—Mr. Baird was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of 500 acres in the vicinity of York, (Pennsylvania) with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern a number of years, married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he perceived so tenaciously, that he afforded not a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of: he would do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not sell for cash. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which when he could not sell for the money at a price that would suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate of 400,000 dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in any of the public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron hooped barrel, which he also filled. After death his strong boxes, "from whose bourn no traveller had ever returned," yielded 230,000 dollars in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A Gentleman from Virginia offered him 12 dollars per bushel for 100 bushels of clover seed; but he would not sell it for less than 13 dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole 550 dollars less than the Virginian offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people.—He then went to his waggon house and HANGED HIMSELF.

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