

Bombay

Wednesday,



Gazette.

January 1, 1817.

(Number 1387.)

Proclamation

Proclamation of a Precept to me direct... by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay...

मंमयेधेर(१)धलुमोदुंगीहृपा... नमोनयुनपांयेधुंमनेधेर

Gentlemen of Bombay, that he will attend three times a week to instruct Dancing in the first style. His terms are fifteen Rupees per month. Enquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE. Bombay, 25th December, 1816.

Advertisement.

SPECIE WANTED FOR THE USE OF H. M. 47TH REGT. ABOUT One thousand Pounds Sterling by Bills at 30 days sight on the Regimental Agent. Sealed Tenders will be received by R. MITTON Pay Master at Camp near Baroda, 'til the 31st day of January 1817. Bombay, 18th December 1816.

A CARD.

THE Proprietors of the Bombay Tavern beg respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement and the public at large, that they have lately entered into arrangements through which they trust they will in future be able to conduce very considerably to the accommodation of their Patrons, &c. in consequence whereof they venture to warrant as follows.

To supply at all times the fruits & vegetables of the season in such a state of preservation as to retain all their flavour and excellence, during a voyage to Europe; and at a week's notice any quantity of the following alimentary substances shall be supplied in future to order, viz. all the fruits and vegetables of the season, Milk, Cream, Eggs, Fowls, Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Pigeons, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Kid Soups and Gravys, Mock and real Turtle, Calves feet and Vegetable Jellies, Prawn Fish and other Curries, Mologatanee's, and Oysters. Ladies and Gentlemen returning to Europe may now in future be insured the important comforts of vegetables and delicious fruits, during the whole of their long voyages, and Captains of Ships will find their interest in laying in Stocks of wholesome Provisions, in Meat and Poultry which require no attendance provender or water for their sustenance, no diminution of their numbers to be apprehended from the destructive casualties which are common to live stock at sea, nor any waiting into skeletons by the illnesses which are occasioned to animal, by the hardship they encounter in long voyages.

Further particulars may be known at the Bombay Tavern Warehouse where orders will be thankfully received. Bombay, 1st January, 1817.

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt and Co. RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends & the Public, that they have for sale in quarts and pints a small quantity of Real FARM TOSU WHISKEY. Bombay

Advertisement.

We have much pleasure in submitting to the public, the following Address from the Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution to the British and Irish Residents in India; and we trust, that it will meet with all possible encouragement, especially from every son of Erin, for were there nothing else to recommend it, the very attempt to heal the religious animosities of the People, by training up the different sects in amity together, merits the warmest support, not only from every Irishman, but from every Friend to pure Religion, and the well being of the United Kingdom. The noble example given by the Scotch in their liberal and unanimous Subscriptions to the Edinburgh College, and that in a Kingdom where there are Four Universities, and where Learning is almost universal, and no Religious dissensions exist, will, it is to be hoped, stimulate every Irishman to offer his mite, however small it may be, towards an Institution, that now promises so well, and the want of which has been so severely felt, for a series of years past; and our hopes are the more sanguine as to its success here, since we find about 800 Guineas have been already subscribed in Calcutta, and a large Portion of this by English and Scotch. Besides the Address, and Authority for receiving Subscriptions following, there are for inspection at Messrs. Alexander and Co. three Letters (from which we make two extracts) and five Printing Papers, the Act of Incorporation; the Prospectus; the Address by the Managers and Visitors on opening the Establishment; Instructions for the Preservation of Specimens of Quadrupeds, Birds, &c. for the Museum and Botanic Garden; and a List of the Subscribers prior to the Act of Incorporation, amongst whom we are happy to notice the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and the Bishops of Down, and Downmore, the Marquises of Donegal and Downshire, Lord A. and M. Hill, Mr. Brownlow and Mr. May, M. P. Honorable John O'Neill, &c. &c. for the Union of both Supporters and Opposers of Ministry, in founding this useful Establishment, is one of the strongest arguments in its favor. These printed Papers, are sent to all the great Civil and Military Stations, to be referred to, and will be forwarded to Madras and Bombay. List of Subscribers will be published hereafter, and ultimately sent to Belfast, to be recorded in the Archives of the College.

Extracts. "We hope the principles on which our Institution is founded, will meet with the approbation of the European Community in India. It is open to every Religious Persuasion, and is adapted for every rank in life. It commences with the rudiments of the English Language, and proceeds through all the various School departments to the highest branches of Literature. Already the Artizan is taught the principles of Mechanics and the Young Philosopher has all the experiments, which modern discoveries afford, displayed before him in frequent exhibitions. Chemistry is also copiously illustrated, and all the other Sciences will follow as soon as Funds can be procured for the establishment of professors—Such is the desire for Learning in the North of Ireland, that the Buildings already finished, though on an extensive scale, are found too small for the accommodation of the Youth who are pressing forward to this popular Institution."

"We trust a new Era is preparing for Ireland, when her inhabitants shall no longer be disturbed by intestine feuds, but will be all emulous to excel in knowledge and in virtue and to which desirable end we fondly hope the Belfast Academical Institution will eminently contribute."

The Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, to the British and Irish Residents in India.

Ireland was once celebrated for her learning, and at a time when the rest of Europe was involved in the grosse ignorance, her School, & her Colleges were crowded, not only with her own Youth, but also with the Youth of many of the Nations of Europe—Saxons, Franks, Germans, and Italians, as the venerable Bede informs us, resorted to her for that learning, which the Continent could not afford, and were maintained, and educated free of expence. Unhappily for her Inhabitants, and for the Honour of Europe...

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, On Saturday the 11th January next, At twelve o' Clock at noon,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Bargain,



THAT valuable Estate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15 1/2 acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruits—the whole surrounded by a Chuanu and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MOWACKJEE or EDULJEE CURMETJEE.

Bombay 25th September, 1816.

पेहेलेवे. धेर. भेले. नही. वेयाशेना. नहेर. लीला. कु. धरीने. वेयशेते. गा. ५२. शनीशर. वारने. हीने. गा. शीपा. (११) मी. आवती. लीने. वारी. धि. म. पोरनां. धला. कु. (१२) ने. म. भले. मी. व. धन. की. धनी. * धि. मी. व. धन. ध. शरी. मर. धनी. धि. शरी. मर. धनी.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE

House and Garden,

Belonging to the Estate of the late LIEUT. COL. JAMES DOUGLAS,

AS ADVERTISED For Sale,

IN THE Bombay Gazette.

OF THE 18TH INSTANT, WITH at noon of the 8th January 1817, ON THE PREMISES,

BE DISPOSED OF At Auction,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.



ONE third of the purchase Money to be paid on the day of purchase and the residue by two equal Instalments, payable in three and 6 Months, on approved security being given for the same.

Bombay, 31st December 1816

Advertisement.

ALEXANDER... TUAL... and

centuries was the doubtful conflict maintained. Ireland at length triumphed, and the battle of Clontarf, broke the power of the Danes, and put an end to their ravages. The Irish gained the Victory, but lost much in the protracted warfare, their arts and their learning were gone, their Schools, and their Colleges were razed or deserted, and a long night of dark ignorance hung over the Country. The Invasion of Henry the second, in a short time succeeded, but did not dispel the gloom, and a constant succession of intestine feuds and animosities prevented all improvement. Ireland however, soon ceased to attract the attention of the English Monarchs. France became the great object of their ambition, and for centuries the blood and treasure of England, were wasted in useless contest; while Ireland lay neglected and almost forgotten. Time at length ameliorated her condition; and the dawn of a better day broke on her Inhabitants, her population increased beyond any example in modern Europe, but her progress in arts, and information, was slow and almost imperceptible,—often interrupted—the means of instruction, were few and totally inadequate, to supply the wants of a growing population, and though something was doing, much continually remained to be done. And now, when her population has reached to six millions, these wants are obvious in every quarter, and the information obtained serves to render them more apparent. Deficient in Collegiate Establishments, and in Classical, and English Schools, her Youth have frequently to resort to other Countries for that Learning, they are anxious to obtain.

To remedy these growing evils, a number of Individuals, commenced a Subscription, for the establishment of a Seminary in the Town of Belfast, which would combine the lower and higher branches of education,—extensive English and Classical Schools with Lectures on every branch of Science, alike open to Youth of every religious persuasion, and providing for the wants of every class of the community. Such was the origin of the Belfast Academical Institution.

The design was nobly seconded, and the List of Subscribers in a short time, contained the Names of the principal Nobility, dignified Clergy and Gentry of the surrounding country, as well as that of many others, in different parts of the United Kingdom. The sum subscribed, amounted in a few months, to upwards of Sixteen thousand Pounds, and was deemed adequate to a commencement of the Institution. The Legislature was pleased to sanction the useful undertaking, and an act of Incorporation was passed to render it perpetual: an extensive pile of Building was erected, and on the first of February 1814, the Institution was opened. Extensive Schools for the Classical, English, and Mercantile departments, were soon crowded with a numerous Youth; and Lectures were delivered on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, on Chemistry and on Mechanics, to respectable Classes; such is the state which the Institution has attained, but much remains yet to be done; the Building though extensive, is found too small for the accommodation of the numerous Youth, who flock to this popular Seminary and Professorships in all the remaining branches of Philosophy and Science, have to be founded, a Library, and a Botanic, and Agricultural Garden, are to be provided, and though his Majesty's Government, have been pleased to recommend, and the Legislature to appropriate, a sum of fifteen hundred pounds in aid of the Funds, they are nearly exhausted, and unable to meet these necessary expenditures.

Thus situated, the Managers and Visitors of the Institution look round to the liberal and enlightened part of their Countrymen for assistance, they call on every Friend to Literature, and the Arts—every Friend to the Empire, to contribute to the establishment of this National Undertaking. They stretch their views to India in hopes that the British and Irish Residents there, will subscribe to so good a work and enrol themselves in a Corporation, instituted for such noble purposes; the whole Empire is concerned in the success of the Institution, but to Irishmen they would particularly appeal; they are bound to their Country, by the early affections of their Youth, and though now separated from it by so great a distance, the Managers and Visitors trust that they will hasten to its aid, and bind themselves to it anew, in subscribing their Names to the Institution; Ireland will again become celebrated for her Learning, and be the peaceful seat of the Sciences and the Arts.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Alexander and Co. Calcutta, who will furnish the Subscribers with Copies of the Prospectus, and Act of Incorporation; and transmit their Names to Ireland, to be inserted in the Books of the Corporation.

We, the Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, do hereby authorize and appoint Messrs. Alexander & Company of Calcutta, to collect and receive Subscriptions for the said Institution in India, and also to appoint Agents for a like purpose in Madras and Bombay, or such other Towns and Settlements as they may deem proper, and to remit the Amount of them to London for the said Institution.

Signed by Order of the Joint Boards of Ma-

nagers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, and Sealed with the Seal thereof, this 28th day of February 1815

(Signed) JOSEPH STEVENSON,
Secretary
L. S.

Agreeably to the above Power of Attorney, we appoint Messrs. Deffies and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Bombay our agents, to receive subscriptions for the above Institution. Calcutta 15th November 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

SATLED.—Dec. 28th Ship Resource, Captain N. L. Jordan, to Calcutta.

Poetry.

A RECKONING WITH TIME.
(Ascribed to the Younger Colman.)

Come on Old Time! I say that is stuff,
Gaffer thou comest too fast enough,
Winged for to feathered Cupid,
But tell me Sand-Man, ere thy grains
Have multiplied upon my Brain
So thick to make me stupid.

Tell me, Death's Journey man! but ho,
I fear thou my speech, I will not grow
Irreverent while I try it,
For though I mock thy flight 'tis said,
Thy fore-lock fills me with such dread,
I never take thee by it.

Last then, Old Time—mas—and to be!
I'll stare a count 'twixt thee and me,
Thou gav'st me first the meazles,
With Teething wouldst have taken me off;
Thou mad'st me with the Hooping Cough
Thinner than fifty Weasles.

Thou gav'st small Pox, (the dragon now
That Jenner combats with a Cow.)
And then some seeds of knowledge
Grains of Grammar, which the Balls
Of Pedants teach upon our tails
To fit us for a College.

And when at Christ Church 'twas thy sport
To rack my brains with Sloe-juice port,
And lectures out of number;
There Freshman folly quails and sings,
While graduate dullness clogs thy wings
With mathematic lumber.

Thy Pinions next, which while they wave,
Fan all our birth days to the grave,
I think ere it was prudent,
Ballooned me from the Schools to Town
Where I was Parachuted down,
A dapper Temple Student.

Then much in dramas did I look,
Much slighted thee and great Lord Coke;
Congreve beat Blackstone hollow,
Shakespeare made all the Statutes stale,
And on thy Crown no pleas had I hale
To supersede Apollo.

Ah Time! those raging heats I find
Were the mere Dog Star of my mind;
How cool is retrospection!
Youths gaudy Summer Solstice o'er
Experience yields a mellow store,
An Autumn of reflection.

Why did I let the Gail of Snow
Lure me from Town to join his throng
Led by some slight applause?
What's Verse to A when versus B?
Oh what John Bull a Comedy
To pleading John Bull's cause?

But though my Childhood felt disease,
Though my lank purse, unwoven by fees,
Some ragged muse has melted;
Still honest Chronos 'tis most true
To thee—(and faith to others too)
I'm very much indebted.

For thou hast made me gaily tough,
Taured me to each day that's rough
In hopes of calm to-morrow;
And when, Old mower of us all,
Beneath thy sweeping Scythe I fall
Some few dear friends will sorrow.

Then though my idle Prose or Rhyme
Then let half an hour outlive me, Time,
Pray bid the Stone engravers,
Where'er my Bones find Church yard room,
Simply to chisel on my Tomb
"Thank Time for all his favours."

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1817.

The plundering excursions of the Pindaries have been more daring and adventurous this season than ever known before. The communication between Seroor and Poona, and the latter place and Panwell, have been for this last fortnight unsafe without a guard. On Friday evening accounts were received from Caranja that the Pindaries were in the Concan, and devastating the villages about Penn River, and on the following day we heard of their appearance at Callian and Bewndy. Some of the inhabitants of a village above Salsette, brought in a horse belonging to one of the Pindaries. On the 29th, a body of these Freebooters had come to plunder the Village on the Marhatta shore opposite to Tannah, and were chasing the

poor Inhabitants down to the river's edge. One of the horsemen ventured too far, and his Horse was swamped in the mud, and he was obliged to abandon the animal; some of the Salsette people afterwards went over and extricated the horse and brought him to the Magistrate. Numerous Marhatta families have, within these few days past, sought for refuge in the Islands of Caranja and Salsette; and we heartily congratulate those of our friends who have been accustomed, at this season of the year, to take up their residence, in various parts of the Deckan, that a propitious destiny should have led them to relinquish the practice this year, otherwise they must have inevitably fallen sacrifices to the sanguinary dispositions of these Plunderers.

We learn that the principal object of the Pindaries, in entering the Concan, was to seize a large quantity of Kincoob (Silks) which was a few days ago exported from Bombay to Chowul for the interior. This we understand they got hold of in Chowul district, carrying it afterwards, successfully, off. Two of their men were however, wounded and taken prisoners by the Marhattas. They say that these marauders, who have thus been plundering, were sent down by Trimbuckjee, and that it is their intention to sweep the coast as far as Surat.

If this statement be correct we trust the vigilance of the Police will be directed to the object of endeavouring to trace any of the emissaries of the Pindaries, who may be on this Island, unquestionably for the purpose of giving information of the course of consignments of goods leaving this Port.

We hear that His Highness the PAISHWA has received some injury from the upsetting of his carriage.

We have, at length, perused the detailed account of the London Tavern meeting, and exceedingly regret it ever took place, since, independent of being altogether inadequate to accomplish the end, in view, it exposed the royal and illustrious personages, who were present at it, to all the unpleasant consequences attending a political discussion. To suppose that nothing but the healing voice of christian charity would be heard amid such an assembly, & that politics would not be introduced was to evince but little knowledge of mankind. Moreover, in moments of extreme national wretchedness or peril we know of no meeting so proper to be called, or so likely to avert domestic commotion or foreign danger, as the great council of the kingdom. Indeed, we very much doubt, whether any other ought now, in common caution, to be held. A crisis is at hand, and nothing but prudence, associated with tenderness and firmness, can carry us, safely, thro' it.

We are, at all times, the decided friends of popular meetings, when sufficient power rests with King, Lords and Commons, to enforce, with facility, obedience to the laws: but at periods, like the present, when the good sense and discretion of the lower class of people are put to severe trials, we view them with alarm, greatly dreading the pernicious influence which worthless demagogues are, then, able to exert over the multitude. To preach patience, successfully, to the starving father of a famished family, is, at no time, an ordinary task, but multiplied now, as the instances are, it is almost impossible. Our great Poet, who knew so well the workings of the human heart has observed that no hour is so unpropitious to solicitation as that of hunger.

He was not taken well; he had not dig'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We put upon the morning, are impatient
To give or to forgive; but when we have stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of our blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priest-like fasts.

If Coriolanus then was deaf to the entreaties of his countrymen, because he happened not to have dined, what is to be hoped for from those who have no pretensions to be considered as Heroes, and who have no expectation of dining at all!

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.
Ma. EDITOR,

The new Ship, building in the Moona's slip, was launched at a little after 3 p. m. on the 19th December: She descended from the slip

in the most majestic style into the bosom of the T... cing and huzzas of an... spectators. She was christened by Mrs. Prendergast, acting as chief of this place. The Bannerman, The Chief Magistrate, Lieutena in the Royal... and experienced Officer... another Gentleman, were... our cheers! The Bannerman, the Chief Magistrate, and Bombay... thousand tons, and, although... bottomed, caws in her... feet; she has been little more... in hand, in a place where... thing of the kind for many... whole does very great credit... The figure head is a bust... ness the Prince Regent, and... likeness.

After the launch, the whole society of Surat, with few exceptions, to an elegant tiffin, provided for the partowner Byramjee Cowasji Ross, who has the command of the new... presided. The toast of "success to the Bannerman" was drank with three times three, as were others of an appropriate nature.

It was the gayest day Surat has seen for many years, a general holy-day to persons of all persuasions; the natives crowded from all parts and lined both banks of the river: It is supposed there could not be less than a hundred thousand spectators; the son of the late Bukhshee was near the Ship, and other men of rank and respectability, belonging to Surat, either mixed with the throng, or were in Boats on the river. His Excellency the Nawab beheld the grand spectacle from one of his gardens on the banks of the Tapee adjoining the Ship.

The complete success attending this exertion of the spirited owners of the Bannerman, in opposition to the hitherto fixed opinions and prejudices of the cool calculating merchant, will, it is to be hoped, dispel for ever the doubts which were entertained of the commodiousness of the Tapee, and consequent risk attending an enterprise of this nature, and tend eventually to encourage Ship-building at this port, which the page of history informs us, was famed, at no distant period, as the emporium of India.

That every success may attend the Bannerman for very many years after she quits the river is the anxious wish of your servant.

TAPEEDAS.

English Extracts.

LONDON GAZETTES.

LONDON, August 13th.
The Archduke Antony of Austria is named Vice Roy of Italy, and the German papers state, that he is about to be married to his niece the Archduchess Leopoldina.

LONDON, 9th August.
The Emperor of Austria is on the point of reducing his army to 150,000 men, a measure that cannot be intended to increase the hopes of a long peace in Europe. The King of Denmark entered into possession of the Duchy of Lauenburg on the 27th of July.

LONDON, 23d August.
The London papers which we have received by the packet that arrived yesterday, contain no news of importance.

[Gazette de Lisbon, 24, Aug.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10th JUNE.

Two of the richest and most respectable Armenians of this capital, Maruk and Kilzi Oglow, who had been guilty of a reprehensible monopoly of money, were apprehended by the express orders of the Grand Signior and obliged to deposit, in the treasury, the illegal gains they had acquired. It is hoped that this example of strict justice may repress these abuses, so prejudicial to the public prosperity, and diminish the pride of the Armenian Bankers, which for some time past, in this place, has exceeded all bounds.

[Gazette de Lisbon, 10 Aug.

NEW YORK, 20th JUNE.

The American corvette John Adams Captain Franchard, arrived yesterday evening from Algiers, having on board Mr. Murray, bearer of dispatches for Government. The John Adams sailed from Algiers the 17th May, in company with the American squadron, commanded by Commodore Shaw, the intention, with the exception of the corvette, the Ontario, which sailed for Marselles, remained cruising. We are informed that there was a serious misunderstanding between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, but we have not yet been able to learn the cause: some say that it was in consequence of the delay in the restitution of the flag of war, which was driven on shore by Commodore Decatur and afterwards taken by the Spaniards; it is also said that the Dey was on the point of ordering his squadron to cruise against the Americans, for breach of the last treaty. Commodore Shaw, informed of the hostile intentions of the Dey, stationed himself with the whole American squadron before the Port of Algiers, and as he was well provided with Gunboats and Bomb-vessels, he threatened to destroy the squadron and capital of the Dey; Mr. Shaler, the American consul had previously passed on board our squadron. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused much confusion and alarm; the Dey took refuge with all his family in one of his Forts, and at the instant when the destruction was about to commence, he sent, to assure Commodore Shaw that he would adhere to the last treaty, and to invite Mr. Shaler to return on shore and resume his functions, which he accordingly did.

VIENNA, 7th JULY.

We have received a courier from Constantinople.

The last news from Egypt makes mention of an unfortunate event, caused by the cruelty of an undisciplined soldiery, and which shews the dangers to which Europeans are still exposed among the Mamelukes. The wife of Mr. Bocky, Swedish vice consul at Cairo, was coming with her two daughters from the bath when a soldier fired at them; the shot struck the eldest child, a girl of fourteen years of age, and uncommonly beautiful; she died in a few hours, after suffering extreme pain. The assassin was apprehended and immediately executed. Altho Mohamed Ali Pacha Governor of Cairo has appeared to take a sincere part in the injury done to the vice consul and to have promised to remove the discontented corps of ill intentioned troops, the Christians are still alarmed and carefully avoid going beyond the quarter allotted to them, and especially going out of the city.

[Gazeta de Lisboa, 12 Aug.]

FRENCH EXILES IN AMERICA.

A German paper contains the following letter from New York, under date of the 12th of May: "In so large, opulent, and of its so populous and busy a city as New York, the addition of a few thousand individuals could scarcely make any difference; but in our places of public resort the presence of so many foreigners becomes very perceptible, and the many emigrant Frenchmen now here are not without influence on the tone in society. There are at present in this place a multitude of French exiles, dukes, counts, barons, ministers, and counsellors of state, high officers of court and state, both civil and military, who have all brought more or less money. Joseph Buonaparte lives here without any great show. He has laid aside all titles, dignities and orders, and he serves go without livery. He is merely called M. Joseph Buonaparte. He is extremely liberal to every man who has any claim upon him for assistance in obtaining a settlement, which his very great wealth enables him easily to do. He seldom visits in the society of his city, and his circle is chiefly confined to Frenchmen. He lately made a journey to Philadelphia, where he was accompanied by Marshal Souley and General Lefebvre Desnoettes. In the winter he resided for some time, General Regault de St. Jean was also in his suite. Regault de St. Jean has recently returned to New York from France, where he purchased 10,000 acres of land. He is much occupied in writing, and has published several very interesting articles in the American journals. Though so strong an admirer of the name, in all he says, he is a great enemy of the name of Napoleon. He is a great enemy of the name of Napoleon, who is daily expected here; portions of these lands are to be given gratis to such French families choose to settle there. Among the persons who have brought large sums from France to America, Messrs. Lapeyre and Chaput are particularly spoken of, both celebrated naturalists and formerly members of the Paris Institute—the former a Count and President of the Senate, the latter also a Count, and for some years Minister of the Interior under Napoleon. European veteran officers are at present in demand for the American service. Many French military men have already obtained advantageous appointments. This measure is generally approved of; because it was particularly ascribed to the want of good officers in the militia, that in the late war, the enemy was able to attempt landings, which were very mortifying to the American national pride. Experience has also taught, that in the United States, in a period of common danger, it is easy to increase the regular army, which in peace is very small, by voluntary levies to almost any amount, though it is not so easy to find in this country officers to lead them."

[Evening Mail, August 9.]

MEETING at the CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

A very numerous meeting yesterday took place at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the present distressed state of the lower classes, and the most effectual means of extending relief to them. About half past one o'clock, the Duke of York entered and took the chair, supported on his right by the Duke of Kent, and on his left by the Duke of Cambridge. He was accompanied on his entrance by the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, and the Lord Chamberlain of the Exchequer. The Duke of York immediately opened the business of the meeting by observing to the gentlemen then assembled together that it was his duty to place him in the chair, it was his duty to state the object which they were called upon to consider. He should do this in a few words, not merely from a consciousness of his own inability, but from a belief that many were to follow him on the same subject who were fully competent to the task. The present meeting had been called to consider, and as far as possible, to alleviate the present distress and suffering of the labouring classes of the community. These distresses were, he feared, too well known to all who heard him to require any description; and all that he had to add to the bare statement of them, was the expression of his confidence, that the liberality which had been so signally manifested in the cause of foreign distresses, would not be found to be wanting when the direction of it was to be towards the comfort and relief of our own countrymen at home. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Carter, the secretary to the association of the year 1812, then read a part of a report drawn up by a committee of that society; it stated, that the society, though with very inadequate funds, and produced very extensive good by communicating activity to local benevolence, and by furnishing a model upon which county meetings and the subscriptions and efforts of particular districts might be formed, and brought into a state of efficient operation. The impatience of the room which was crowded beyond all example, interrupted the reading of the report, and at the request of the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Carter desisted.

The Duke of Kent said, he regretted much that it had not been in the power of the gentleman who had just sat down to gain the attention of the meeting, and he attributed it entirely to the weakness of his lungs; because, if the whole had been heard, he was sure, that it would have convinced every body of the correctness of the views originally entertained by the association of 1812, and of the diligence with which they had been pursued. The society had met with much opposition; it had been objected to them that their objects were not patriotic but political. He begged to state, that the late Mr. Whitbread had been so perfectly satisfied of the utility of these objects, that he had in the most public and candid manner acknowledged, that his first impressions had been erroneous, and had been active in urging his exertions to those of the institutions. Much to be lamented, because he knew the value of his assistance, and how freely it would have been afforded, the fact of it on this occasion. The plain and broad principle upon which that society was formed, was, that those who had the means, should contribute in their due proportion to the relief of those who had none at all. The condition of the country at that period, the actual calamity which pressed upon it, were such as to produce discontent and even insurrec-

tion. At present no such consequences had taken place; and yet he would venture to state, that in many parts of the kingdom the sufferings which it was now their object to alleviate had at no former period been exceeded. With respect to the causes of this distress, that presented a question into which it was not necessary to enquire with a view to their immediate purpose. The immediate object was to raise a fund, in the subsequent accumulation and management of which many ulterior arrangements might be projected, and from which charity might soon emanate in a thousand directions. He doubted not, that every county and every town would be quick to imitate the example of the metropolis. The association of 1812 had at least the merit of producing this effect, and had spread through the whole land, that spirit of active benevolence which he was feebly invoking on this occasion. He trusted, that it was necessary for him to say but little more to ensure the adoption of the resolution which he should have the honour to propose. He confessed he felt gratified when he saw so great a concourse of his countrymen assembled together for such a purpose, and additional gratification at seeing by whom they were supported. On his left, in the chair, he found an illustrious relative of his who was always forward in works of beneficence, and never forgetful of the interests of the lower orders. Near him sat an illustrious Duke whose character was equally high in the country. On his right he beheld the chief dignitary of the church, to whose high and excellent qualities it was impossible for him to do adequate justice; and around him were many whose station in society, whose ranks as members of the legislature, and whose public character and talents were well calculated to advance and ensure success to their common object. He could not but remark likewise, that the presence of a gentleman high in His Majesty's councils (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was a satisfactory pledge that the purposes they contemplated had the countenance and sanction of the government. He was sure, then, that he should not plead in vain to the national liberality; but that a remedy would be promptly offered to an evil which he trusted would be found but temporary. If they should be so happy as but to succeed in discovering new sources of employment to supply the place of those channels which had been suddenly shut up, he should indeed despair if we did not soon restore the country to that same flourishing condition which had long made her the envy of the world. It would be improper for him to trespass longer; he had discharged his share of duty, and had only to read the first resolution which it was proposed to submit to their consideration. That the sudden transition from a state of extensive warfare to a system of peace has been productive of a stagnation of employment, and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting many classes of the community and causing, in particular districts, many instances of great individual distress.

This address was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Harman seconded the resolution, and expressed his cordial concurrence with all the observations of the illustrious mover. A person then addressed the meeting from the lower end of the hall, and begged to express his opinion, that the gloom and despondency which at present seemed to hang over the country were unworthy of the character of Englishmen, or of the glory they had acquired by the arduous struggle which they had so successfully surmounted. When a celebrated ancient republic was closely besieged and vigorously attacked by superior forces, the ground upon which the enemy's encampment was fixed was sold at public auction, and fetched as high a price as if it had then been in the quiet occupation of its owner. Why, then, ought we to fear under the present circumstances? Hannibal was not at our gates. Exertions comparatively small would be sufficient to extricate us from all our difficulties. If he were allowed to refer to all the causes of these difficulties, he should not hesitate to ascribe them all to a sudden and unlooked for reduction of the circulating medium. It might not be easy to find a sufficient remedy, but he was convinced, that this was the single root of all the evil which now casts a gloom and shadow over the land. All that they had to do at present, and all that it was necessary for them to do, was to confine their efforts to the mitigation of individual distress, and, instead of indulging in unnecessary despondency, however grateful it always was to an Englishman to be told that he was ruined, look for the means and sources of relief, and the means and sources of a deliverance from its present burthen. This speech was heard with a mixture of applause and dissatisfaction.

Lord Cochrane then offered himself to the straitness of the meeting, and was received with a loud clamour in which it was impossible to distinguish whether those who listened to those who shouted approbation constituted the majority. Having succeeded in gaining a hearing he stated, that he should not have trespassed on their attention, but for a particular purpose which he had received, he should have deemed it a dereliction of his duty to have abstained from attending, and he rose now because he saw no other individual prepared to deliver his opinions. What he desired to impress upon the minds of those whom he had the honour to address, was, that the preliminary resolution which had been read by an illustrious Duke was altogether founded in fallacy. The existing distresses could not be truly ascribed to any sudden transition from war to peace. Could it be pretended that it was peace which had occasioned the fall in the value of all agricultural produce? or could any man venture to assert that the difficulties and sufferings of the manufacturing classes had any other cause than a prodigious and enormous burden of taxation? (Loud Applause.) He was much gratified at seeing the Royal Dukes so active in promoting a generous and laudable undertaking; and he hoped he should not be understood as treating them with disrespect, when he repeated that the resolution was founded in an entire fallacy. But not to content himself with a mere assertion of his own belief, he had brought official documents to prove the correctness of his statements, and if he should be wrong, he saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer near him, who would have the opportunity of correcting his misrepresentation. (Laughter.) This brief statement, he believed, would be quite sufficient to show, that the financial situation of the country was such as to render any attempts of that nature for the purpose of extending general relief utterly ineffectual. (His lordship was here interrupted by so vehement an expression of disapprobation as to render it impossible for him to proceed.)

Mr. Cotes appealed to the Chair to extend its protection to Lord Cochrane.

Mr. Brown spoke to order.

The Duke of York observed, that he had been appealed to, and it was certainly his opinion, that Lord Cochrane had a right to express his sentiments. Lord Cochrane assured the meeting, that it was not his intention to disturb or oppose the measure which they had in contemplation. All that he desired was, that the resolution should be put upon a true and proper footing. By a return which he held in his hand, it appeared, that the net revenue of the country was between sixty-two and sixty-three millions, upwards of 20,000,000, of which was absorbed by the interest due on a national debt. It was this that bore down the population of this country; it was from this origin all the mischief proceeded; and it was upon a recognition of this fact that the resolution in question ought

to be founded. The insupportable load of this taxation, principally caused by a system of profuse expenditure, and the prodigality with which large sums were lavished upon individuals, was the great evil which required to be cured. This sum of 12,578,000, which was the whole of the surplus of the net revenue which remained to be applied to the general services of the state; and how, he would beg to ask, was the deficit to be supplied with a view to the remaining expenditure? (Here his lordship experienced a second interruption.)

Mr. Cotes said, the noble lord was under the protection of the chair, and ought not to be hunted down by clamour.

The Duke of Kent thought it was the duty of the meeting to hear all that Lord Cochrane had to offer, and after he had concluded to decide whether they approved or not. (Loud applause.)

Lord Cochrane then resumed. Unless that expenditure, to which he had been just referring, were reduced, every such attempt as they were at present making, would, he was convinced, prove abortive; it was a mere topical application while a mortal distemper was raging within. He had taken no notice in his estimate of the charges for securities, or the bounties on exports and imports; and yet the returns upon which he went, exclusive of these charges, showed a deficit for the ensuing year of 3,500,000. Were those who bear him prepared to make this good? It was, he believed, undeniable, that nothing could equalize our revenue with our expenditure, but the putting down entirely the army and navy, or the extinction of one half of the national debt. But when he looked to the actual receipts of the last quarter, and found a falling off of 2,400,000, which, with a corresponding decrease in the three succeeding quarters, must create a new deficit of ten millions, and added to the 3,500,000, to which he had alluded, would form a sum equal to the whole amount of the boasted sinking fund, he felt that it was worse than trifling to suppose we could go on upon the present system. Were they prepared to make up this enormous deficiency? (A voice from the crowd cried, yes.) He was happy to hear it; he supposed it was some fund-holder who answered; and if any class could do so, it was the fund-holders. They alone had the ability; they alone now derived any returns from their property; but even if they should be both able and willing, still it would only remain a positive deficit of 10,000,000, and no facility could be given for alleviating the existing burthen. The burthen and distresses must still remain, what they were before. He spoke not now upon conjecture or loose probabilities, he had before his eyes the actual returns of the Treasury; and it false, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was present to contradict them. He was glad, he confessed, to see him, for those who heard him were no doubt aware, that it was not always in the House of Commons, that a minister could discover the genuine sentiment of the people. (Loud applause.) If therefore, no other person should have an amendment, he should feel it his duty to propose an omission of that part of the resolution which ascribed the distressed state of the country to the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, and to a change in the cause to an enormous debt and a lavish expenditure. (Continued applause.) He had come there with an expectation of seeing a noble duke (Duke of Rutland) in the chair; and with some hopes, as he took the lead upon this occasion, that it was his intention to surrender that sum of 9,000,000 a year which he was now in the habit of putting in his pocket. (A laugh.) He still trusted, that all who were present and were also holders of securities, had it in their invention to sacrifice them to their liberty, and their justice; and that they did not come there to aid the distresses of their country by paying half a crown per cent. out of the hundreds which they took from it. (Loud applause.) If they did not, all he could say was, that to him the pretended charity was little better than a fraud. Without, however, taking up more of their time, he should move his amendment upon this one additional observation, that it would be a disgrace to an enlightened meeting, and particularly to a meeting which might be considered as comprising an aggregate mass of the property and intellect of the country, to place a fallacy upon the record of their proceedings, and to build all their following resolutions upon an assertion which had no foundation in truth.

Mr. Knowles seconded the amendment, observing, that it was a strong and just objection to our manufactures in which we did not now labour under a disadvantageous competition with other countries. The distress was universal, and in Stockport alone there were 4,000 persons out of employment.

Mr. Wilberforce said, he was himself too much of an Englishman, and had been too long engaged in political transactions, to feel any surprise that those who felt warmly on such a subject as the present, should be anxious to give expression to their sentiments; but he could not help thinking that, upon cool reflection, the noble lord and the gentleman who had just spoken would be of opinion, that their own object would be better attained if they confined themselves on this occasion to the distinct question under consideration. The noble lord said the country was in a crisis, and would they apply a mere topical remedy? but he might ask the noble lord if he would refuse to assuage the pain of a distemper because he had it not in his power at once to cure it radically? (Applause.) To him the existing distress appeared to be a distemper which rather called for immediate alleviation, than for a speculative discussion of its cause. He thought the most charitable and manly course to be pursued—that which must be most congenial to what he knew to be the noble lord's own charitable and manly disposition—was not to call upon the meeting to give an opinion upon a political question not under consideration, so as to divert them from pursuing it with diligence and confidence; but to postpone to a fitter opportunity a discussion of this nature, & to unite cordially in the general cause of finding employment & encouragement for our suffering fellow citizens. With respect to the imputations thrown out by the noble lord against particular individuals, he had himself been many years in public life, and probably had been as independent as most men; but he should be sorry to take advantage of any credit, which might be supposed to belong to him upon such an occasion as this, to cast reproaches upon those who were concurring with him in a benevolent design. It certainly was not the way to induce those royal and illustrious persons, whose zeal to do good was at once so honourable to themselves and so useful to the cause, to attend future assemblies of this nature, if they found that, instead of assisting in a charitable purpose, they were invited to a political controversy. In referring to the plans adopted by the association of 1812, he was also a witness to the frank avowal made by the late Mr. Whitbread, that he had been mistaken, and that he was convinced by subsequent observation that they had operated most beneficially in communicating an impulse and a tone to the exertions of the country, without which they might never have been called into action. For these reasons he felt extremely desirous, and entertained some confidence, that the noble lord would be induced to withdraw his amendment.

Lord Cochrane expressed his willingness to withdraw the amendment he had moved, if the hon. gent. or any respectable man in the room would declare, either that the amendment was false, or that the original resolution was true.

Mr. Cotes said, he was entirely unconnected with the noble lord, and had never even had the honour of speaking to him. He agreed however with him in thinking that this was a moment when the eyes of the public ought to be opened to their real situation. The amendment harmonized entirely with all the opinions which he had been able to form upon this subject. Mr. Wilberforce, to whose humane and benevolent character he was happy to pay his acknowledgments, had attempted to get rid of the noble lord's amendment by a sort of side-wind; but in his judgment there was no incompatibility between the object of the meeting and the amendment. There was nothing irrelevant in it; it naturally grew out of the course adopted by the chair, and in which a cause of the prevailing distresses was distinctly specified. The question was, then, ought their resolutions to go forth to the public with a falsehood upon the face of them? Ought they not to state the true cause, since his Royal Highness by mistake had assigned a fallacious one? Mr. Wilberforce had also endeavoured with his usual ability, but in a manner that still marked his duplicity—(loud disapprobation)—he meant the word in no offensive sense; but he had asked would we enter into a political discussion at a moment when we were called upon to extend relief? He begged to state that this was not the true question; it was whether they would found all their future proceedings upon error and misstatement, or upon incontrovertible facts. Another question was, would they be satisfied to patch up the wounds of the country for a short period, or seek to remedy the disease in its spring and in its sources, before it became still more alarming and incurable.

The Duke of Kent said, he had offered the resolution as it had been put into his hand, and if he had conceived there had been any mention of a course upon which a difference of opinion could exist, he hoped they knew him sufficiently to believe that he should have been incapable of requiring their assent to it. He begged, therefore, now to propose an omission of all that part of the resolution which had any reference whatever to the cause of the present distresses. (Loud applause.) He knew the noble lord well enough, and he had known him in early life, to be assured that he would agree with him at least in a declaration as to the fact. Their common object, he believed, was to afford relief, and to admit of its necessity without assigning either one cause or another. For his own part it had been his intention to attend a political meeting, and another place to give the correction, if he himself pretended to any ability, should be satisfied if he were deemed to have done the cause of charity and humanity. (Applause.)

Lord Cochrane declared, that he did not desire any unnecessary difference of opinion, and regard to himself, individually, he had no objection to withdraw the amendment. He wished to state, that it had been drawn from him only in consequence of his believing what appeared to him to be a wrong statement offered to the public, and he held it to be the duty of every honourable man to do his utmost to correct it.

Considerable opposition, however, from various parts of the hall was manifested to this mode of withdrawing the amendment, and a great deal of disturbance took place in consequence of Mr. Cotes endeavouring to speak.

The Duke of York then read the amended resolution, which was put and carried, viz.

Resolved, That there do at this moment exist a stagnation of employment, and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting the situation of many parts of the community, and producing many instances of great local distress.

The Duke of Cambridge observed, that after the excellent and appropriate speeches which had been made, and the explanation which had taken place, it would be inexcusable in him to take up any of their time further than to move the resolution which he held in his hand. He had had the means of witnessing the extensive good achieved by the association of 1812. During his 20 month's absence from this country he had also had the satisfaction of seeing what benefit had been derived in Germany from the liberal subscriptions set on foot in this country. After the handsome manner in which the noble lord had consented to relinquish his amendment, and as they could have but one common object, that of charity, he anticipated an entire unanimity of opinion. He returned the noble lord his thanks for having come forward, and regretted, that any allusion had been made to the cause of the prevailing distresses, which was indisputable, that distress was equally indisputable, that the burthen which had been so conspicuously displayed in the relief of distressed foreigners on other occasions, would not be found less warm or active when the objects of it were our own suffering countrymen. Here his Royal Highness read the second resolution, and sat down amidst loud testimonies of approbation.

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Reed, was put by the Duke of York, and carried in the affirmative, viz.

2. That from the experienced generosity of the British nation, it may be confidently expected that those who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow subjects will contribute their utmost endeavours to remedy, or alleviate, the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury—Before he moved the resolution which he then held in his hand, he wished to make one of two observations in introducing it. It might be said that there was something in this attempt, both in appearance and in fact, so inadequate to the great end which they had in view, that it was not surprising if some entertained apprehensions of a total failure; but it should be recollected, that if no attempt were to be made until we were satisfied that we had sinecure and strength enough to cast off the whole of the calamity and if we were to remain under this impression passive and quiescent, the evil would be gaining ground in proportion as our means of resisting it were diminished. The report, however, which had been submitted, proved that former efforts for a similar purpose had not been ineffectual, and furnished them at least with an encouraging example.

Mr. B. Long seconded the third resolution, which was carried unanimously, viz.

3. That although it is obviously impossible for any association of individuals to attempt the general relief of difficulties affecting so large a proportion of the public, yet that it has been proved by the experience of this association, that most important and extensive benefits may be derived from the co-operation and correspondence of a society in the metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in different districts for the relief of their several neighbourhoods.

The Duke of Rutland expressed his confidence that, with regard to the resolution he was about to propose, there would be no discordance of opinion. After a few other remarks, his Grace submitted the fourth resolution, which was seconded, and carried likewise in the affirmative, viz.

4. That a subscription be immediately opened, and contributions generally solicited, for carrying into effect the objects of this association.

A Gentleman, whose name we do not know, suggested, as a desirable mode of relieving the present condition of the labouring classes, the allotment of small

portions of crown and forest lands to particular families upon condition of cultivating them. (A voice here exclaimed, yes; and church lands too.)

The Duke of Kent observed, this suggestion would be more properly referred to the committee.

Mr. Brown adverted to the necessity of encouraging our domestic manufactures.

A person whose name we do not know insisted on submitting the following resolution:—"That this meeting, deeply commiserating the distressed condition of the lower classes, and being willing to do all that justice may require for their relief, do most earnestly recommend to every holder of a sinecure to sacrifice it on this occasion." (A loud laugh.)

The Duke of Kent observed, that if this suggestion were communicated to the committee, it would also meet with due attention. (A laugh.)

Earl Mansvers moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Sheriff Bell, and immediately agreed to.

The Bishop of London rose to trespass on the attention of the meeting only for the purpose of moving a resolution which he had no doubt would meet with unanimous approbation. It was a motion of thanks to the illustrious Duke who had honoured them by taking the chair, and who was particularly entitled to the gratitude of the country for his conduct on this occasion. He wished merely to add the impression of his own anxiety to promote the object in view, and his sanguine hope that it would be attended with success.

Mr. Barclay rose to second the motion, when Lord Cochrane again stepped forward and gained the attention of the room. He observed, that had his amendment been brought forward in another place, it would have met with a very different fate; and instead of producing concession would have been met by the previous question, or rejected as untrue by a decided majority. It was some satisfaction to him to find that in the present assembly not a single person had thought proper to deny it. Nobody could differ with regard to the nature of the object which they now had in contemplation; and it was a consoling thought that there were still some individuals in the country who had the means of extending relief to their suffering countrymen, but the bulk of the people stood in need of relief, and had not the means of affording it. If any had the means, it was the fundholders; and he trusted they were prepared to lay down a third, or even a half, of their property. If any less serious sacrifices than this were intended, he considered that the present meeting, attended with a mischievous effect, that of raising the expectations in the great body of the people, therefore submit another resolution, which he thought would be more effectually carried than the former. The Duke of Kent and his Majesty's Ministers were the only persons to afford effectual relief to the country.

It was received on the one hand by the applause and vehement applause, and on the other by the strenuous expressions of disapprobation.

Mr. Barclay seconded the motion of the Bishop of London.

The Duke of Kent put the question, observing, that it was impossible the chair could submit a proposition which conveyed a compliment to itself. Before the sense of the meeting could be taken, Lord Cochrane again stepped forward; and the tumult became more violent.

The Duke of Kent put it to the urbanity of the noble Lord whether he would wish to direct the attention of the meeting, which had been called for a merely charitable purpose, to question, on which it was impossible that there should be an unanimity of opinion.

The clamour, instead of subsiding upon the appeal, continued to increase.

The Archbishop of Canterbury reminded the meeting of the purpose for which they had been called together.

Upon the Duke of Kent putting the question for a vote of thanks to the Duke of York, it was carried by a great show of hands, but amidst loud cries of Lord Cochrane's motion; and his Royal Highness the Duke of York immediately withdrew amidst shouts of disapprobation.

The Duke of Kent, having remained behind, was called to the chair; but on taking it, observed that he had pledged himself not to get rid of Lord Cochrane's motion by a sidewind, but he hoped it would be considered what was his situation, and who he was. The accustomed liberality of Englishmen would not, he was sure, sell for any declaration upon a political question from him, on an occasion when he had come for no other purpose than the encouragement of a charitable design. His Royal Highness then retired amidst general applause.

Lord Cochrane remained for the space of a few minutes, supported by a number of voices; but nobody would find who would take the chair, his Lordship at length withdrew, and the crowd dispersed [Evening Mail, 31st July.

REMINISCENCES—No. IV.

Since the publication of our last number many of our learned readers are anxious to be informed what the strain was which *Mister Hiley* adopted when his friend expounded to him the true meaning of Mr. Canning's *Ghlyster* or *Glyster Song*, and begged him to give up singing it after dinner. We cannot gratify them with any very accurate answer to their inquiries. There are various accounts of the matter. Some assert, that it was the same warm, but not very proper composition, which his noble brother, the very Doctor himself, when elevated with wine, sang one day to the astonishment of his colleagues, in the presence of an exalted character. We have heard other and very different accounts of this so much sought for song. Nay, there are those, who running into an opposite extreme, deem the worthy Under Secretary to have had recourse to psalmody, and thus the difficulty is only removed a step, for the question recurs, "What psalm was it?" But we cannot detain our readers upon this subject, how important soever, being called to pursue our reminiscences. We must however premise, that many persons in consequence of the advertisement have applied at this office, pretending that they had been patients of Mr. (or as they will due respect styled him *Doctor*) Huskisson. They do not indeed exactly fall in with the description; for though they have evidently been under his hands, and about the period in question, yet no one who has yet appeared to claim the reward seems to have been actually flooded. An elderly Gentleman, for instance, of a goodly appearance, and who now wears a flaxen wig, with a drab coloured suit, and a

long amber-headed cane, mentions that the President of the Woods and Crown Lands, once administered to him when labouring under obstruction, a remedy of a peculiar kind, from which he derived immediate relief; but upon being pressed to say whether he had actually bled him, he candidly admitted that he had not. Upon another person, an ancient officer of marines, he had operated as a *Chiropodist* (or as the worthy Lientenant-General called it in vulgar speech, a *Corn-cutter*), and he rather ingeniously contended, that this having occasioned some loss of blood, brought him within the description of the advertisement. But our readers will at once see the propriety of our rejecting this claim, as well as that of a certain elderly maiden Lady, who indeed came nearest the mark, for the sylvan Doctor had officiated as a Dentist in this case. From all these instances, what inference are we to draw, except the obvious one of this Artist's universal genius for all the departments of the medical profession? So much the less therefore do we marvel at his having aided his less scientific but lively friend, in the further prosecution of his contest against the Medicæan Family. Happy in such a coadjutor, Mr. Canning had scarcely reaped the glory of those matchless odes which we republished in our former numbers, when he attempted something, if possible, still greater, and produced a satire upon a distinguished member of "the Family," a personage of some weight in the country, one who fills a certain space in the public eye, the gravity of whose fundamental feature is deeply engraven on the recollection of all accurate observers, we mean his Honour the Chancellor of the Duchy, or as the Poet familiarly calls him, "*Brother Bragge*," or as he sometimes phrases it, "*The Venus de Medicis*," in double allusion to his personal beauty and family connection, and the "*Venus aux belles fesses*," in respect of the feature already alluded to. This splendid work we have not yet recovered, at least in any thing like its original extent and perfection; and therefore we decline publishing at present the few fragments of it which we have been able to collect. We entertain very sanguine expectations of speedily possessing the whole, or nearly the whole of this great performance, worthy the happiest efforts of Mr. Canning's highly gifted muse. In the mean time we rejoice in presenting the reader with a few lighter trifles (though not absolutely without weight) from the same pen. It appears clearly enough, that in producing the first of them there must have been a co-operation of the two Presidents; that both the *Wood-land* and the *Indian Board* must have contributed, the one its phlebotomy, the other its rhyme.

"The Doctor's blunders sore we rue,
And nauseate all his speeches,
Yet deem we not his practice new,
Like tricks of modern leeches.

No other cause Sangrado knew,
Long fam'd for patient's slaughter,
He from their veins their life blood drew,
Then drench'd them with warm water.

The patient next, so high in blood,
Cuppd, bled, and purg'd, as he thinks good,
He lowers to such condition,
That while he swears she's sweetly doz'd,
And safe, in peace serene, compos'd,
She dies of her physician."

There may be some who think there is more of surgery than of poetry in this piece. The following *jeu d'esprit* is for itself. It is smartly entitled "*Remarks of the Doctor*."

"Old Rome in times of danger sought
Dictators from the plough,
And prosper'd.—We in England take
A different practice now.

For when compell'd with modern France
And Buonaparté to wrestle,
We borrow our Dictator from
The mortar and the pestle."

Perhaps in this, Mr. Canning may seem to have put equal parts of medicine and poetry.

An epigram is esteemed the very test of genius. See how our new Minister shines in this walk of poetry, as he does in all the walks of oratory, and indeed in its circuits, and journeys, and even sea voyages, as well as its walks. The subject is an ample one—the Ministry of the day, viz. the Addington family, Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Yorke, &c. &c.

"If blocks can from danger deliver,
Two places are safe from the French;
The first is the mouth of a river,
The second the Treasury Bench."

We have heard of a charade of exquisite workmanship to the same purpose, and are promised an authentic copy of it, but must for the present break off. We cannot however close this number without observing, that the curiosity excited by these singular remains is so great, that we are induced to listen to the request of many correspondents, and purpose to republish from time to time, during the remainder of the Session, one or two of the Odes already given.

[The Morning Chronicle, June 18.

American Papers.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

New-Orleans' future prospects.—It seems proper not to spread any exaggerated alarm on

account of the calamity with which N. Orleans has been visited, and the influence it may have on its future prosperity; the accident is certainly considerable but will not at all injure the growth of such an interesting city, except panic could be caught, which is not in the American character.—N. Orleans must continue to be the mutual outlet of the commerce of the immense waters of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, &c. At the fall of the overflow, the river will return to its bed, of which this side is less exposed than the other to such accidents—let the first measures be taken for the next year, that dikes be undertaken upon a proper scale of extent & solidity; let, if necessary, the assistance of the states, the most immediately concerned in the welfare of this patriotic city, be lent with that zeal which, during the last campaign, reflected immortal honor on them, and let them cheerfully tender money for the prosperity of a soil consecrated with their blood—Let, if further requisite, the aid of the general government concur, since New-Orleans must appear of much importance to the Union, either for this side of the river or still more for the future development of the Missouri Territories; let subscriptions be raised in the principal cities for the immediate relief of the sufferers, or for any other purpose; let the spirit of the republic stand its noble ground, and view the calamity in its proper light; let the case of many countries and cities of Europe once much worse than that of the district now inundated, and the lasting prosperity which was for them the consequence of patriotic feelings, be remembered, and the transient calamity of our sister city, with the blessings of Providence, will soon be forgotten, or rather improved both to moral amendment and a more extensive display of its prosperity.

The following account of a duel at New-York we find in a late Halifax paper.

A duel took place on the 13th May, on the spot where BURR and HAMILTON fought, near New-York. The parties were a British army-officer, and a Lieut. Price of the American Navy. The dispute arose from the following circumstance; Lt. P. while passing through Broadway with a lady, observed the British officer from the opposite side, looking at them with his quiz-glass, when he crossed & demanded satisfaction—the Englishman declared it was not his intention to offend, but Lt. P. growing rather warm on the subject, the other offered to give him any other satisfaction he might require—accordingly the parties met early next morning, and exchanged three shots, when Lt. P. received his adversary's ball in the forehead, and immediately expired. The British officer immediately set out for Canada.

HALIFAX, JUNE 8.—Ar. H. M. S. Akbar, 50, Rear Ad. Griffith, 5 days from Bermuda.—At half past 8, P. M. a small boat, in the dusk of the evening, being mistaken for the White Buoy, the Akbar struck on Point Pleasant shoal, where she remained for some hours, but was fortunately got off with but little injury.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

There is a happy medium betwixt the heartless disposition to please nobody, and the absurd aim to please every body; and fortunate are they who find this middle line, and keep to it so steadily as seldom to run into the extreme on the one side or the other.

It is no good sign to be indifferent with respect to what the world thinks or says of us, since it would argue either a fulness of pride, or a total lack of sensibility. This would be the character of such indifference, were it real; but in truth it is mere affectation or pretence. If we accept those that are at the very bottom of the scale of human life, and only a small proportion even of them, it may be fairly concluded that no man or woman is altogether indifferent about the good or bad opinion of fellow beings. So far from it, the few who lay claim to this unamiable distinction have been found, generally speaking, peculiarly rancorous and vindictive toward such as made free with their characters, or had merely spoken disrespectfully of their talents. No authors, for example, have writhed with more agony under the merited lash of criticism, or been more jealous and vindictive, than some of those who pretended to look down with cold scorn upon the whole fraternity of critics.

Social qualities and feelings are among the primitive ingredients of our nature, and to vest ourselves of them would be to divest ourselves of humanity itself. They are rather to be cherished and cultivated, every way, and by all lawful means. It is not only right but laudable, to wish to be generally esteemed and beloved—to cultivate friendships—to avoid giving unnecessary offense—and to conform to the feeling and customs of those about us, so far forth as may be done with a good conscience and consistently with one's personal circumstances. It is not only right but laudable, to make it a part of our own pleasure to please others; and wherein we are compelled

to differ with them, to do it, if possible, without rancour or bitterness.

There is such a thing as a union of condescension and firmness; and a happy thing it is. To condescend in things indifferent, in things trivial, in things that touch not the conscience, nor seriously endanger or endanger one's earthly interest and welfare; and meanwhile to go not a step farther for any persuasion whatever, do not to please one's nearest friends—this is the golden mean.

As some pretend to care for us, there are those who, on the other hand, try to please all by becoming—not in its best sense—"all things to all men." Some do it from selfish designs altogether; and others from a too great persuadableness of temper and yieldingness of heart. These last can't bear, in any case, to be opposed or to oppose; & so they readily fall in with the sentiments and views of their present company, & side with every man they meet with. Often this pliability of mind or temper is owing to a sort of amiable weakness, but it is destructive of all respectability of character.

I know not how to illustrate this point better than by the following story, which, as to substance and pith, may be regarded as undoubtedly true.

Some very long while since, Parson M— of the then colony of Massachusetts, happening, at Boston, bought him a wig there, & to be returning home, wore it at church the next sabbath. As a wig of such a size and shape was quite a novelty in that obscure place, it gave offence to almost the whole congregation, who, both male and female, repaired the next day to their minister's house, and stated their complaint. The burden of which was that the wig was one of the B—'s notions, and had the look of an anti-side. The good natured minister, upon brought it forth, and bade them to their own liking. This task he did in good earnest, and, with the help of his own hands, after lock, silk, and himself satisfied.

That wearing any wig at all was, in his opinion, a breach of the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath." This last objector M— silenced, by convincing him that the wig, in the condition it then was, did not resemble any thing either above or below.

Even so fares it with characters that make it their aim to please every body. Slashed on this side and on that, and twisted into every shape and out of all shape, they finally come to the condition of his reverence's wig.

The Portland Gazette says that three-fourths of the vessels loading in that harbour are British.—This is no fault of theirs. If our Government give them their privileges they would be very foolish not to enjoy them.

VIRGINIA NORFOLK, JUNE 19. WEST INDIA POLITICS.

A very unpleasant sensation appears to have prevailed throughout the British West-India Islands, in consequence of a bill having been introduced into the House of Commons

regarding the keeping of slaves in the West-India Islands. The proposed bill "to prevent the smuggling of slaves to the ground of complaint, as the colonies know that the abolition of the slave is not only a wise, humane and just measure, but actually promotive of their interests—nevertheless they declare their determination never to recognise the right of the mother country to interfere with their internal government; or to tax them without their consent; and they view the bill as an attempt on the part of the British Government to exercise such a right. Conventions of the legislative authorities have generally been held, and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the colonies have been adopted. Their language and sentiments are bold and spirited evincing a degree of firmness not inferior to what the American people displayed in a similar situation and under similar grievances.

BARBADOES.

Letters from Barbadoes, (May 16.) represent Martial Law, as still in force in that and all the neighbouring islands, from which they have heard; but the embargo as having been raised. The Militia are said to be very much harassed by the constant and vigilant guard that they are forced to keep up; and in escorting those that are condemned to be hanged, to their different places of execution, their owners' plantations. The slaves in the several neighbouring islands it seems, had been secretly apprized of the plan, and were only waiting to hear of its success to follow its example.

In the course of their trials some of them confessed, that they had taken a dreadful oath, cemented by the taste of human blood, to destroy the white men, and to preserve the women and children. About one thousand of the insurgents have already lost their lives. The slaves show much sulkiness, who remain quiet and keep at the work.—Norfolk, Lincoln.

Virginia Argus, June 22.