BOMBAY



COURIER.

OL. XXVI.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 23, 1816.

NUMBER 1265.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bowsar Courses, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY!

His Majesty's Naval Yard. Bonbay, 19th November, 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

"HAT sundry Lots of old Naval
Stores, a large accommodation Boat,
I several others, with sundry Articles

of Office Furniture, and Desks, will be exposed to public Sale on Tuesday next the 26th instant. To be viewed four days previous to the day of Sale, at the Naval Yard.

Twenty per Cent of the purchase Money to be immediately paid down, and the Articles cleared away in three days or resold at the risk of the purchaser. The Sale will take place at ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Commissioner, EDWARD TADMAN, Acting Naval Storekeeper.

भाहशाही भेनव । र आतु

. 20 .0

રહ્યા રા તેમ્બ ખતિ-લેશે — અનિ-તે માલ-દીન ર ની-મુદ્દતમાં-લઇ જોએ-ન કીતો-પાછી-વે યાશે-પેર્ટ્લા-ખરીદારને -દેશાએ—બપોરનાં-હલાહ ૧૦ ને-અમલે વેચવાનુ-શરૂ-હરશે *

> करवरड•टाडमेन नेवस•कशरीर•श्रीपर

FOR SALE By Public Auction,

A PIECE OF GROUND, containing about 11 sticks, part of the Oart called Pattamary, situated near the Washermen's Tank without the 1000 yards, opposite to the Buildings of Hormuzjee Bomanjee, called Churney Waddy, with 12 small Houses upon it, belonging to the late Ransor Ganoo Sinoy Cotto, on monday next the 25th day of November 18,6 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAMCHUNDER W. Sinoy Cot'o. Administrator of the late Anunt Ransor Sinoy.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

On MONDAY next, the 25th Instant,
SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware;
Also, Several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 23d November 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY the 26th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
At the Apartment lately used as the Collector's Office
in Medows Street.

A LARGE Assortment of Books; Household Furniture, Silver, Plated Glass, Queens and China Wares; and a handsome cut Desert Set, Lustre and Table Clock &c. &c. belonging to W. T. Money Esq. (who is gone to Europe) at the same time will be sold some very old and choice Madeira; Shiraz; Constanstia; Mountain; Cape; Hock and other Wines &c: &c.

Bombay, 23d November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALGEBRA

HINDUS.

Hindoostanee PHILOLOGY &c.

On Sale

A FEW copies of the BIJA GANITA, or the ALGEBRA of the
Hindus, by ED. STRACHEY of the E. 1.

HINDOOSTANEE PHILOLOGY, 1st. volume comprising a Dictionary, English and Hindoostanee.

BRITISH INDIAN MONITOR,— 2 volumes.

THE STRANGER'S East Indian Guide to the Hindoostanee.

DIALOGUES, Finglish and Hindoostanee, by J. B. GILCHRIST L. L. D. F. R. S. E.

The above works may be seen and fur-

ther particulars known on application at the Courser Office.

Bombay, 23d November 1816.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission a few Copies of the PSALMS OF DAVID IN METRE, Allowed by the Authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and appointed to be sung in Congregations and families.

Bombay, Forbes Street 19th Nov. 1816.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission a Buggy built by an European at Calcutta,—and imported per Brig Jane lately arrived.—Also a Madras built small close Carriage suited for a single Horse.

Bombay, Forbes Street 22d Nov. 1816.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission Two Pipes of SHIRAUZ WINE that has usen in Bombay upwards of Three Years,—and more than Twelve Months in Wood, which they can particularly recommend to any Gentleman, desirous of taking to Europe such choice Wine.

Bombay, Forbes Street 22d Nov. 1816.

Bomhay Theatre.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF
ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC

That on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Decr.

The favorite
COMEDY

THE HEIR AT LAW.

on Tuesday the 3d and Wednesday the 4th December until 3 o'Clock of the latter day.

Box and Pir. eight Rupees.

Doors to be opened at 4 o'Clock and the performance to commence at seven o'Clock precisely.

No Gentleman can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentleman on alighting at the THEA-TRE are requested to order their carriages and Palanquins to a distance; and to give directions that they do not approach the THEATRE till the performance be finished.

Bombey, 22d November 1816.

WORCESTER CHINA BOWL

Row, sometime between the month of January 1815 and the present time, a large' white WORCESTER CHINA BOWL, having three Landscapes painted on it, one a Country Church, and the two others, Gentlemen's Country Seats in England. As this Vessel is valued by its owner far beyond its intrinsic worth, it is earnestly requested that should any Gentleman or Lady have purchased it, it may be delivered to Eduljee, at Baxter's late Shop, who will immediately pay the bonâ fide cost and all expenses. But should it have fallen into other hands, this is to give notice, that the said Eduljee will bestow a reward of Rupees 400 on any person who shall deliver the Bowl in question into his hands uninju red.

N: B: It is believed that the Cypher E. & W. T. M- was borne on the Bowl.

Bombay November 22d 1816.

वरशीशटर शीनाक जीत भीजा भेड़के

જારેજોતનાં • રશતા • જૂપરનાં • ગેર્લ્ડ મ. ઘનાં • ગુદાં જુમાંથી • ચોરી • થઈ કે • માશ • જાં નીવારી • શંને ૧૮૧૫ થીતે • સ્યાજ • હીન શ્રુદ્ધી • મહીં જુ • ન હી • ળોલ • એ જ • મોતુ • ગ્રી નાઇ • શંપ્રદ • જે • જૂપર • રંગોલાં • પીજ • રો • ક્ તાં • તે • મધે • દેવલ • એ જ નો • દ્રશ્મો • જૂતો • તે બીજો • બે • વેલા એ તી • જાર હી મનનાં • ગે કેરની • બેશવાની • શાબી • જારે હી • ક્તી • એ • જનશાની • બ્રામત • જરતાં • ગ્રાની • બ્રામત

એ • બાલ • હ્યર • નાં અ • જ્રાતરે હ & E. & W. T. M.

ता १३ भी नवे भणर १८१६

XI

पर् जेकरू ची मर्घ से श्रम्ण जाने व थेशे त्र पार्व

निविविष्णेच पर्षेष्ठर चीमर्ग धेवमण्याचे विरमधार पध गीपिक मधीम प्यानीपर्ग ७५ १८१६ तेयाची पमाय जैते गरम नेप्रचारियातपर चाने ३ प्रमार्थ तेचारंगरे उषा छत्या छात्या १ वेप श्याचेवाचेषाच्याचेषाच्या २ चीने पींप्रचे नीवैजमर्याचीयगात्रु घेठनी चिषाचेत्रवर्थे धण्या ने सीमते के साप्पर्याप्रस्प्यनी प्रयाचेतां ज्य क्रतपीन श्रीमर्गपीनंती में ज्ञान यहें के कार से जी मा है विकास मी क्यमडं मण है यया गीपी मत वेत है खण्याण्येत्तरच्यामस्र याचे यगरेडीस्रमत्येग्रशायाण्याचे तीत्यावयाचीपष्णी प्रीमत् योष्ठ तीचिपेष्यमङ्केच मद्यप्रवाधे इतिचिर्षष्णगर घवचिर्मणाडीष या चिघती प्रगप्त या जया जम्म गरी र्मनवा है छे छी नेत्या है छ छ प्रा याचे घपड़े मचपम्ण वर्षे छैठ इसी त्याधेण्याष्ट्रचीनंचीमत्रुष्ट्रचे ४०० यसीषचे प्रश्या प्रति प्रेपे

भीयासर E. & W. T. M. त्या क्याबीङ् • इतु • आजत व्ये के तेवाही • वा वयापर्यष्ठिततारीच 22 ग्रेंच रण्यं १८१६ प्रशेषा

FREIGHT.

BRIG HOPE is now taking in for Mangalore, Cochin and Columbo, has room for a few Tons of Cargo and will sail on the 26th instant. For particulars, apply to the Commander, R. K. TATE, at Nasservanjee Cawasjee Pitty's Office in Meadow's Street.

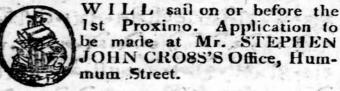
Bombay, 22d November 1816.

FOR FREIGHT,

ToMuscat, Bushire and Bussorah, THE NEW BRIG

BONATELLI,

CAPTAIN EDWARD NOAKS WILL sail on or before the



Bombay, 23d November, 1816.



FREIGHT. For the Isle of France, THE BRIG SALAMANCA, CAPTAIN SMITH,

Will Sail on the 1st of December. APPLY TO Bombay, 23d November 1816.

\boldsymbol{E}

FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a House, No. 71 belonging to MERWANJEE HURJEE-BHOY, and several outhouses and Compound, lately occupied for Medical Store Room and now unoccapied, situated within the Town walls, fronting the Ramparts, having a most eligible, & pleasant sight of the ocean on the westward; (the largely indebted, under a decree of the Su-Ground occupied by it, encluding the com- preme Court of Judicature at Fort Wilpound, measuring 105 Feet long, and 57 to liam in Bengal; and is to be paid immediof Feet Broad,) are to be Sold by private, ately upon the Execution of the Deeds by Sale. For particulars enquire of HOR- the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the MUZJEE BOMANJEE. Rombay, 23d November 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TITH reference to the Advertisement which was published in last Saturday's Paper, to protest against any Person or Persons bringing any false and of unfounded claims on the five apartments a Chall or Range, situated in the Oart Tellowdy in the neighbourhood of Pragjee M ahadowjee, which is the sole Property of Crustnabay, the daughter and Heiress of the said Luxamonjee Putlajee and such Persons will be held answerable for any loss which she may sustain from any unlawful attempts or claims on that property.

It does not appear, as is erroneously setforth in that Advertisement, that any debt is due to Ragoonath Mahadowice, Ramchunder Vesoo Poy and Jagunath Prusotumjee by Luxamon Putlajee, who will be held responsible for any loss which the said Crustnabay may sustain from their attempting to style themselves Creditors of the said Luxamonjee Putlajee.

The said notice published in last Saturday's Courier is not founded on facts. Bombay, 22d November 1816.

ખબર • ફીમાથી • આપી એચર્જ ~त.जाङ. ५३शतनांजाङ. **५२तेश**. ५ रेयन के प्राक्त का प्रकार की प्रायम का ही • हायी • जायमे थ्या • श नीशर • यारने • हीने

ડીમોનાં પ દ્રોથરાં ચાલનાં પરાગાજી મા ધવજીની પાશાનાં એ મીલકત બાઇ હ 3शतनांजाकनी भीतीशक भे जाक की 4રી•તથા•વારશાયું·લખમયું·પુતાલાજની છે. અને એ લો છે પાશેથી જે છે છે અલ रंभनी • हावी • भी अप्रत • इपर • श्री धी के ते . जाजत मेनी . के जाट . यावशित . ये सी फ्री • पाशिथी • यम • जा छ • लरी • सेशे *

वरी गे भे जाइने न जर नथी गावत क्रिंड भरनार समम् नुत्रसाक भरतु રગનાથ•માધવજી•તથા•રામચંદર•વીશ્ર पर • तथा • भर्गाताथ • परशातं मक्ने • हेब • નથી • મે • વારાતે • મે • બાજ • એ • હાણી આ पाशिथी-भारनी-जवाज-भे-जाङ-लरी લેશ_બાબત એજ એ બો દ્રોએ જના ની ઉર્જે • ઇમે • લખમંદ • યુતલાજનાં • માંગના २. ७ ७ २ भे *

ચ્યે • બાબત • ખબર • ગામે ચ્યા • શ નીશર યારે . જ્યાવી . જ્તી . તે . રદ . તથા . બાતલ જે ता रर भी नवें भागर १८१६

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION, in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called Banlangan, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons John and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by Messrs. Gould and Campbell; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estale and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator .- Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER. WALTER EWER.



ORDERS. GENERAL

BOMBAY CASTLE, STH NOVEMBER 1816. By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

AJOR W. L. Carpenter, having submitted a Certificate of the necessity of his quitting the Country and proceeding to Sea on account of his health, but having solicited a furlough for three years to Europe; the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to great his causes with permission to reis pleased to grant his request, with permission to resign the situation of Deputy Adjutant General from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1816.

The Right Hon ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following General Orders issued by the Supreme Government under date the 11th ultimo GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT

HON' BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM, 11th October 1816:

It having been brought to the knowledge of Govern ment that there are at present several soldiers in His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency, as well as under those of Fort Saint George and Bombay, whose contracted periods of service have expired and who probably previous to their emparkation, might be induced to change their intention of returning to Europe and voluntarily enter the service of the Hon'ble Company; The Right Hon'ble the Governor General a Council is pleased to publish for general informa-

tion, that soldiers of the above description who are disinclined to re-engage in the Royal corps, will (if judged fit for the service) have the option of volunteering into the Hon'ble Company's Artillery or European Infantry at this Presidency, and the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue all subsidiary orders, as to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

foregoing resolution. (Signed) C. W. GARDINER.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depart.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paras. of the Hon'ble Court's letter dated the 12th of June 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 12th of June 1816.

Para. 3. We have permitted Lieutenants James McCullum and T. C. Grovenor, both officers belonging to your establishment, to return to their duty.

4th. We have permitted Mr. William Mackie, late first Member of the Medical Board at Bombay, for retire from the service from the 6th December 1815 on the Peosion attached to that rank viz. 500l. per

Bombay Castle. 18th November 1816. Surgeon Thomas Palmer, of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate for a period of three Months from the date of embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1816. Great perplexity in the accounts as well as an unnecessary augmentation of labor and responsibility being occasioned by officers of the Army constantly making remittances thro' the Pay-offices without giving due notice thereof to their correspondents, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all officers at the time of making such remittances do immediately advise the person in whose favor the remittances may be made, and the subordinate Paymasters are hereby prohibited from granting remittances until such communication shall have been written, in order that the accounts of each monthly remittance List may be closed, within a reasonable period.

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

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1816.

The Cadmus, which has arrived at Calcutta from Boston, has brought American journals to the 20th June to that presidency; the intelligence they contain is not of any, great importance in a political

point of view.

The revolutionary war in South America is still carried on and waged on both sides with sanguinary cruelty; the accounts that have been received contain no very precise details from which we can form any accurate opinion of the probable result of this contest; but on the whole, the cause of the revolutionists seems to be gaining ground. The insurgents have adopted a desultory and harassing mode of warfare, they fight no pitched battles, they stand no sieges, but they retire before the royal army, hang on its flanks, cut off its means of subsistence and harass it by perpetual ambushes and night attacks. Letters of the 4th May from La Guyra state that the Spanish commander in chief had subdued the Province of Santa Fe' and entered the capital, but subsequent accounts, however, mention that he had sustained an entire defeat. It appears also that the Spanish and Portugueses courts have made a common cause to subdue this insurection; a body of Spanish and Portuguese troops having entered the river La plata with orders to besiege Buenos

The River Mississipi burst its banks, in the month of May last, above the city of New Orleans, and had destroyed all the gardens and low grounds. A great part of the city was covered with water and it was apprehended, that the whole of it would have been washed away, had not the waters found a vent into Lake Borgue and the neighbouring marshes of Pont Chartrain. All the attempts to stop the breach had failed and no great relief was to be expected till the annual fall of the river in the month of June.

A motion has been in congress by Mr. Randolph, to prevent any person, except a native citizen of the United States, being a director of the bank; the motion was carried by a considerable majority but afterwards was reversed by as great a majority.—Mr. Randolph deprecated the from Calcutta.

18th Ditto Brig Bonatille, Capt. Edward Noaks, from Calcutta.

baneful influence of foreigners who fled from Europe bringing with them the shocking principles of anarchy and despotism. "It was time, he said, that the American people should have a character of their own. If, he added, you wish to preserve among your citizens that exalted sense of freedom which gave birth to the revolution, -if you wish to keep alive the spirit of seventy six, you must endeavour to stop this flood of foreign emigration. You must teach the people of Europe, that if they do come here, all they must hope to receive, is protection; but they must have no share in our government: He was not partial to the French, but, if we to have emigrants, he wished them is a of that people, not the birds of Newgate or Kilmainham .- He preferred the French. because they would be a distinct people, and not as the subjects of Great Britain, who from similarity of language and manners identified themselves at once with

our people."

On thursday afternoon, His Majesty's Ship Favorite, the Hon'ble Captain J. A. Maude, sailed from this harbour for England; she is to call a Trincomallee for the dispatches of his excellency the naval commander in chief. James Johnson Esq. the late naval resident Commissioner for this port, has embarked in her and we regret to add, that in consequence of the very bad state of his health he proceeds to Europe; thus vacating his appointment of naval commissioner at Trincomallee, to which the Lords of the admiralty had been pleased to appoint him, in testimony of their sense of his indefatigable zeal and ability in the various duties of his important office. The late master attendant in His-Majesty's naval yard at this port, Hugh. Stewart Esq. and his family have also gone to England by the Favorite; the store part of that service for refitting having been ordered from home to be, for the future, established at Trincomallee; but we understand, that the victualling office will be continued at this port.

The packets for the private ship Earl of Buckinghamshire will be closed early this forenoon and we understand the vessel will go to sea at high water.

We have continued our extracts from the latest english journals in our possession; all that we know respecting the expedition against the pirates of Barbary, in consequence of their atrocious conduct, has been already communicated to our readers in our former numbers; but the light which has been thrown on this sub ject, by the luminous reflections of our brother editor, has unfolded prospects to us which we humbly confess our dim unassisted vision would never have discovered and we are waiting in trembling anxiety for further accounts from Europe. It is however some consolation to us in our gloomy moments, to be impressed withthe belief, that every particle of common sense is not banished either from the courts of christendom or the divan of the Grand Signior. If Russia and Austria mean to attack the Ottoman empire in concert, they will not want a pretext; nor will the father of the faithful, like a pettish child, refuse the aid of England, because he may have been taught to respect her powerful arm, in the chastisement inflicted on some of his rebellious children, over whom he has long held scarcely even a nominal authority.

ARRIVALS .- Lieut. and Adjt. J. G. Richards, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
Ensign W. Noton, 1st Bat. 7th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Major Edward Haker, Commissary



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—November 17th Brig Hope, Captain R. K. Tate, from Madras.
District Brig Adventure, Capt. John Benson from

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Ditto Brig Salamanca, Capt. C. E. Smith from do. 20th Ditto Brig Hibernia, Capt. T. J. Atkinson from Bengal.
Ditto H. C. Cruizer Malabar, from Calcutta;

Mr. Thomas Garnock in charge. 21st Ditto Ship Pembroke, Capt. Edward Hughes

from Calcutta.

22d Ditto H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicite from the Gulph of Cutch.

SAILED.]—21st December His Majesty's Ship Favorite, The Hon'ble James Ashby Maude, Captain to England,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS. - October 26, Arab shlp Abassy, Carrow, from Rangoon 22d September.
Ship Mussaffa, N. Lachapel, from ditto 27th ditto.
27, ship Guildford, M. Johnson, from Batavia, 18th

Ship Friendship, G. Wise, from Batavia 5th ditto, and Malacca 19th ditto.
Ship Venus, R. Boun, from Rangoon 6th October.
Ship Georgiana, J. Nerris, from ditto 26th Septem-

Brig Alice, T. Bruno, from ditto 4th ditto.
Ship Atlas, J. Short, from Englaud, 9th April, and
Batavia 17th September.
Portuguese ship Alexander Premeiro, M. A. D.
Gastro, from Pernambuco 28th June.
28, ship Eliza, P. McLardie, from Malacea 20th September.

American ship Eagle, P. C. Wederstraadt, from Liverpool 12th June, and Madeira 28th ditto. 22, ship Harriett, J. Bean, from Batavia 20th Sep-

DEFARTURES.—Oct. 24, Portuguese ship Victoria,
C. D. Machado, for Brazils.
25, brig Tweed, W. U. Eddis, for Isle of France.
American ship Gentoo, A. Northey, for Bostou.
26, ditto ship Agamam, J. Wells, for ditto.
Ship Defence, J. A. Butler, for ditto.
27, brig Minerya, J. Russell, for Penang.
28. ship Gloucester. W. Rankine, for ditto.

28, ship Gloucester, W. Rankine, for ditto. Ship Perseverance, A. Brown, for Botabay. 29, ship Hunter, W. Hodges, for Port Jackson.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.]—On the 10th of July last, in the 28 year of ms age, at Malacca, whether he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Mr. Theophilus de Ferrao, late an assistant in the Accountant General's Office. In the aphere of life in which be moved, he was most justly endeared to those friends who had an opportunity of appreciating his virtues.

At Calcutta on the 28th October, in the 30th year of his age. Captain M. B. Laing Commander of the Ship Lord Castlereagh of this Port. He fell a sacrifice to a fever, of only fourteen days duration, induced it is believed, by exposure to the sun, in an open boat from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, immediately following the ships arrival at the former anchorage. He was a realous, active and intelligent officer, ever anxious to discharge the duties of his situation with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself, and in all the relation of life deserved and maintained the character of an upright and truly respectable man.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]-On the 25th October, Ensign C. J. Garne, of the 4th, to Miss Sophia Athanas. On the same day, Mr. A. Fleming, to Miss Charlotte

On the same day, Mr. M. Angier, to Miss J. E. Du-four, youngst daughter of Colonel F. Dufour. On the 20th Oct. Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Elizabeth At Kurnool on the 4th September, by Lieutenant Co-

tonel Thompson, Samuel Hopkinson, Corporal in a De-tachment of the 1st Battalion Artillery, to Mrs. Anna BIRTHS.]—The 29th Oct, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Lt. Col. Weguelan, Com. Gen. of a Son.
On the 21st Oct. the Lady of Gordon Forbes Esq. of a

daughter. On the 23d Oct. the Lady of Captain John Jones, of the 7th reg. of a daughter. On the 2th Oct, the Lady of Lieut, Reynolds,

2st bat, 2d reg. of a daughter.
On the 28th Oct. Mrs. Ebenezer Thomson of a son.
On the 23d Oct. Mrs. Hermina Caroline Rice, of a

On the 28th Oct. the Lady of Joseph Gonsalves Esq.

On the 16th Oct. Mrs. Caroline Baker, of a son.
At Parna, on the 3d Oct. the Lady of John Shum Esq.

At Patna, on the 3d Oct. the Lady of John Shum Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Cawapore, on the 11th Oct. Mrs. Patrick Reid, of daughter.

At Barelly, on the 16th Oct. the Lady of Captain W.

C. Faithfull Commt. of the 1st Gr. bat/of a daughter.

Deaths. J.—At the House of Dr. Mac Whitter, the 27th Oct. Thomas Charles Esq. M. D. As. Sur. on the Ben.

Est. aged 21 years. The sincerity of Dr. Charles's heart, and the enviable mindness of his manners, endeared him to all his acquaintances; and the natural solidity of his talents, the extent of his acquirements, and the sedulcaness of his application, gave a certain prospect, of his becoming a valuable acquisition to the Medical Science.

On let Nov. Hercules Scot Esq. of the Firm of Messes. James Scott and Co. greatly regretted. MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—At Trichinopoly, on the 28th Oct. Captain C. L. Lyan, 2d bat. 10th reg. N. I. to Mrs. S. E. M*Cally, relict of the late Lieut. Col. W. M*Cally. On the 2d Nov. Lied. George Milson, of the lat bat. 19th reg. N. I. to Miss Mary Boswell Parkison, daugnter of the late Boswell Parkison Esq. and Grand daughter of Col. J. G. Hill, late of this Establishment.

BIRTH.]—At the Residence Hyderabad, on the 25th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Charles St. John Grant, of the Resident's Escort, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.]—On the 21st Oct. Mr. George Willcocks, Purser of the Ship Coromandel.

At Pondicherry, on the 24th Oct. S. J. Reviere Esq. Surgeon.

Madras Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 7, 1816.

Since the middle of last week, a considerable quatity of Rain has fallent sufficient for present purposes of cultivation; and the total fall, is now equal to the average supply of the

The Java, has not yet returned to the Roads but is hourly expected. Ships standing out to Sea, during the Mousoon, have sometimes been more than three weeks in regaining their for v feels have been only permitted to heave to, according to situation, from 2 to 6 feet, and major General Sir Sidney Beckwith, Q. M. General, mer anchorage. Notwithstanding the favou. for a fufficient time to enable the men of war's proportionably wide from 4 to 30 feet.—In a is to accompany His Excellency, as we are informed.

rable appearance of the weather, the Java is I boats to water them: -their flay in no cafe ex | bend of the river about 6 miles above town; said to have lost two anchors before they stood

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. | Colouel J. G. Scott Commanding Seringapatam,—Colonel Hugh Fraser, 2d N. Regt.—Lieut. Colonel Worsley, H. M. 34th Regi-ment,—Major H. O' Dell, H. M. 25th Light Dragoons,---Major F. Walker, 2d Light Cavalry,--- Cap-

tain E. Osborne.
DEPARTURES.] Major General Ross Lang. Commanding Ceded Districts,—Captain S. S. Gummer, Ist Bat. 25th Native Regiment,—Surgeon P. Papps, H. M. 53d Regt,—Lieutenant Rankin, Aide-deCamp to Major General Lang,—Assistant Surgeon G. W. Grif-fith, H. M. 84th Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. AINSLIE, additional Register of the Zelah Court at Goruckpore.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1816. Mr. D. Scort, Comm ffioner in Cooch Behar. Mr. N. MACLEOD, Judge and Megiftrate of the Diffrict of Rungpore.

Lord Amherst reached China on the 20th of July, and the Viceroy of Canton had per. mitted the fquadron of the Embaliy, to proceed to the Yellow Sea, without detaining it till he had made a reference to the Court of

The thips Hope, Fame, and Carmo, had art rived at Macao, previous to the departure of the Orlando frigare. Very few letters have been received by this opportunity; but one letter, 'we underftand, ftates, that Cotton' was as high as 13 tale, 6 mace per pecul.

[Mirror 30th Oct.

By the last accounts from Batavia, the Governor has refused to guarantee the protection of the Rajahe and Native Princes, now fettled in their dominions, according to the policy adopted by the English; f that it is not probable the existing order of things will long remain. The approaching departure of the British Authorities is, we understand, extremely regretted, by the native powerr, and the facceeding Govern ment regarded with dislike and alarm, oc casioned by the apprehension that is entertained of the old fystem of rule being restored. The refusal of the guarantee which British juftice demanded, affords an argument unfavo. rable to their interefts, and indicates a change in the principles of the administration that has been purfued since the colonies came into our poff flion.

We are happy to find that the deftructive fickness which prevailed at Camppore during September and the early part of the prefent month is subsiding fast, the casualties being greatly diminished since the change of feason rook place.

Letters from Katmandoo fate that a great number of Chiefs and persons of diftinction had retired to a village, a thort diffance from the Capital for the purpose of big vaccinated by the Surgeon of the Residency. The defease had at length been communicated with the most complete faccefe. It was be: lieved that the Rajah, who has not yet had the [mall-pox, would also confent to be vaccinated; the inhabitants of Katmandoo are highly pleafed with the introduction of this mild preventative of a difeale which at different periode has been peculiarly deftructive to the population of Nepaul.

[Gov. Gazette 31st Oct.

On board the Sherburne, at anchor off St. Helena, June 19, 1816., We anchored here at noon on the 17th in. stant, having been boarded by the Julia floop of war, to windward of the Island; and from whom we were led to believe, that the Admiral would not allow of this indulgince. The Leverer, another brig, was cruizing to the leeward, alfo for the purpose of spraking all valeele that approach wi hin 50 or 63 miles of this barren rock. Fortunately, I dispatch. ed by the boat that came from the flig ship in the morning, a letter to ---who very good naturedly came off, bringing the Admiral's permitsion, which I got extend ed to the Captain. This good fortune you may fuppofe, pleafed me not a little, as before we came to, a Mafter's Mate from the Nor. thomberland, had taken command of the Sherburne, charged with Rrich injunctions, not to allow a fool to quit the thip, or any one to visit her from the shore or otherwise ; and this order with the exception above mentioned, has been rigidly enforc d. This regulation extends to all thips, not in His Majefty's or the Honorable Company's fervice : indeed our b: ing allowed to anchor at all has been consider. ed a very great indulgence, which we chi fly owe to --- 's mediation and intereft, (ne being at breakfast wich Sir George Cockburn, when my note came to hand); as feveral

45 of which time I have fpent on fhore : but have not been blefred with a right of the Ex-Emperor, altho' had I pushed a point. I think it might have been accomplished. There are sumerous anecdotes about him, however, and fome difficult to believe.

· On our arrival, we found lying here-"His Maj-sty's ship Northumberland, 74 Captain Rofs, the flig ship of Sir George Cockburn.

· His Majesty's thip Bucephalus,

· Honorable Company's thip Lady Castle reagh, Captain Simpfon,

· Honorable Company's thip Sovereign, ' Honorable Company's ship Barkworth,

" Honorable Company's thip Providence, · Honorable Company's thip Cambridge,

' Honorable Company's ship Coldstream, Captain Coxwell, which sailed yesterday.

' And also the Honorable Company's ship Lord Castleresgh, Captain Keymer, from Bengal 3d March, having failed upwards of three we-k. b.fore u., She prosecutes her homeward bound voyage to morrow.

. The day we arrived here, His Majesty's thip Newcastle, Captain Maling, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm, to: gether with the Orantes frigate, anchored from England. The form r relieved Sir George Cockburn, who failed for Albion about two hours ago.

With respect to Napoleon, you must have ere this heard fo much, that I hardly know what to fay. He resides at Longwood, and at times is very sullen and referved. At times however, he is very affible and polite, and numerous are the folks who have held converfe with him. The Prince Regent has sent out every thing of the most superb kind for the house which is erecting near Longwood-the wooden work is all from England.

'Three Commissioners, a French, Rufsian and Prufiian, arrived with the new Admiral to reside with, and keep an eye on the flate prifoner.

'The Regiments here are the 2d battalion of the 53d, and 66th, a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and the old St. Helena Regiment, no part of which has been feut home as yet.

· Every thing is extravagantly dear, and the poor King's Officere in confiquence are nearly starving. It is stated that Bonaparte fares sump wously, his table expences exceed. ing \$2000 o men h. Mr. Balcomb is his purveyor, and will, no doubt, make a good thing of it. Not a foreign vels lof any description can anchor here, and the Americans are ordered off, neck and crop; the brigs of war are constantly cruizing: so that, it is next to im. possible that a vessel could approach without permission. The Admiral moreover, has feat his first Lieutenant and 70 men to Ascension, for the purpose of execuing a battery and cata. blifhing a small post on that Island."

MAY 30. NEW ORLEANS.

Inundation at New Orleans-We have been favored with the perusal of letters from N. Orleans, of as late a date as the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. which represent the inun. dation occasioned by a crevasse or breach in the levee, six miles above the city, as on the increase, and threatening extreme injury to the city and its neighbourhood.

The crevasse or opening, was two hundred feet; to prevent its widening, the sloop of war, Louisianna, was to be sunk in the centre of the breach, supported on each side by piles of 15 inches square.

The Governor had placed all the workmen in requisition, and they were to commence their operations immediately.

. The inhabitants, under the dread of an epidemic, which, from the deposit of the mud, and consequent exhalations, was cousidered inevitable, were seeking refuge during the summer.

The wild beasts were leaving the woods, and several had been already killed in the

It was not believed that a single house would escape being inundated, and the best hope was that, heavy rains, by cleansing the surface of the ground, might yet avert the threat. ened epidemic .- Phil. Reg.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated May 8.

A circumstance has occurred within a few days, which, although of a highly alarming and distressing nature, may be represented to you by report, in such exaggerated terms, that I have thought proper to give you an explanation of it,

You are already acquainted with the nature of the embankment, or levees, common in this country for its protection from the annual flood or rising of the river .- They are in height

ceeding 12 hours. We have been here go hours; but in an immediate direction back of it, there is one of the highest of these levees. On the morning of the 6th inst. it was discovered to have given way; and although every exertion has been made to stop it, they have been in. effectual hitherto; and at this moment it discharges from the river a column of water 200 feet by 6 in height, which flows directly down upon the city, and has already reached the back street. It is not, however, supposed it will come much further, as the city is considerably elevated above the back land. Should however, the crevasse, as we call them, not be stopped shortly, very serious losses and inconvenience will be experienced, and great apprehensios may be entertained of a sickly summer .- Phil. Gaz.

> MAT II. "The people here appear to be all panic struck, and little or no business is doing, except moving from the back to the front of the town, in consequence of the Levee breaking in, about 8 miles above. About 1000 families have been driven from their houses. The water is now up to Royal street, three streets from the Levee. It seems at present rather at a stand, as we can perceive that it has not risen for the last three hours. can perceive that it has not risen for the last three hours. Three old vessels were purchased yesterday on account of the State, which they have taken up with a view to sink in the crevasse and stop the strength of the current, while they drive piles to resist it entirely, which I am in hopes they will be able to do; but whether they do or not, I don't think we have any thing to apprehend from it except a little inconvenience; but the misery of the poor people who have been forced from their houses, is truly disstressing. Boats are now passing and repassing our house."

Letters to the 19th ult. have been received from the New Orleans. The breach in the levees had not been stopped, and the water took its course -which it probably would continue to do till it subsided naturally. No mention is made of its rising any higher in the city; the front part of which and the stores continued uninjured, and, of course, the merchandize safe; but business is nearly suspended; and most persons who can conveniently, will probably leave the city till October, from apprehensions of the deleterious effects of the air which will follow the inundation.

M. Carty's Levee, which is the one bros ken, is said to have been 15 feet high, 30 wide at the base and 6 at the top.

It is said that the water in the Missisppi usually continues to rise till the middle of

A New Orleans paper of the 17th ult. says, All hopes of stopping the creva-se are at an end. It was entirely abandoned y sterday evening - its dimensions increase. The water in the back part of the city and the Faux. bourg rises.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans,

May 18 ' All hopes of closing the levee have failed, presume, however, the water will find a vent through the lakes, so as to prevent it from rising any higher in our city. More than one third of the city is covered with water, which begins to smell so badly as to drive off the inhabitants. f Bait. Pat.

New York June 2d-noon. We understand that the U. S. sloop, of war Peacock, Capt. George W. Rodgers, will sail from this port on Wednesday, for Havre de Grace. Albert Galialim, Esq. Ambassador to the Court of France, goes in the Peacock.

It appears from the Report of the Com. mittee of the Legislature of Massachasetts, appointed to examine and count the votes re: turned for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that Maj. Gen. John Brooks is elected by a majority of 2072 votes, over all others, including the scattering votes; and that Lieut. Gov. Phillips is re-elected by a like majority of 2807 votes.

NEW YORK, June 15.

From South America.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Holker, capt.
Ring, in 59 days from Rio Grande, we learn that an expedition, consisting of Portuguese and Spaniards, had arrived before Buenos Ayries with the intention of, attacking the place, and rescuing it from the hands of the Patriots. of the Patriots.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER ARRIVED.

Arrived French frigate Eurydice, Brest, 29 days, with the new Ambassador and family; Messrs. Petry, Consul for N. Crieans; the Marquis Firigere, Consul for Baltimore; Devaluais Consul for Boston; Angeluci, Vice Consul for Portsmouth; Bourguenay, attached to the legation; and Bucket de Martigny, Vice Consul.

She sailed from Brest on the 17th of May.

Accounts from La Guyra, to May 4, state that Morillo had subdued the province of Sante Fee, entering the capital April 6, and had found all the inhabitants of the Province so loyal, that he had ordered a considerable part of his army to return to the province of Venezuela, and had sent 3000 men to Panama to embark for Lima, to assist in the subjugation of Buenos Ayres. These accounts are evidently highly coloured in favour of the Royolists. SPANISH AMERICA.

QUEBEC, MAY 16.

We understand that his Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond and Suite will embark on Tuesday morning flext on board the Regalia Transport, for the purpose of

Colonel Folton, late Aid-de-Camp to Sir George Prevost, and Major Burke, of the Adjutant General's Department, arrived here on Sunday last. These gentlemen came from England via the United States.

The season continues extremely utifavorable to Agriculture. Yesterday morning there was ice of a considerable thickness formed during the night. Masses of snow still lie in the fields, and very little wheat has yet been sown in this district.

It is said the celebrated Abbe Correa de Serra, is appointed the Portuguese Ambassador to the U. S.

JUNE 18, 1816.

Marietta, (Ohio,) June 6th, 1816.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!

ident of the most distressing nature took place
y. The large steam boat built at Wheeling,
inchor here the day before yesterday, at evenhad set out without being prepared for the
and was detained during the night for some
k. They raised the steam too high before she t. They raised the steam too high before she and while the hands were all called together of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded next to them. It was terrible beyond conalmost all were carried overboard, and dreadrned. One was drowned, and 15 or 16 much 6 died last night, and two or three more

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

FROM CAPE HENRY. Captain Gatechar, of the Schooner Milford, Cape Henry, Hayti, we learn that the Americans ated there with great disrespect, and fome of mprisoned for the most trivial cause. The King's es, about February ret, bad publickly declared vefsels arriving at the Cape, not having cleared for that place, should be admitted into an

Extract from the Milford's Log Book. 2, a. 2 P. M. larirude 32. 30, longirude 74, disd's feil in the N. W. standing to the E. took her an American Schooner, apparerily desirous of g u. A. 2, P. M. within gun fat fhe bristed gn and fired a gun to wir dward, which struck within a few yards of our curwater; when within hail ordered me under his lee, to get my beat our, and bring my papers on board ; at this moment found her to be manned by Spaniards, but finding it impracticable to make my elcape, got our my boat and went or board with three hand -immediately on my attival, I and my crew were ordered our of the boar, which was instantly menned with 5 Carthagenians, ormed with pistole and cutlefies, who boarded the Mi ford, and after having mustered all hands aft, commenced plundering, which they did to a considerable amount,

In the mean time (after a confultation amongs the efficers of the Pirates) I was informed it was their intention to burn the Milford, and was told I might either stay on board of them, or with my crew take my boar and proceed on my way. After tem natrating with the commander some time, stating that part of the Schooner belonged to me, that I was a young man with a family just beginning the world, and the lofe of the Schooner w uld be the total ruin of me and my family, I was told, after a f-cond confulration among themfelves, that en account of my family they would allow me to proceed on my way.

A this momen I perceived those on board the Milford heising out of the hold fome cafes of valuable dry goods. I immediately turned to the commander and informed him that those goods belonged to a young man, passenger on board, and the lots of the goods would be his certain ruin. After pleading in this manner a considerable time, he ordered his men to return contentedly with what they then bad, but before they left the Milford they broks open one cafe of the dry goods and tock shout one balf of the contents with them.

On the arrival of the boat I and my men were allowed to go on board the Milford, and proceed on our way. The Pirate lef us under a prefs of sail standing on his courfe. Ar 5. P. M. made sail and stood on our Courfe; a: 6 P. M. lost sight of him.

The above Schooner was formerly the Their, of Baltimore, now menating six long nines, carriage guns, and one long eighteen on pivet.

They made particular search and enquiries after Spa-niarde. They said they were just out of Havanna, bound on a cruize off Monteveido. They also state that they had burnt four American veftels since they were out; the names of which they did not choose to give. I recolled perfectly well of having feen the Caprain of the Schooles in Baltimore, frequently.

FRANCIS GATECHAR.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

WELLS, MAY 9th. On Monday, the sixth of May, being the A niv fary of the Birth-day of Thomas William Coke, Efq. a large party of his friends af embled to dinner, according to custom, at the Fleece Inn, Welle, to celebrate the justil occasion. Nearly fifty gentlemen far diwn to dinner. The Rev. Archdescon Ba hurst c nfented to take the chair. After dinner, the following toalts were given by the Chairman:-" The King and Constitution, and may the House of Hanover never forget the principles to which they owe their throne, and England her Liberties"-" The Royal Marriage, and may it be crowned in a long line of Constitutional Monarchs,"-" Mr. Coke, with three times three"-The toatt was announced to the neighbourhood by a falue of 17 cannon from Mr. Bloom's hattery. The Rev. Mr. Odell gave "the Bishop of Norwich, whose mild toleration of the confcientious opinions of others is the best proof of the sincerity of his own sentiments." (Loud Applause)-" Mifs Coke and the House of Hockham, with three times three."

Just before dricking this toast. Mr. Bathurst rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length;

The Rev. Richard Odell Spoke as follows : As my Rev. friend in the chair has alluded to the Evil Genius which torments Ireland, I truft he does not mean to fay that it is an ab. original being of Irish growth, and indigenous in the soil of that ill-starred country ; no, gentlemen, it is exotic, and followed the heels of English conquest into Ireland. With all their unreferred and for famed hospitali y my Evil Genius, which in former times fleced them of their wool, and left them the forry confulation of flax feed, potatoes, and wisky Lat us not, however, indulge in an unpleafant secrospect of six centuries of English mis go. vernment, and of Irish rebellion. There have been errors on both sides ; at the prefent day it is the part of policy, of patriotism, to pa troniz: amnesty for the paft, and improve. ment for the future, and inftead of re coun'. ing the desolating effects of wintry tempefts to watch the firft indications, and early promile of the spring, to hail the cooling fruits of the fummer, and to anticipate with eager nefs the joyful harvest home of a real and fub stantial Union, and identification of the interefte of both countries. Soffice it to fay, that the Evil Genius described by my Rev. friend can have no communion or congenitity with the tempers and dispositions of my country men, who are an eminently kind, focial, and warm hearted people. I will not depict their sterner features, their impatience of infulr. and peculiarly quick feeling of affront. I will pals on with more pleasing to their fuscep. ib livy of all the finer feelings and nobler vicues, their permanent and enduring friendships, to their strict observance of the morality of the domestic hearth, to their undounted cou. rige, and their ardent and heroic fpirits in the hour of trial and devotion; with fach men no Evil Genius can hold a legirimate communion; with fuch a weight of natural character my countrymen may bear with good humout the trite jokes of fime laughter. loving wage, who ascribe to the Irish a propensity to blunder. In the competition, however, of Irish and English Bulls, Ireland will readily resign the prize cup to that eminently successful candidate, who in a late Norwich paper specified an exhibition of four bulls consisting of a heifer and three oxen,"

(Loud Laughter.) [Norfolh Chro. 18th May PRIVATE CORREPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 29. The Constitutionel of this morning announces the return of Baron Lagerbielke, ancient Minister of Sweden, to his native country, but it does not add the remarkable cause of this precipitate journey. A few days since. his Valet de Chambre, who has been for years in his service, on receiving some new gratification, threw himself at his master's feet in an agony of compunction and remose, crying out that he was a monster unworthy of pity or pardon; that for the last six months, tempt. ed by the offers of the Police, he had been in the habit of betraying his indulgent benefac. tor; that he had not received a letter from or conveyed one to the Post Office without previously delivering it into the hands of an agent of the Police; that he had plundered his bureau of several manuscripts, and that he should die inconsolable. The Baron, indignant and alarmed, wrote to M. de Caze and to the Duc de Richelieu; from the latter he received a reply, regretting that any conduct of the Baron's should have excited suspicions in the Police weighty enough to induce that Administration to adopt a similar measure. Dissatisfied with the treatment he has experience ed, he demanded and received his passports.

The Prevotal Court at Greenoble, which few would suspect of too much indulgence, recommended to the Royal clemency eight individuals. This was not only withheld, but some disapprobation manifested to the Members. For their own justification, they have given due publicity to the motives that guided them. It appears the greater part of the delinquents, for whom they invoked the King's mercy, were youths under 18, and that none of them were taken in arms-" on les a trouves dans la bagarre." Nor was it proved they had thrown away or hid their arms, but it did appear that some of them were posses. sors of national property, and they had declared their resolution of defending it to the rast drop of their blood.

The Journal General noticed yesterday, a] vouth of 18, who had inherited, a few months before, an estate of 500,000 francs, being captured in the ranks of insurgents, tried and shot. As a refusal of an unanimous recommendation to mercy is almost unprecedented, its effect over the whole of these perturbed countries is terrible.

Courier 5, June.

KENT COUNTY MEETING.

Maidstone was on Monday a scene of such disgraceful confusion, as cannot be recorded without the most painful feelings, by any man who wishes for the welfare and happiness of of England. It is already known that a requisition, most respectably signed, and embracing the names of opposite opinions in political life, had been transmitted to the High Sheriff of this county; in consequence of which he appointed a public meeting to be held, simply for the purpose of congratulating the Royal Family on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Yesterday was the day fixed for this meeting to take place, and the following is a faithful report of the proceedings of the assembly :-

Among the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were on either side of the High Sheriff, were noticed the Marquis Camden, Lords Darnley, Clifton, Sidney, and Thanet, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir William Geary, Sir Thomas Dyke, the Hon. Colonel Harris, and some Clergymen. Waggons were drawn out in the usual form, but all the precautions used could not prevent the populace from the pre-occu pying two of the waggons; and this disar rangement previously to the commencement of the proceedings, had some effect in facilitating the objects of those persons who had evidently come for the sole purpose of stir. ring up resistance and noise.

Lord Clifton moved the Addresses :-- the first, offering to the Prince Regent the sincere congratulations on the marriage of his daugh ter, and assuring his Royal Highness of their being sensible of those blessings which this country had enjoyed under the sway of his filustrious House; the second, to her Majesty the Queen; and the 3d to Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, with an expression of hope that their union would be beneficial to the nation at large, while productive of their domestic peace.

Colonel Harris said, he most cordially concurred with the sentiments of the Noble Lord. and begged leave to second the Addresses that had been proposed.

Upon the High Sheriff now putting the Address to the Prince Regent, and the majo rity of hands proving to be adverse to it, no declaration was made by him, on which the populace called out, " Where's the majority." -That proposed to the Queen, and those also o the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, experienced the same fate, with muttering of " send up a petition for employment for the poor," and " We can't afford to keep Foreigners," from the deluved and disaffected in all

quarters. [Here one of the populace had the effron tery to remark that only two hands were held up except by the High Sheriff and his friends. Sir Wm. Geary then challenged this man as to his condition in life, when he turned out to be a journeymen watchmaker, who was only a lodger in the town]

Sir W. Geary now endeavoured, if possible, to reclaim the populace to something like sense, reminding them of the manner in which he had represented them. He decla. red it as his opinion that no one qualified to enter into the merits of the question could offer a substantial ground for rejecting the addresses. None was attempted to be offered. even by those who clamoured them down and, for his part, he felt he was securing the liberties of his country in maintaining the present family in the succession to the throne. He would finally call upon them as men of Kent, zealous for the honour of their county, to pause well before they passed a judgment which he was confident would be condemned by every British heart. What had been the conduct of the Prince Regent in the transaction on which it was proposed to address him? Finding a man of honour, and to whom his daughter was attached, he had acceded to the feelings of her heart, regardless of territory or advantages, and acted as the kindest of parents. Did they wish to oppose such a character as Prince Leopold, beloved by every one else? He would desire the question to be again put, as he wished to see if they could

conscientiously reject it, for if such a decision were to go out to the world, he was certain it must disgrace them with every British

Sir Edward Knatchbull said, that, after the manly and constitutional speech of his colleague, he could only say that the line of conduct just recommended, was the only one to be adopted by them.

Amidst an increase of confusion and calls. the three Addresses were then proposed together by the Sheriff, and lost, and no advocate for loyalty could succeed,

Sir Wm. Geary was desirous of submitting an alteration, although he was confident that the subject of the Addresses was one upon which there could be no objection, except a man were the enemy of his country. He would propose to strike out the words " meeting at Maidstone," (which alteration they themselves would regret at another time) then to let the Address be circulated widely, and signed by those who approved of the object of them-(Uproarious clamour with calling out then it would be a secret Address.") Clamour should not prevent him from supporting what he conclived to be just; he was a sailor's son, and not easily to be shaken. Formerly he had appealed to the state of the poli; and he would now appeal from the undeliberating noise of that meeting, to the good sense of the country. He should therefore move, that the Meeting do adjourn .- (Loud cries of no, no! go on)

The High Sheriff having consulted with the Noblemen and Gentlemen near him, declased the meeting to be dissolved,

Those who really were competent to deliberate and vote, then adjourned to the Bell Inn, where Marquis Camden was called to the Chair, the High Sheriff not thinking it proper for himself to occupy that seat. After a variety of opinions here delivered in a desultory way, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir William Geary, which was seconded by Sir Thomas Dyke, that the Addresses should be transmitted for signatures to the principal towns in Kent, and returned through Mr. Scudamore, of Maidstone. Every one was confident of the result. Sir William Geary said, he should feel it a particular duty to accompany the presentation of them, together with the High Sheriff, and he hoped that all the Noblemen and Gentlemen now present would honour them with their com: pany too.

[Courier 19, June,

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT ELY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

This morning at nine o'clock the Court reassem" bled, when judgment of death was passed on the following prisoners, who had been convicted of cal. pital offences :- Aaron Chevill, Richard Jessop, Joseph Eafy, Thomas South, & Mark burglary in the dwelling house of Josian of Littleport; also Thomas South, Wi and Robert Crabb, for stealing in th house of Robert Speechley, of Littl James Newell and Isaac Harley, for re the person of the Rev. J. Vachell,

leport ; also John Dennis, John

Richard Rutter, for robbery from Robert Edwards, of Ely; also William Beamis the younger, for robbery from the person of Hugh Robert Evans, of Ely : alfo Aaron Lavion, John Dennie, Richard Jessop, William Atkin, Sarah Hobbs, John Pricket, John Cooper, and John Jefferson, for robbery from the perfon of William Cooper, of Ely ; alfo John Dennis, Aaron Layton, William Atkin, and James Cammell, for robbery from the person of George Stevens, of Ely; also William Beamifs the elder, and Aaron Chevill, for robbery from the person of Henry Tansley, of Littleport; alfo John Easy, John Walker, Robert Butcher, and George Crow, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Rebecca Waddelow and Henry Martin, of Littleport; alfo William Beamils the elder, and William Beamifs the younger, for robbery from the perion of Robert Cheeferight, of Littleport.

Mr. Justice Abbot then addressed them to the

following effect :-" Prisoners at the bar .- You stand here, 24 persons in number, a melancholy example to all who are here present, and to all your country; of the sad effects of indulging in those brutal and violent passions by which you all appear to have been actuated in the commission of the crimes of which you have been convicted. You seem to have thought, that by your own strength, and your own threats, you should not only be able to oppress and intimidate your peace able neighbours, but even to resist the strong arm of the law itself. How vain that thought, your present situation shows. It was suggested abroad, that you had been induced to perpetrate thefe violent outrages by hard.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:-Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street. WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED:

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

necessit and want; but, after attending closely and strict to the whole tener of the evidence which has occupied the attention of the Court for Several days, there has not appeared in the condition, circumstances, or behaviour of any one of you, any reason to suppose that you were ins igased by distress. By what mo i'e, or under what mistaken advice or disposition, you began to act in the way you did, is best a d perhaps only known to God and your own consciences. The preservation not only of the good order and peace of fociety, the preservation of life itfelf, imperiously calls opon the Court to declare, that many of you must expect to undergo the full sentence of the law. I is some confolation to the Court to be able to fay, that in attending to and distinguishing the cases of each par icular individual, we have found in many of them circums ances which will warrant us in giving to many of you a hope that your lives will be saved. The Gentlemen of the jury have pointed out some of your to our a tention, and in fo doing they have afted with that merciful disposition and accurate diferimina ion which they have flown throughout the whole of your trial. Such of you whose lives may, perhaps, be faved by the crown-that pave, slove on earth who can fave them must not expect that you shall be dispulsed from your offen. ces without andergoing tome fevere punishment. gree er or lefs portion of time, and a few even for the whole period of their lives, from that country whose peace they have thus disturbed, and which they have thus difgraced. Human justice, however it may be administered, as it is always in this country with mercy, requires that fome of you thould undergo the full fen ence, in order that others may be de erred from following the example of your crimes. You William Beamife the elder, on George Crow, you John Dennis, you Isaac Harley, you Thomas South the younger, let me exhort you to prepare for that sentence : let me remainder of the time which can be allowed to you in this world, by prayer and penitence, to appeale shat Almighty Power whom you have offended; address yourselves seriously and servently to that shrone of grace, from which hereafter you may .exped to find that mercy which cannot be extended to you here. You William Beamis the elder are a perfon whose condition in life ought to have taught you to restrain any unruly and turbulent disposition to your less enlightened parabhouse ins eal of becoming one of the most forward in the perpenation of these flences which placed your town for feveral days in a state of regidation and alarm. Your bossied, however, of vour si uation, and took with you your own fon to be the partner of you crimes. Considering his youth, and the influence which war evil example may be fappofed to have had upon him, he is placed among those who are recommanded to the mercy of the throne, You George Crow were one of the number, who as a lace hour of the night, broke into the dwelling of two peaceable individuals gainst whom you nad no cause of offence. Soe of them, whose age and infirmities were en led to protection and respect, other had the good fortune to escape full by flying from you. Your offence, therefore, is not merely that of which you have been convicted; you came therefore, not with that intention alone, but to destroy the life of one perfor. You John Dennis are the person who condition in life might have taken you to restrain the wicked passions of others. endeavoured, on your first appearance in this place to represent to the court, that you had been come pelled by force to leave your dwelling & to give your assistance in plundering the inhabi ants of this ci y. The jury to whom this representation was referred did even, on that occasion, repudia e the evidence; two other trials followed, and you were found standing forward as the leader of that lawlefs band which entered the ci y for the purpofes of plunder and violence, and armed with a more dangerous weapon than the rest of your associates. You Isaac Harley were the first person who affaulted the reverend minesier of vour parish as his own door : you stood first of that wicked affembly, and demanded money of him ; and having refused that moderate sum he offered, you enforced from him the delivery of his money, by your own bodily attength forced your way into his dwelling, and compelled him and his family to fly at a la e hour for their lives. You Thomas South the younger appear to have been one of the most selive in those wicked transactions which took place in your town; you took from one of your neighbours the savings perhaps of many years ; and then proceeded to another, and forced him to part with such sums as you and your law. lefs companions demanded. With a deadly weapon in your hand, you afterwards went to the house of an aged woman, and thook it over her head. In addition to these outrages, there are no lefs than four other cases in which the Grand jury of your country have found bills of judictment against you. You, then, the five whom I have addressed, let me again exhort you to apply yourselves by penitence and prayer to obtain from Heaven the pardon of your crimes. It now remains for me to pronounce on each and every one of you the awful sentence of death; and that sentence is, that you and each of you be taken from there so the place from whence you came, and from there to some place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And as to you William Beamiss the elder, deorge Crown, John Denis,

Isaac Harley, and Thomas South the younger, a ply to the God of mercy that he would have mercy on you."

During the whole of this awful sentence the prisoners were deeply affected, and were taken from the bar in an agony of grief.

Joseph Levender, who had been convicted of stealing

some silver spoons, the property of the Rev. John Vachell, was then brought up, and prayed the benefit of clergy, according to the statute.

Mr. Justice Abbot addressed the prisoner, He told him that he had been found guilty of stealing a part,

though a very small part, of the property of the Rev.

J. Vachell, which was carried away by a most violent
and outrageous assembly. It had not appeared, however, that he was one of those who first broke into the
house. Had that fact, or any thing leading to that conclusion, been proved against him, the Court would have been called upon to pronounce a sentence as severe as the case required. Considering, therefore, all that had been brought against him, and drawing a favourable conclusion, they sentenced him to be imprisoned in the goal of that city for 12 calendar months.

The prisoners who were allowed yesterday to enter into recegnizances for their good behaviour were then brought up and discharged.

The remainder of the prisoners being put to the bar, Mr. Gurney stated, that he was instructed on the part of the Crown not to prefer any prosecution against them. They were, therefore, immediately discharged by proclamation. The Court then rose, and the Special Commission was concluded.

- LAW KEPORT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28. HARDY v. GLASSINGTON.

Mr. Serjeant Best this day shewed cause against Rule ob ained by Mr. Serjeant Copley, why Judgment should not be arrested in this case, which was an action against the defendant as Proprietor and Primer of the Morning Herald News paper, to recover damages for injury sus ailed by he publication of a mai jour Libel concerning the Lady of the Plaintiff, Sir Thomas Hardy, and the Marquis of Abercorn. The motion for an arrest of Judgment was founded on various defects in the pleading, which, it had been contended, must be

Mr. Serjeant Best answered these objections, and submitted that the libellous matter sufficiently appeared on the face of the record without any invendo; the only rule with respect to which was, that it could not be employed to extend the mean. ing of the words charged to be libellous. The case of the King against Home contained all which any person could with to know on the subject. I'hat was the case of a criminal information filed by he Attorney-General against Mr. Horne, for libellous expressions used at a foecial meeting of the Consnaving laid, that the Americans killed at Lexington, in the colony of Massachuseus, had been murdered by the King's troops, merely because tiev were faithful to the character of E gliffmen, and preferred dea h to slavery. I was afterwards moved, in arrest of Judgment, that the information was imperfect, inasmuch as it did not state that any rebellion had existed in the colony, or has the King's troops had been employed in quelligi; and Lord Marsheld, in pronouncing the Judgment of the Court against the motion, declared, that the offence was charged with fufficient could mean only troops in the ferrice of his Majesty. It was sufficient if the sense of the libellous words contained in the same Count, although published at different times, was 100 cl ar to be mis aken, or if their connexion and common tendency were matter of necessary inference. The same doct ine was laid down by Lord Chief Justice de Grey, in giving the opi ion of the twelve Judges to the Houle of Lords. The libel in question was contained in a succession of paragraphs, I me of which conveyed the prison, and o hers gave it a direction; but all of which, taken toge her, disincity pointed to Lady Hardy and the Matonis of

ercorn. The Libel isfelf was in these words-A relopement is said to have recently aken place the noto temporary obsision;" and then appeared other hafer paragraph explaining in different paragraph it so as to have no doubt with respect to modes, defcribed as par les in this elopement, the person of Thorley and Lord Kerry it was laid. In the case, he would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a would be necessary to support an innot be such a lineary, or contempt. Could lightly into hare on, that the present libel was so any man doubt, the defeary imply an adulterous an elopement did not in the character of Lady Harcalculated, as it affected, on the other side, that dy. It had been observed, on the other side, that dy. It had been observed, and this was involved by intercourse; but to prove the character of a married construction of law in the such was involved by intercourse; but to prove the as always so under. Spiritual Courts, in which it was involved by intercourse; but to prove the as always so under. Spiritual Courts, in which it was involved by intercourse in the head Elopement, the authority of the woman, he should refer a sa always so under, should be referring to make out a ground of action or that all in order to make out a ground of action or that all in order to make out a ground of action or the other. nto temporary obiivion;" and then appeared the parts might not be yet forth in the referring to and explaining each other, to grant a sweeping license to the condublud periodical publications, because then they only have to divide the libel, to sate its tance one day, and the parties against whom it directed on the next, in order to enjoy per impunity.

The Chief Justice expressed his concurrence in this, because, otherwif, it might be publish don one occ. fi in that a particular crime was committed by a perfor who had jost a joint of his live floger, and en a following day observed that there was bur one perf n in the country who had lost a joint of his little finger.

Mr. Serjeant Copley, on the other side, in support
of the motion in arrest of judgment, contended that is was a clear principle of law, that where word, are fpoken or written at different times, fome of which are actionable, and others not, and a verdier is taken as for entire damages, the judgment cannot be factamed. In support of this doctrine he referred to Croke Charles, pige 327, to Roll's Abridgment, pige 570, and to Crike Jimes, pige 343, in the case of Jicob v. Mills. It would be easy to cire a great variety of cases in which the f me principles had been main i ed. In the prefent declaration were many distinct and i dep oden allegations of libel, all of which must be considered singuli singuli. The third and fourth counts clearly contained nothing sationable. When the different paragraphs did not invinsically refer to or aplain each o her, they must be pleaded accordingly, and connected by ex rinsic averments. Thefe extrinsic circumstrances must be fully fet forth on the record, that the lefending may have an opportunity of gravering them. With regard to his Leasned Friend's obfervations on the egal meaning of the word elopement, he apprehended that i was the popular acceptation to which the Court would now accerd, because the description given of it in the books alluded to was necessarily that of an adulterous elepement; that being the only subject of decription. But the common import of the word slope ment was merely that of a running away, and it was not competent to impute the crime by an invendo. In addition to these objections, he had to urge that there was also no averment in them that Sir Thomas and Lady Hardy were married at the time of the publication on, and this alone, he apprehended, was fatal to the

Mr. Sergeant Best replied, and the Court took time

Serious Affray in Ireland,—On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a party of the Louth police, consisting of 25 men, accompanied by the Chief Magistrate, and Charles Fastwood, Esq. surprised a body of insurgentes 22 or 23 in number, in the act of breaking the house of one M'Daniel, near the Chapel of Glassdromond, in the county of Armagh, on the verge of Louth. When they perceived themselves discovered, they commenced firing, which was kept up on both sides for a few minutes: one of them named Murphy, was killed; one Dullaghan (who is badly wounded), and five others, were made prisoners. The darkness, and five others, were made prisoners. The darkness, and their better knowledge of the country, enabled the remainder to escape; but from the traces of blood in different directions, and other circumstances, it is certain that many more are wounded. Two or the police are also hart, but not dangerously. This was the third house attacked by this party in the course of the

Torture at Madrid .- Vicent Richard, a despicable enthumas, fuspected of plotting to produce a counter rev dution in Spain, was feiz d and imprisoned in Madrid on the 19th February. On the rack, he accused as his accome plices the Ex General Renorales, Don Roman Calarrava, Don Juan O'Donoju and Don Juan Antonio Y indiola. Calarrava and Renorales fied; but Yandrola and O'Donoju, unfuspicious an accolation fo completely groundless, were arrested and thrown into dungeons. They were then put to the tortute, to extert confessions from them. O'Don ju had the noils of his hands and feet torn off by the room. His life is d spaired of. Yandiois was chained to the ground, and an enormous weight placed on his bresst for 48 hours. They both persisted in their innoceace to the last. Yandiola was not lib rated from torture until he had bee me speechless and gone into convulsions. He now lies dangerously ill.

The situation of our captive fellow country men in Carthagena is eruly distrefsing and a. larraing, and must excite feelings of deep int rest in every member of the British commu nity. Frem December last up to the prefent time, they have been lingering in common dungeons or in the persons of the Inquisition, b cause they carried on a trade previously fanctioned by Government and conveyed with British men of war. When these persons were fret claimed, Morillo's answer was, that he had only two or three in his power, but thmerchante of Jamaica proved by their memorial that he had at least two hundred and four and named the vessels in which they had been captured. It now appears that the Madrid Government alfo answers, that it is unaware of British subjects being confined at Carthage. na, though the naval Commander (Eurile) of the latter place, writes home, that from 5th of December, when Carthagena furrendered, up to the 29th, he had taken twelve vefe la, most of whose names are found in the Jamaica mem rial. His dispatch is dated 3rt De. cember, and inserted in the Madrid Gaze t. This is then sporting with the lives of our countrymen. Besides their having been stripped of their fhirts, they are confined in a most unhealthy climate, where the air is tain: ed by the numbers who died during the late siege, and in a town now threatened with famine. In the official difpatches fent home to Spain thefe British fubj . Cts are flyled banditti, I him that the prefent cafe was precifely one of that def-

and as fuch, in fact, are they now treated. In the argent is ments of the most dreadful civil war ever known, daily beholding perfore ake en from the prison they inhabit that, and mefe facre refounding on all a dea, what will be their si watien if not immediately relieved, when hourly they are exposed to the most as gonizing torrures?

[Bells Messenger 26th May.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The following Lines are extracted from an animated Poem by Captain Gilmour, under the above Title. It is not full of night,

Yet the pale day is overcast with gloon Yet the pale day is overcast with gloom,
And swords and bayonets, infantry and horse,
Lost in the darkness! 'Fis the livid hue
That waits on each discharge, whose sombre wreath
Shadows the fighting hosts! So when the spouts
Of giant Etna+ on the golden Sun
Disgorge their whirlwinds of impetuous flame,
And the red lava runs, in pitchy clouds
The smoke aspires, and darkening, overcasts
The firmament, that half the nations lie
Under the cope of night. So battle's cloud
Darkened the hosts, and hid with dreary veil
The slaughter on each side. Man dropped on man,
Shouts mixed with groams and never ceasing-cries Shouts mixed with groams and never ceasing-cries
Of animating chiefs. Peal followed peal,
Flash following flash, and whistling shrill, the ball
Drove on, in globe, or scattering iron hail.
Still streams the British standard thro' the mist, Still the gold eagle glitters o'er the Gau.

What rush is that, that, like to thunder, rocks
The hollow ground? Encanopied in smoke,
Onward it rolls. "Stand, Britons! firmly stand!

"Swerve not an inch! The Cuirassiers advance "In steel of proof! The Polack with his spear
"Speeds to the charge." And nobly did ye stand,
Sons of the white-cliffed Isle! Not brighter beams The glance of heauty from your lovely fair,
Than from your eyes, unstained by coward fear
The soul undaunted flashed. Tho' fierce the gun
Rent your close squares; tho' midst your serried ranks
The shell exploded; ankle-deep in blood Ye stood, fast rooted as your native rocks!
Kneelocked in knee, on shoulder shoulder pressed,
Bayonet on bayonet stretched, and levelled tubes
In deadly row, th' indissoluble squares
Defied all force, and rapid as the flash Sent from the bosom of a thund rous cloud,
Shot after shot, the running volley flew.
Man, courser, chieftain, eagle, blade, and spear,
Together dropped. In mingled carnage wild
Humbled they lay, and shrinking with affright.
The rest recoiled. Loud pealed the British cheers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. MOTION OF TORDE

FRIDAY, JUNE 7. DYOTT'S DIVORCE.

The Honfe heard further evidence on the fubjeft of Dyon's Divorce, and one of the witnesses deposed to several facts, showing that General Dyon and his Wife did not live happily together, though fome others deposed to the contrary. The further proceeding was postponed till Monday, when the witnesses, and one Hannah Ashmore, who had been a servant in the samily,

were ordered to artend.

ABDY'S DIVORCE.

Abdy's Divorce Bill having been committed. The Eard of Leuderdele proposed the Clause, which, in these cases ough, in his opinion, always to be inferted in the Bills, namely a Claufe for making feme Provision for the W man, fo that the might not be left envirely destitute. Lady Abdy had brought a for une of 10, col. to ber hu band, and the bjett of he Claufe was to give her an annuity equal to the in ereft of that sum (500 t)
The Earl of Limerick stated, that Sir William Abdy

left the matter on itely to their Lordfhips that he was willing, as far as depended on him, that the flould have fair provision.

The Lord Chancellor faid that the pin-money had

been 400!, and he did not think the provision ought to go beyond that.

The Earl of Limerick observed, that 3oct, might he fufficient.

The Earl of Lauderdale agreed to reduce the all we ance to 4001, and the claufe tor an allowance of 4011. was accordingly inferted. He then adverted to the flanding order, requiring that in thef Bills a claufe should be inferted to prevent the intermarriage of the offending parties. This order had se d m been acted upon by their L rdfhips. It had, he believed, always been omitted, except in one inftance, where it appeared to be matter of it the moment whether it fhould be been allowed to remain in the Bill on that occasion he did not think that it ought to be allowed to temain in the prefent Bill. The cofes were wide'y different. He understood it was to be contended that the letters write ten to the lady by he lover showed that the feduction had been effected by a promife to marry her. The lete ters were, to be fure, like mon others of the kind, fufficiently foolish; but they did not prove that the feduction had been of ched by a promise of marriage; and if their Lordships allowed the claufe to remain in this Bill, they would do a mifchief of the worst defeription. The letters evidently appeared to have been writen fubf quent to the commission of the sdulrery, and to proceed in a great measure, from an anxiety to make every possible reparation to the lidy. He moved that

Lord Kenyon ftared, that the letters had been printed at his inflance, and he had proposed the printing of them, because in his opinion they appeared in their very terms to afford reafens for the infertion of the cloufe in this Bill per icularly. The foundation and object of their Lordfhips flanding order were, as he underflood, to prevent that encouragement to immerality which might be held our by the profpett of an intermarriage between the offer ding parties, in confequence of their own misconduct. Now it appeared to

e ription which prentiarly called for the application, that her of gu id which their Lerefhips had provided; for he was consinced from these let ers that the propeet and promite of marriage were the means by which the f-duc ion had been accomplished. One of helletters, which appeared to have been written before the fac - (up, no.) - Well, that was matter of inference and argument, and their Lordfhips would judge for themfeise ; None if the letters were dated; bur in that to which he referred, the perfon with whom the bad offend d called himself her hu band. The expressions were, " Caul ve hie k herfelf happy wieheut ber own dear husband." And then in another letter the follow. ing expressions occurred -" If my beloved wife, for fuch you really are, fhould condemn me to years of shiener, you will find me the fame. I fwear by Almighty God, no hing thall prevent our being united by the fotemaines of the church!" Now, what interpretation could their Lordfhips put upon this except that her fcruples arole from an apprehension that the might be deferred ? In the prefent cafe, Where it appeared that the hope of a marriage between the offending parties was the circumftance which led to the commissi nof the crime, the claufe ought undoubtedly to be inferred.

The Biftop of Chester decidedly approved of what had been faid by the Noble Lord who forke laft, and had never performed his public duty with a attorger conviction that he afted righ ly than in Supporting the

proposition for tersining this claufe.

The Barl of Camarvon locked at the fabjeft in the general view in which he thought the fe questions ought to be comidered. If there was a defect in the law as i food, that defect ought to be remedied by ageneral enacement, and not by a particular claufe inferted in particular bills. He objected to the retention in the billief this claufe upon certain points; in the cafe of dueling, for instance, the opinions of men of honour would be much more attended to than the laws. In the most dirtinguished place and period of galiantry, the Court of Luis XV. of France, if a law had been made that the parties offending in this manner fhould never marry, that law would have been a fubje et of ridicule : but if there had been a law paffed, compeling the parties to marry, and providing that whoever feduced a married woman should take the place of the husband, there would have been so end of the gallanty. The letters bed no deres, and the Expreffions did or in his opinion afford any ground for the inference

of previous collusion. The object, it was faid, was to prevent immorality, but infead of preventing immoralay, the introduction of thefe claufes only ferved to inflict the fevereft puniffiment on the female, and to give impuni y to the libertine.

Bart Sanbope feid, that there were in their Caily prayers certain words which must of course be wel snown to the Bishops " Lead us not into temptation. but deliver us from evil;" but the principle of those who contended for the tetention of this clause would require a charge in the world ought, upon their principle, to find thus-" Lead us into tempration, and deliver us not from evil."

The Lord Chancellor recommended it to the House to consider whether they had not themfelves been holding our encouragement to this species of immorality, by their inartention to this claufe on former occasions. had long ago appeared to bim not a little remarkable, that in bills enabling the hu band to marry again, to become renant by courtery, there thould have been no provision as to the marrying of the offending wife, The object of this claufe was not to lead into temptation without delivering from evil, but to diffirm temptation, and so deliver from evil. Sich was the design of the standing order, and of the introduction of thefe claufes. He did not pretend to be much verfed in the rules either of that fort of honour er the de the feat sa e of the matter was this -that, in most cases of this kind which came before them, the object of the adultrefs appeared to have been a marriage with the adulterer; and yet this chause had always been omitted, except in one cife, where i cert was add d to adultery. It was well werth their Lordinhips' consideration, whether, by their inattention to this claufe, they had not themfelves very much contributed " to lead tofo temptation. It was for their Lordfhips to determine how hey fhould act in this inftance ; but, with whatever personal regret he did it, he could not help declaring, that in look ing at thefe letters; he could no difeng ge his mind from the impression that the offence was committed in confequence of a previous promise of marriage.

The clause was then negatived wi hour a division. Lord Kenyon foid, that sufficient norice had not been before given of the intention to propose that this clause should be continued in the Bill; and he therefore gave notice, that on the third reading he thould sgain move that the claufe be inferted and continued in the Bill .--Report on Monday.

JUNE 17. SILVER COINAGE.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose to move, pur shant to notice, the appointment of a Committee to examine into the present state of the Coin, and the expediency of adopting the system now proposed, both with a view to its own nature, and the time at which it was to be carried into execution. He had; on a for mer occasion, briefly stated his objections, to which he had neard no answer; and he now again submitted to their Lordships his objec tions to this proceeding -not in the vain hope of inducing the majority of their Lordships to concur with him, but in order, if possible, to induce the Ministers to reconsider their own project, or to afford them an opportunity of giving a clear and distinct answer, if they could, to these objectious. It would be for the Ministers to snow that a scheme of this magnitude had not been adopted on light or meonsiderate grounds. First, then, it was the object to this scheme to render gold the standard or measure of value in this country, and that too in opposition to the opinions of Locke, Newton, and Harris, and of all the authors who had treated of the subject, ex cept the late Earl of Everpool. Silver was to be a legal tender up to 42 shillings, and no farther; and copper to the amount of 12 pence. The noble, Earl (Liverpool) had on was any such general agreement, it was new copper on the other, to find their relative va-

to him, and until he read the late Earl of Li flue. It was only in the reign of James I. that verpool's work, published about ten years ago ne had never seen it stated by any au hor that gold was the proper standard. The notion that gold was the proper standard was some what currensly supported. They were told that this was a rich country, and that gold was the proper standard for a rich country; but that, where a country was poor, silver was the proper standard. He could not, however, conceive why the wealth or poverty of a country should make the least difference in this respect. Suppose the quantity of broad cloth in the country to be 15 times as great as at some former period; and, according to this notion, it would appear that the yard ought to be fifteen times as long as it was at that period. But, if he were asked his opint on, he should say that the yard measure ought to be the same, whatever might be the quan tity of broad cloth in the country; and so he said of the standard or measure of value in the coin. But it was said that the people had shown a taste for gold, and had voluntarily made it the measure of value : but the fact was, that the matter was so contrived that it was impossible the people could do otherwise. What said Newton in his report in 1717?that the silver coin was better than the gold coin and consequently the silver coin vanished. He would state the reasons why it appeared to him that much mischief would be done by making gold, and not silver, the measure of va ue. In the first place, sil ver, when mixed with the proper quantity of alloy, was itself harder and more durable than gold. When he was in France, he had seen many silver coins of Louis XIV. in circulation, without having been very much worn ; and it had never been his good fortune to see a guinez of the time of King Willam. Then there was less temptation to debase a silver coinage, and more difficulty in the operation. Gold was more easily debased on account of its softness; and a person would, by taking a grain from the gold, gain fifteen times as much as he would gain by taking a grain from the silver : so that a fraud in the one case could be committed much more easily and more profitably than in the other; and upon such a subject as the present this was consideration of no slight importance. Then another ground of objection to the plan of mak ing gold instead of silver the measure of value was this :- The great object was to make the whole of the coin continue in the greatest possi ole state of purity. Now it was certain, that if silver should be employed merely as coun ters to mark the fractional parts of gold, no regard whatever would be paid to the purity of it. It would be considered age; and whe ther good or bad, would be a matter of indif ference. But make silver the standard of value, and allow gold to find its own price, and there could be no danger that bad gold would be taken. Mr. Merle, in his evidence before the Bullion Committee, had stated, that at the commencement of the harvest in a certain year, he had given 1011. for 1001 in silver, knowing that the intrinsic value of the silver was not above col; and he did this, because, from the demand at that particular period for silver for change, he could make profit upon it, even when purchasing at 1014 that which was intrinsically worth not more han 60. Silver, theref re, bowever debased, would circulate for the sake of convenience. where gold was made the measure of value and, then what would become of your gold? Between 63 and 64 millions trad been coinen in the present reign, and yet, from the autho rity of Mr. Chahners and others who had written on the subject, there never had been more than 30 millions in circulation. The gold had in a great measure vanished : and the only way of accounting for this was, that the bad silver had driven the gold out. Silver, therefore, was the most propor metal for the standard. Another consideration was this, this country had more transactions and deal ings with other nations than any other coun try in the world : but in other countries silver was the standard; and if you made gold your standard, the exchange would be so variable that you never could have a par of axchange. And this had already been so remarkably the case, that persons of the greatest experience upon that point, when examined on the subject, varied exceedingly as to the par of exchange, and some were obliged to confess that there was no real par. The next part of this plan to which he wished to call their Lord. ships' attention was, that gold was to be the only legal tender beyond 42s.; that silver was to be a legal tender up to 42s. instead of being a legal tender up to 251. as before; and that copper was to remain in that respect as at present. This, then, was a sort of confession that the coin was not rightly adjusted when two me. | evils which ials were made legal tenders together, and ticipated that, therefore, the combined tender of gold manifest and silver, even up to 42s. was upon this prin. worse, a former occasion stated, that it was generally cople wrong. The only proper method would Nor agreed that gold was the proper standard or be to make alver the standard and only legal any measure of value in this country. If there tender, leaving gold on the one hand, and line

copper was introduced, and then it was not made a legal tender. In the reign of Charle-II. halfpence and farthings were coined and debased; and the copper coin continued in debased state almost ever since that period. That was an additional reason for making silver the standard and only legal tender, and allowing the other metals to find their relative value. The original intention was to allow the guinea to remain as it was, and to makthe other matter of money to operate as coun ters. But now it appeared that twenty-shil ling pieces of gold were to be coined; so that this plan, upon so important a subject wa brought forward in a state so completely un digested and crude, that in a week from the period of its introduction a most material al teration took place. To risk the consequence of such an experiment as this, in the present state of the public burthens and public distress was a wanton and mischievous expenditure and waste of the public money, and calculated to add unnecessarily and most heavily to the public distresses. The bankers had taken in into their heads to refuse French silver, tho intrinsically more valuable than ours; and even this had produced considerable incon venience. Then bankers in a certain part of the country had notified their intention to refuse our own old silver coin, and the severest distress was immediately felt, and considera ble disturbance produced. To obtrude such a scheme as this on the public at the present moment appeared to him one of the most wan ton and extraordinary proceedings he had ever heard of -Why did not Ministers try their theory by an easy experiment, before they forced it upon the public upon such a scale that error would be attended with the most distressing and ruinous consequences? Why did they not prevail on the Bank-they had prevailed upon it to do as strange things -to issue tokens at the value of the proposed new coin, to try whether it would remain in circulation, and then proceed as that experiment might appear to warrant? He concluded by moving-That a Committee be appoint. ed to consider the state of the coin, and the expediency of adopting the proposed plan for

a new silver coinage. The Earl of Livepool observed, that he would have agreed to the Noble Earl's proposition if he had been at all convinced by his reason. Not only had the country felt no inconvenience from gold being the standard of our currency previous to the Bank restric tion, but it had actually risen to a higher de gree of prosperity than had ever before been exemplified in the case of any nation. There were a variety of reasons, he thought, why it was proper that gold should be the standard of our currency. It was a metal less variable in its value, and incomparably less on the sub. ject of manufacture than silver. Not being used for such a variety of purposes, it was not subject to the same fluctuation in price from day to day, and from month to month. The variability of the price of silver would be found much greater, and therefore it was less fit, in opinion, to serve as a standard. The No ble Lord had justly said, that our monetary system should be as perfect as possible. Why then, in order to maintain it in this state of perfection, was it not wise that we should take that coin as a standard which would remain peffect as long as possible? This was obviously more likely to be the case with our gold coin than our silver coin, because indivi duals would be in the habit of weighing their guineas, who would not take the same trouble with our coins of lower denomination, such as half crowns and shillings. It seemed to him, therefore, the dictate of policy to tak that metal for our standard of value which w most likely to preserve its perfection while a state of currency. -Up to 1774 the con had tried silver as the standard of its cur and the silver had deteriorated. Si rfection.

ith regard

ovation, but period he had mentioned, we had u what, therefore, he had prope to to the new coinage; was not? " ny was in fact the system shield had subsisted since 1774. No alteration ould be made unless some superior advantag s should appear to be derivable from it & di not seem to him that this was the case. Noble Lord had stated with truth, that rad been agreed to a ter the denomination our gold coin. His own opinion certainly, d been, that we should rather adhere to the old denomination; but as it seemed to l a general feeling among practical men that would be a matter of con venience to have old pieces of 20s. value, he should not ohis wish. The N to the complying with this le Earl next came to consider the time of its oducing this new coluage; and here he mus ay, that he saw none of those le Noble Lord opposite had anvhile, on the other hand, it was that the longer you delayed it, the buld be the state of your correcty. Nor s be think that the expence would form aterial objection. The amount of slutand siz pences in circulation, including those from the Mint and bad ones, I per, therefore, to carfine the operation of that en

he rather believed was extremely small. estimating the population of Great Britain it 12 millions, he thought it would be raher too high a supposition to take five shile lings in silver coin as in the possession of evry individual, both young and old. But even if his was not an extravagant suppositionit would mly produce about 60 millions of shillings, or hree millions sterling. In this sum, however, the Noble Lord included the Bank dollars and tokens now in circulation, which of course greatly reduced the amount of the shillings in circulation. But the Noble Earl opposite had expressed an opinion that the new coinage would not remain long in circular. He saw no reason for these fears. It was proposed that the Mint price of the new coin should be 5s. 6d. per ounce, while the market price was only 5s. 12d. Neither was it intended to cire culate the new coin till the old coin was called in, otherwise it was evident that they could not circulate together, but that the new coins age would speedily disappear. It was true the Bank Tokens would circulate for a time with the new coinage; but they would be all called in within two or three months at the farthest, and thus very little opportunity would be afforded to melt the new coinage town for the purpose of counterfeiting the to kens, which, from the nature of their make, would be a difficult operation. It was selfvident, however, and required no illustration, that if 5s. 6d. were the value of the ounce in coin, there could be no temptation to melt is down when the market price of silver was one Unless, then, you went upon the dea that the market price of silver would rise very considerably, he sam no reason to fear he disappearance of the new coinage. It was a circumstance deserving of remark, that the price of silver had fallen far below what it was anterior to the Bank restriction. The Bullion Committee had asserted in their report, that there could be no new coinage while the isues of the Bank continued so great as they then were, and to which they ascribed the high prices of the precious metals. He and his Friends had, on the other hand, always maintained, that these high prices arose from the circumstance of the foreign exchanges being so much against us, in consequence of the closing of the ports of the Continent. In confirmation of this doctrine, experience showed, that no fooner was peace concluded than the foreign exchanges began to rise, and the price of the precious metals to fall with extraordinary rapidity; and this, too, be it obe served, though in the last year the military efforts on he Continent created a drain of fourteen millions, The fall of the precious metals had continued; the price of silver was now only five shillings, and a trace tion per ounce, and yet the same quantity of Bank pas per was in circulation, as at the time when the Bullion Committe made their report. It was impossible to predict what changes might take place in the price of filver; it was impossible to foretel wher political events might take place; the occurrence also of a bod harvest might occasion the necessity of importing a arge quantity of corn, which would have an unfavous rable effect on our exchanges; but there were no events of a commercial nature likely to create this change. Where, then, was the objection to adopt a measure called for by fuch a variety of wants? It was his sincere wifn but the Bank frould terume ceffs payments; but you could not look forward to this designable events and time a correccy in coin. This was the meafure which Government Proposed in contemptation of the resumption of cath Plyments in 1818, and it would be to business of the Bank to take the necessary steps on its part. On every question of this kind there must be of course, a vaciety of discordant speculation; but he At there was stready all the information bes Touse which could be required on the subject act i had already been discussed with sufficient ion; and on this ground he objected to going he proposed Committee. e Earl of Luderdale spoke fhortly in teply. Ha

arked, that wherever silver was the legal standard, was invertably weighed, and thus the purity of the oinage preserved. There was no fear of gold being generally alloyed, because its intrinsic value would of felf induce people to weigh it. He defended the opis vions of the Bullion Committee. If the notes of the Back fill remained in circulation to an equal amount, it could not be denied that those of private bankers were preatly contracted. If, however, there was again an increase of private credit, it would be attended with an increased iffue of notes, and we should again see a res currence of the same thing, attended with the disapapearance of our crinage. He knew he should not prevail upon the House to grant this Committe; but fince Minifters chofe to take the meafure on their own responsibility, he warned them that, if it failed, it would be one of the most severe blows on the country

L rd Liverpool explained; after which the Motion that was ever struck. was pregatived without a division. Adj usned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY JONE 24. The Counsel (Mr. Harrison) was heard against the Gas Lighes Bill, and witnesses examined to show that the passing of the Bill would materially injure the whale fixhery. Mr. Warren was heard on the other

The Bail of Lauderdale presented some Petitions The East of Laudelusie product against the Bill.

The Erl of Harrowby said, that there certainly appeared to be feme force in the observations of the Counsel, that the passing of the Bill was calculated to give undue advantage to a Gas Light Company, and had therefore a tendency to destroy rather than promote had therefore a tendency to destroy rather than promote tair competition. And then, in a public view also, the matter was extremely deserving of attention, though the Counsel coudron be regularly hear to that point. The whale fiftheries formed an excel nurlety for seamen-a circumstance their Lordings could never overlook; and yet they, would be most marcially rejured if thefe gas-lights should be encour ged in this extraordinary way. It might be pro-

couragement to the Merr pelis, if they thought that | out the lare Wars, in a manner the most beneficial | the Bul ought to pet. He would not, how ver, object to the second read, g as he withed to fee the Bill as it might come out of he Committee, Bill was read a fecond time, and c mustred for Wed

IRISH GRAND JURIES.

The Marquis of Lorsd win moved the hard reading of the I ish Grand Junes Bill.

The Earl of D nonghmore repeated the objec tion which he formerly sia ed, not to the principle, but to one of the provisions in the Bill. He now understood that the Inh Judges had been confuled, and had given their opinion against the Bill. He should not have objected to the provision the Grand Juries sh uld receive parole essimo but he contended, that it was necessary they frould have the examina ion of the Magis rates before them. This objection had been made in the other Honfe, and femerhing had been inferred to cure the objection, which was no cure at all. He highly approved of affimilating the practice of the law of Ireland to hat of England, as far as was consistent with the conditions of the two Countries, and particularly he approved of the plan in concemplation, to assimilate the practice of Iteland to that of England in respect to the appointment of Sheriffs. If the Crown gave up that patronage, the plan would do great good, and he felt grateful to the Committee of the other House by which these improvements had ben suggested; but he wished that the whole plan should be brought for ward at once, and not piece meal. While they were giving Ireland the good things of England, he hoped they would keep the Poor Laws to themproviso, to the effect of enabling the Judges, at their discretion, to cause the informations taken to be laid before the Grand Juries.

The Earl of Liverpool did not object to the proviso, which, with a little alteration, he thought might be beneficially introduced into the Bill. The a similarion of the laws of both countries he alfo deemed desirable; but though in many cases they may be similar, the affimilation of the practice could not be hoped for all a once. With respect to the appointment of High Sheriffs in Ireland, he believed tha , though the law was nearly the fame, the practice in both countries may be different ; and was free to allow that no consideration of parrorage on the part of Government should be a prevention to the improvement of the practice .-(Hear, hear, hear!) Great attention fhould be given; and he thought that the whole system of that part of the Irish law required a through examina ion and correction; but he thought, as far as the present measure went, it would prove falutary. The Noble Earl then thoved certain amendments to the proviso, in which shape it was agreed to by the House, and incorporated with the Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

21 MAY, IONIAN ISLATDS.

F Sir C. Monck brought forward he motion respecting the Ionian Islands, a motion that materially concerned the happiness of a people not very numerous, but which he expected would in times to come constitute an independent nation. Formerly too e Islands were dependent doon the State of Venice, but when Venice was over-run by the French power in 1797, such dependency was gone. They then raised themselves into a Republic recognized by the Peace of Amiens, and protected by was gone. They then raised themselves into a Republic recognized by the Peace of Amiens, and protected by the Russians; but they continued to act and legislate as an independent state. The French afterwards got posted theme by a Bri ish force, but in 1809 they were ejected theme by a Bri ish force, but in 1809 they were ejected theme by a Bri ish force, sent up the Mediterranean for such purpose. The lonian epublic was at the same time informed by our Commander, that we sought not conquest, that we only desired to 6, that we sought not record to see the interrupted Governance of the French its former freedom and independent re-established in its former freedom and control (Castle amation. He and the most how the Noble Lord (Castle amation. He had been not how the Noble Lord (Castle amation. He had been not how the Noble Lord (Castle amation. He had been decided; but the affairs of the Republication, in ration of the Ionian Islands. By recent article, however, was called; but the affairs of the Republication, as it was called; but the affairs of the Republication, as it was called; but the affairs of the Republication, as it was a worse state of independent commissioner.—Where was the national independent for such a state of things? It was a worse state of independent for the head of neglect and eppression towards the Ionian Islands.

Mr. L. Foster opposed the motion, contending that the interest of the Islands had not been neglected, that all had been done for them which the inhabitants desired, and that those inhabitants had not a greater taste for independence than the extent of it, which they now enjoyed. He admitted that the people were most interesting, as they were the only remains of the Greeks who had n

add gra riu. o he whole kingdom, humo y request his Royal Highress will be graciously pleat d o give directions that Two Free Churches be erected as the Namonal Monuments greed to be corried into execution in hon ur of the ever memorable Victories of Tisfa gar and Walerloo, as by so ding he great deeds if Gallan C garrymen und r their renowned C mmanders will be duty celebrated, a d at the seme time he m re exalled consideration kep in view of giving g 0ry to the only Giver of al Vicory."

The report on the Mad-houses Bill was brought up On the question for going into the Committee, Lord Robert Symour proifed he efforts of Mr. Rofe on this subject. By he Act of 1774, he thought m re was intended to be done than had been fe und practicable under that A&. The intention must have been to provide against unnecessary confirment, to give a better chance of recovery, and to secure the restoration of rec vered parients o heir relatives and friends. The keepers of mad-houses might get licenses on the license ing day, giving a proper security. The authority of Commissioners extended only to vicining thefe receptacles. He was not surprifed at abuses occurring under this Act. In Bethlem, patients were regularly physicked and bled periodically, without distinction as to their particular cafes. The Commissioners were desired to inquire in 0 the state of the houfes and patients, and to report therean to the College of Physicians. There were 36 of these houses wi hin seven miles of London : but the remuneration to the Commissioners being only one guines each for each house visited, i appeared too small to pay coach-hire .- At Sir Jonathan Miles's at Hoxion, they saw 406 patients, at dinspec .. ed the house in two hours and a quarter. This afforded no security, as they must be guided by the keepers. Perhaps the time allowed was enough for the palriy remuneration : but in this manner abufes were fanconed. Often in the courfe of a long life had he visited thefe melancholy ab des of misery-first from curiosity, and since, he hoped, fr m better motives. He had never seen a lunatic visited by friends or relatives till within thefe three weeks. Though two visitors were ordered for each Coun'y, he believed that in many Counties none were elected, and that in others, the duries were inefficiently performed. At Hoxton, there had been found a general mixture of perfors in all the varieties of insanity-the furious and placid, the clein and dirry. One port creature was chained to a floor: a Naval Officer was placed in a filthy crib. The Yak Asylum had been frequently visited by perfors, but four cells were di covered which had been fir years concealed, and in them were found 17 women who flepe there every night in their own filth, with which even the sir-hole was stopped. The male keepers were admirted, and two women came our pregnant-ne by a keeper, and the other by a male parient. There were many more diaguating facts to notice. He wished a more efficient regulation for the protection of thefe unhappy people, who feemed to have been placed out of the protection of the law. He hoped the prefent Bill would conduce to the desired relief, by the removal of lunaries from the workhoules to the nearest madhouses. In the workhouses the common remedy was the strair-waisrcoat, the most hearing and irritating of all restraints; and when the lunatic grew clamorous, the lancer was often used.

Mr. Wynn complimented Mr. Rofe: He thought attention should be paid to the regulation of houses where only one lunatic was confined. Some objected to this, as violating the fecters of private families. He wished a regulation on this point, as far as was Consider ten: with the comfort of the individual, and a regard to the feelings of relatives. He wished that none should receive a single lunarie without a medical certificate; that a notice fhould be fent to the Commissioners, and entered in a register by an officer fworn to fecrecy, and that the Commissioners should have power to visit, if they faw proper, or were required by proper medical persons, or by the Secretary of State. The officer not to disclose but on order of the Secretary of State.

Lord Binning wished that Scotland might stand in the Bill. If thofe who objected to it were not fari fied on the third reading, he thould confert to Scotland bene put out of it. Ordered to be resemmitted to-

HOUSE OF COMMONS JUNE 23.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR, JUNE 20. Mr. Brougham, brought up the Report of the Com-Mr. Mrougham, brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Education of the Poor of the Metropolis, making some statements respecting the evidence taken before it. Many facts had been learned by the prosecution of the Committee's labours, which had sat during a considerable period of time with great assiduity several hours a day, and had exerted its powers with much activity. These facts were important in themselves; and while they showed the state of the poor with regard to education, the sums contributed for the purpose of promoting it, and the prejudices that existed on the subject of the application Mr. L. Foster opposed the motion, contending that the interest of the Islands had not been neglected, that all had been done for them which the inh. histants desired, and that those inhabitants had not a greater taste on we enjoyed. He admitted that the fit, which expendence than the extent of it, which expendence that the extent of it, which expendence most interesting, as they were the Textish yoke.

An expense French Revolution the Missionaries of Jacobinism got into the Islands, and promoted such divisions between the aristocracy and the people, that a deputation was about to proceed to England to offer the Islands as a present to put an end to their five that period and enterprising Englases, who was off the Islands and promoted such divisions for such as a present to put an end to their formation of the Islands, and promoted such divisions of the expense of them, and said that he had put to the Islands, appearance of the expense of them, and said that he had seen of them, and said that he had seen of them, and said that he had the presence of Amiens they were surprised to most what their independence was declared—their former distractions and Torthe, they for their former distractions and Torthe, they for the proposed their distractions and Torthe, they for their former distractions and Torthe, they for the proposed the former distractions and Torthe, they for the proposed the for of these funds, evinced the necessity of some change, and led to useful suggestions. There were no less than don't 120 or 130,000 children without the means of edu-

sand Pounds a-year assigned to it, had been faithfully expended in food, lodging, and clothing for the pupils. In the Charter-house were educated the sons of Gen-tlemen, Bishops, and even Noblemen, who were not rich enough to procure the benefits of a good education of their children. Every thing was in the best order, and if any alteration could be advised, it would be ony to admit the children of poor elergymen who had no amily connections to assist them, instead of those of Noblemen whose relatives might procure to the children the education which the parents were unable to give them. At Westminister, instead of being elected through interest or presentation, boys were tried by a rigorous examination, and merit alone procured them King's scholarships. St. Paul's school contained 153 boys, and was equally well administered; and of Merchant Taylor's School he could give an equal favourable report. The amount of funds for charitable institutions. vourable report. The amount of funds for charitable institutions was very considerable, and had increased even in the midst o all our national difficulties. But those funds were not always properly applied. Whereas one thousand two hundred boys might be educated for 12001., it often happened that 1800 or 2,0001 were spent to educate 70 or 100 boys, to clothe and board them. With the latter came jobs and contracts, and a waste of money. Having examined many of the chariwaste of money. Having examined many of the charitable establishments in the metropolis, the Committee found, that out of 18,000l. produced by voluntary subscriptions, and charitable sermons, only 3000 ehild-ren were taught, and one half of them boarded, whilst, by the new plant, 30,000 might be educated. He stated that the trustees. who were generally tradesmen supplying the schools, were unwilling to alter the mode in which they were carried on. With these schools the House could not interfere, but he hoped that the publication of these actionless would attract the national state of the second schools. lication of these particulars, would attract the notice of the Subscribers, and would induce them to watch over the conduct of the Trustees. It appeared by the returns under Mr. Gilbert's Act, that, even in the funds for charitable institutions amounted in London to 150,000l. and in the country to 70,000l. The Committee above stairs was an excellent engine, but it could not administer an oath; and to call witnesses from the country to give their testimony would be at-tended with an enormous expense. The only effective way was for Parliament to send a Commission from place to place, and to inquire into abuses. This was what the Committee recommended, and what they conceived would prove most conducive to economy. He recommended that the commission be paid, as otherwise they would be less under the control of Parliament. It was the opinion of the Committee that some steps should be taken to supply the deficiency in the means of instruction in the Metropolis. If a grant were to be made by Parliament, he wished that it should not be annual: It might be sufficient to build school-rooms, and voluntary subscriptions would com-plete the establishments. It would also be necessary to keep clear of all sectarian spirit, and to let no class of childern pass neglected on account of their religion. But this he was assured would be the case, by the en-creasing liberality of the establishment, and of Christians of all other denominations. He concluded by moving that the Report be allowed to lie on the ta-

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the Honorable and Learned Gentleman had evidently devoted much of his valuable time to this subject, and it could not have been in more able hands; for his authority was entitled to the utmost attention. It was obviously necessary in order to encourage charity, that those who granted it should be assured of its faithful application to the object for which it was designed, and such was the Learned Gentleman's object. The utmost vigilance to secure such and object was decidedly proper and necessary; but while he felt that necessity upon general grounds, he heard with peculiar satisfaction the Learned Gentleman's vindication of certain respectable Institutions which had been subject to some prejudice out of doors. The Learned Gentleman had however shown that those prejudices were unfounded, and this must be a useful lesson with regard to the attention due to the clamour of individuals against established Institution. The Noble Lord concluded with Stating, that he should feel it his duty to read with peculiar attention the Report of the Committee alluded to by the Learned Gentleman, and to consider how its object could be best caried into effect,

Mr. Rose spoke in favour of the establishments, and Joined in the tribute paid to the exertions of the Learned and Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Peel repeated the results of the inquaries made by the Commissioners on this subject in Ireland, which, he was happy to say, had been most benificial to the rising generation in that part of the empire.

Mr. Wrottesley expressed his opinion that there was nothing which called more loudly for the interposition of Parliament, and he trusted the Bill now pending on this subject in another House would meet with a different fate from that which attended it last year.

Mr. Wilherforce expressed his obligations to his learned Friend for having devoted so much of his valuable time to this important topic. He would beg leave to suggest, whether the process of inquiry might not be beneficially set on foot immediately, without waiting till the next Session.

Mr. Canning was desirous also of expressing the satisfaction he derived from the able and candid speech of the Hon. Mover; but what he rose for calefly was, to advert to the suggestion that had fallen from his Hon. Friend. Some alarm had been excited by the Committee extending their inquiries to the great public establishments for education; he, for oue, had in some degree participated in that alarm; but he was greeably di sappointed by the statement of the Hon. Gentleman, which had entirely removed it. But out of that very alarm grew a wish, that the report should be widely circulated, and the minds of people familiarised with the evidence, before any proceeding was had by the House. He could not conclude without expressing his satisfaction at what the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had said of these great national establishments, of the character of which this country was laudably jealous. He should contribute all his assistance to the object of the report, satisfied that the foundation of good order in society was good morals, and that the foundation of morals was in education.

The Attorney General was in favour of the publication of the Report, which, he was of opinion, would be highly beneficial, if its contents were circulated at the approaching Assizes, where those who could faci-litate its objects would have an opportunity of perusing it.

After a brief conversation between Mr. Barelay, Mr. W. Smith, Gen. Thornton, and Mr. Brougham, the Report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brougham .- .- In regard to what had fallen from a Right Hono rable Gentlemen (the member for Li-perpool) might be allowed to state, that nothing that had occurred during the short discussion which took place when he moved for the Committee with our great public schools; but the Committee felt they must extend their enquiries to them also, lest it should be thought that they pounced only upon the minor chari-ties of the metropolis, omitting the greater ones. They certainly meant no disrespect to those great Institu-tions, which no man more venerated than himself, both for their antiquity and national benefits.

The Report was then ordered to be printed. Mr. Brougham give notice, that early in the next Session he should call the attention of the House to it

JUNE 25. KING'S BENCH PRISON.

Mr. Bennet rose, to move for an account of the persons confined in the King's Bench Prison. It was to be remembered, that in the last Session, a Committee of the House had sat to examine into, the state of the prisons, which Committee had recommended that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the state of the Marshalsea and Fleet, and that it should be recommended to the Judges to investigate and remove the abuses existing in that prison. At the beginning of the Session, when he had made inquiries as to this Commission, it was said that it had been appointed, but that it had not then proceeded with its investigation. Since that, though the Session was so near the termination, he had beard no more of it. vestigation. Since mat, though the Session was so near its termination, he had heard no more of it. As to the King's Bench, it was said that much had been done to remedy the abuses. Now, though something had been done, yet nothing effectual had been done. It would hardly be believed, that the Marshal had derived 8001 a year from a percentage on the beer drapk in the pera year from a percentage on the beer drank in the prison, in defiance of an Act of Parliament; and 2500l. a year from the rules; that was to say, this sum of money was taken from the peckets of debtors, to the injury of their creditors for the benefit of the Marshal. He could not imagine that these abuses could continue, unless the Marshal was supported by some person of high authority. The paper which he had moved for respecting the Petworth House of Correction, would show that the abuse of the system of solitary confine. show that the abuse of the system of solitary confine-ment, had exceeded any thing which could have been imagined. For the crime of vagrancy a person had been subject to this terrible punishment for thirteen mouths, one for seven months, and several for four months. As to the wretched woman, whose case had been before mentioned, he had no doubt that her insanity had been produced by the solitary confinement, as she was now declared to be not insane. Among the cases mentioned in the Return was, that of a man who had been kept in solitary confinement three months for destroying a pheasant's egg! That is to say, the miserable being who fell under the sentence, was kept 23 hours out of the 24 within four small walls, without any kind of employment, either entirely open to the air, or quite excluded from light, and the crime for which this preschuent was inflicted, was the breaking a pheasant's nishment was inflicted, was the breaking a pheasant's egg. He thought it was the duty of the person with whom the power resided, to strike out of the Commission the Magistrates who had concurred in this sentence. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for an account of the number of persons confined in the King's Beach Prison on the 24th of June, 1816, and of the greatest number confined in that Prison, between the 24th June, 1815, and the 24th June, 1816.

Mr. Burrell hoped he should be allowed to say a few words to do away the impression which the Hon'ble Mover had made on the House. As to the first case of Isaac Francis, who had been confined for thirteen Isaac Francis, who had been confined for thirteen months as a vagrant, his confinement was an act of charity. When he was taken up he was unable to give an account who he was, all he could say was the word a Newport." Inquiry was made at Newport in the liste of Wight, but no such person was known there. At last a woman happened to come into the neighbourhood from Newport in Monmouthshire, from whom it was learnt that the person belonged to that town, and he was restored to his parents. As to the female who had been mentioned, she was still supposed to be insane, but if security was given for her the Magistrates would willingly liberate her. The case of the man who was confined for destroying a pheasant's egg, he was acquainted with. The cause of complaint which had been given by solitary confinement would soon be removed, as two rooms were to be built for the common use of the prisoners.

Sir C. Burrell defended the Magistrates of the District alluded to, whom he could state to be attentive and humane. - The female alluded to had, when brought before the Magistrates, in the first instance, committed such acrs of violence that he had considered her insance The inconvenience arising from the want of windows in the cells had been removed, by introducing a pane of glass into the shutters, so that even when they were closed there was light enough to read by.

Sir F. Burdett understood that the case of the woman referred to was one, not of insanity, but of violent rage, arising from seduction and subsequent ill treatmen. In such circumstances paroxysms of violence might be expected; and for such, this poor woman was sertenced to two years' solitary confinement. The system established of awarding solitary confinement for certain offences had been very much abused. It had been entirely diverted from the spirit and inten-tion with which it had been recommended by Mr. Ho-ward. It was distinguished now by undue and disproportioned rigour. Only one hour was allowed in the 24 for air and exercise. This was indicative of its severity. With what surprise must it strike every one to hear that this was the punishment awarded for the most trifling offences! An act of varrancy exposedhim who committed it to six or seven months of such confinement, and the receiving of alms was an aet of vagrancy. The flonourable Baronet then expressed his surprise, that the abuses pointed out in the King's Bench prison by the Committee of last year were not corrected, and that no remedy at all had been applied.

Mr. Huskisson, adverting to the house of correction fir. Hististon, adverting to the house of correction in which the individuals mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bennet) were confined, said, that there was no other kind of prison in that part of the eountry, and consequently there was no other place for the detention and security of such persons. He complained of the construction of the building as a house of the confinement, and said, that it was intended to be altered, as its disadvantages were acknowledged for general purposes before there was any mention of them in Parliament. He knew the case of the idiot, and assured the House that it was from a humane desire of sured the House that it was from a humane desire of protecting him from danger, and preserving him from starvation, till the parish to which he belong should be discovered, and means taken to reconvey him to his friends. With regard to the woman the Magistrates had no choise, as her violence was dangerous, and the peace was sworn against her. She was sent to the House of Correction till her insanity should be ascertained. Solicary confinement was useful. It allowed the period of imprisoment to be shortcried, and the prisoner came out improved both in morals and character, while in other cases of imprisonment the former were often deteriorated, and the latter entirely lost. It was unnecessary for him to add that the character of Mr. Sergeant, Chairman for that county, for humanity and atgeant, Chairman for that county, for humanity and attention to the interests of justice, was too well known to require any eulogium from him. (Hear.)

Mr. Bennet considered the treatment which this woman had received had caused her insanity, and trusted the House would not overlook her case.

After a few words from Sir Charles Monck, Sir C. Burrell, and Lord Cochrane, the motion was agreed to

BOMBAY: -Printed for the PRO. PRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS No. 1, Church Gate Street.