



PURSUANT 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 at his Office in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

London, 19th August 1816.

જાહેર.ખબર*

મોટી.ચાંનશેરી.કોરટની. ડીકરીનાં.હોકમ.મુજબ

મીશાનર.ગારાંટે.મીશાનર.હારડીન. ઉપર.પરીખાલી.કીચીહાની.મર નાર.ખાગાશ.ગારાંટે.નાં.લેહ.હાં.વા લાવો.ના.ખા.જે.નાં.વારશા.નાં.લેહ. હાં.વા.લા.વો.હાં.જુર.શ્રયી.દેવું. પ ગાર.કી.મું.નથી.તે.શા.જે.ખ.ક્ર.મ.પ નીની.ચા.કરી.માં.મે.જ.નર.જે.તો.શી મુખ.ખ.ખ.ખા.તો.તો.શા.ને. ૧૮૧૦.મં.ગારે.જનાં.વરશ મધે.વે.લા.હા.તી.વાં.જા.હા.નાં.મે.મી લ.પ.૫.શી.વે.લા.હા.તી.જા.નું.જ.મ.ધે મરીગી.હા.મુ.એ.મે.જ.નું.લે.હા.હાં.દેવું. ને.જો.હા.તે.ના.શી.ખ.૩૧.મી.ડી.ન.મ ખ.જ.૧૮૧૭.શ્રયી.પો.ના.નું.લે.હા.હાં જે.હા.તે.મી.શા.નર.જા.ન.ક્રે.મ.લ.તે.ક્રો રટ.નો.મા.શા.નર.જે.નાં.જ.ખ.રૂ.કરે.તે જની.ખા.પ્રી.શ.શો.થ.ખ.મ.ટ.ન.ખી લડી.ન.શા.ચાં.ન.શેરી.લે.ન.લં.ડ.ન.મ ધે.એ.નાં.જાં.ખ.રૂ.કરે.ખા.ગાર.જો.ખ રૂ.કરવા.નાં.ખા.ખ.માં.ક્ર.શ્ર.૨.કર શે.તો.ને.લો.ક્રો.પે.લી.ડી.કરી.નાં.ન શ્રયી.ખ.પરે.ન.શા.શ.ખા.તે.જો.નાં ને.ક્રાં.હાં.મ.લ.શે.વ.ડી.*

Baxter, & Co. HAVE received from the Ship *Argo*, just arrived from England, an elegant assortment of Ladies Bonnets trimm'd; also, of Gentlemen's Willow Hats, which they will expose for sale on Thursday the 20th instant. Forbes's Street, 18th February, 1817.

Baxter, & Co. HAVE for sale a Consignment of Bengal articles, viz. Fine Patna Table Cloths, Fine Patna Napkins, Doreahs, Mulls, Mulls, Long Cloth, &c. Silk Handkerchiefs, Boots and Shoes, Elegant Commorcoley Tippetts. ALSO, per pipe Rs. London Particular Madiera, vintage, 1812 800 London Market, 1814 550 A pair of elegant 18 In. Globes, price 450 Forbes's Street, 18th Feb. 1817.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE IN CHURCH LANE, IN THE **Warehouse** OF THE LATE *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, 200 HHDS. OF SUPERIOR **PALE ALE**, At 70 Rupees per Hhd. FROM J. and JOS. ACKERS, IMPORTED PER **SHIP ARGO**, FROM LIVERPOOL. For further particulars enquire of **Limjee Cawasjee.** Bombay, 19th February 1817.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 17th, his Majesty's Ship *Iphigenia*, John Tancock, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalie. Ditto 13th, Brig *Ceylon* Merchant, Mr. L. Verelain, Commander, from Colombo. SAILED.—February 12th, American Ship *Unicorn*, Commander A. Manchester, to Baltimore.—Ditto 14th, the Honorable Company's, Ship *Ernaad*, Lieut. D. Jones, to Calcutta.—Ditto 15th, Ship *Kusrovic* Captain A. G. Waddington, to the Gulf of Persia.—Ditto 16th, Ship *Sophia*, Captain W. L. Jenkins, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.—Ditto 17th, Ship *Commodore* Hayes, Captain A. Pelly, to Calcutta. DEATH.—In Colonel Smith's Camp on the 10th inst Major Alexander Campbell of the 9th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry. He was unhappily killed by his horse falling with him, when on a party enjoying the sports of the Field, of which he was passionately fond. To attempt to panegyricize the virtues and worth of this lamented officer is perhaps doing an injustice to his memory. They were of too exalted and dignified a stamp to be estimated by those who were not acquainted with him, from a recital of them. They are recorded in the heart of all who knew him, or enjoyed his friendship, and in their eyes they cannot be enhanced, but the recollection of them will be handed down, and his name ever revered, as a bright example of a man in whom were centered all the fine feelings and qualifications which could combine to form a soldier, a gentleman, and an honest and ardent friend. In the former light his career has been marked by the approbation of his superiors and the admiration of his inferiors. He had the peculiar facility of combining the strictest discharge of

the duties of that station with the urbanity and sincerity that distinguished him in the two latter. His remains were attended to the grave by every Officer of the Force under Colonel Smith whose duty permitted him to pay this melancholy and last attention to departed excellence, and the unfeigned and general affliction which was testified at that moment evinced, far beyond the power of words, the grief that pervaded every bosom, and must prove a gratifying, though very painful, consolation, to those friends who were absent from the mournful ceremony.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MAJOR A. CAMP-BELL.

Bright smiles the morn, and pleasure points the way, Where bound and steed, and glittering spear, And, eager for the chase, the hunter gay In one commingled group appear. Now on the Hunters dash o'er hill and vale, And loud the clat'ring hoofs resound; While joyous voices swell the passing gale, And quaint remarks and jokes go round. Who then with spirits and with health elate, Revolved frail mortal's hapless doom; Or thought that, ere 'twas night, relentless fate Would cloud this lovely morn with gloom? Who thought that ere another sun arose, The foremost of this happy few, Would in the silent shades of death repose, And bid this world of pain adieu? Yet what are human joys but fleeting dreams, That scarcely can the soul beguile; Ere they too transient fade like noontide beams, And deepest wound when most they smile! Or why do now these artless numbers tell, How martial skill and zeal combin'd— The generous soul that did in all excel, Were to an early grave consign'd! That no relation near to close his eyes, Or press in grief his icy hand! Ev'n now in deaths cold numbers Campbell lies, Far distant from his native land! But peace to Campbell's grave, a soldier's grave! Tho' dug on hill where priests ne'er trod, Where never bell its holy warning gave To seek the service of his God. Yet long o'er his deplored, untimely bier, Tho' now to heav'n his spirit's fled, With undissembled awe and grief sincere, Shall tears by all who knew his worth be shed! Y.

Camp at Boreasair,—12th February 1817.

Poetry.

A TRIP TO PARIS. Fix'd to no spot, mankind delight to roam, No matter where—if any where from home; The prize is Happiness, for which we strive, Frail as the winter gleam, as fugitive;— The shadow, ever fickle and untrue, Fleeting eludes us, yet we still pursue. No more, embred in crimson gore, the slain Moistens the widely-desolated plain! Sheathed is the sword,—while grateful Peace resumes Her milder sway, and varied nature blooms; Hills, vales, sea air, breathe love, inspired by thee, And echo, with responsive voice "Be free." Be free! the soul with generous ardour burns, And native liberty once more returns. Warm'd by the genial ray, each British breast Flies the stern rod, and scorns to be repress; Ranges creation's ample circuit round, And courts thy blessings, wheresoever found. Yet as nought else but French will please the town, John Bull unfrenchified's a downright clown, French "toques" the nonpareil of taste bespread— With half a garden nodding on their head! French snuff-boxes, French Coxcombs, French perukes, French beds, French bugs, soup maigre, and French cooks. Paris, of course becomes the public rage; Parisian thoughts each chandler's wife engage, Who cries, in French politeness much delighting, "Que voulez vous? a farden's worth of viting? In Peace, by all ador'd, save hapless duns— Britain gets rid of all her spendthrift sons; And British fox-hunters, their sport pursuing, Ride neck or nothing on the road to Rouen. 'Tis thus, some modern Quixote of renown, Hastens with speed to reach the Bell and Crown, There books his name for Paris, in the mail, To Dover hies, thence takes a morning sail;— Implores a prosperous breeze, yet not too brisk, Unwilling to incur the dreadful risk, Not quite so much of found'ring or of harms, As direful retchings, and heart-searching qualms! Safe on the beach, how great his pleasure there, Wait'd by each Frenchman, "Milord Angleterre," Which signifies, how'er he could afford, They'll make him pay for all things—as a Lord. Resolved French porter and post-boys to endure, Calais he quits awhile, and takes a tour; Till tir'd or "Partez vous," and long delay, To Paris, Queen of Arts, he wings his way. Paris; thy splendour and eclat each knows, The toypshop of the world, the box of shows, From earliest morn, unbused e'en till nig'— One constant round of pleasure and delight. Boarded and lodged, I need not tell you how, Doubtless some folks from sad experience know, With note books, pens, et cetera, to insert What'er occurs, "Mem ruffles with no shirt." How cully'd here—what wondrous sights he saw— And how his frogs were there serv'd up half raw! With many other items to receive'd Which four fools out of five would scarce believe!

After one night, well bitten, see him sally To stare and gape in ev'ry nook and alley; Whilst, by some French *friseur poudre* and curld' He struts, "the monkey who has seen the world." With stupid gaze he views each tree and stone, Or sign-post, and exclaims, "How like our own!" In short, scarce any difference can he find Twixt many modes of French and English-kind: The men palavering; women painted—proud, And with their clappers, like all women—loud; Blest with like arts to act mid noise and strife, "The very woman and the very wife!"

Laden with wise remarks on high and low, At length our Quixote ventures back to shew "How much a fool, who's been to France or Rome, Excels a fool, who always staid at home." [The Courier,—August 5.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anxious of paying every possible respect to the memory of Major Alexander Campbell, we have selected from among the affectionate tributes to his worth, forwarded to us, thro' different channels, the one considered as most appropriate and fit. We mention this in order that none of our obliging Correspondents, on this melancholy subject, may suppose that their favors were either unnoticed or unrecieved.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1817.

Altho' it will be seen from an extract taken from the India Gazette, that the Woodbridge is reported to have been lost in Table bay on the 4th of November, yet no other account, whatever, as we believe of the unfortunate occurrence has reached Bombay. How the news found its way to the Sister Presidency we are unable to tell.

We are excessively sorry to state, that Major Alexander Campbell of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. a most estimable character, died in camp near Boreasair, on the 10th instant.—He was one of a party of Officers who, in the morning of that day, went out for the purpose of hog hunting, and whilst in the act of chasing a large sambour, his horse fell, and, as it is supposed from the extensive internal injuries he received, rolled over him.—He was brought into camp, in a palanquin, and breathed his last about half past nine at night.

CASE OF THE SHIP ERNAAD.

As we understand that a considerable sensation has been created in Bengal, as well as at this presidency, by the determination of the Court of Vice Admiralty here, in this case, as materially affecting the interests of trade, we have been at pains to obtain an authentic note of the judgment; and through the kindness of one of the professional gentlemen employed, we are enabled to give it the public, so far as it related to the merits of the claims. A great part of the judgment had reference to a point of jurisdiction, which being merely a question between different courts, and not, generally, important, is not included in the following extract. The Judge said "On a former day I stated the result of my opinion on the merits of this case, rejecting the original ground of seizure, but upon grounds which could not be known to the Captors at the time. The statute of the 59th of the King recognizing the impossibility, before that time, of India built ships procuring registration in India, relieves the owners from all penal consequences of wanting it. A previous decision by the King in Council, on a case from Madras, of the Ship *Matilda*, had settled the same point, and probably was the occasion of the statute being passed: But neither the statute nor the decision of the King in Council can be supposed to have been known to the promoters at the time of the seizure; under the general law therefore the seizure was fully warranted. The Judge here went into the question of jurisdiction over that offence. After which he proceeded as follows.

Thus the sentence of condemnation must be confined to the first ground of forfeiture, as to the merits of which I have never seen any doubt. The principal question raised by the Advocate General, counsel for the Company, as claimants, regarded the nature of the regulations violated, as being inconsistent with the whole spirit of the legislative enactments as to India, and, as having from that evident inconsistency, been, in practice, abandoned. But it is not attempted to be argued that in the law of England, mere disuse and non-application of the statute; and in the instance of the long non-application of the plantation laws to India, I take it to be notorious, that the only cause of this was, that it had not occurred to any one so to apply these Laws in any public case, until the decision of Lord Kenyon, on an insurance case, about the year 1795 or 1796. The East Indies were not generally supposed to be dominions of the King, but to be territories of the company, held principally by them as vassals of the Native powers in India. But no sooner was the proposition advanced, that these are dominions of the King, and therefore subject to the navigation Laws, than it was decided, and the decision has been acquiesced in.

It has also been contended for the impugnants that the whole of India forms only one plantation or Colony, within the meaning of the plantation Laws, and, that a carrying of sugars from one part of Jamaica to another, could not be an exportation from, or importation into that colony. But whatever might be the case between Surat and Bombay, between the presidency and its subordinates, there are clearly three presidencies, and three distinct Governments in India, of three separate colonies. The offence, in this case is also, however, independent of either exporting or importing. It is complete by putting Sugars on board a Ship, without having previously given a plantation bond. It is a regulation of precaution. If this regulation, as to the plantation Bonds, be indeed contrary to the general spirit of the legislative regulations as to India, the legislature will probably correct the inconsistency, when, by a decision of any competent Court, the inconvenience of the existing law is brought to its notice. But that is not a consideration for a court of Judicature to act upon. But, I am not satisfied that there is any inconsistency in the Law. I do not see, why the bond in this case should not have been given; and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the trade of India, to know that any inconvenience whatsoever would arise from such bonds being always required. I cannot doubt, that the owners of every Ship, which sails from England for any of the plantations, give such a bond.

The only other points raised by the advocate for the company on the merits of this question, were, under the statutes giving the trade to India to the Company, without any restrictions as to the mode of navigation, and, under the subsequent statutes, laying the trade open in the same general terms. But all these statutes, evidently, refer to the clauses of the monopoly, granting free trade at first to the Company, to the exclusion of all others; and afterwards, giving free trade to all, in some points, divested of the exclusive privileges; but, in both cases without reference to the general regulations of all plantation trade, which of course bind the Indian trade, whether in the hands of the monopolists or when thrown open, unless those regulations had been expressly repealed, or unless India had been expressly excepted out of them. But by a concurrent series of decisions since 1796, it is now clear, that all the regulations of the navigation and plantation Laws are in force here.

The point of these being His Majesty's plantations or Colonies in Asia, within the original intention of the Laws, has very properly been admitted by the Advocate for the Company, subject to the particular objections which I have noticed. The meaning of the Terms "colonies" and "plantations" is shewn by the 15. C. 2. c. 7. s. 5. and 6. which in professing to make regulations expressly intended for the "colonies and plantations" includes as objects of those provisions, every "land, island, plantation, colony, territory, or place, to His Majesty belonging in Asia, Africa, or America." In the 12. C. 2. the order of the difference was reversed, the most extensive words being in the first section of that statute, whereas only the Terms "colonies or plantations" are used in the latter sections; but in both those statutes the general words "colonies or plantations" evidently mean the same thing as the more full description and enumeration of all "lands, territories, and places to His Majesty belonging" &c.

One Legislative recognition of these being British plantations occurs in statute 22. and 23. C. 2d. c. 26. s. 14. cited for the promotents. It is there provided that "Tangier shall not be deemed a plantation to His Majesty belonging, so as to have the benefits of trading to the other plantations any law, act &c. to the contrary notwithstanding." Now Tangier and Bombay had been granted together to King Charles the 2d as the dowry of the Queen, by the King of Portugal her father. They cannot be distinguished. If Tangier required to be expressly excepted out of the operation of the plantation acts, it is manifest that Bombay must have been understood to be included as "a plantation to His Majesty belonging." It had indeed been granted to the East India Company in 1669, therefore before the 22. and 23. C. 2d, but it was granted to be held of the King, at a rent of Ten pounds, as of the manor of East Greenwich, being the only part

of India expressly held by the Company of the King. Besides, the distinction, between Tangier and Bombay, of the former alone being excepted out of the plantation laws, was commenced while both were in the hands of the King, by the 15. C. 2. c. 7. s. 6. and 8. Now if Bombay was a colony within the meaning of the navigation and plantation acts, so must Bengal, under the late decisions and statutes as belonging also to the King.

It has also been argued for the promotents that a similar construction must be put upon the late statute 49. G. 3rd. C. 98. In Section 25. it is provided that the same drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of sugar from the East Indies as "from the British plantations in America," and in the schedule A to that act, the whole is consolidated under the term "sugar of the British plantations." The expression is certainly intended to include both the East India and the West India sugar. But this is a revenue act, framed, therefore, diverse intuitu, and I should not much rely on this authority, if I saw doubts otherwise in the meaning of the words "Colonies and plantations" in the navigation and plantation acts.

The point of this case, which made me delay giving judgment, was the question of jurisdiction. The investigation of this question has removed every doubt upon the subject.

The judge then went into the question of jurisdiction, determining in favor of the promotents. No Decree was however pronounced, the Libel being afterwards found to be not sufficiently positive in charging the offence which the Judge had intended to pronounce a sentence of condemnation. The promotents were allowed to amend their Libel.

Calcutta.

Accounts have been received in town of the loss of the *Woodbridge*, Smith, for Bombay, and the *Brig Concord*, of London, in Table Bay, on the 4th November, in a gale of wind from North West, but no lives were lost.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL quitted Barrackpore on Thursday morning, and proceeded on his Sporting excursion. His Lordship may be expected back about the middle of February.

The following has been sent to us for insertion by a determined punster.

"A gentleman playing at Cards a few evenings ago, lost four rupees to his adversary, who proposed that they should cut and make it double or quits—No, says the loser, if I am unsuccessful it will be very like *one pound one*? I beg your pardon, says the other, it will be much more like *one pound lost*!"

We understand that the truly important question raised in the case of the *Ennaid*, recently condemned at Bombay, is likely to be considered by the Supreme Court at this Presidency. A Vessel named the *Dispatch*, laden with Rice and other articles, enumerated in the Navigation Act, has been seized for taking on board her Cargo before a Plantation bond, was entered into, and is about to be proceeded against in the Admiralty Court. Letters from Bombay state, that the Merchants, whose Sugars were laden on board the *Ennaid*, have preferred a claim in the Recorder's Court, on the ground that the Sugar condemned, was not of the growth, production or manufacture of any English plantation in America, Asia or Africa, and that the claim was been received, subject to the necessary proof.

An important question of precedence between the learned gentlemen of the long robe of the rank of Doctors of Law and Serjeants at Law, was discussed incidentally before several Judges and Civilians sitting as an Adjunct Commission at Lincoln's Inn Hall in July last. The question arose between Mr. Serjeant COLEY and Dr. STODDART, who appear to have been engaged on the same side; and after a discussion, too long for our present publication, and the deliberation by the Judges during half an hour, the point was reserved, but Dr. STODDART was directed to open the pleadings, and the learned Serjeant was afterwards heard on the merits.

We copy the following singular paragraph from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 25th of July:—

"A ludicrous conversation is reported to have taken place between the King of Portugal (at Rio Janeiro), and the commander of the *Hyena* store-ship, which had been dispatched there with a Commissary, in order to purchase mules for the service of St. Helena. On her arrival the King sent for Captain F——, and asked him if Buonaparte was really at St. Helena? To which the other replied in the affirmative. 'How do you know?' returned his Majesty. 'Did you see him?' 'No,' replied the Captain; 'but the Admiral and several Officers informed me of it.' 'But,' said the King, 'did you see him yourself with your own eyes?' 'No,' was the Captain's reply; 'but I have no doubt of his being there.'—Then, said his Majesty stamping, 'I do not believe a word of it—Go away about your business.'"

[The Ind. Gaz. Jan. 27.]

We regret to state that the *Woodbridge*, Smith, for Bombay, and the *Brig Concord*, of London, appear from a counts received by another opportunity, to have been wrecked in Table Bay on the 4th November. No lives are said to have been lost.

The utility of steam boats is daily confirmed by experiments. We find that "a large ship, heavily laden, and bound for the East Indies, was wind bound, about two months ago, in a port in Scotland, and might have been kept there for several weeks; but upon taking the assistance of a steam-boat, (which had gone to the port by accident with passengers,) she

was towed expeditiously into a situation where she could prosecute her voyage. If she had employed boats in the old or usual way for the purpose of towing, it would have taken a certain number of days; this steam-boat, of moderate power, and without the smallest exertion of manual labour, performed the task in the same number of hours.

The town of Preston, in Lancashire, has lately been partially lighted with gas. The length of main pipes already laid is 1000 yards; and in this space it is estimated that more than 900 lights, emitting flame equal to 4000 mould candles of six in the pound, will be attached to the main pipes in the ensuing winter. The plan of lighting a considerable space by means of a single burner, placed on an elevated situation, has been carried into effect at Preston. In the centre of the market place, which is of considerable area, there happens to be a handsome Gothic column, 36 feet in height; on the top of this is placed a vase, in which is the burner; and it thus becomes the substitute of 25 common oil lamps, but with an effect which could not be equalled by more than double the number placed in the most advantageous situation.

[The Times.—January 28.]

Madras.

In our Supplement of Wednesday, we communicated the principal particulars of the melancholy loss of the *Albion* at the entrance of Trincomalee Harbour. It is a subject of high congratulation, that all hands, Crew and Passengers, were saved without the loss of a single man, and if what we have heard relative to the state of the Ship on her departure from these Roads be correct, it may be esteemed a singularly fortunate circumstance that the prosecution of her voyage was prevented. The Log has been forwarded to her owners at Calcutta, where it will probably be published, and as we should be sorry to publish a garbled statement we shall at present only mention the leading particulars. The Protest entered by the Captain and the Officers, affords little further information than what has been already communicated. They appear to have experienced very rainy and squally weather with a heavy sea after the Ship departed from these Roads, on the 10th ultimo, which caused the Ship to plunge deeply, and make a great deal of water. On the 12th, at day-break, they saw Pigeon Island, and it was intended to have landed some part of the Cargo to lighten the Ship.—On the same night, a sudden squall struck the Ship, and carried away her fore-top-mast, which rendered it necessary to stand into the Bay for soundings, and she came to an anchor in 8 fathoms. The night throughout was squally, which kept the people constantly at the pumps. On the following morning, the wreck was cleared away, but before noon the Ship was found to strike—sail was immediately made upon her, and an endeavour made to get into the harbour, but after many tacks, &c. the ship again struck so heavily, and held the ground fore and aft so strong, that it was found indispensably necessary to cut away the main and mizen masts—to save her was then impossible, though every thing appears to have been done for that purpose that prudence could dictate. The most prompt and efficacious measures were adopted for the preservation of the Passengers, which were considerably assisted and improved by the exertions of the Officers of His Majesty's Ships lying in the harbour. The Captain was the last to leave the wreck. Mr. Coleman, a Civil Servant on this Establishment, had a miraculous escape, even after the dangers on board had been overcome. He attempted to land in the ships' gig, which was upset in the surf, Mr. Coleman and several of the crew under the boat. They managed however by some means to get from under it, and reached the shore after a severe ducking. Every part of the Cargo and Baggage, went to the bottom—but we are happy to say the Packets were preserved, though in so bad a state that they cannot be forwarded. The letters will be returned on application to the General Post Office. For the more minute particulars of the loss of this unfortunate Ship, our readers must be content to await the publication of the log, and the statement of her Commander. The following letter which we copy from our Contemporary of Saturday last, will be found to contain some interesting facts relative to the Passengers.

Extract of a letter from Trincomalee, dated the 15th January, 1817.

"The *Albion*, Free Trader, which quitted Madras Roads so very recently, full of Passengers, all high in hope is at this moment, going to pieces at the entrance to the Bay of Trincomalee on the Beach at Foul Point. The Ship appeared off this part of the Coast on Sunday morning; the weather was very squally with considerable rain. Contrary to our expectation she kept standing off and on, while in communication with the shore. An Officer of the 16th Regiment and Major Cleveland, of the Company's Artillery were landed, and in the evening the ship appeared to take her departure for the Southward.

Early on Monday morning she was seen at anchor off the Foul Point with her fore-to-mast gone. It appears she was struck by a squall in the night which carried away that and some other smaller spars and thereby occasioned their anchoring as they found themselves driving fast on shore. While at anchor the ensuing morning (Tuesday) the Ship touched, when the cables were cut, and sail made on her. Unfortunately their situation was the worst possible, being surrounded by rocks to a very considerable distance. The anchor was let go a second time, but the Ship struck again so violently as to render prompt measures

indispensable. The masts were therefore cut away which contributed a good deal to their safety. It appears the Ship was beaten by the sea over the rocks up to the Beach, where they were very near the surf.

Immediate assistance was afforded from the Squadron; the *Iphigenia* weighed from the inner harbour and all the boats went out towards the wreck which was distant about eight miles—Mr. Pitt brought in his boat two Ladies (Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. White with their Children) first, and the *Albion's* boat carried General Taylor, Colonel Lewis, their Wives, Children, and most of the other Passengers. Mr. Coleman and Mrs. Griffiths were on board all night, and serious fears were entertained for their safety but this morning all are snug.

I am thus minute that you may give certain information in the event of any unfavourable report reaching you. General Taylor, Mrs. T. and Children, are with the Admiral, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis with the Commissioner, Mrs. Shepherd, with Mr. Waring, Mrs. White, with Capt. Purvis, and Mrs. Griffiths, with Mr. Pitt. The other Passengers are distributed in the houses of the several residents, as they could find accommodation; which is difficult though, Heaven knows. We hear this morning that some few trunks have been saved but whose we do not know. The Cargo must be lost, as well as the Ship, at least such part as may be washed on shore must be spoiled. These particulars being authentic will doubtless be very satisfactory to the friends of the Passengers, and you will of course be glad to communicate them. I write in a great hurry and perhaps incorrectly."

[Madras Courier.—February 4.]

English Extracts.

MR. SHERIDAN.

In enumerating the early and steadfast friends of Mr. Sheridan, who were prevented from attending his funeral, we ought to have mentioned Lord John Townshend, who was only prevented from paying this last mournful duty by the alarming relapse of his own son, who was at that moment in great danger, but from which he is now happily recovering. Lord John Townshend was one of the oldest, we may say, the very earliest of Mr. Sheridan's political friends; and we cannot so feelingly express his sentiments on the loss of this most distinguished character, as in his own words. In a letter to a friend, stating the melancholy cause of his absence he says—"I am one of Mr. Sheridan's earliest friends. He, I, and poor Tickell (whose memory, with all his faults, will ever be dear to me,) lived together in the closest habits of friendship from earliest life—long before Sheridan's introduction into public life—before *The Duenna's* appearance—before he was known to Fox, to whom I had the pleasure of first introducing him. I made the first dinner party at which they met; he told Fox that all the notions he might have conceived of Sheridan's talents and genius, from the comedy of *The Rivals*, &c. would fall infinitely short of the admiration of his astonishing powers, which I was sure he would entertain at the first interview. This first interview between them (there were very few present, only Tickell and myself and one or two more,) I shall never forget. Fox told me after our breaking up from dinner, that he had always thought Hare (after my uncle Charles Townshend) the wittiest man he ever met with, but that Sheridan surpassed them both infinitely. And Sheridan the next day told me, that he was quite lost in admiration of Fox—and that it was puzzle to him to say, what he admired most—his commanding superiority of talent and universal knowledge, or his playful fancy, artless manners, and the benevolence of heart which shewed itself in every word he uttered. Ever afterwards we continued intimately and closely connected to the hour of his death, and nothing could give me a severer pang, than to have it supposed that I was remiss in my duties upon the last sad occasion." We can scarcely tell to which of the parties this eloquent eulogy does the greater honour—to the living or the dead.

[Bell's Messenger, July 2.]

Mr. KEMBLE, on Friday evening, finished his last engagement at Liverpool, in the character of *Coriolanus*. After the curtain had fallen, Mr. KEMBLE, evidently under great emotion of feeling, again came on the stage to take a farewell of the audience. He said he had that night appeared before a Liverpool audience for the last time, and after the kindness which throughout the whole of his professional life, they had uniformly shewn to him, he could not content himself with making a silent retirement. The play which had that night been acted reminded him of a circumstance which occurred an aged time ago. It was for this stage he adapted SHAKESPEARE'S play of *Coriolanus* for representation; his endeavours experienced at that time the most flattering success; and the applause which he then received, whilst it gratified the ardent wish of his heart, more strongly excited the desire to excel in his profession, and determined him to apply with invigorated diligence, to a methodical study of his art. He mentioned this perhaps more for the benefit of others than himself; and respectfully to remind them, that if they wished to behold their stage trod by men of sterling talent, and to have a constant succession of able and respectable performers, they should cherish and patronise inexperienced talent. Feeling himself unable, from the overflows of his heart, to say any more, he would take his leave of them, bidding them a good night, and wishing them health and prosperity. Mr. KEMBLE then retired, amid uproarious plaudits of the house, and which were continued some minutes after his exit.—*Liverpool Courier*.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. HUGHES, of Bristol, now on the Continent, completely unveils the villainy of those base impostors who travel this kingdom under the pretence of collecting money for charitable purposes. It is not long ago one of these gentlemen visited this city, and succeeded in obtaining several donations, with which he decamped:—

"MOUNT ST. BERNARD, JUNE 12.—I shall begin my letter with a protest against those impostors, who have so cruelly imposed upon the good nature of the English nation, by making us all believe that they were members of the fraternity of the Charitable Monks of St. Bernard and Mount Simpron, by which means they have collected great sums, and have undoubtedly appropriated the same to their own use. The prior of this Convent, a most respectable gentleman, has assured me, that they have never sent, nor authorised any of their fraternity, either from this immense establishment, or from that of Mount Simpron, both under one head, to make collections for them; and he declares, that the said impostors are complete strangers to their Order. I have requested him to sign it, and as one of them was recommended to me by Mr. —, only four or five days before I left Bristol, a little publicity from an extract of this letter may perhaps lead to a discovery of those villains. Their names are John Baptist Moretto, styling himself lay-brother from the Great Mount Bernard; Joseph and Antoine, representing themselves as from Mount Simpron.

(Signed) J. DARBELLAY, C. R. Prior, De Grand St. Bernard.
The above signature was given in my presence, and that of my fellow travellers.—*Bath Paper*.

The exhibitions which for these few years past, the Directors of the British Institution have offered to the public, have been the object of much criticism, both verbal and written.

The design has been arraigned, and the execution has been ridiculed, as if both had been prompted by the personal vanity of a few Picture possessors, whose chief, if not sole object, is the display of their own riches and taste to the eyes of the astonished spectators.

We do not see sufficient reason to concur in this sweeping accusation.—Undoubtedly the personal vanity of the proprietors of fine Pictures must be gratified by the applause which they receive; this is a natural, and not an unworthy feeling; but we are far from thinking that this was the actuating motive of the patrons of those exhibitions; on the contrary, we confidently believe that the first principle of their association is a noble and generous love of the Fine Arts, and that they honestly pursue such measures, in their opinion, are most likely to conduce to the improvement of the British School of Painting.

Whether this course is a right one, is another question; and whether being a right one, it is fair and impartially executed, is a third.

For our own parts, we cannot doubt that generally, these exhibitions are of use to the Arts, not so much in the education of Painters, as in the education of Patrons. The season, the place, the rules of the exhibition forbid its being of any considerable utility to the Student. The fashionable, crowded Gallery in Pall-mall, affords no opportunity of contemplation, and still less of practical study, and the Directors do it justice to themselves when they affect to represent their exhibition as suited to any such purposes. But the succession of good Pictures thus brought annually before the public eye, and recommended to notice and admiration with all the authority of fashion, cannot fail to have a beneficial influence on the national taste.

There is no country in the world in which what may be called fashion is so powerful as in England. If it were the fashion to send Pictures to the garret, and paint our saloons with arabesques, we should hear no more of the divine Raphael, or the sublime Michael Angelo, of the grace of Guido, or the learning of Poussin; but when it becomes the fashion to admire these Artists, then indeed they become admirable; their works are the morning lounge and the evening assembly; all the young ladies and gentlemen of this end of the town learn to talk, in the intervals of waltzing, of the works of Julio and Albano, and even the wise men of the East come on a pilgrimage to adore the Holy Families of Raphael and Corregio. If carriage can make Painters, the Directors of the British Institution have certainly taken the best course; for we do not hesitate to say, that there has been, in the societies at least which we frequent, more interest excited on the subject of this particular art by these Pall-mall exhibitions, than we ever before recollect; but this leads us to another consideration, whether the crowd whom this exhibition reaches to judge of Paintings, are well taught? whether the interest which here excited is a just one, and whether the edicts of fashion are, in this instance, those of taste also.

The greater the authority of the names which contribute to these exhibitions, the greater should be the care of the Directors to admit of no inferior or spurious specimens; for a hard, dry, ill-drawn picture of Raphael's (and there are many such to be had) will spoil the public taste, or at least the public opinion, to a degree exactly proportioned to the reverence which is felt for that great master. Still worse would it be to exhibit the copies by inferior hands as originals; and worst of all, to offer some very early or late extravagance of a great man, as a fair test of his merit, a just model of his style, and a fit prototype for the imitation of his admirers.

With all these errors the Directors have been reproached; and though we do not enter into the general and indiscriminating censure which has been pronounced upon them, we do think that they are a little liable to some animadversions on this head. We shall endeavour to submit to our readers, at an early opportunity, our opinion on this part of the subject, by a concise review of the principal articles of the exhibition.

[The Courier, — July 31.]

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled;
The Petition of the Noblemen, and the humble Petition of the Agriculturists, and others, concerned in the Trade and Growth of Wool, in the county of Sussex, whose names are hereunto subscribed;

Your Petitioners respectfully represent to your Honourable House,

That the growth of British wool is abundantly increased; that the quality is greatly ameliorated, and was in a progressive state of improvement until the late depression in price, occasioned by the unrestricted importation of foreign wool;

That wool of the finest quality can be grown in these kingdoms; and that in general the quantity of wool grown is, or might, if not dis-

couraged, be adequate to the demand in the most flourishing state of the manufactures;

That the largest growers of fine wool have frequently during the last 30 years, had two, three or more years growth upon their hands, for which (even previous to the late overwhelming importations), they could not obtain such reasonable prices as could encourage the growth of that article;

That the breed of Spanish sheep in Europe is increased in a vast degree, especially in France, Germany, and Hungary;

That in France in particular, the growth of fine wool is so greatly increased, that that country takes from Spain, and will continue to take comparatively a much smaller quantity than heretofore, consequently greater quantities of Spanish wool are and will be poured into this country;

That the average importation of foreign wool of eight years in the beginning of the last century, when the woollen manufacture of this country was in a highly flourishing state, was 869,727lbs.;

That the average importation of eight years, ending 1789 inclusive, previous to the French Revolutionary War, was 2,660,828lbs.;

That the importation of the two last years into England alone, was 30,704,072lbs.;

That the importation of last year from France and the Netherlands, from Germany and Hungary, alone (from all of which little or no wool was formerly imported), was 4,132,655lbs.; an amount nearly double the average whole quantity of foreign wool imported from Spain, and all other countries, previously to the war of the French Revolution;

That large quantities of foreign wool are now stored in England; and that there is also at this time in Germany and Spain an immense quantity of wool ready to be consigned to this country, as soon as there is a prospect of improved prices; but that the glut of short fine wool is at present so great, that no adequate price can be obtained for that article;

That the admission of wool from every part of the world, free of all duty, in competition with the produce of this country, so taxed and tithed, cannot be supported on any principle of policy or justice, and is contrary to every principle which is so justly and necessarily established in respect to every other produce and manufacture of the country; and is more peculiarly oppressive and unjust in respect to wool, as that article is severely prohibited by several Acts of Parliament from seeking another market, in case of a redundancy.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House will take the same into your serious consideration, and impose such a duty on the importation of foreign wool as will afford protection to the British wool-grower for an article of produce of the first consequence; and although they have the means of proving to your Honourable House that a sufficiency of wool of the Spanish breed might be raised in the United Kingdom, whereby even in the event of war, or otherwise interrupted communication, we should become independent of all foreign countries for the materials of our staple manufactures, and save annually on an average according to a moderate computation, upwards of three millions sterling, which we now pay to foreigners for that article, yet we only pray for such a moderate import duty, which without preventing the introduction of the finest sorts, (such as we formerly imported) would enable us to meet in competition, at our own markets, such foreign wools as are by no means necessary to our manufactures, and are most injurious to the growth and sale of British wool.

[The Courier, — August 9.]

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

DORSET ASSIZES.

On Thursday, August 1, Mr. Justice PARK arrived at Dorchester, and opened the Commission for the Summer Assize for this county. The Court then adjourned till the following day, on account of the absence of Mr. Justice HOLROYD, who was accidentally detained at Salisbury.

On Friday, at half-past eleven o'clock, the learned Judge not having then arrived, Mr. Justice PARK went into the Crown Court and addressed the Grand Jury.—He stated, that as he was taken by surprise, it being the duty of his learned brother to preside in that Court, he could not be expected to instruct them so fully as the nature of the different offences might require. He was happy to perceive, however, from the hasty view he had taken of the calendar, that it contained no cases, except one, which were not of ordinary occurrence. The case to which he alluded, was that of a great body of people having tumultuously assembled at Bridport for very lawless and unjust purposes. It appeared that this riot had been committed merely because those deluded persons imagined they should be able to redress certain grievances under which they laboured; but it was much to be lamented that they should think such a measure could add to their comforts. Unfortunately, if conviction should follow, they would find that the strong arm of the law must punish the wrong doer; the magistrate did not bear the sword in vain, but must

wield it for the purposes of virtue and justice. The Grand Jury would have to teach them this fearful lesson, and when they returned to their private residences, it would be necessary to inform their less enlightened neighbours, that all attempts of this kind only increased the evil; it was one of those things, the end whereof is death. There was no occasion to plead poverty for the purposes of crime; charity was never withheld from the honest and industrious, but measures of this nature hardened the hearts of the charitable; and it was only to be wished that the deluded part of mankind would take warning by these cases. The distresses which these persons sought to relieve by their own violent and tumultuous conduct arose out of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and could not be expected to last long; but he was sorry to say there were persons of that nefarious character among us, who turned a temporary pressure into a belief that it would be permanent. Such persons were enemies to the good order and peace of society, and should be carefully avoided by the poor and illiterate. The learned Judge then alluded to the late riots in another part of the country, and after complimenting the Grand Jury for the energy which the Police of their county had displayed in suppressing the disturbances at Bridport, he dismissed them for the purpose of finding bills against such of the prisoners as might appear to be guilty.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Jacob Powell, John Toleman the younger, Saunders, Hannah Powell, and Elizabeth Phillips, were indicted for having unlawfully and riotously assembled, together with a great number of other evil-disposed persons, amounting to 200 and more, at Bridport, in the county of Dorset, on the 29th day of April last.

Mr. MOORE stated the case on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Edward Nicholas, an attorney at Bridport, deposed, that on the 29th of April last, between one & three o'clock in the afternoon, he saw several hundred persons assembled in the West-street, they had a brewer's dray with several casks upon it, and were conducting themselves in a very riotous and tumultuous manner. Five or six of them were seated upon the dray, and the others surrounded it; they were chiefly men, and had staves about a yard long. Jacob Powell was mounted on a cask in front of the dray; he had a staff in his hand, and there was either a loaf or a cheese on the end of it; it was held up that the people might see it. Witness afterwards saw beer running out of one of the casks. This scene lasted nearly an hour; the noise was so great that he could not hear any particular expression; the town was much disturbed, and the inhabitants greatly alarmed. When witness heard that the riot act had been read, and that the mob did not disperse, he offered, if ten would join him, to secure the ringleaders; he advanced through the crowd towards the dray, and several followed him; he then secured Powell. Several windows in the bakers' houses were broken, and the frames destroyed, but he did not see who did it.

Richard Burden, a millwright, corroborated the above evidence, and identified Toleman, who had a stick in his hand, with a loaf of bread on the top of it.

Robert Turner saw the dray, and Susannah Saunders about two feet from it; witness desired her to leave the dray; he was a constable, and showed her his staff; she swore she would not leave it. She then attempted to strike Mr. Thomas Hounsel, one of the chief magistrates of the borough, who had got upon the dray to stave the casks, in order to prevent the mob from drinking the beer.

Jesse Cornick, a carpenter, stated that Hannah Powell laid hold of a person witness had in custody, and tried to rescue him. He then took her into custody.

William Dimond, a baker, at Bridport, examined.—He saw the dray pass up South-street to West-street: it was then coming from the brewery. He saw Elizabeth Phillips at the head of the mob when they were going to the brewery; she was about 50 or 100 yards before them: she came down the street very fast: there were three or four with her. She said, "Have you falled your bread?" Witness said, "I have not raised it." She said, "How do you sell it?" He replied, "I have none to sell." She said, "D—n you, we'll have your liver and lights out before night." She then went away towards the brewery. The same mob that went to the brewery came back with the dray.

This was the case on the part of the prosecution. The prisoner Powell, in his defence, said, he met the dray, and had both hands in his pockets. He saw a woman fall from it, and went to prevent its going over her. He stooped down, when the people crowded about him. He then jumped on the dray, to escape being injured. Mr. Nicholas ordered him off, which he did not refuse. He was then ordered to go to the Town-hall, which he agreed to do. He had no staff in his hand. Toleman said, he was standing in the street when the dray came up. Two women fell off: he went to help one of them up. She had a loaf on a stick, and he was then taken into custody. Susannah Saunders said, she was not in the mob till she was taken up. She had been at home at work. Hannah Powell stated, that she was in the town, but did not break any windows. Elizabeth Phillips said she was going up town to seek for work. No witnesses were called to confirm these different statements, but several persons gave each of the prisoners a good character. They all appeared to have been honest, industrious, sober, and peaceable, till these transactions. Jacob Powell was a wool-comber; Toleman, a flax-dresser. Susannah Saunders and Hannah Powell were spinners; Elizabeth Phillips was the wife of a mason; she was much affected during the trial, and held an infant in her arms.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD in charging the Jury observed, that the riots seemed to have been occasioned by the high prices of provisions which then prevailed, and the rioters appeared to have seized the dray for the purpose, as they supposed, of redressing some grievances. It was very unfortunate such a step should be taken, which could have no other effect than to increase the evil complained of because, if from the circumstances of the times provisions were unusually dear, and the people took these measures into their own hands, the persons who exercised these trades would cease to carry on business, and the poor, who could not supply themselves, would get neither the one nor the other. The consequence would then be ten times worse than before. As a reason to show that in general the distress arose from causes that could not be prevented, he would merely observe, that if any person asked too much for his articles, others would undersell him, in order to get the profit to themselves. It was much to be lamented, that several of the prisoners who appeared to be industrious persons, should have left their business to see what was going on. Taking their characters into consideration, if the Jury have any doubt of their having assisted in the riot, they would feel it their duty to acquit them; but if they were satisfied with the evidence, their former good conduct could not avail, though it might add to the regret of finding such persons engaged in unlawful objects. He was glad to see in the course of the evidence that speedy measures were taken to suppress the disturbance. Mr. Nicholas was entitled to great praise for his spirited conduct, and it was a very wise step on the part of the Magistrates to stave the beer. If that had not been done, the populace might have become intoxicated, which would have led to worse acts of mischief.

The Jury deliberated for a short time, and then returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

[The Courier, — August 7.]

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS-COMMONS. MEDDOWCROFT v. GREGORY, FALSELY CALLED MEDDOWCROFT.

This was a suit at the instance of Mr. Wm. Meddowcroft, of Liverpool, to annul the marriage of his son, Mr. Wm. Meddowcroft of Gray's Inn, with a Mrs. Mary Gregory, on the ground of non-consent and the undue publication of bans.

It appeared, that Mr. W. Meddowcroft, the minor, had been brought up and educated by his uncle, Mr. J. Meddowcroft, a Solicitor in Gray's Inn; on completing his education he was received into his uncle's office, and articulated to him in his profession of a Solicitor. Whilst serving his clerkship, and when about the age of 18, he was placed as a boarder in the house of a Miss Lewis, of Devonshire-street, Queens-square, where he became acquainted with the Lady proceeded against in the present suit Mrs. Mary Gregory, a widow, about the age of 50. An attachment took place between them, which ultimately led to the marriage in question on the 28th of February 1815.

Mr. J. Meddowcroft, the uncle, proved, that about April or May 1814, his nephew first disclosed to him his attachment by letter, and requested his consent, to the marriage. He in reply, told him that he was not of an age to talk on such a subject; and threatened to turn him out of doors if he persisted in the idea. He also went to Miss Lewis's to make inquiries on the subject; upon which occasion Mrs. Gregory introduced herself to him, and apprized him that his nephew had hopes of ultimately obtaining his consent; but he then positively expressed his dissent, and assured her, that their mutual ruin would be the inevitable consequence of such a match, as he should turn his nephew out of doors, and discard him for ever. He repeated these assurances to her upon several subsequent occasions, until she signified to him, that as he was so positive in his determination she had given up the matter, and

should think no more of it. He afterwards removed his nephew to lodgings in Cook's-court, Carey-street, and remained in entire ignorance of the marriage until informed of it by a friend about November 1815. He made various enquiries, and also endeavoured to ascertain the fact from his nephew, but without success, until in January 1816, Mrs. Gregory called upon him in Gray's Inn, and confirmed the fact, stating the particulars; upon which he inadvertently with some warmth on her conduct, and threatened to prosecute her for a conspiracy. He then repaired to the parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where the marriage took place, and inspected the marriage register, the entry in which was made in the right names of the parties. He examined a book kept by the parish clerk at his own house, in which he entered the names of parties, on application being made to him for the publication of bans, and found the entry to have been as between, "Wm. Meddowcroft, a bachelor, and Mary Gregory, widow." The parish-clerk informed him, that the names were copied from this book into the regular bans-book for publication; and, on inspecting the entry there, it appeared to have been altered from "Widowcroft" to Meddowcroft, partly in ink of a different colour to that of the original writing, and partly by an erasure with a knife. Mrs. Ann Alexander, a boarder in Miss Lewis's at the time Mr. W. Meddowcroft and Mrs. Gregory were there, deposed to her impression of Mrs. Gregory's endeavouring, by her constant attentions, to attach Mr. Meddowcroft to her. She took upon herself to express her opinion of the impropriety of this conduct, and the probable uneasiness that would ensue from it to Mrs. Gregory, but without effect. Upon the latter removing from Mrs. Lewis's she took private lodgings in the same street, where she was visited by Mrs. Alexander, whom, in February, 1815, she informed of the intended marriage, observing, that it was to be clandestine, and, above all, to be kept from the knowledge of Mr. Meddowcroft's uncle, and that she had sent the bans for publication. Mrs. Alexander was then invited, and consented to be present at the marriage; and accordingly she was so to other persons being present, except the parish-clerk, who gave the bride away. When they were about to sign the marriage-entry, the mistake of the name in the bans-book was discovered, and altered by the minister or clerk from "Widowcroft" to Meddowcroft. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, in whose house Mrs. Gregory took lodgings on removing from Miss Lewis's, confirmed the clandestine courtship, and proved that Mrs. Gregory applied to her to get the bans put up. She asked why they could not wait until Mr. Meddowcroft was of age; but was informed by Mrs. Gregory, that it was intended to keep the marriage a secret, especially from Mr. Meddowcroft's uncle, if possible; and she then inquired what church she would recommend to have the bans put up at. After mentioning several, Mrs. Bradley suggested Clerkenwell church as being as little likely as any for them to be known at by the publication, to which Mrs. Gregory assented, and then wrote the names and necessary instructions on a slip of paper, which Mrs. Bradley, without reading, took to the parish-clerk's house, and delivered them to his daughter, who entered them in his book. Mr. Penny, the parish-clerk, confirmed what he had stated to Mr. Meddowcroft respecting the transcribing of the names from his book into the bans-book; and proved, from the three marks drawn across the names, that they had been published three times in the name "Widowcroft," as it originally stood. He further stated, that it is always his custom in marriages by bans to ask the parties, before the entry is signed, whether their names are spelt right in the bans-book; and upon doing so in the present instance, the mistake of the names was discovered; but the clergyman treating it as a thing of no consequence, the clerk made the alteration. The minority and non-consent were fully proved by several of Mr. Meddowcroft's relations.

Dr. SWABBY and Dr. LUSHINGTON, for Mr. Meddowcroft, contended, that upon this evidence there was sufficient proof of an intentional publication of the bans in a wrong name for the purpose of concealment of the clandestinity of the marriage had in consequence of such a publication, and of the minority and non-consent. They therefore submitted, that the marriage was void under the statute.

Dr. JENNER and Dr. DODSON, for Mrs. Gregory, contended, that the alteration of name in the publication of bans appeared to have been the mistake of the Parish Clerk or his daughter, and not the design of either of the parties with a fraudulent view; and that the variation was of too trifling a nature to defeat altogether the object of the publication, by preventing the parties designated from being recognized by those interested in the event. The publication was therefore a sufficient publication, and consequently the marriage had under its authority, however characterised in its circumstances, was valid in law.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT stated the nature of the suit, and observed that the act of Parliament required in effect, though not in direct terms, that there should be a publication in the true names of the parties, the names by which they are commonly known. He then adverted to the circumstances which gave rise to the marriage, and remarked that it was a highly censurable connexion, except under circumstances of a very particular nature. There was a wide disparity in the age of the parties, though it did not appear whether there was any disparity of circumstances: the time of life of the young man was highly premature; he was dependent upon the bounty of his uncle, and should have waited to acquire a firmer footing in the world before he ventured to incur himself with the cares of a family. The Learned Judge then alluded to the strong disapprobation expressed by the uncle on his being first informed that such a match was in contemplation; the communications made to him in reply, which led him to believe that it was abandoned; its subsequently taking place unknown to him, as proved in particular by the very strong terms of indignation in which he expressed himself on Mrs. Gregory's informing him of the particulars; and the intention of clandestinity generally, as proved by the selection of a distant Church; and the conversation with Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Bradley, the former of whom, the Learned Judge observed, took no very proper share in the transaction. The intention of clandestinity therefore being fully proved, was a very great foundation for the transaction. It gave a colour to all the circumstances attending it, and showed that it was precisely that sort of connexion which it was the policy of the act to prevent. With respect to the publication of bans in the name of Widowcroft, the Learned Judge alluded to the paper of names originating with Mrs. Gregory, their being afterwards transcribed into the parish-clerk's book, thence into the bans-book, and not altered until the marriage; and he expressed himself satisfied that the publication had taken place in the name of Widowcroft; and observed, that it was not necessary to decide what would be the effect of such a variation of names, where no fraud was intended. Mrs. Bradley's evidence showed, that she did not look to the paper; she had nothing to do with the accuracy or inaccuracy of it, but was merely ministerial in the affair; and therefore it must be taken, that Widowcroft was the name delivered to her. It had been said, that there could be no motive for a fraudulent

variation of name, because the parties would have been equally unknown in a distant parish by their real as by any assumed names; but it was to be presumed, that a person intending fraud would use every means that offered; and the fact of the publication being in a distant church was not of itself enough to induce a belief that there was no fraud in the name intended. But then it was said, that the variation would, under such circumstances, have been more material, and that the parties could have meant nothing by so slight a one. The Learned Judge, however, thought that it was a most material alteration: an alteration of the initial letter produced a much more material change than an alteration in the body, or at the end of a name; but he did not mean to hold that this would operate in all cases, or that a mere misspelling of a name would have any such effect. The alteration in question was a very material one; so material, at least, as not to lead any indifferent auditor to believe that it was the same person. The uncle, indeed, had been present, might have suspected the identity, because he had already a suspicion of the event itself; but any friends who could have given him the information might, from such a publication, have been unable to recognise the person meant. There was evidently an intention to elude the vigilance of parental rights; the act was to be clandestine, and this was an auxiliary circumstance to ensure its success. The Learned Judge then expressed his opinion, that it was to be considered as the act of Mrs. Gregory, and as her act solely, the minor appeared to have nothing to do with it, but manifested great surprise when it was discovered. Upon the whole of the case, he thought that there was a fraudulent publication of bans for a fraudulent purpose; that the name was altered to defeat the end of publication, and elude the notice of parties interested, in violation of the spirit of the marriage act; and therefore he was bound, in obedience to that act, to pronounce the marriage null and void. Sentence accordingly.

[The Courier, August 8.]

American Extracts.

Further Extracts from Memoranda made in Europe in 1815-16.

The French military were extremely disaffected by the war in Spain, both officers and men; and Buonaparte was not less discontented with them. They were in the habit of singing songs of the most hostile import to government; and he not only allowed them to suffer under great deprivations, but sent officers of rank from his other armies to supply the places of those who fell in Spain. French impatience was quite overcome by Spanish resolution, and with mixed feeling of anger and admiration, they allow the Spaniards never despaired, but in their utmost misery found complete consolation in folding their arms and crying *paciencia, paciencia*. These discontents of the army were increased, by the peculiarity of the Russian Campaign, and the exclusive favour shown the imperial guards. While the officers who usually prided themselves in sharing the camp-life of the privates were quartered in the grand chateaux of the Lords, the soldiers were billeted on their cells, in the most unhealthy uncomfortable wigwags, without chimneys and with no food but bitter bread and sour beer, which induced very mortal distempers. At the battle of Moscow, Marshal Ney, to complete his success, requested the Emperor to allow him to charge with his guards, about 60,000, who never took any part in the battle. To this however, he would not consent, and the victory was left unfinished. A distinguished General of Buonaparte blames him for undertaking the battle of Leipzig—says he had determined to accept the treaty offered by the allies on the opening of the last German campaign, and had the pen in his hand to sign it, when Berthier entered and said it was the first treaty he had ever made which he had not dictated, he threw the pen to the ground. It was at the termination of this campaign, say the French officers, that Buonaparte began to carry on war by the *coupes de nommes*, sacrifice of men. He ought to have collected the garrisons of Erfurth, Dresden and other advanced places on his retreat.

Attended the levee of —, the celebrated authoress. Buonaparte when first consul, gave her certain papers to prepare for publication, but on the appearance of the work when he became Emperor, he had so completely changed his politics, that he ordered it to be suppressed as seditious. But an action being brought for damages, the Chancellor represented to him that the documents bore his own signature, he had ordered a reimbursement of expenses. But he forbid her having more than four or five visitors at once, placed her under surveillance of the police, and seized her papers. It was only from the greatest prudence and the friendship of an officer of his secret police, that she escaped his vengeance. He nearly ruined her husband however, by seizing his printing establishment of immense value and presence of him being English, though he had been long printer for government, lived in the country 20 years, and served in the armies. As this gentleman affirms also, Buonaparte established a printing establishment of his own, and many other manufactories, being too tyrannical to suffer a single important establishment independent of himself.

Buonaparte is said to have called a council on the criminal code of France, and made a speech which so astonished them that the chancellor pronounced him the greatest criminalist in the country. It was afterwards discovered that he had been closeted a whole day with a judge, the ablest of his profession, whom he had questioned, with that particular talent at procuring information, for which he was distinguished. At Marengo, Wagram and Eylau, he is supposed to have given up every thing as lost, and his success in these affairs is attributed to his officers who acted independent of him—at least this is the opinion of respectable judges.

At the same levee met Mons. —, the head of the protestant religion in France, an elegant scholar and very eloquent preacher. In the pulpit he wears a flaming red ribbon with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and usually passes Sunday evening at cards. Also a Spaniard whose *nom de guerre* by which he is called now, is Ali Bey. He understands the Asiatic languages and many others so thoroughly, that in the disguise of an Asiatic Prince, he has travelled in Africa, Arabia and Turkey, observed all their most interesting customs, and is about publishing an account of them. He is tall and slim, with an insinuating address, striking prominent features and penetrating physiognomy, seems well calculated for his undertaking, and has performed it with great success.

December.—France begins to be more quiet, and if the French had any confidence in each others stability and patriotism, they would find it the easiest task to relieve themselves from the national debt. There is a great abundance of specie here, though much of it is hoarded, for they have robbed much, and have never been able to establish sufficient credit to support a bank or any other paper currency. France is cultivated like a garden, and manufactures are flourishing, but as it regards commerce, the same causes which prevent paper currency, render them incapable of this; besides, they have never cultivated a respected commerce, and both in this & other wars they are deficient in patience. If they cannot make a fortune by *coupes de main*, they tire of

speculations requiring time, and sally out to attempt some novelty. Now indeed they have been so excited from commerce that their merchants are in general the most paltry huxters and sharpers, and most of their business long has been and probably long will be transacted by strangers. Our own countrymen have enjoyed their portion of this, but many of them who obtained citizenship to transact it to more advantage, have suffered severely in the heavy requisitions lately made for the allies, and whether they can get relieved from this imposition is yet problematical.

The French are extravagantly fond of spectacles. In every street and square the populace are amused by multiplied puppet shows, monkeys, vocal and instrumental music, and scenic performances. These last are exhibited gratis in many restaurants and to supply the higher classes with spectacles 14 or 15 theatres are requisite in Paris. Their best tragedies are well performed, especially by Thalma, who was reader to Buonaparte, and gave him many lessons on gestures to exhibit in public.—As a general performer he falls short of Cook, but in power of face, expression of horror, and the high wrought tragic passions, he never was surpassed. One could safely swear he had been perfected at the gullion, and other terrible scenes of the French revolution. Perfect scenery, music, dancing with all the highest grace and utmost agility, of which the human frame is capable, 150 actors and 90 horses together on the stage, make the grand Opera the most splendid spectacle I have ever witnessed. But either from love or novelty, or from serious impressions left by the revolution, a rage now exists for grave, pathetic and impressive plays, of the school of Kotzebue.

The ignorance of our country is remarkable. A French Cure though a man of considerable education, and science, inquired of me what language we talked in America, and if it was the savages who burned Washington. A genteel young Lady not deficient of information on most subjects, inquired how many wives we are allowed. This last question however illustrates another trait in the French female character.

[Connecticut Mirror, June 10.]

From the Aurora.

In Bell's London Messenger, a "chronological list of the most remarkable events, in the year 1815," is given—among other facts we find the following:—

"January 15.—The American frigate President, taken after a smart engagement, by the British frigate *Endymion* of inferior force! The British loss amounted to 11 killed and 14 wounded, that of the Americans supposed nearly 100."

How mean in the Messenger—how truly English! to pass off a positive falsehood, one of their own officers is made the scape-goat—admiral Hotham stated, what every body knew, that she was captured by a "detachment of his majesty's ships." In naval phraseology this is rather a novel expression—a frank officer would have said a squadron, as it consisted of the *Majestic*, *Razee*, *Endymion*, *Pomona* and *Tenedos* frigates.

"June 16.—The Algerine frigate *Nimanda* taken by the Americans, after a severe engagement, off Cape de Gate."

This must have been a very severe battle—we believe the Algerine stood part of the second broadside—Algiers it must be recollected was an ally of England.

"August 2.—Marshal Brune shot himself at Avignon." It should be recollected that it was marshal Brune who defeated the English at Helder, and Burgoyne "the hopes of the family," the duke of York; it was also well known that Brune was assassinated; with as much propriety might the prostitute print of the British ministers assert that the *supper Paul* had shot himself; or that King Murat had shot himself; or that marshal Ney had shot himself.

We shall some day, probably not very remote, hear that Napoleon, tired of his confinement at St. Helena, has shot himself. Any man who is conversant with English history in Asia, will not fail to recollect more than a dozen instances of sovereigns, eye, and legitimate princes having—*died in the same way*, in spite of all the generous care that was taken of them and their countries by their deliverers.

[American Advocate, June 22.]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Wednesday, at Margate, died, after a short illness, Athelstan, son of Mr. John Boy, Solicitor, aged eight years. It is but ten weeks since he lost another child aged only nine years, by a similar complaint, water on the brain; and both of them having always before been remarkably healthy children, no cause can be traced for this extraordinary visitation, except that of their having, during the whole of last summer and autumn, been in the daily habit of amusing and pleasing each other with a swing of considerable height, in Mr. Boy's garden, and by twirling themselves about to a great degree to produce giddiness to each other in the usual play of children, so as to encourage that disposition to hydrocephalus, which most children are more or less subject to. Various circumstances and symptoms of their approaching illness have so materially strengthened this supposition, that it has been deemed right to communicate to parents these extraordinary and melancholy circumstances.

Staples of the U. S.—Each section of the U. State has some particular article, which may be styled its staple. The Eastern States have *lumber and ashes* from their woods, and *fish from the Great Bank*.—The Middle States have their *grains*—Maryland and Virginia can boast of their *tobaccoes* and *wheat*—South Carolina and Georgia, appear with their *cotton and rice*—Louisiana with *sugar*—and the Western States bring to market a sort of *ollapodidra*—a dish of all sorts, (excepting fish,) comprising a variety of articles, partly raw, partly manufactured, from their fields and their work shops.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

A distinguished friend has furnished us with the following anecdote, copied from a letter addressed to him in 1799, by one of his correspondents, who had just then visited Mr. Jefferson at Monticello.

After speaking of the hospitality with which he was received by Mr. Jefferson, he says—"I wish I had time to detail to you all the topics of conversation, but I must not omit an anecdote he told us of Dr. Franklin. Mr. Jefferson and the doctor were some time together in Paris.—They dined one day with a large party, consisting of many distinguished characters of France, and several Americans.—The abbe Raynal and Dr. Franklin, the two celebrated philosophers, had much conversation: among other things, the abbe observed, that in America all animals degenerated; and he made many learned and profound

observations, especially to show this effect of the climate on the people, although recently from an European stock. The doctor listened with his usual patience and attention, and, after the abbe had finished, pleasantly remarked, that where a difference of opinion existed, it was the custom in deliberative assemblies to divide the house—he therefore proposed that the Europeans should go to one side of the room and the Americans to the other, that the question might be fairly taken. It happened that all the Americans present were stout men, tall of life, health and vigor, while all the Europeans were small, meagre and dwarfish.—The doctor cast his eye along the lines, and with a smile proclaimed his victory to the mortified abbe, whose theory was completely overthrown by the demonstration before him—which he had the candor to acknowledge on the spot."—*Niles's Register*.

NATURAL WONDERS.

It is very surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best-informed of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water fall, in Franklin county, Georgia; the other is a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. They are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography, but not as they merit. The Tuccoa fall is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down the steep without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccoa.

The Table Mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never the while had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude, to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one on looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground, senseless, nerveless and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated, and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot, whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation graduated by a reference of distances with which his eye has been familiar.—But in a moment eternity, as it were, is presented to his astounded senses, and he is instantly overwhelmed. His whole system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of lead, obedient only to the common laws of mere matter. He then revives and in a wild delirium surveys a scene, which for a while, he is unable to define by description or limitation.

How strange it is that the Tuccoa-fall, and Table mountains are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish any state or empire in Europe.

Phil. True Amer.

NORFOLK, June 17.

STEAM-BOAT POWHATTAN.

We may safely say that the performance of the Steam-Boat Powhattan is exceeded by few, if any other vessel of her description heretofore constructed. It has silenced all the objections of would-be-judges, and completely answered the most sanguine expectations. In making her last trip from Richmond to Norfolk, an experiment was made to ascertain her capacity for towing: the brig Seaman, Capt. Vickery, laden with 150 hds. tobacco, bound down the river, was lying wind bound above what is called the Dutch Gap.—Her hauser was made fast to the Powhattan, and she towed the brig around the Gap, (a bend in the river counted eight miles in its circumfluent course) in one hour and two minutes, with the wind directly a-head. This fact proving that the velocity of the boat is not retarded by towing loaded vessels of the largest size that can navigate the river to Richmond, is of great importance to the proprietors, as the boat may be employed in carrying freight without interfering with her other engagements. The Powhattan started from Richmond on Saturday at 10 A. M. with fifty-odd passengers, and arrived here yesterday morning at half past 8, having suffered considerable detention in landing passengers on the way, &c.—In crossing Hampton Roads the wind and waves were uncommonly boisterous, but they had no other effect than to check her velocity for the time. In the management of this boat much is due to the skill of Capt. Shuster, who commands her. *Richmond is 114 miles from Norfolk.*

A late London paper in announcing the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz, says—

"A new arrangement with respect to the Island of Cuba has taken place, the effects of which we fear, will prove highly detrimental to the trading interest of this country. Gen. Cienfuegos has been named Governor and Captain General of the island in the place of Admiral Apodaca. This new Governor is an officer entirely of the old school. He carries out with him 3,200 men, in order to enforce the shutting up of the Havana, and all the other ports of the island against foreign trade. This force has been deemed necessary since Admiral Apodaca hitherto was unable to comply with the peremptory orders he had long ago received from Ferdinand on this subject.—This measure is particularly directed against the British. For several years past, London houses have been in the habit of supplying Cuba, not only with every article of clothing, but also with sugar boilers, and implements used in agriculture. British trade has therefore long been the very soul of all the mercantile operations carried on in this interesting island, and of this, the inhabitants have been so sensible, that they have always strongly opposed all measures of restraint."

[Boston Daily Advertiser, July 11.]