



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 BOMBAY COURIER, 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 Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

**Government Advertisement.**  
**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

THE following Regulation is published for general information.

**A. D. 1818. REGULATION I.**

A REGULATION for imposing a duty on all Opium made out of the limits of the Territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay. Passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 2d January 1818, corresponding with the 10th of Magseer Vud Vickramajet or Sumbut Era 1874, Salbahan 1759, and 24th of Suffer 1233 of the Hijree.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, with a view to the improvement and security of the public revenue, to impose a duty on all opium not made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay; the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following rules to be in force throughout the aforesaid territories from the period of their promulgation.

II. All opium, excepting opium made within the limits of the territories immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William, shall, on being imported or brought into any port or place within the limits of the territories dependent on the presidency of Bombay, be subject to a duty at the rate of twelve rupees per Surat seer.

III. The aforesaid duty shall be paid and levied under the same rules and provisions as are applicable generally to the payment and collection of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods or merchandizes imported by sea, subject however to the provision contained in the following section; and any opium imported or landed in breach of the said rules and provisions shall be forfeited, two-third parts to the said United Company, and one-third part to the person or persons who shall seize, inform and sue for the same; and shall and may be seized as forfeited by the Collector or any of the officers of the Custom House or Customs, to be by them conveyed and deposited in one of the said United Company's Warehouses or other secure place.

IV. The proprietor or proprietors of opium imported as aforesaid may, if he or they be so disposed, instead of paying the duty due and payable thereon in the manner prescribed generally for the payment of the duties denominated Government Customs on goods or merchandizes imported by sea, deliver it at the Company's Warehouses or such other Warehouse as shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and secure and lodge it therein without payment of duty in the first instance; provided however, that Opium so warehoused shall not be removed until the duty imposed by this regulation shall be duly paid.

V. The importers, proprietors or consignees of Opium which shall have been lodged or secured as aforesaid, shall, within 12 Calendar Months to be computed from the date of the production of the manifest at the Custom house, clear and take from out of such warehouses or places all such Opium, and shall pay the full duty imposed by this regulation; and in case any such importers, proprietors or consignees shall fail or neglect so to do, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, or such officer as may be duly empowered by him in this behalf, to cause all such Opium to be publicly sold or exposed to sale; and after such sale, the produce thereof shall first be applied to the payment of the duty imposed by this regulation, & the overplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor or other persons authorised to receive the same; provided, that if such Opium shall be sold, unless a price can be obtained for the same equal at least to the full amount of the duty aforesaid; but if such price cannot be obtained, then all such Opium shall be effectually destroyed by and in the presence of such Officer as the Governor in Council shall appoint.

But such Opium not to be removed, until the duty shall be duly paid.

Opium lodged or secured as above mentioned, to be cleared and taken away within twelve months, on payment of the full duty imposed by this Regulation.

On failure, the Opium liable to be sold.

And the produce thereof to be disposed of.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.  
F. WARDEN,  
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,  
2d of January 1818.

**The Bombay CALENDAR AND REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1818, WITH An Almanac,**  
CORRECTED AND REVISED TO THE LATEST PERIOD,  
**IS IN THE PRESS,**  
AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY  
In the course of the present month.  
COURIER OFFICE, 3d Jan. 1818.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO. have received a further supply of TICKETS of the Eighteenth CALCUTTA LOTTERY, for disposal at 110 Rupees each, until the 10th instant, after which date, the price will be Rupees 121 per TICKET.  
Bombay, 1st January 1818.

**Eduljee Cursetjee**  
WILL SELL  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
This present SATURDAY  
AT THE HOUSE OF  
*J. Inverarity Esq.*

IN RAMPART ROW,  
**THE USUAL ARTICLES OF Household Furniture,**

CONSISTING OF  
TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Plate, Plated, Glass and China Ware; an Eight Day Clock by Mc'CABE; a Pianoforte; old Madeira, and Beer, in Cask and Bottles; some Dozens of old Malmsey, &c. &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
A handsome built English Chariot, and a Buggy, a pair of Carriage Horses, a strong serviceable Arab Saddle Horse upwards of fourteen hands, Chariot and Buggy Harness, a Guzerat Milch Cow, and a Calf; an Assortment of French & English Books, &c. &c. &c.  
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.  
Bombay 3d January 1818.

**MR. J. JOHNSTON**  
WILL HAVE FOR SALE  
ON WEDNESDAY next  
The 7th January 1818, and following DAYS  
AT HIS HOUSE IN HUMMUM STREET,  
THE FOLLOWING PART OF HIS  
**INVESTMENT**  
IMPORTED PER HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIP  
**HUDDART,**

viz.  
PICKLED and Smoked Tongues in good order, Oilman's stores, Marmalade & Jams from Hoffmann, Wrigate's Bitters, 1st and 2d size Tumblers, and Lamps, Beaver Hats, Cooking Utensils, Scotch Barley, Morocco Skins of colors, a small assortment of Music, Snuff, Perfumery from Smyths, Hosiery, Cutlery, a few dozens of Paxton's Claret and sparkling Champagne, Beer in bottles; also two Pipes of London particular Madeira Wine &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.  
N. B. The superior assortment of Millinery is still on sale daily at very considerably reduced Prices.  
Bombay, 2d January 1818.

**BOOK-BINDING.**

BOOKS will be neatly and expeditiously bound, gilt and lettered, by TIMOOLJEE EDULJEE, at his Shop in Bake-house Lane, opposite to Messrs. Baxter & Co.'s Shop.  
Bombay, 20th December 1817.

FOR SALE,  
A FEW IHDS. OF VERY FINE  
LIVERPOOL  
**ALE,**  
AT 50 RUPEES PER CASK.  
FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF  
**CAPT. HEATHORN**  
OR AT  
Hormarjee Bomanjee's  
COTTON SCREWS.  
Bombay, 3d January 1818.

FOR ENGLAND  
To sail on or before the 15th March,  
THE VERY SUPERIOR  
FAST SAILING SHIP  
**ALBINIA,**  
A. I.  
NEW COPPERED, BURDEN 500 TONS,  
JAMES NORTON  
(Late Chief Officer in the H. C. Service)  
COMMANDER.  
HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Commander in Bake-house Lane or to Cursetjee and Jhangeir Arderseir.  
Bombay, 2d January 1818.

**A CARD.**  
Calcutta, 18th Nov. 1817.

**Messrs. Hutton & Co.**  
HAVE the pleasure to announce, that they have established a HOUSE of AGENCY at Calcutta, with the concurrence and support of MESSRS. FORBES and CO. of Bombay, as also with the countenance of their Friends MESSRS. SMITH, RICKARDS and CO. of London.  
The Members composing the FIRM of HUTTON and CO. for the present are Mr. THOMAS HUTTON, formerly of the House of HUTTON and FORBES of Penang, and Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT, late of the House of FORBES and CO. of Bombay, who, from the interest they take in the prosperity of the New Establishment, have also given it the benefit of the able assistance of their Native Agent NOW-ROJEE SORABJEE.



**COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.**

*A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Court, under the Act of the 39th and 40th of George the Third, previous to the 22d October, 1817, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury; with the balances that appear to each respective Estate, together with the payments made thereout; also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same since the period of exhibiting the last Schedule; and also the unclaimed dividends of several Estates.*

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received in Cash.	Amount paid.	Balance in Cash remaining in the Company's Treasury to the Credit of the respective states, exclusive of current Interest.	Amount paid to persons entitled to the same, since the filing of last report.	In the hands of the late registrar in cash, being unclaimed dividends of estates	REMARKS.
John Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel Honorable Company's Service, .. .. .	55338 3 30	4542 2 59	50796 71			Referred, by order dated the 7th November 1815, to the Master of the Court to take an account of what is due to the several creditors of the said John Taylor who had given in claims to the registrar in consequence of the advertisement published by him in the Bombay Courier, Calcutta Gazette, Madras Government Gazette and in the London Gazettes of 28th May and 23d August 1814.
Sarah Kemp, Widow of Francis Kemp, Richard Williams, Ensign .. .. .	11,142 95 1,391 3 84	866 3 80 375 1 88	10275 1 15 1016 1 96			
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet Madras Establishment, .. .. .	1,639 3 73	268 10	1371 3 63			A Bill has been filed for a Distribution of this Estate among the Creditors, a Decree pronounced, but the cause is abated.
Joseph Venture Montano, .. .. .	21,727 2 80	2035 1 64	19692 1 16			
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant .. .. .	820 3 99	382 3 91	438 08			Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this estate by Lieutenant Col. Alexander Adams, of H. M. 78th regiment, to which regiment the deceased belonged, still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1454, exclusive of Interest and in England to £ 166-16-1. The Balance Rupees 2964. .. 51 is the distributive share of the deceased's estate to which his Son William Bowler the younger became entitled under his Father's Will, the other Six Children of the deceased having been paid their respective Shares. A Claim of Rupees 2500 against this estate remains unsatisfied. Paid to accountant General Rupees 4259-5-21 under the authority of the Court of Directors by a set of Bills at 2s. 8d. the Rupee on the Court of Directors, being a distributive share of the deceased's Estate to Mary Swayne, John Swayne, William Swayne, Arabella E. Swayne, Francis Swayne, and Thomas Swayne, the surviving Brothers and Sisters and next of Kin of the said deceased, pursuant to an order of court dated the 7th June 1817, the said principal sum of Rupees 4259-5-21 together with the current interest thereon. Being the proportional part of the deceased's estate to which Lieut. Charles Cobb was entitled. Ditto .. Do. to which Lieut. N. Allen was entitled. Ditto .. Do. to which J. W. King, invalid conductor of Stores, was entitled. These balances have been paid over, by the Executors of the will of the late Registrar, to the present Registrar. Ditto .. Do. to which Lieut. Richard Bennett was entitled. Ditto .. Do. to which J. W. King was entitled. Ditto .. Do. to which the said J. W. King was entitled. Ditto .. Do. to which Peter Boxly was entitled. Paid to Messrs Boyce Kempt and Co. pursuant to an order of Court Dated 18th July 1817, being the Balance due to them from the Estate. Paid to Messrs, Shotton Malcolm and Co. the constituted attorneys and agents of the Father and next of Kin of the deceased, pursuant to an Order of Court Dated 27th day of May 1817, the said principal sum of Rupees 395-2-75, together with the current interest thereon. Paid to late Registrar the in full Balance, together with current interest Rupees 64 0 11, making Rupees 6948-3-15, to satisfy two Debts, secured by Bond, in full, and to distribute the balance prorata among the other seven several contract creditors, pursuant to an Order of Court Dated 7th April, 1817.
Matthew Broadly, ditto .. .. .	136 2 16	24 48	106 1 68			
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores .. .. .	159 3 09	8 25	151 2 84			
James Clement Page, Lieutenant .. .. .	814 1 43	497 3 73	316 1 70			
Thomas Hiffe, Captain .. .. .	6,498 3 17	1081 2 25	5417 92			
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks .. .. .	1970 2 28	435	1475 2 27			
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieutenant H. M. 78th Regiment .. .. .	5732 1 01	1444 3 06	4287 1 95			
Jarrett Edwards, Lieutenant .. .. .	4627 3 61	4381 1 06	246 2 55			
William Bowler, Civil Service .. .. .	20758 2 90	17794 2 39	2964 51			
John Sampson, Captain .. .. .	1474 67	113 30	1361 1 37			
William Forbes, ditto .. .. .	12444 3 24	8614 2 39	3830 85			
William Robinson, Mariner .. .. .	22,389 3 65	17389 3 65	5000			
Walter Swayne, Captain .. .. .	11,276 2 68	17039 2 13		4237 55		
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment, Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Colonel ditto, Henry Tolcher, Capt. Bombay Establishment, Andrew Matthew, Lieutenant Marine Bombay Establishment .. .. .	1539 3 46 5935 2 60 450	1438 3 21 5610 3 04 436 3 33			101 25 324 3 56 13 67	
Samuel Warneford, Assistant Surgeon Bombay Establishment .. .. .	1224 2 09	1183 2 09			41	
Thomas James Cocker, Writer Bombay Establishment .. .. .	2101 2 15	2018 1 35			83 80	
Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant .. .. .	2183 19	2173 3 02			9 17	
James J. Donaldson, ditto .. .. .	260 72	236 2 94			23 170	
Edward C. Bunyan, ditto .. .. .	3350 12	1267 3 44	2082 68			
George Sandes, ditto .. .. .	3472 1 26	767 2 24	2163 3 91	540 3 11		
Joseph Randall, Ensign .. .. .	820 60	566 2	254 48			
Ronald McDonald, Lieutenant .. .. .	776 63	318 3 73	457 90			
William Jayne, Lieutenant .. .. .	792 3 4	327 39		395 2 75		
Archibald Montgomery Ramsay, Major .. .. .	872 1 80	547 3 84	324 1 90			
George Dyson, Capt. in the Nizam's Service, Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant .. .. .	9596 1 04 7540	1198 3 83 655 1	8397 1 21 1988 1 18	6884 3		

BOMBAY, 27th DECEMBER 1817.

R. WOODHOUSE.

Registrar

**COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.**

*A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds and other securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Court under the act of 39th & 40th George the third. between 10th day of March and 22d day of October, 1817, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, with the Balances that appear due to each respective Estate.*

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received in cash	Amount paid	In the late registrar's hands in cash, since paid to present registrar	Amount in cash paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury on account of the respective Estates	Amount registered in the respective Estates unsatisfied
Alexander Campbell, Major .. .. .	10043 3 84	696 2 79	55	9292 1 05	1028 2 58
George Wilson Assistant, Surgeon .. .. .	3270 2 18	364 2 10		2908 1 08	224 3 72

BOMBAY, 27th DECEMBER 1817.

R. WOODHOUSE.

Registrar







Carrim, Nacoda, from Juddah 24th July.

Brig Fair Trial, Captain Wyatt, from Penang 27th August and Acheen 22d September.

Do. 27, ship Exmouth, Captain Aken, from Liverpool 22d March, Cape of Good Hope 9th July, Port Louis 6th September, and Madras 12th October.

Do. 28, ship Providence, Captain Green, from London 16th May.

Ship Kirk Ella, Captain Diperal, from London 17th June.

Brig Fattal Main, Captain Britto, from Penang 24th September.

Do. 31, ship City of Edinburgh, Captain Loch, from Corree 17th June.

Ship Lady Barrow, Captain Roy, from Bombay 26th September, and Point de Galle 15th October.

Ship Po, Captain Higgins, from Madras 16th October.

Ship Lord Suffield, Captain Brown, from London 30th May.

French ship Charles, Captain Buret, from the Mauritius 22d September.

Nov. 1, ship Helen, Captain Crawford, from China 1st September, and Malacca 9th Oct.

Brig Howley Leximy, Nacoda, from Penang 22d September.

**Passengers.**

PER BRIG FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. J. G. Frith, Free merchant.

PER EXMOUTH.

From Port Louis.

Lieutenant J. Watkins, Bengal Infantry, Mr. Robert Kyd, and Mr. A. Dunbar.

PER LADY BARROW.

From Bombay.

Captain J. Roche, H. M. 14th Regiment, Captain Thomas Phillips, and Mr. W. H. Blackburn, late of the Cutter Dispatch.

PER PO.

William Watts, Esq.

PER FRENCH SHIP CHARLES.

Monr. Durbone.

Nov. 2, Brig Bounty Hall, Captain William Hammill, from Liverpool 17th June.

American ship Agawan, Captain John Wells, from Boston 31st May and Java 12th Oct.

November 14, Ship Northumbrian, T. Lawson, from London 23d June.

16, ship Upton Castle, W. Howell, from Cochin 25th October.

17, American ship Union, B. Hitchings, from Rio de Janeiro 8th September.

List of Passengers per the Northumbrian, Lawson, from England the 25th of June.

Mrs. A. Roebuck.

Mr. E. Seathly, Merchant.

Mr. A. Newmarch, assistant Surgeon.

Mr. G. D. Roebuck.

On the 21st, French Ship Epaminondas, J. H. Rousseau, from Marseilles 26th May and the Cape 14th September.

**Passengers.**

Mr. F. Cravino, Supracargo, — F. Deconchy.

From the Cape.

D. Proudfoot, late Commander of the ship Triton.

24th, Ship Frances and Eliza, F. G. Stewart, from England 15th June and Madeira 16th July.

**Passengers.**

Mr. Dalton, Free merchant, From Trincomalie.

Mr. Jones.

25th, Ship Mary Ann, T. R. Arbuthnot, from Madras 26th October.

Do. 28th, Triumph, D. Campbell, from Chittagong, the Fattal Membarruck, J. D. Reys, from Penang, Portuguese Brig Aurora, J. Da Costa, from Brazil 18th August.

Passengers per Triumph.

Mr. John Brown, Captain W. Winter.

28, ship Kingsmill, Robert McDowal, from Liverpool 23d June.

Ship Hope, D. Kdd, from China 5th October and Malacca 24th ditto.

Brig Theresa, (unknown,) from Chittagong 24th November.

29, ship Defence, D. Rennoldson, from London 21st July.

Ship Jupiter, J. Goldsmith, from ditto 7th June and Portsmouth 16th ditto.

Ship Molar, G. C. Lindsay, from Penang 5th November.

**PASSENGERS PER FATFAL MOBARACK.**

Captain William Winter.

PER KINGSMILL.

Mr. John Silt, Free Merchant.

PER HOPE.

Saved from the Brig Christian upset in the Straits of Malacca.

Mr. L. Sakes, Mariner, Mr. J. F. Galloway, 1st Officer, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, 2d Officer, Mr. Jas. R. Finly, Gunner, 3 Seacummies, 1 Tindler, 11 Lascars, 3 Havildars and 8 Sepoys.

Captain Howard, & Mr. C. Howard, landed at Malacca.

Captain and Mrs. Beans, and Child, with 28 men of the Crew were unfortunately drowned.

**PER MOHOLAR.**

Mr. Lindsay, Major Melones, 20th Regt N. I. and Mr. Horne, writer.

DEPARTURES—October 25, ship Apollo, Captain C. B. Tarbutt, to complete her lading for Bombay and England.

Do. 28, ship Martha, Captain Driver, to London.

Ship Lord Wellington, Capt. Harris, to do.

Do. 29, ship Ganges, Captain Chapman, to Liverpool.

Do. 31, American ship Athens, Captain Brumley, to Philadelphia.

Nov. 1, Ship Martha, Captain Cogill, to London.

Ship Caledonia, Captain Wales, to ditto.

Do. 2, ship Heywood, Captain Harmsworth, to ditto.

Portuguese Brig Novo Destino, Captain P. J. Branco, to Rio de Janeiro.

Nov. 12, French ship Minerva, L. Malicorn, for the Isle of France.

14, Brig Robert Quayle, R. P. Jones, for Liverpool.

Portuguese brig Triunfo de Inveja, J. J. Franco, for Lisbon.

Ship Hadlow, E. Lamb, for London.

15, American ship Crutenden, R. Turner, for New York.

Bark Admiral Dury, G. Thomson, for Bombay.

Danish ship Frederick, (late Commodore Hayes,) H. Jensen, for Copenhagen.

16, American ship Cadmus, E. Davis, for Boston.

Ship Moffat, S. Lee, for London.

17, Ship Palmers, E. C. Kemp, for ditto.

18, Ship Comet, T. Borg, for Greenock.

19, ship Hoogly, Harris, for Manila.

23, American brig Fandorf, H. P. Cothel, for Baltimore.

H. C. cruiser Nautilus, captain J. Hall, for Bombay.

24, brig Vestal, W. L. Skitter, for Penang.

November 25, Ship Friendship, W. Black, for the Isle of France.

26, ship Lady Borringden, R. Lethbridge, for Point de Galle, Cape and London.

French ship Titus, J. F. Beck, for Isle of France and Bordeaux.

27, Ship Friendship, Wise, for Bencoolen and Java.

Ship Alexander, W. Harris, for Persian Gulph.

Ship Paragon, R. Miller, for London.

Ship Earl of Morley, J. Craigie, for the Cape and London.

29, Ship Perseverance, A. Brown, for Bombay.

Portuguese ship Duarte Pacheco, F. C. Gracia, for Rio de Janeiro.

Danish ship Marie, A. Moller, for Copenhagen.

**BOMBAY.**

DEATHS.—On board the H. C. Ship General Kyd, on the 25th September, (Two days after leaving the pilot.) Captain Jacob Maughan, of the Bombay Marine, first Assistant to the Master Attendant of Calcutta.

**CALCUTTA.**

MARRIED.—On the 3d Nov. Captain Irwin Mallin, Deputy Paymaster at Cawnpore, to Miss Harriett Augusta Murray.

On the 1st Nov. Mr. James Broders, to Miss Ann Turner.

On the 6th Nov. Mr. Joseph Sharpe, to Miss Sarah Bartlett.

On the 13th Nov. Mr. F. Paschaud, to Miss E. L. Smith.

On the 11th Nov. Mr. John Francis Twisden, of the pilot Service, to Miss Frances Kerr.

On the 25th Nov. Lieut Joseph Leeson, His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, eldest Son of the Honorable John Leeson, to Anne, eldest Daughter of Captain A. A. O'Reilly, of the same Corps.

On the 22d Nov. Captain Charles Peter Hay, commanding the Chumprun Light Infantry Battalion, to Miss Clementina Stewart.

On the 26th Nov. Mr. Benjamin Thompson, to Miss Anna De Sylva.

At Chandernagore, on the 24th Nov. Mr. Francis Charles Alexander Rigordy, to Miss Rose Durup de Dombal, second Daughter of M. Durup de Dombal Esq.

At Chinsurah, on the 21st Nov. Mr. Lewis Betts, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Herkios, third Daughter of Gregory Herkios, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Nov. the Lady of E. R. Barwell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of H. Young, Esq. of a Son.

On the same day, the Lady of George Abbott, Esq. of a Son.

On the 5th Nov. the Lady of George Money Esq. of a daughter.

On the 6th Nov. the Lady of Mr. Joseph Greenway, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th Nov. the Lady of J. W. Sherer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 2d Nov. the Wife of Mr. Joseph Stapleton, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 2d Nov. the Lady of John Shum, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Puckth, on her way to Fort Chour, on board her Buggerow, on the 9th Nov. the Lady of Robert Blair, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kishanghur, on the 9th Nov. the Lady of H. Imiach, Esq. of a Son.

On the 12th Nov. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Young, of a daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of Lieutenant George Gladwin Denniss, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 13th Nov. the Lady of Captain Francis Balcston, of a daughter.

On the 6th Nov. the Lady of John Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th Nov. the Lady of Robert Martin Bird, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Goutie in Tirhoot, on the 31st Nov. the Widow of the late George Neville Wyatt, Esq. of the Medical Service, of a Son.

On the 27th Nov. Mrs. Charlotte Brown, Wife of Mr. George Brown, of the H. C.'s. Bengal Marine, of a son.

On the 22d Nov. the Lady of John Forsyth, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Alhabad, on the 1st Nov. the Lady of Captain James Kennedy, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 14th Nov. the Lady of George Ravenscroft, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Tumlook, on the 13th Nov. the Lady of William Adamson, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, of her Seventh Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 2d Nov. Mr. Peter Abbott, aged 44 years.—He was, from very early age, in the Honorable East India Company's Naval Service—and a most zealous Officer.

At Buxar, on the 7th Nov. Major John Lindsay, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Hazareebaug, in child-birth, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Charles Rogers, aged 23.

On the 16th Nov. the Lady of Captain James Hyde, of the Corps of Engineers.

At Banda, (Bundicund) on the 18th Nov. Ensign J. Y. Watson, of the 1st Bat. 26th Regt. of Native Infantry.

Thomas Palin Calvert, Esq. Acting Collector of the District of Saharunpore.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Rudge, of the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Hay, of His Majesty's 25th Regt. of Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant John Edward Lodge, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain James Macarthy, of the Country Service.

On the 20th Nov. David Thierpland, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for the City of Calcutta, aged 43 years.

On the 8th Nov. in his 34 year, William Beckford Gordon, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 22d Nov. of the consumption, aged 23 years.

Lieutenant John Elwood, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Durham, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Mr. William Clay, Master of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Antelope.

**Calcutta Intelligence**

**CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

BUY.—MONDAY, OCT. 13 1817.—SELL.  
Rs. 5 Six per Cent Loan Obl. Rs. 5  
1 12 1/2 2 1/2

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.**

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**

Judicial Department, November 11, 1817, Mr. F. C. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court of Bundelcund and joint Magistrate stationed at Calpee.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, Second Register at the Sudder Station of Bundelcund.

Mr. J. V. Biscoe, Register of the Zillah Court at Goruckpore.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bart, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

November 14, 1817.

Mr. W. E. Rees, a Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. E. Watson, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. H. Hodgson, fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Walpole, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Midnapore.

It is reported that Government have resolved, in consequence of instructions from the Court of Directors, to create a new rank of native military officers, under the name of Subadar Major-ships.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander in Chief, has permitted the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, to wear the same facings as his Lordship's Regiment in the King's service, viz. *Light Buff and Gold*. The 1st Battalion is said to be on its march, to join the centre Division of the Army.

**GRAND ARMY.**

Letters have been received from the Head Quarters of the Grand Army dated the 23th ultimo. His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived at Sekundra, on the 20th ultimo, and on the 22d, reviewed the Troops, who stood on Parade nearly 10,000 men. The Army moved from Sekundra, on the 25th, towards the banks of the Jumna, over which a bridge of boats was constructing. On the 26th, Head Quarters were established at Sunkerpoore, on the further bank of the river. The remainder of the Army with the Artillery crossed on the following day. On Head Quarters being established at Sunkerpoore the following orders were issued.

The Commander in Chief has lively satisfaction in expressing the sentiment excited in him this morning, on his viewing the Bridge and the Road leading through the Ravine to it. What he examined was to him proof, not only of skill and energy, but of a zealous alacrity, which he had the highest pleasure in recognizing.—His Lordship requests Captain Swinton, of the Pioneers, Lieutenant Franklyn, of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Mr. Conductor of Ordnance Feidwicke, to accept for themselves, and to communicate to those under them respectively, his acknowledgement of the judgment and activity, by which the movements of the Army have thus been so materially facilitated.

The Division of the Army under the command of Brigadier General Hardyman is we understand intended to act on the defensive, & to guard the Mirzapore frontier, and the country generally between the rivers *Tonsi* and *Soane*, from the incursions of the Pindaries.—The camp of this Division was at *Anurpurtum* on the 31st ultimo—and letters of that day observe that accounts from Saugar this morning state that a *Lac* and a *half* of Pindaries are assembled with the fixed intention of striking a blow somewhere, but the combined movements of the British have so distracted their attention, that they know not on what point to determine.

By letters from Delhi we learn that Sir D. Ochterlony, K. G. C. left that place on the 12th for Gourgong. The following is from Delhi under date 21st of October.

The weather still continues unusually hot, in so much that Tatties are not yet altogether laid aside. The thermometer generally rises during the day to near 90 but falls at night at below 70, and although the weather has been so oppressive during the day, the nights with very few exceptions throughout the season, have been agreeably cool, and are now become quite cold. There has not been any rain, but a few partial showers, at the full and changes of the moon since July, while in the hills it has rained incessantly for the last six months, and in the lower provinces the season appears to have been unusually wet. The consequence of this drought is an almost total failure of the crops in Doab and a considerable advance in the price of grain, which the movements of the troops tends to increase. We have no Cholera, but there has been a great deal of sickness in all the considerable towns in the upper provinces.—[Hark.]

It is reported, that just as the *Helen* was about to sail from Macao, accounts were received, that the captains of vessels had all gone on board their ships, and addressed the Supercargoes on the subject of the search claimed by the Chinese, wishing to know, whether, in the event of any attempt to carry this into execution, they should resist it by force. The answer of the Supercargoes we have not learnt.

**BERHAMPORE.**

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED 7TH NOV. 1817. Since the commencement of October, we have experienced a severe sickness at this station, upwards of thirty men of the regiment have been buried during that period, which out of 300 men, is certainly a great mortality—in consequence of which, it is thought probable, that we will soon move from this station.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

**B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.**

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Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.





SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

since the cold weather has set in, it has rather increased.

[Asiatic Mirror, November 12.]

**GRAND ARMY.**

Extract of the *Asiatic Mirror*, November 12. The division marched to a village situated higher up the Jumna. During the 27th and 28th the troops crossed the Jumna by a bridge of boats, constructed at Shurghur near Oorish; and encamped about 1 1/2 miles from the right bank. A stockaded work was thrown up, to cover the bridge on the right bank, whilst two 18 pounders, iron, were placed in position on the left bank, which is high and steep, one on the right, and the other on the left of the bridge. These measures being taken for the defence of this important pass, the division marched in a Southerly direction about 12 miles to Loharee — on the 29th and on the 30th (still in a Southerly direction) 11 miles to this place, which is a large and populous town.

The weather until very lately, has been unusually hot for the season of the year; however, from the westerly winds having of late prevailed, we are in hopes soon of enjoying a more congenial temperature.

N. B.—The Maps of India now extant, are so very incorrect in respect to the Upper Provinces, that it will be very difficult to trace on them the different routes, pursuing by the Grand Army.

**UKHBARS.**

Holkar's Camp was at Sewasah, on the 24th Sept. no settlement had been made with his mutinous troops; but Ameer Khawn was expected soon to pay them a visit.

Ranjit Singh who was at Lahore, on the 31 of September, has ordered his artillery to march towards Ramnagur, where he would soon follow with his own Camp. The object of these movements is not known.

King Mahmood Shah is at Cabul, and had received letters from Prince Feeroz-uldeen stating, that Mudud Khawn had of late over to the Prince of Gourban, by whom he was received with much respect. Shah Z-mann, and his Sons were also at Gourban, and in a few days intended to proceed to Herratt; on receiving this information, Mahmood desired the Prince, to use every endeavour to detach these Chiefs from the Gourban interest.

It appears, that Prince Camran, anxious to repair the breach betwixt him and Vizier Futteh Khawn, had requested the latter to forget past offences, promising to be guided by his Councils for the future. The Vizier, however, reproached the Prince, with having through the advice of flatterers attempted to take away his life, and refused to trust in his promises of future safety.

A great dearth of grain has been felt in Moultan; on the 6th October wheat was selling at the rate of 13 seers for a Rupee.

Ameer Khawn has withdrawn his army from the Fort of Mudharajpoorah.

We are sorry to state, that in one of the divisions engaged in effecting the annual repairs of the Military Road, of the regular monthly establishment, (consisting of about 300 men,) 1 hackery man, 9 peaddas, and 12 bildars, died on the 2d instant of Cholera Morbus; and when the last report was made, 39 were labouring under this dreadful disease. This happened near the East Bank of the Seane, and the report states, that the mortality is great in the neighbouring villages.

[Asiatic Mirror, November 19.]

**GRAND ARMY.**

[EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.]

From Hussinabad.

We are now certain of crossing, and commencing business before the 12th instant, tho' as yet, no particular day has been specified. The undermentioned Corps, &c. are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice; and a remarkably fine efficient force they form, I can assure you.

5th Native Cavalry, under Major Clarke.  
8 Troops of the 6th Dragoons, under Captain Western.

1st Rohilla Cavalry.  
The whole of the above to be commanded, I believe, by Colonel Gahan, commanding the 6th Native Cavalry.

**ARTILLERY.**

5th Company Artillery.  
D. Pioneers, increased by 20 men.  
Gun Lascars, &c. &c.  
4-12 Pounders.  
4-5 1/2 inch Howitzers.  
2-6 Pounders.

The above to be complete in every respect.

**BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.**

2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, under Major McPherson.

1st ditto 19th ditto, under Major Logie.

1st ditto 23d ditto, under Major Popham,

who commands the Brigade. Besides the above, the two Grenadier Companies of the 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry, and the Light Infantry Battalion under Captain Doveton will cross; the Eight Infantry form part of the Brigade under Colonel Gahan, which will be denominated the Reserve. Colonel Adams and the principal of his Staff accompany the above force. It is thought we shall move direct to Bilah, but we have no certain information. The 1st Battalion 23d moved from Sohagpoor this morning towards this; and the three troops of the 6th Cavalry arrived this morning. We are all in high spirits, and exceedingly anxious to increase the fame of the Bengal Army.

**Camp Rewah 4th November.**

We moved off this morning, a hole in the wall, as the Cholera Morbus is doing dreadful execution there. You see 30 or 40 funeral piles every day, and several suties. It attacked our Camp, while at Mongowah; but by shifting ground every 3d or 4th day, it has left us, tho' not before carrying off a Sergeant, a Corporal, and six Men of ours; besides Servants. The weather here is certainly much warmer, than in any other part of India I have been in, for the season.

**Berhanpoor, 22d November.**

Our sick list is daily diminishing and the general health of the Corps seems to be quite re-established. The list of casualties mentioned in the Gazette of the last month, is an exaggerated one—it amounted only to 24.

[EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL BUREAU OF SATURDAY.]

Our letters from the Dukhin communicate a melancholy catastrophe, which occurred in the Madras Camp at Hordah, on the afternoon of the 30th ult. Major O'Donnell commanding the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry was murdered by a trooper of that corps. It appears that Major O'Donnell was walking in his tent when the trooper came up armed with 25 loaded pistols.

The pistol being discharged the Major fell without sign of life. The ball penetrated between his shoulders and so near had the pistol been carried that his clothes were set on fire. The assassin immediately made for his lines, but fortunately was observed returning his pistols to the holders of his saddle, which led to the discovery of his being the perpetrator. So callous and remorseless was this wretch, that he is said to have avowed that he went armed with the deliberate intention of murdering his commanding officer; and as appears, this spirit of revenge was inspired by the most trivial cause. It is said he had gone to Major O'Donnell with some frivolous complaint, who, after hearing him, viewing it as such, desired him to retire. Summary proceedings had at first been contemplated, but it had been deemed expedient that the prisoner should await the sentence of a General Court Martial.

A body of about 3000 Pindarees had passed along right bank of the Nerbudda since the arrival of the Madras troops on the left at Hindiah. By the latest accounts it appears the different Durrahs of Pindarees were moving on Duteah and Gualior. It is stated that Khurram Khan had been put in possession by Scindiah, of Islamungur, which commands a pass between Bopul and Raisseer.

Parties had been sent in advance from the Nagpoor Subsidary force with the Pioneers to clear the Chankah pass and it was expected the troops would commence crossing on the 8th instant. The following order had been issued—from which we may infer that this force no longer bears the denomination of—5th division of the army of the Deccan.

The right of the army under Major General Donkin did not march from Agra till the 5th instant. It would reach Dholpoor in the Chumbul on the 8th. The rumour which we formerly mentioned, that the Bhurtpore Raja had been called upon to furnish his contingent, proves correct. Twelve hundred Bhurtpore horse joined Major-General Donkin on the 5th. An inference was drawn from the low price of grain at Gualior, that Scindiah was about to move. In the beginning of this month Wheat sold at Gualior at 30 seers, while at Agra, it was as high as 16.

Sr David Ocherlouy had proceeded from Goorgong to Rewaree. The force at Loodianha had been reduced to one battalion. The 2d of the 26th had been ordered from that station to Kurnaul.

Letters from Baudlecond state, that a body of Pindarees had plundered Mowee, near to Chatterpoor, and had afterwards advanced near to Banda, with the intention of crossing the Jumna. They took flight and fled back.

Extract of a letter from Banda, 7th Nov 1817.

Two days ago we were in considerable alarm in consequence of a report of the Pindarees coming in this direction; but after plundering Mowee in the Jaussee country they retired above the ghauts. Had

it not been for the detachment under Major Cumming of the 7th Native Cavalry, it is probable the Pindarees would have visited us. Had they come the Ladies would have been all safe in the Nowab's fortification, which would stand against horse as well as foot.

Accounts from Sagar of the 29th ultimo, state that Muzzar Bux had gone off for Chatterpoor with a body of about 6000, under Wassul Mahomed had gone to meet General Marshall's division about Hattah, and had on their way laid in ashes all the villages around. These two Durrahs came from Basoudee and Buseeah, Jaghires of Pindaree Chiefs. It is said the latter Durrah will try to make its way thro' the Hurripoor Pass, upon Mizzapore; but I don't believe they will again attempt a dis- excursion into our Provinces, having suffered so much in the attempt last cold season; besides all their Jaghires will soon be in our possession, so that they could turn their plunder to no account.

[Mirror, Nov 20th 1817.]

The right of the army under Major General Donkin arrived at Dholpoor on the 9th. On the opposite side of the Chumbul a small guard of Scindiah's troops was stationed. The division under General Donkin remained at Dholpoor on the 12th, but it was expected that it would move on the 13th, keeping along the left bank of the Chumbul. Whether it might afterwards proceed towards Jaypoor or to the Southward appeared uncertain. The Corps composing this division are very strong. His Majesty's 14th Foot, 950 Rank and File, 8th Dragoons and 1st Native Cavalry, 600 each. Three complete Sepoy Battalions, 1400 Gardner's Horse and 1200 Bhurtpore.

We have received a melancholy account of the fatal effects of the prevailing Epidemic in the Centre division of the army. It is stated that 400 natives had fallen a sacrifice to it in two days, nor has it been there confined to the natives. Eight Europeans had fallen victims to it. Letters of the 16th mention that after a rather long march on the preceding day many Europeans had been attacked and that the whole road during the march was strewed with dead and dying natives. An Officer remarks "I am fortunate in having lost only two servants."

The accounts of the 17th are still more afflictive. The number of deaths reported on that day amounted to 500 Natives and 29 Europeans. Only two officers had been attacked and they had speedily recovered. The chief mortality was among the Camp followers and Sepoys accustomed to poor fare. Laudium with Brandy was generally successful when administered in time, and calomel completed the cure.

The following statement of mortality from this disease many years ago is said to rest on high medical authority. At one of the great maulas held at Hurdwar every 12th year, in the month of April, a sudden blast of cold air from the Hills which came down the course of the Ganges, produced so violent, and fatal a Cholera Morbus that 20,000 persons perished in the course of three or four days. Great as this number is, it will not appear incredible when it is known that on such an occasion nearly a million of people are supposed to be collected. In common years the number at the Fair is estimated at 300,000.

Extract of a letter from Cuttack.

Mussaib Khann, one of Jugbundoo's Chief Sirdars has been killed, and another, Gunnair, severely wounded in the breast. The different detachments are hunting Jugbundoo in every Jungle where he attempts to halt, and the general opinion is that he cannot escape much longer.

[Bengal Hurkaru November 29.]

**NOVEMBER 3d.**

The Honorable the Vice President has appointed Mr. Leay to be his private Secretary, Major John Craigie to be his Military Secretary, and Lieutenant F. Jenkins of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry to be his Aide-de-Camp.

**NOVEMBER 20th.**

The Government of Bombay, with the sanction of the Bishop of Calcutta, has authorized the immediate construction of a chapel at Surat, near the castle.—The building is intended to hold about 1000 persons, and is estimated to cost about 30,000 rupees.

NOVEMBER 22d.

We have much satisfaction in stating that accounts have reached the Presidency, of the conclusion of an arrangement with Meer Khan and the Chief of Kerouly. No particulars have yet transpired.

We extract the following from an Inverness journal of the 6th June. To such of our readers, as are unacquainted with the particulars, it may be proper to state—that the Reverend Presbytery of Edinburgh, under whose authority, in ecclesiastical matters, the Scotch Chaplains in India are placed, enjoined them, about a twelve month ago, to abstain from the celebration of the rite of Marriage. Against this sentence of the Presbytery, the Reverend Minister of St. Andrew's Church at Calcutta appealed to the General Assembly, and the cause came on to be heard in the Assembly on the 31st May last. Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Advocate was heard in support of the appellant, and the Reverend Dr. Inglis in defence of the Presbytery. A debate of some length ensued, when the Assembly unanimously passed the following sentence—thus adding the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority to the Church to the decision which has already been given in the Court of Common Pleas, as to the legality and validity of Marriages celebrated out of England.

The General Assembly—find that no blame whatever can be imputed to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, who have acted according to the best of their judgment in the circumstances of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. But the Assembly see no reason why Mr. Bryce should not be permitted to solemnize Marriages, when called upon to do so in the ordinary exercise of his ministerial duty, and therefore did and hereby do, remove the interdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh upon that subject; satisfied that on this and every question connected with civil rights, he will conduct himself, as he is hereby required to do, with that perfect respect and deference to the established authorities, to which they are entitled, and which are in a particular manner due to the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor General, for the countenance and protection afforded by his Excellency to this branch of the Church of Scotland. And the General Assembly further resolve, to appoint a Committee to draw up a respectful memorial to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and to correspond with the Honourable Court on this important subject.

**DECEMBER 1st.**

The Head Quarters of the Commander in Chief were on the 14th ultimo, at Taigong, in Bundelcud—A report prevailed that Scindiah, intended to pay a visit of ceremony to the Noble Marquis.

The intelligence mentioned in our last respecting Meer Khan & the Chief of Kerouly appears to be confirmed; and it is said that the Rajah of Bhurtpore has sent his contingent of Cavalry to join the division under Major General Donkin. That body, was expected to reach Dholpoor on the left bank of the Chumbul on the 8th ultimo. The Centre division, about the same time, was within a few miles of the encampment of Scindiah.

**Government Gazette Extraordinary.**

FORT WILLIAM, Nov. 20, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that a copy of the Treaty concluded at Gwalior, on the 5th Instant, between the British Government and Maha Rajah Dowlut Row Scindiah, be published for general information, together with a copy of the General Orders issued on the occasion, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

**TREATY of Concord and Alliance between the Honorable the English East India Company and Maha-rajah Alajah Dowlut Row Scindiah Behadur, and his Children, Heirs and Successors, settled on the part of the Honorable Company by Captain Robert Close, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Britan-**



nick Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. Governor General, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces, &c. &c. and on the part of His Highness Dowlat Row Scindia by Ram Chunder Bhaskur, duly empowered by His Highness to that effect.

Whereas the British Government and Maharajah Alajah Dowlat Row Scindia Behadur, are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following articles have been agreed on, for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

ARTICLE I. The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective Governments, and of their allies and dependents, in prosecuting operations against the Pindarees, and any other bodies of associated freebooters, to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from reassembling:—with this view, the Forces of the two Governments and their respective allies, will immediately attack the Pindarees and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindaree leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government.

II. The Pindaree bodies having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah and other neighbouring states, it is hereby agreed that on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah, shall be immediately resumed by His Highness, who engages never to readmit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarees as belong to other states, shall be restored to their rightful proprietors provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarees, and shall engage never to readmit them, or in any way to connect themselves with these freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

III. Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia hereby engages never to readmit the Pindarees or any other predatory bodies into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his Officers to do so. On the contrary, His Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his Officers, Civil and Military, & to enforce them by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in His Highness's territories. All Officers disregarding His Highness's orders, are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah, and Enemies of the British Government.

IV. Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia is the undisputed Master of his own Troops and resources: with a view however to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this Treaty, His Highness agrees, that the Divisions of his Troops (which taken together shall amount to 5,000 Horse), employed in active operations against the Pindarees or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British Troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counseled by the Officer commanding the British Divisions, with which His Highness's Troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed that a British Officer shall be stationed with each Division of the Maharajah's Troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British Commanding Officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjoint operations. His Highness engages that all his Officers, Civil and Military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power in procuring supplies, or other wife to the British Troops operating in his territory, and any failure in this respect, shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to his Highness, and an Enemy of the British Government.

V. Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia engages, that the Divisions appointed to act in concert with the British Troops, shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussion or dispute, His Highness consents to renounce for the next three years the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and Ministers of his Government, and that those sums shall be disbursed toward the payment of His Highness's Troops, through the British Officers stationed with them; and the British Government agrees, at the conclusion of the

war, and after His Highness's Troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to His Highness: with the same view, the Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia likewise consents to relinquish in the fullest manner to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the States of Joudpore, Boondee and Kotah.

VI. It is agreed, that the Troops of Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, shall occupy during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that Government; any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the Enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulations contained in this article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an Officer in each of the Divisions of the Maharajah's army as mentioned.

VII. The force that will be put in motion by the British Govt. and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarees, and to effect the objects of the present Treaty, His Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his Officers and the Pindarees, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his Officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or protecting the Pindarees, or other freebooters, and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders, are to be considered and treated as rebels to His Highness, and Enemies of the British Government.

VIII. With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two Governments and to the facility and security of the communication of the British Troops, with their supplies, the Maharajah reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Govt. agrees that British Garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of these forts, during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depots within them. The flag of Dowlat Row Scindia shall however continue to fly in the Fort of Asergurh, and His Highness shall be at liberty to station a Killadar with a personal guard of fifty men in the said fort; but it is clearly understood, that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those Forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British Commanding Officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended while the Forts in question are occupied by the British Troops, shall be accounted for and the value made good to His Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by Officers on the part of both Governments at the time of the occupation of the Forts by the British Government. The present Garrisons, with the exception above stated, in regard to Asergurh, shall move out of the Forts. The Maharajah will therefore have no further concern with the Subandies of the Garrisons, but His Highness's other Troops, including the Paesgab, &c. shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British Officers in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the Forts above mentioned will continue to be managed by the Officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British Government and its Officers. The whole, or such portion of the Revenues as may be necessary, shall be appointed to the payment of the Maharajah's Troops acting in concert with the British Divisions, as stipulated in the 5th Article, and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to His Highness after the conclusion of the War. The two Forts above mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah as soon as the operations against the Pindarees, or their confederates, shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected, and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the Forts will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

IX.—The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both Governments being satisfied, that to accomplish this wise and just end, it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindostan, the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 22d of November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into Treaties with certain Chiefs

therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled, and it is declared that the British Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Oodypoor, Joudpore and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee and other substantive States on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this Article shall however be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with States or Chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on or tributary to the Maharajah; and it is agreed that His Highness's authority over those States or Chiefs, shall continue on the same footing, as it has been heretofore. The British Government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above mentioned States of Oodypoor, Joudpore, Kota, and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to cure to Dowlat Row Scindia his ascertained tribute, and to guarantee the same in perpetuity, to be paid through the British Government; and Dowlat Row Scindia, engages on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those States, without the concurrence of the British Government.

X. If (which God forbid) the British Government and the Maharajah should be compelled to wage war with any other State attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarees, or other freebooters, the British Government having at heart the welfare of Dowlat Row Scindia, will, in the event of success, and of His Highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

XI. Such parts of the Treaty of Surgee, Anjungaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22d of November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

XII. This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor General and Maharajah Alajah Dowlat Row Scindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor General in five days from this date, or sooner if possible; and Ram Chunder Bhaskur engages to obtain His Highness's ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this fifth day of Nov. in the Year of Our Lord 1817, corresponding with the Twenty-first day of Zehage 1232 of the Hijra, and the Year 1218 of the Arabic Era.

(Signed) ROBERT CLOSE  
RANCHOOR, BARRISTER AT LAW

Ratified by the Governor General in Council near Nuddah Gungah, on the 6th of November, 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to the Gov. Genl.

General Orders by His Excellency the Governor General.

CAMP MAHERWA, NOV. 7, 1817.  
The Governor General has great pleasure in announcing to the Army that the Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindeah signed a Treaty, by which His Highness engages to afford every facilitation to the British Troops in their pursuit of the Pindarees thro' his Dominions, and to cooperate actively towards the extinction of those brutal freebooters. In consequence the Troops and Country of His Highness are to be regarded as those of an Ally.

The generous confidence and animated zeal of the Army may experience a shade of disappointment in the diminished prospect of ferocious exertion; but the Governor General is convinced that the reflection of every Officer and Soldier in this Army will satisfy him that the carrying every desired point by equity and moderation, is the proudest triumph for the British character.

A Royal Salute is to be fired from the Artillery Park in honor of this event at 8 tomorrow morning.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed) J. ADAM,  
Sec. to the Govt. Genl.  
Published by Command of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council:  
C. LUSHINGTON,  
Acting Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 20, 1817.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, on the occasion of the conclusion of the new Treaty between the

British Government and Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia.  
C. LUSHINGTON,  
Acting Sec. to Govt.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.  
LAW REPORT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, SATURDAY, MAY 24.  
Before Mr. Justice DALLAS and a Special Jury.—  
GENERAL GRIFFITHS v. BROWN, 220.

Mr. Bollaund opened this case, and stated that it was an action for criminal conversation, in which Charles Griffiths, Esq. was plaintiff, and Nicholas Brown, Esq. defendant. The damages were laid at 5,000l, and the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sergeant Best addressed the Court and Jury as follows.—“My lords and gentlemen, we commence our proceedings today with an action arising out of adultery. In such a case, when we reflect how the purity of a State depends upon the morality of its citizens, Griffiths is a gentleman of high standing in the army, and married the lady whose name forms the subject of our inquiry in 1798, and was the daughter of a baronet, and possessed all those attractions which are calculated to fix the affections of an honourable man. At that time Mr. Griffiths had arrived only at the rank of captain, but in the course of his professional career he reached the rank which he at present holds. In the course of his services he was called to Gibraltar; and he was accompanied by his lady, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest cordiality and affection. After remaining there some time, Mrs. Griffiths became so much indisposed from the effect of the climate, that it was necessary she should return to England for the recovery of her health; and accordingly, early in the year 1815, she embarked for her native shores. The defendant Mr. Brown, was, and still is, a captain in the 11th regiment, in which General Griffiths has also been an officer, and was likewise a man connected with considerable families in this country. He was at Gibraltar at the same period with General Griffiths and his lady, and was received at their table as the most friendly manner. Indeed the General sought every opportunity of showing him those kindnesses which, to a man in his situation, were of so much importance. Shortly after Mrs. Griffiths left her husband, she fell into the hands of her health, Mr. Brown, on the day of her absence, and from what followed there is no doubt that he left Gibraltar for the express purpose of carrying on that adulterous intercourse with the wife of his friend which had subsisted between them previous to her departure. Mrs. Griffiths, on her arrival in England, proceeded to Brighton, to the house of the brother of her husband, who was a medical man; and after remaining there for a short time she went to Southampton, where she took a house. She had scarcely time to get settled in her new habitation when she was joined by Captain Brown, who immediately after her arrival became perfect master of the house, the husband knowing no thing of her having such an intention. I think it proper by the different conduct and behaviour of Mrs. Griffiths during the time that Captain Brown was in the house, that the conduct and feelings of the defendant were such as to induce me to believe that she had been with one of her former lovers at the time; and that it may be necessary I should state, that I am not furnished with the means of proving an actual criminal intercourse between the parties. This fact must be collected from circumstances; and I apprehend, when I shall have detailed my evidence, your honours will be so far from doubting the subject. I was observing, that when Mrs. Griffiths first went to Southampton, one of her children was in the habit of sleeping with her. After some time, however, it was discovered that the child cried in the night—a very surprising thing, gentlemen, when the hapless infant was deserted by that parent in whose bosom it had been wont to seek its repose; for it will appear, that it was not in her own bed Mrs. Griffiths indulged in the criminal embraces of the defendant. In consequence of the crying, however, a crib was procured, to which the infant was afterwards consigned; and thus banished from the bed of its mother, it soon forgot the soothing which I had in a less guilty season been accustomed. That the adultery had not been committed in the room in which the child lay, but in that of Mr. Brown, will be inferred from the observations which were made by the servants of the house. Things continued in this state for some time, when Gen. Griffiths suddenly returned from the Continent. Mr. Brown was then residing with Mrs. Griffiths, and she was then residing with her husband. On the day of her return, she was about to take place in a carriage, which I shall call a coach, and I directed him to go by a particular coach, and carry a letter from her to Captain Brown, for which she gave him a ten pound note. This coach was to set off for London previous to the mail, in which General Griffiths had taken his place; but being full, and the messenger being unable to obtain a passage; Mrs. Griffiths desired him to go outside of the mail, which he did, and arrived in London at the same time with the General. He continued to teach the school where Capt. Brown was, before the injured husband, and delivered to him the letter with which he was intrusted; and thus most fortunately the meeting contemplated by the General was prevented. Captain Brown sent an answer back to Mrs.

Griffiths, how long ago that was about a year and a half, and which I shall call a coach, and carry a letter from her to Captain Brown, for which she gave him a ten pound note. This coach was to set off for London previous to the mail, in which General Griffiths had taken his place; but being full, and the messenger being unable to obtain a passage; Mrs. Griffiths desired him to go outside of the mail, which he did, and arrived in London at the same time with the General. He continued to teach the school where Capt. Brown was, before the injured husband, and delivered to him the letter with which he was intrusted; and thus most fortunately the meeting contemplated by the General was prevented. Captain Brown sent an answer back to Mrs.



... by the same messenger, who delivered it to Mrs. Griffiths. Her is an additional proof of the intercourse which subsisted between the parties, but I shall carry my evidence still further. General Griffiths having resolved to hold no farther communication with his guilty wife, sent his brother down to Southampton to make some arrangement for their separation. His lady, however, absconded, and a considerable time elapsed before she could be discovered. At length, by the assiduity of the plaintiff's solicitor, she was traced to Exeter, and there in the house with Captain Brown, whose regiment was quartered in that place, she was found residing. It may be asked whether I shall be able here to prove the existence of an actual criminal intercourse—my answer will be "N"; for at this time Mrs. Griffiths was so far advanced in her pregnancy, as to render it impossible that she should be the partner of her paramour's bed. She was shortly after delivered of a child of the illegitimacy of which there is no question; for I shall prove, that it could not be the General's, beyond a doubt, from the fact of his having been absent from England at least 12th months before the child was born; and that it was Captain Brown's is a conclusion to which you, gentlemen of the jury, with feel no difficulty in coming. You find them living together under the same roof, and finally, while under the same roof, they sleep together in the same bed, the only inference which can be drawn from that conduct is, that they lived in all respects as man and wife, and that the plaintiff is fully entitled to a verdict.

The statement of the learned Sergeant was completely contradicted by the witness. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that the General was about 31 years old, his wife about 42 and Brown about 28. Mrs. Griffiths was alleged, by several witnesses, to be an elegant and volatile woman, whose expenses were far beyond her husband's means; it also appeared, that she was in England, she arrived from the General's regiment, being 3000, more than the whole of his regiment pay.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan addressed the Jury for the defendant. He lamented that he laboured under very great and anxious difficulties, owing to the personal absence of his client, Captain Brown, who was now at Calcutta. Notice of action had been served upon him, which was sufficient to let the action proceed, but he had no opportunity of referring to him for those instructions for his defence which none but himself could give. Here was a lady 42 years of age, and a young man of 25, say 28—although it was confessed, the nature of his employment in foreign climates would naturally give him the appearance of being ten years older; to say nothing of the practice among military men of wearing military and tremendous waders all contributed to make a man look aged and even frightful. Gentlemen of the Jury, you have only to consult human nature, and your knowledge of men, but more especially your knowledge of women, to judge of the absurdity and utter improbability of my client having been the seducer in this case; but, on the contrary, I trust your pity and compassion will be bestowed on this young man, convinced as I am, and you must be, that he has been "sinned against, not sinning;" and, as I take it, it must be the case invariably where the entangling snares of an experienced woman are directed to catch the irresistible warmth and indiscretion of a young man, whose misfortune it is to fall in the way of such temptation.

Judge Dallas observed upon the rank of the defendant, and the injury being committed by an inferior officer under his immediate command, who was bound to obey his orders, and to protect the wife of his General, and not to seduce her. The Jury then gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of Twenty Pounds.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Wednesday, June 4.**  
GALDWIN AND BROWN v. LEXINGTON.  
This was an action of rather a singular nature. The plaintiffs are booksellers, the defendant a literary man and a barrister, who had, it appeared, engaged to furnish the plaintiffs with materials for forming a *History of the present State of the Balance of Power in Europe*. The work in question was to consist of 500 pages in octavo, and was to be furnished in great quantities by the defendant, to be printed and published at the plaintiffs' risk. The work accordingly commenced under the most promising auspices; the defendant furnished matter sufficient for about 270 pages; when he suddenly stopped, and refused any further supply of copy. The consequence of this refusal was, that the farther progress of the work was suspended; and the plaintiffs found themselves minus the expense of printing what was already composed, and the paper used; and to recover a compensation for loss of their anticipated profits, the present action brought.

The plaintiffs called witnesses to prove their case; among them Mr. Baldwin, and several other booksellers, who stated, that the plaintiffs had a right to expect to make at least 500l. profit upon the first edition, 1000l. on the second. The part of the defendant Mr. Scarlett submitted, that this was not a contract upon an action for which could be sustained. Lord Ellenborough, however, overruled that objection, and—  
Mr. Scarlett proceeded to address the Jury upon the facts of the case. He enlarged on the talent and abilities of his client, who, he said, was well known to all literary men. He did not attempt to deny that the defendant had made arrangements with the plaintiffs for publishing the work in question, and that he had expended a considerable portion of it; when he had suddenly stopped, fearing his proceeding might subject him to prosecution, similar to that sustained by Mr. Wraxall on the part of the Russian Ambassador's work in question, like Sir N. Wraxall's *History of our Time*, would consist materially of his own observations, in which persons of political importance in recent times would frequently be alluded to. At other times, he should have had to speak of his Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, and of Lord Castlereagh, and his conduct in the Congress of Vienna, and probably of both in such a manner as might have induced them to call the same attention to him which Count Woronzoff had done to Sir N. Wraxall. Feeling this, there was no finding it impossible to pursue any other course in the continuation of his history, he must conclude it right to decline proceeding in it; but as he had no profit from what he had done, neither did he consider that he should be made answerable for the profits anticipated from what he, for cogent reasons, had not done.

Lord Ellenborough, in his address to the Jury, observed, that the circumstances stated by the learned counsel for the defendant, had they been proved evidence, might have been considered as constituting a defence to a certain extent. No proof, however, had been given on the subject, and all rested on a statement of counsel made from his instructions, which might, or might not, be true. The plaintiffs had, as

appeared by the evidence, suffered a considerable loss through the neglect of the defendant, and were entitled to recover a compensation for that loss; what that compensation should be the Jury would say.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiffs, of the amount of the value of the paper used, and the expense of printing, and an additional sum of 500l. as the anticipated profits on the first and second edition of the work.

**TIMES—27TH MAY 1817.  
PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

(From various provincial Papers.)  
**SCOTCH NEWS (MAY 22)**

In the indictment of the Reverend Neil Douglas, he is charged, among other things, with "wickedly, slanderously, falsely, and seditiously, in the course of the prayers, sermons, or declamations uttered by him, asserting and drawing a parallel between his Majesty and Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, remarking and insinuating that like the said King of Babylon, his Majesty was driven from the society of men for infidelity and corruption; and he, then and there, did farther wickedly, seditiously, falsely, and seditiously assert, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was a poor infatuated wretch, or a poor infatuated devotee of Bacchus, or use expressions of similar import: and he, then and there, did wickedly, slanderously, falsely, and seditiously assert, and draw a parallel between his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and Belshazzar King of Babylon; remarking and insinuating that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, like the said King of Babylon, had not taken warning from the example of his father; and that a fate similar to that of the said King of Babylon awaited his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if he did not amend his ways, and listen to the voice of his people." The Reverend Gentleman is also accused of calling the Honourable Members of the House of Commons thieves and robbers.

**IRISH NEWS.**

**DUBLIN, May 22.**—Several Catholic gentlemen assembled at the Globe-tavern, in Essex-street, yesterday, for the purpose of consulting upon the best means of effecting a complete union of the body, and engaging the cordial co-operation of all its members in the constitutional pursuit of their common freedom. No chair was taken, or regular speeches made, but a considerable time was occupied in conversation; and we are happy to state, that the result of the meeting promises very favourably for the Catholic cause. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable.

**Charge of Treason.**—On Friday, information was received at the Head Police office, that a man of the name of William Benbow, a shoe maker from Manchester, against whom there was warrant from Lord Sidmouth, for high treason, was in this city, under the name of Melan. A magistrate gave directions to Mr. Farrell, chief peace officer, to look after him; and in a short time he returned with Benbow in custody. Mr. Farrell arrested him at Rutland place, off Cavendish-row, at work. Yesterday, Mr. Kaye, a King's Messenger, arrived at the office, and proceeded in the packet last night with Benbow to Holyhead, on their way to London.

The Recorder sat at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and disposed of not less than one hundred cases in the course of the day. Nearly one half of the prisoners were boys, under fourteen years of age.

We are sorry to state, that the unfortunate Mr. Holms, who was wounded in a duel with Captain Power, of the 44th Regiment, on Monday morning last, died in the course of yesterday.

Lord Clifton, son of the Earl of Darul-y, will certainly offer himself for the county of Meath at the next general election.

**Robbery discovered by a Dog.**—*Montrath-street office of Police.*—On Sunday, the 11th inst, a cow, belonging to Mr. Wm. Ryder, of Manor street, was stolen off his lands at Cabra: on its being reported to him, he diligently exerted himself to discover her and the thieves but without effect. On Thursday, however, a dog belonging to Mr. Ryder brought a horn home, to a house belonging to one of his labourers, on the land, which Mr. Ryder on seeing, instantly knew to be one of the horns of the cow stolen from him. On Friday he went with two dogs and searched the adjoining fields; after a considerable time beating about, the dog who brought home the horn the evening before made a set at an old quarry-hole, which Mr. Ryder observing, repaired to the spot, and feeling satisfied the beef must be there, had his brick-bats and rubbish cleared away, and after some labour discovered a barrel at a very considerable depth under the rubbish, covered with a barrel head and a large sod over it. On opening it, the beef, tongue, and heart, were found regularly salted.

**MAY 28th,**

**Fracas at the bar.**—Some disagreement arose between Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Andrews, at Clerkenwell Sessions, on Monday evening. It appears the parties were engaged in a parish case, and some interruption having taken place, words arose, which suspended the proceedings of the Court for a short time, and upon Mr. Adolphus quitting the Court, Mr Andrews followed him, and blows ensued; after which, Mr. Girdler, the Magistrate appeared, had them taken into custody, and held to bail.

Another Account.—On Monday afternoon, at the Middlesex Sessions, in the hearing of an appeal from the Marlborough-street office respecting some reputed thieves, in which Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Andrews were engaged as opposite Counsel, these learned gentlemen differed as to the legal construction of the 18th clause of the Police Act, as applicable to rogues and vagabonds. The barristers left the Court together, and just as they got to the bottom of the stairs in the passage leading to the dining-room, Mr. Andrews gave Mr. Adolphus a violent blow with his umbrella, which Mr. Adolphus returned with his umbrella; the consequence was a battle royal, or a general set to work, not only with umbrellas but with fists, till Humphreys the Bow-street constable, and others interfered to separate them; after which Mr. Adolphus went up to the Old Bailey; the Court of Bench of Magistrates hearing of the unpleasant circumstance, Mr. Andrews was sent for to attend before them, in a private room, when we understood he was held to bail in 500l. Mr. Adolphus was before the Magistrates yesterday, but we did not learn what took place. The animosity arose from some personal allusions as to the gentleman's origin. Mr. Andrews appeared in court yesterday with his nose and one of his eyes bruised.

**MAY 29.**  
The Society of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, have just received an unexpected and magnificent present of 20,000l. from an unknown benefactor. The Master and Fellows lately received letters requesting them to receive the same. At the time and place appointed, they met the agent of the donor, who, after regaling them with a handsome dinner, transferred the above sum for the use of the society for ever, saying it came from a gentleman aged 94, but whose name would not be known till after his decease. The reason assigned for the gift is the legacy duty being thus avoided. The College, it is said, intend to apply the interest of the money towards founding some new scholarships, and augmenting the income of some of their fellowships.

**JUNE 2.**  
The bill to regulate the issuing of Extents in Aid states, that whereas Extents in Aid have in many cases been issued for the levying and recovering of larger sums of money than were due to his Majesty, by the debtors on whose behalf such extents were issued; and it is expedient to prevent such practice in future; it is enacted, that the amount due to the Crown shall be endorsed upon the writ, as the sum to be levied by the Sheriff; provided always, that in every case in which the sum produced by the sale of any lands or goods taken by any Sheriff or other officer, under any such writ of extent, for the purpose of levying the amount or sum of money endorsed upon the back of the writ, shall be more than sufficient to satisfy the amount of the debt due to his Majesty endorsed upon the writ, such surplus shall be paid into the Exchequer, together with the said amount of debt; and the said Court shall, upon any summary application or applications, make such order for the return, disposal, or distribution of any such surplus, or any part or proportion thereof, as to the said Court shall appear to be proper; and there is a clause not to prejudice the debtor to the Crown, in recovering the remainder of any debt.

**JUNE 5th.**  
*Marlborough-Street.*—**Forged Notes.**—Yesterday Peter Lambert, a cooper, at Deptford, and his wife, who have been in custody for several weeks on a charge of uttering forged Bank of England notes, were discharged for want of evidence.

Mr. Price defended the prisoners; after they had been discharged from custody, Mr. Price addressed the Sitting Magistrate (Sir Wm. Parsons, Knt.) and said that he had to complain of most unparliamentary and illegal conduct. He had attended at that office for several hours, and had been informed by the officer, and Inspector of the Bank, that his clients would be brought up for examination; and he had just been informed that they had been dismissed from the lock-up house, without being brought before a Magistrate, after having been kept in custody for between two and three weeks; he had visited them in prison, and knew there was not the shadow of a case could be made out by the Bank against them.

Sir W. Parsons.—They were brought before me, & I discharged them, in consequence of those persons on the part of the Bank declining prosecuting them.

Mr. Price.—I have been in the office all the morning, and the prisoners, my clients, were not brought before your Worship to-day.  
Sir William.—If they were not, I signed their discharge; and that is all the same. What is it your clients want? The best thing for them is that they are discharged.

Mr. Price.—My clients were charged before you, Sir William, with uttering forged Bank of England notes; have been confined more than a fortnight; and I think, as there was nothing against them, that they ought to have been discharged before a Magistrate, and not have had their prison-door opened and sent off the back way, that they might not take the advice of their Solicitor.

Sir William.—You wanted to have been present during the examination and have made a speech on the occasion.

Mr. Price.—Your worship must pardon me, when I deny that I wished to do any thing of the sort; I wished only to do that which was proper, and for the interest of those for whom I am concerned; but when a complaint of the characters of my clients were not cleared from the stigma cast upon them by their confinement, by being publicly discharged, I have been informed, that the business of this office is done privately; and Mr. Fletcher, the chief clerk, told me that there were too many reporters in the office, and they did not choose to make their proceedings public, and for that reason the prisoners were not brought before him.

Sir William.—Do you mean to charge me with having acted improperly?

Mr. Price.—I do not impute any thing improper to your worship; it is those persons who are on the part of the prosecution, who act as constable, justices, & judges, by confining persons as long as they please upon charges without evidence, and then discharging them when they please, without their being brought before a Magistrate.  
Sir William.—The prisoners are now at liberty, and I have done with the case.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

**JUNE 6.**

**EXTENTS IN AID.**

Mr. W. Smith, stated that he held in his hand a petition which appeared to him to be of a most extraordinary nature. It was signed by Thomas Embrey, farmer of Waltham-abbey, in the county of Essex, and had been sent to him by a barrister, who, he apprehended, had been employed by the petitioner in the course of the transactions of which it complained. The cause of complaint was the process and execution upon an extent in aid; and he would venture to say that a greater complication of injuries had never been committed upon an individual, than in the present instance, in the course of what was called law and justice. About 60 weeks ago the whole of this person's property of every kind had been seized, and he himself had laid in gaol ever since. He could not obtain his discharge either by the insolvent act or a commission of bankruptcy, because his creditor was nominally a debtor to the Crown. The prosecution was at the suit of a Mr. Piggott, a banker, at Norwich, and secretary to the Norwich Insurance company, and he had succeeded in obtaining this extent from the Court of Exchequer, although the debt in question was due to him in his capacity of a private banker, by representing himself to be liable to Govt. for the securities furnished by the insurance company for the satisfaction of the claims of the revenue. It was quite clear, however, that he was no more liable though he might be the person sued on the part of the society, than any other subscriber or proprietor, and it he had employed the funds of the society in his banking concerns, that was his own fault, and what indeed he had no right to do; it being in his power, and it being his duty at the same time, to keep these funds in a separate chest. This, however, was the only possible view in which he could be indirectly regarded as a debtor to the Crown, and of course entitled to sue out this sort of execution against his own private debtors; and a more scandalous or fraudulent pretence, applied to more oppressive purposes, he had never known. This poor man, who was sixty years of age, had been afflicted since his confinement with a paralytic stroke; he had been compelled to depend for subsistence on the charity of his neighbours; the creditor under this species of execution, not being obliged to contribute to his support; and he now prayed for such relief, under his aggravated sufferings, as might induce his wisdom might think proper to afford him. He was desirous of abstaining from all reflections on the practice of the court under whose authority this oppression had been exercised; and should only observe, that a court which had so much in its power ought to be very careful in granting its process. (Hear, hear.) The petition was then read.

Mr. Protheroe expressed himself satisfied that many cases of extreme hardship had occurred, and he hoped that an early opportunity would be afforded of examining the subject altogether. He was anxious that the present bill, however, should not be delayed beyond the present session, as it would still be open to introduce one of a more comprehensive nature on a future occasion. He would recommend the principle of taking away this remedy in all cases of simple contract debts, and limiting its application to debts upon bond. It certainly afforded some convenience to bankers, but he did not believe the details of the subject would bear promulgation, and was therefore averse to a committee.

Sir J. Newport thought that system must be very bad the details of which would not bear the light. He had reason to believe, in point of fact, that no system could be more pregnant with fraud, oppression, and every thing that was nefarious. It was not enough to secure the revenue by means of the gross oppression of the subject. (hear, hear.) Was it nothing, he asked, that such a petition as the present should remain upon their records? That a case should remain uncontradicted of an individual performing acts of cruelty and injustice, by an usurpation of the authority of the Crown? He was sorry to say that this evil had been last year carried into Ireland, where it was before unknown. The additional accommodation which it furnished to bankers was an evil not a benefit, enabling them as it did to supply their own want of attention and inquiry, by an abuse of the powers of the Crown. (hear, hear.) He regretted to observe, that abuses of this kind did not weigh as they ought with the servants of the Crown, but he would venture to predict that, unless thoroughly corrected, they would in a few years annihilate every thing like legitimate credit in the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not object to the referring this petition to a select committee, with a general view to some ulterior measure. (hear, hear.) It would then be seen how far the cases of hardship were fairly attributable to the state of the law or how far they were the result of the present system. He thought, however, it would be highly inexpedient to delay the bill already before the house, and was disposed to recommend to the consideration of the house the suggestion of an honorable gentleman (Mr. Protheroe), with respect to the particular class of debts to which this process should be applicable.

Mr. Barclay declared his conviction, that the baneful effects of the present system threatened the speedy destruction of all credit, and he feared, the tendency of the present imperfect measure would only be to point out how far an individual might go under it.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the petition be printed; which, after some observations with regard to the truth of the facts alleged in it, was agreed to. The honorable gentleman took this occasion of remarking, that unless the present bill were followed up by some more extensive measure, he was satisfied that it would be productive of public disadvantage. That bill would not apply to receivers-general, about whom he would hereafter have much to say. Nor ought it to be left open, after the Court of Exchequer and after parliament had endeavoured to devise a remedy, for individuals to commit acts under the sanction of law, as bad as any for which other men had been subjected to transportation. The honorable gentleman, after adverting to the delay which had taken place since he first introduced this subject to the notice of the house, observed, that he had put his hand to the plough, the soil was rank, and he would not relax his efforts till he had turned up the weeds.

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