



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 Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A PACKET is now open at this Office for the Receipt of Letters to be transmitted to England by the ORPHEUS, which will close on the 19th Proximo.

R. SNOW, H. M. D. P. Mr. Gen.

BOMBAY, H. M. POST OFFICE, 30th November 1816.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine, in the ensuing month are as follows.

IMPORTATION OF 1814. London particular, - - Rs. 759-2-52 Ditto Market, - - - " 710-3-33

IMPORTATION OF 1815. London particular, - - Rs. 686 " 69 Ditto Market, - - - " 644-2-87

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, Warehouse Keeper and Commercial Accountant

BOMBAY, W. K. and Com. Accountant's Office, 28th November 1816.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Monday the 2d December at 1 o'clock will be sold a further quantity of the Hon'ble Company's Cottons at the General Sale Room.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, R. TORIN, W. K. and Com. Accountant.

BOMBAY, W. K. and Com. Accountant Office, 28th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Superintendent of Marine, by permission of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, desires to give notice that the following signals are to be displayed at the Light House in addition to those already in use.

- A Red Triangular Pendant for one fail. A White Ditto ditto for two fail. A Blue Ditto ditto for three fail.

HENRY MERITON, Superintendent of Marine.

BOMBAY, 30th November 1816.

A CARD.

NEXT Sunday, being first in Advent, a General Collection for the Poor will be made at the Church doors, after the Morning Service, according to the regulation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 28th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That to-day the 30th instant AT 10 o'clock, WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE AT THE SCREWS OF HORMOSJEE BOMANJEE, Several Europe &c. Articles;

A FEW Rich Table China Sets, Europe manufacture, complete Ditto Tea ditto ditto—Thick Broad Cloth—Brass Nails, Grapnails—Table Cloths & Towels—Whips, damaged—Brushes & Turnery—Soda Powder—Coach Furniture—Imitation Shawls and Handkerchiefs—5 Cases of Cardamum Seed from Travencore—1 Chest Casia—Bussorah Shawls—Mocha Beads.

WINES, viz. Red and White Hermitage—Claret, Moselle, Old Hock, Barsac, Silerie Champagne, Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

જાહેર ખખર ખખર. હીઅંથી. આપીએએ તા. 30 મી. આએમહીનાનીએ. આને. હીને. કલાક ૧૦ નાં. વેચાશે. શેઠ હોરમજી. બહુમંજનાં. છશકૃ. મથ. વેલાતી. શાંમં. તથા. એ. વગર. ખીજી શાંમં \*

થોકોએક. શટ. વેલાતી. ઝીની. કાંમનો થોકોએક. શટ. ચાહનાં. ઝીની. કાંમનો શકલાત. જાડી \* પીતલનાં. ખીલા \* રોહિલી \* રેખલ. કલાથ. તથા. દુવાલો \* ચાખકા. ડાંમીજ. ચાએલા \* ખરશ. તથા. ખીજી. ખરાહીનો. શાંમં શીદા. પોડર \* ગારીનો. શાંમં \* શાલ. તથા. રોમાલ. વેલાએતી \* એલઝી. દાંલાં. ની. પેટી (૫) શ્રી. તર વંન. કોરથી. આવેલીકે \* કરાકો. દાલઝી. ની. ની. પેટી ૧ \* ખશરાજ. શાલો \* ત્રુખાજ. પોચનાં. દાંલાં \* દા ૩ ની. વી ગા ત લાલ. તથા. શ્રુદે. હરમીદેજ \* કલારટ \* મોશેલ \* જુની. હાક \* ખારશાક \* શેલેરી. શામપીએન \* વીનદી. ગારેવ \* તા. ૩૦ મી. નવમખર ૧૮૧૬.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION, On Monday the 30th Proximo, WILL BE SOLD BY EDULJEE CURSETJEE, AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS, In Medows Street;

30 Cases of highly polished British Marble CONSISTING of Slabs of various sizes for flooring with, and others of large dimensions, well adapted for Tables or Tomb Stones.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION. On MONDAY NEXT THE 2d DECEMBER, THE remainder of Mr. MONEY's Books, Furniture &c. together with a large quantity of fine ripe Hodson's bottled Beer, some Porter, Champagne, Malmsey in pints, Claret, Vin de Grave, Noyeau &c. &c. which are well worth the attention of Connoisseurs in Wines.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public auction, on Tuesday 3d of December, in Hormajee Bomanjee's Cotton Screws, the following per Ship Orpheus, Captain Finlay, viz. 34 Hogsheads Beer, Drane & Co. A few Cases Hoffmanns Confectionary, viz. Raspberry Jam, Red Jelly, Comfits, Brandy Fruits, Bottled Fruits. A few Casks fine Dutch Herrings containing 3 dozen each Cask.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 2d 3d and 4th of December, the following Articles, imported per Ship Mary, will be put up for sale at public Auction, at the Godowns of Mr. J. W. TASKER, adjoining his office—viz. English and Swedish Iron of sorts, Sheet, Stem and Pig Lead, Copper Sheating, Tin plates, Iron Nails, Anchors of sizes and sundry other Articles of which particulars will be made known on the days of Sale: for the convenience of purchasers, the Goods will be put up in small Lots.

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

FREIGHT.

WANTED for any Port within her reach for the good Brig, Good Fortune, Captain H. P. CASPRESZ, buthen 125 Tons or thereabouts. She has lately undergone an entire repair and is recently new copper bottomed and completely ready to sail—For particulars apply to the office of NASSER-WANJEE CAWASJEE PITY, in Medows-street.

Bombay, 29th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Wednesday the 4th December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public outcry at the Bunder in Town, A BOTTELA named Luckmy Pussah, mortgaged to MORRAH JETTAH by SHAMJEE MORRAH and LOWJEE SHAMJEE, Father and Son, any person or persons having any Claims on the Said BOTTELA are hereby apprized thereof. Particulars of her Stores, and Condition of sale may be known on application to the said, MOORAR JETTAH.

Bombay 13th November 1816.

જાહેર ખખર ખખર. હીઅંથી. આપીએએ આવ તા. ખુધ. વારને. હીને. તા. ૪ થી હીનેમખર. ખખરનો. કલાક ૨ નાં. જાહેર. ર. લીલાં. કુ. કરીને. વેચાશે. વ. શી. ખંદર. આગલ. ખતેલો. એક. નાં. મેલખમીપશા. એ. ખતેલો. ઠકર. શાંમજી. મોનાં. તથા. લ વજ. શાંમજી. ખાપ. તથા. હી કરાનો. કો. એ ધણીએ. એ. ઠકર. મોરાર. જે. પાશી. ગી રવી. મુકેએક. એ. કુપર. હરએક. લોક. અગર. લોકોનો. દાવો. હોએતો. તે. ધણી ને. માલુમ. થાએએ. એનાં. શાંમજી. ની. શ રવે. વગત. વાર. તથા. વેચાની. ખોલી. મોરાર. જે. થાને. ખુકે. આથી. માલુમ. વડશે \*

તા. ૨૮ મી. નવમખર ૧૮૧૬

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of JAMES DOUGLAS Esq. formerly a Major in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN STEWART Esq. one of the Partners carrying on Business at Bombay under the style and firm of MESSRS. FORBES & Co. and one of the Executors appointed by the said Will. —All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same to MESSRS. FORBES & Co. and all persons having claims upon the said Estate are required to send in the same to MESSRS. FORBES & Co. forthwith.—Dated Bombay this 30th day of November 1816.

GRANT, Proctor.

NOTICE.

LIEUT. COL. WERGE of H. M. 17th Dragoons having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieut. C. GREVILLE of the said Corps, deceased, agreeably to the Articles of War, any persons having claims on the Estate, are desired to send them in forthwith.

KAIRA, 20th November 1816.



આસડંબગદેચાગીપીમતવેતરે  
 યાચેયજાએતરુઆમસર યાચે  
 મગરેજીમતવેતરુઆચાવે  
 નાયાવયાચીપચીપીમત વેતરે  
 નીચેવેપરમડકેચ મગમગદે  
 ફતેરેચેવગરુચવેતરુઆગે  
 વ્યાચેતીમગમગદેચાવે  
 ઉમતવેતરુઆચેવેતરુઆ  
 યાચેવેપરમગમગદેચાવે  
 ત્યાઈવ્યાવેતરુઆમતવે ૪૦૦  
 યજીવેતરુઆમતવેવેચે યે  
 યીચકર E. & W. T. M. ત્યા  
 વ્યાવેતરુઆમતવે ૨૨ ચેવે  
 રુવે ૧૮૧૬ યેચે

**Baxter & Co.**

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

Bombay, Forbes Street 22d Nov. 1816.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

Sir, That the Queries of A. B. concerning Indigo, may not remain unanswered, I send the following in reply; should you deem worthy of attention an opinion founded merely on the information derived from common treatises on the subject, but to which A. B. may not have the opportunity of making an immediate reference.

In neither of the states alluded to by A. B. would the Anil, or Indigo plant afford a good dye. The addition of an alkali or quicklime would not render it valuable as such.

Indigo, it is true, has so strong an affinity for cloth as to render unnecessary any mordant. But lime and alkali, as employed in dyeing with Indigo, are not to be considered as mordants; but merely as affording a solution of the colouring matter, and, by cleansing the cloth from its oil and other sordes, they enable the solution to enter and intimately combine with the substance of the cloth. These are conditions absolutely necessary to the permanency of the dye.

Indigo has a strong affinity for oxygen, which it greedily abstracts from the atmosphere. Unless deprived of its oxygen it is insoluble in water, its only true menstruum being sulphuric acid. A mere infusion of the plant, therefore, can afford at best but a partial suspension in the water of the pollen or colouring matter. Even add lime or an alkali, unless you also abstract the oxygen of the Indigo, still no perfect solution takes place. A piece of cloth therefore immersed in either of these preparations would merely receive the small quantity of colouring matter, extracted by this method, on its surface, from which it might easily be dislodged.

Two common methods of dyeing with Indigo (the first commonly used for linen and cotton, the second for wool or silk) sufficiently illustrate this.

1st.—To Indigo and quicklime in water, is added sulphate of iron, or some metallic sulphuret having a greater affinity for oxygen than has the basis of Indigo. The green oxide of iron, liberated by part of the lime, seizes on the oxygen of the Indigo; that substance is then dissolved by the remainder of the lime.

2d.—To Indigo in water is added bran, or other vegetable substance which readily undergoes fermentation. During this process, the Indigo parts with its oxygen; and, by adding an alkali or lime, is dissolved.

This last also in part answers the Query concerning the plant whilst fermenting in the Vat. Permanency might be obtained from such a dye, but its brilliancy so impaired by the large portion of impurities combined with it, as to render it of little value. The colour imparted would be what dyers term "Burnt Indigo," nor could these impurities, I imagine, be easily separated; excepting by the common method of precipitating the colouring matter. Another great objection to either method, would be the difficulty of producing any required shade.

Wood, the Indigo of England, is never, I believe even where the fresh plant is readily procurable, used, excepting when reduced to a substance nearly similar to the Indigo of commerce.

Respecting the use of lime and alkali; one of these is, I believe, in general sufficient. Quicklime, in general, in the two abovementioned methods. An alkali and alum in the process of dyeing with the sulphuric solution of Indigo.

The natives of this country in general use the second method abovementioned. The vegetable substance which they prefer is a decoction of the seeds of the Cassia Tora, or oval leaved Cassia, in conjunction with lime and an impure soda.

Perhaps a superior kind of Indigo might be collected, in small quantities, by carefully gathering the plants, and agitating them sufficiently in a large portion of water, so as to separate the fine pollen merely from the leaves. By allowing this to stand the pollen might be easily collected and if necessary again washed in more water with perhaps the addition of a little alkali, to cleanse it from all impurities. The remainder of the plant might then undergo the usual process for extracting the common Indigo of commerce.

A SUBSCRIBER.



**GENERAL ORDERS.**

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22, NOVEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Marcus Blackall of the 2d Bat. 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Lieut. in the Mahratta Language to that Battalion from the 9th instant.

Captain C. M. Leckey of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 25th November 1816.

Major Hodgson, the Commissary of stores, having arrived at the presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Lieutenant Stevenson, acting as deputy in the department, return to his former situation in the Battalion of Artillery.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
 J. FARISH,  
 Sec. to Govt.



**BOMBAY.**

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

SOTH NOVEMBER.

There have been no arrivals at this presidency since our last publication either from the Gulph of Persia or from England.

We understand that the ship Mangies was loading at London for this port and that she was expected to be ready to sail on the 20th July. We may therefore look for her arrival and that of the Wellington in the course of the ensuing month. —The H. C. Cruiser Ariel is hourly expected to arrive from the Gulph.

The Hon. Company's extra ships Ann, Captain Masson, and Alexander, Captain Cobb, will sail from this port early next week; and we are informed the after pack-

et will be dispatched to them about the 10th of December. The following is a list of the passengers, intending to proceed home by these vessels.

**PASSENGERS PER ALEXANDER.**

Mrs. Munro,—Mrs. Davies,—Miss L. Anstruther,—Miss Keys,—Miss Mackenzie,—Hay Clephane, Esq.—Capt. Tandy, 1st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Davies, H. M. 47th Regt.—Lieutenant Wanby,—Cornet Walker, M. E.—Master Fallon,—Master Goodger.

**PASSENGERS PER ANN.**

Lt. Col. Wm. Roome, Lady and 1 child,—Capt. Wilkinson, Lady and 1 child,—Mrs. Ashburner, and 5 children,—Mrs. Kennett,—Miss West,—Miss Morrison,—Captain Leckey,—Mr. Wallace,—Cor. DeLancey, in charge of invalids.

The Ann and Alexander complete their loading at Tellicherry.

The private trader Orpheus will sail we understand about the 20th of next month for England—a packet is now open for her at the Post Office, to be closed on the 19th December.

We have continued our extracts from the latest English journals: under the parliamentary head will be found debates in the upper House, which tho' not of a very recent date, we have deemed too important to delay inserting any longer, and which we think will be perused with considerable interest by most of our readers.

The Madras journals received during the last week contain nothing new, and from the Calcutta papers we have only been able to select a few articles, which will be found in our succeeding columns.

We learn, by letters from Cutch, that the contagious disease, which has for some time prevailed, in that part of the country, has somewhat abated. At a village called Moorbee, the daily deaths are now reduced, in number, from twenty-five and thirty, to five and seven, and at Butchao a similar favorable turn has been experienced. We regret to learn, however, that the fever, at the date of our correspondent's letter, was dreadfully destructive in the fort of Rnadunpoor and in some towns in Scind.

The disease is stated to have made its appearance first at Kundacote, in the month of May of last year, and to have traversed from one part of the country to the other, very distinctly, leaving sad marks of its ravages throughout the whole of its progress. At a village called Adowee, it carried off five hundred and eighty persons in the months of January, February and March last. Two months after its effects had ceased in Wagor, it suddenly appeared in Moorbee, where it has raged ever since, and according to the best accounts has destroyed sixteen or seventeen hundred people. In August it showed itself, and still continues to exist in Butchao and extended to the village of Cherce on the borders of our newly acquired districts in Cutch, where it seems to have been checked in a manner equally unaccountable as it originated.

The disease is attended by slight fever, with swellings in the glands of the groin or armpits, which, in the event of suppuration, produce death in general on the fourth day. One instance occurred at Moorbee of a woman recovering after the swellings had been formed nineteen days, and was the only case of a recovery without suppuration. The disease appears to be confined to the limits of the towns, where it has broken out, without extending to the suburbs, and has never yet made its appearance in the towns on the sea coast; its ravages being entirely confined to the interior.

[Bombay Gazette, 27]

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon Kenny, His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

Captain Goodger, 65th Regiment.

Captain Rebenack, Engineers.

Major G. B. Bellasis, Artillery.

Captain Pierce, 3d Regiment.

Lieutenant Snodgrass, S. A. Commissary General.

Captain Irving, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment.

Lieutenant J. W. Aitchison, Major of Brigade.

DEPARTURES.—Captain B. W. D. Seal, 9th Regiment.

Captain Drummond, Engineers.



**NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.**

**BOMBAY.**

ARRIVED.—23d Brig Santo Antonio, Capt. John G. Duacan from Calcutta, and Point de Galle.

25th The H. C. Cruiser Psyche, Lieut. F. Faithfull from Malwan.

26th Portuguese ship Fama, Commander, Antonio dos Santos Cruz, from Brazil & Goa.

SAILED.—23d Ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, Free Trader, Captain Robert Christian to Liverpool.

24th Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. James Boscawen to Tellicherry and Calcutta.

Ship Eugenia Captain W. E. Tyrer, to Calcutta.

**CALCUTTA.**

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 3 Arab ship Nadir Shaw, Nacoda Kullawa, from Muscat 30th September. 4 American ship Mentor, W. Loring from New York 19th May, Madeira 8th July, and Madras 19th October.

7. Nov. The Lord Minto, R. L. Laws, from the Isle of France 18th Sept. and Arab ship D rriah Beggy, Nacoda, from Mocha 27th August, and Alleppee 24th September. Another ship was coming in with 1000, on board, supposed to be the Mary Anne, from Batavia.

8th November.—The Khobarose, from Muscat, the 2d Sept. Victory, Churchman, from Chittagong, 3d Nov. and Adarby, from Rang on, the 1st September.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 30 ship Phoenix, P. C. Hogan, for Isle of France.

Resource, N. S. Jordan for Bombay.

Albion, W. Fisher, for England.

The Nadir Shaw experienced a severe gale on the 22d of October, in latitude 20°, by which she lost her mast.

The Harrier, Cap. Bean, whose arrival we announced in our last, had also experienced this gale, but without sustaining any damage. Off Anjier, on the 23d of September, she lost her three Indiamen going into A jir roads, and on the 11th Oct ber, she also lost the Virginia brig, from the Isle of France and Ceylon, bound to this port.

The following is a list of the Passengers who have arrived by the Harrier.

Mrs. Grant and two Children.

Mrs. Ban.

Captain Grant, in charge of a detachment of H. M. 78th Regiment.

Master Alexander Hewitson.

Master Thomas White.

The Collingwood, C. pt. Court, was expected to leave Batavia shortly after the Harrier.

The General Brown, from China, had reached Batavia.

The ships David Clark, Philipps, Good Hope, Hercules, Harrier, Leahy Nugent, Venus, Mustafa and Bombay Merchant, have, we understand, been taken up as transports for the conveyance of troops to Penang, Malacca, and Beucoolen.

**MADRAS.**

SHIPPING ARRIVAL ] November 9, Brig Ahmady, Capt. W. Phillips, from Cochin 29th Sept. & Masulipatam 7th November.

DEPARTURE.] Nov. 11th, Brig Ahmady, Capt. W. Phillips for Bengal.

**BOMBAY.**

MARRIAGE.—By the Reverend, N. Wade, November 27th Lieut. J. Richards Adjutant 1, Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. to Miss Eliza Mignau, Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Mignau.

DEATHS.—On Sunday the 24th Inst. the infant son of Major Haynes, and early on Tuesday morning the 26th Inst. Major Haynes of H. M. 47, Regt.

At Kaira on the 1st. Lieut. C. Greville of H. M. 17, L. D.

**CALCUTTA.**

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst. the Lady of Captain J. S. Browning, Secretary to the Military Board, of a Daughter.

On the 3d inst. the Lady of Doctor William Russell, of a Daughter.

On the same day, the Lady of Captain Pollock, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. John Syare Jobb, of a Daughter.

On the 21st ultimo, the Lady of W. Fane, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th inst. Major Thomas Whitehead, of the 5th Regt. N. I. to Miss Charlotte N...

On the 1st inst. Mr. Benjamin Devorelli, to Mrs. Sarah Dunningham.

On the 2d, inst. Mr. F. R. Tovey, to Miss J. L. Williams.

On the 5th ultimo, Mr. Francis Stewart late Branch Pilot; aged 43 years; much regretted by his relations and acquaintance.

On Saturday the 2d inst. after a short but painful illness of a few days, which she bore with real Christian fortitude, and at the early age of 22, Mrs. S. Perroux.

**MADRAS.**

BIRTHS.—At St. Thome, on the 14th inst. the Lady of M. Jones, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant James Maiton, of the 2d Bat. 22d Regt. of a Daughter.

**Mudras Intelligence.**

NOVEMBER 14, 1816.

The Rain which has fallen during last week has been equal to the usual supply. The fall since the middle of October—rather exceeding 16 inches—agrees exactly with the average supply of former years, for the same period.

The Java had not reached the Roads, when

this Paper was sent to the Press; and her return is now scarcely to be expected: the report, which prevailed, at the time of her putting to sea, of her having lost two anchors, does not appear to rest on any solid foundation.  
Govt. Gazette

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY. Lieutenant C. M. Donald, H. M. 19th Regt.—Lieutenant D. M. Donald H. M. 34th Regiment.—Lieutenant F. Wheeler, 1st Bat. 15th N. Regiment.—Lieut. & Adjutant R. Murrcott, 2d Bat. 18th N. Regiment.

### Calcutta Intelligence.

#### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT. REVENUE. CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. HENRY SWETENHAM, Assistant to the Collector of Etawah.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 1816.—[SELL.  
Rs. Ann. } Six per Cent. Loan } Rs. Ann.  
1 8 } Obligation, Disc. } 1 12

#### To THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

Sir,  
Is your paper of the 30th October, \* you have published from the Madras papers, an account of a Shoal, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. I beg leave to correct its longitude.

Longitude by Chronometers, 25° 30' East  
Ditto Lunar. — 25° 32' ditto  
Latitude by Observation, 37° 26' South

I am,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
EDWARD HARRISON,  
Commander of the ship  
Frederick and Maria.

October 31st, 1816.

\* Published in the Bombay Courier the 19 Oct. 1816,

We are happy to learn that the endemic disease which has lately prevailed among the troops in the upper provinces has been less destructive than report had led us to believe. The returns of the European sick for September exhibit, we understand, a mortality in the Cawnpore division of 127 men in 4372. In a letter of the 9th of October it is stated, that the sickness which had proved so destructive still continued, tho' not in so violent a degree, in His Majesty's 66th and 87th Regiments, particularly the latter. A considerable alteration for the better had taken place in the 87th Regt. In the returns of native sick in the division of Cawnpore for September the mortality among the native troops, amounting to 30,035 men is stated, we understand, at 23 Men only. Another letter of the 18th of October, observes that notwithstanding the great increase of sick in the month of September, the casualties have been very few. The native corps at Allahabad and Cawnpore have had more sick than any of the others in the division, and the sick of the former are now recovering very fast, and their numbers have decreased considerably since the 1st of October. The Europeans too are also recovering.

[ Gov. Gaz. 7, Nov.

We are anxious to correct a partial misrepresentation, respecting the Opium found damaged in the wreck of the Caroline, into which we, & some of our contemporaries who followed us, were led by an imperfect acquaintance with the facts of the case. Relying on apparently perfectly accurate information received from Malacca and Penang, we stated our belief, that part of the damaged Opium must have been adulterated, previously to shipment. The survey, an abstract of which we are now about to submit, does not bear us out in the assertion, although it brings to light several circumstances, the cause of which it is not very easy to explain. Of the rescued Opium, there were in all 86 chests.—These, as usual, were distinguished by peculiar marks, as suited the convenience or fancy of the different exporters.

The Surveyors recommend an inquiry into the circumstances attending the package of the opium in consequence of the suspicious state in which they found many of the chests; and in support of their recommendation observe generally, that several of them had dry and wet balls indiscriminately mixed throughout, and the leaves dry; that others were in such a state as shewed that their contents could not

have been damaged at so recent a period as their shipment in the Caroline; and that several of the papers were evidently forged.—Three of the Officers of His Majesty's ship Orlando, certify that all the opium was unfowed, the first day in which they took possession of the Caroline; with exception of two chests which were not discovered until the third day. These last were a little wet; but the former were not at all injured, and from their having lain on a perfectly dry tier of cotton, it was clear that they could not have been damaged in the Caroline. They are further of opinion that in consequence of the seams of the chests being payed and caulked, and the chests covered with hide, some time would be required to allow water to penetrate, and that the injury could not have been received in the Orlando, as there the chests were fowed under hatches. From the detailed report it does not appear that any adulteration was discovered in the Opium on board the Caroline. The Surveyors have indeed by their general remarks given cause to suspicions, in which however they are not borne out by their detailed report on each chest. The papers of some of the chests, they say, had been evidently forged. Yet only two chests are specified as in this predicament; and the forgery itself—mere change of dates—is of so harmless a nature, that it is difficult to ascertain its probable object.—Many of the chests were indeed in an extraordinary state, from their having wet and dry balls indiscriminately heaped together, whilst all the leaves were dry. We cannot pretend to account for this strange occurrence; but it is hard to conceive how the shipper could have committed the fraud— if fraud it was—and what possible benefit he could expect to reap from its perpetration.

We think that the following conclusions may be drawn; 1st. That in the opium found damaged in the Caroline no foreign body, introduced with intention to adulterate, was discovered. 2d. That there are therefore no grounds for suspecting the existence of any fraud on the part of the Exporters or their servants.—3d. That there is every reason to suppose that the whole damage was done by water; although it be not easy to determine at what time the water penetrated to the drug, or to account for the manner of its partial operation.

[ Calcutta Gazette 7th November.

### SUPREME COURT.

On Monday and Tuesday the 4 and 5 instant the Court was occupied with the trial of Capt. George Brock and Mr. Alexander Dawsick Rattray.

The indictment stated, that the Defendant George Brock being master of the Brig Helen and A. D. Rattray being an Officer on board the said Brig, on the 8th July with force and arms on the high seas, and on the Admiralty jurisdiction of the said Court, about 50 leagues from Prince of Wales Island, did wickedly, wilfully and maliciously attempt to make a hole in and through the said Brig, with the wicked and malicious intention thereby, then and there, feloniously and wilfully, against the Statute, to sink and destroy the said Brig, with intent thereby, wilfully and maliciously to prejudice the Underwriters.

The Advocate General for the prosecution having addressed the Jury, an interesting discussion took place on the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. Doubts have been entertained whether the Admiralty jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, extends to any but those who are amenable to their ordinary jurisdiction, and whether it may be lawful for His Majesty's Court at Calcutta, exercising Admiralty jurisdiction, to take cognizance of all crimes perpetrated on the high seas, by any one of His Majesty's subjects whatsoever, in as full and ample a manner as any other Court of Admiralty jurisdiction established by His Majesty's authority, in any colony or settlement whatever, belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom. Objections were advanced with great ability, and strength of reasoning, by Mr. Compton and Mr. East, severally for the defendants, but they were overruled by the Court, and the trial was allowed to go on. We only profess to give an abstract of the principal points adduced in evidence.

John Thomas, a carpenter on board the brig Helen being sworn, deposed that he joined the brig at Pulo Penang. Captain Brock, the

defendant, commanded her. Mr. Rattray, was Chief Mate.—sailed from Penang bound to Calcutta. Does not remember any thing particular happening after the brig left Penang before she was hove away. There was a stiff breeze about three weeks after her departure from port. Witness left the Helen with the crew to go on board the Phoenix. She was in no danger before they left her. Captain Brock never said any thing to witness about the ship being in danger, but only that if she was lost, the Insurers would have to pay for it. The Phoenix was a head. There was a heavy sea. The Captain between 10 and 11 at night (the night before quitting the vessel) told Rattray, to go down and do what he told him to do. On which Rattray went below. Witness got a mallet and chisel, out of his chest, by his orders. Witness went below with Rattray, and held the light. Rattray desired Witness to take the mallet and chisel to cut a hole in the ship's bottom. Witness refused, and Rattray himself cut away for an hour and a half. He grew tired, and said that he could not get through. Capt. Brock spoke to Captain Hogan of the Phoenix. In the morning about 6, the rigging was cut away by the Captain's orders. Chief Mate of the Phoenix, a passenger, and a Mr. Pickett came on board about 8. Witness did not mention the hole being cut by Rattray the first time he was examined at the Police. The hole was attempted to be cut on the starboard side abreast of the main hatchway.

Richard Pickett, the next witness, was a passenger on board the Phoenix in July last. He saw a signal of distress, hoisted on board the Helen. The Phoenix shortened sail, and the Helen came up. Witness is not a seafaring man. Went on board the Helen in the evening; some part of the crew of the Helen went on board the Phoenix in the night. Capt. Brock, went with the witness the morning the vessel was abandoned. Returned to the Helen again in about an hour, with Mr. Roy and his servant, and Thomas Sanders to make the best of her, not thinking the vessel in a dangerous state. The Helen arrived at Penang without accident, and making very little water. Observed a hole cut in the starboard side about a day after witness got on board. The night he was on board the Helen he observed the gunner coming up the main hatchway with a mallet and chisel in his hand. Saw no person with him. Witness asked what he had been doing, and he replied that he had been cutting a hole in the side of the ship to scuttle her on abandoning her. The hole was about 14 inches long and about 6 or 7 wide, about 2 deep. Witness volunteered to go on board; Capt. Brock only saved his writing desk.

Captain Philip Charles Hagan, of the Phoenix, having been sworn, deposed that in July, after being two days in company with the Helen she made signals of distress. Witness hove to and asked the cause of it. The answer was that the ship had four feet water in the hold, and the pumps were choked: Witness gave his advice, and promised to continue in company. After some time Captain Brock hailed him and said he was determined to abandon her as she was in a sinking state. Witness sent his Chief Mate, with Mr. Roy, Mr. Pickett and others to give all the assistance in their power. After they had gone witness received two boats of the Helen's crew, and the remainder followed. Mr. Roy and Pickett requested to be allowed to go on board to try to save her. Neither Captain Brock nor Mr. Rattray, saved any thing from the Helen, except a small writing desk. They had not even a change of linen. Capt. Brock appeared deeply afflicted at his situation, and was sorry to see any one undertake the risk of going on board the Helen. He said he had lost every thing in the world. It was blowing extremely fresh at the time. Capt. Brock never commanded a vessel before.

Andrew Roy, a passenger in the Phoenix, had been a mate in the country service. This witness deposed that he considered the Helen in danger from the accounts he had heard from Capt. Brock, but he afterwards was of opinion that she was not in a dangerous state. He accordingly volunteered to endeavour to save her. Did not observe the crew refractory, but willing. All the crew of the Helen, however, refused to go back from the Phoenix with him, without giving any reason. Did not see the hole in the ship's side, at first. Observed no chips of wood about the place. When Mr. Pickett mentioned it to him he had no curiosity to examine it till he got to Penang.

Shaik Nizam, Serang of the Helen in July last, deposed that when the crew were being sent on board the Phoenix, Captain Brock had a knife in his hand, threatening to stab those who delayed, and saying the ship was sinking. Deposits that there was only 16 inches of water in the hold.

Mr. Compton, Council for Captain Brock, and Mr. East, for Mr. Rattray, admitted the cutting of the hole by the Caffree, John Thomas, by orders, for the purpose of examining the state of the ship and to see how far the pepper had floated up.

John Mayne, mariner, had been 10 years in the country service on this side of the Cape. On the 19th of October witness went on board the Helen and observed part of her lining cut abreast of the main hatchway, 4 or 5 feet below the lower deck, below the lower hold, 12 or 14 inches long and 6 broad, but very clear with a chisel. A graze of the chisel in one place on the timber appeared to be done by a professional person. Witness had been in a similar situation, the ship loaded with pepper, 3 or 4 years ago, and in the course of the voyage, meeting with heavy weather, the timbers and pumps were choked with the pepper, which occasioned great alarm. The pumps were lifted and finding them still choked, the cargo was removed, as much as possible, and the lining cut in several places. Has done the same thing when loaded in bulk with corn. No danger or damage was done to the Helen by this. Witness was accompanied by Capt. Brown and Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Geo. Brown, a mariner, 6 years in this country, accompanied the last witness on board the Helen, and made the same observations.

Mr. Hudson, mariner, and assistant in Mr. Smith's Ship yard. Saw the Helen the day before—and observed the cut in the lining. Has done the same thing to find out a leak. If the pumps are choked, and a cargo of grain or pepper on board in bulk, cutting the lining would be the proper course to take.

The Honorable the Chief Justice, having summed up the evidence in an able and perspicuous manner, and having commented on the nature and bearings of the testimony adduced, the Jury brought in a verdict for both the Defendants of, Not Guilty.

### WEDNESDAY, 7

#### Grier v. Hudson.

The whole of this day was occupied by this cause, which was an action instituted by the plaintiff, formerly an Officer in the ship Bulmer, against Jas. Hudson, Capt. of the same ship, for a violent assault and battery: damages were laid at 2500 Rupees. Captain Hudson having found bail, had sailed with his ship for England on the 26th of last July.

Robert Allen, deposed: I was a Carpenter in the Bulmer, from November 1815, to May 1816, during her voyage from England to Calcutta, I know Mr. Grier. He was third mate of the Bulmer, but Mr. Ford the chief mate, having some dispute with the Captain, he broke him. On this Mr. Rattray the second officer, became first and Mr. Grier became second mate. On the 8th of March last, being below in the steerage I heard a noise on deck and on going up the ladder at the after hatch I saw the Captain near the Main Mast holding Mr. Grier by the collar and striking him with his fist. Mr. Grier seeing me called out "Allen bear witness the Captain strikes me." Capt. Hudson replied "Damn you and your witness too, I don't care for either." He then ordered Mr. G. forward and while he was going Capt. H. followed and struck him violently on the face with his speaking trumpet. Mr. Grier's mouth and gums were cut very much, a great deal of blood followed and he could hardly speak for some days after. The Capt. struck him again with his fist and ordered him to go below in his cabin and he would put him in irons. Mr. Grier was going down the companion ladder when the Captain thrust his hand into his neckcloth and twisted it till he nearly choked him. Mr. Grier then asked him "what he had done and why do you use me so." Upon this Captain H. holding on by the main tackle jumped up, and stamping on Mr. Grier pushed him heading down the companion ladder. The third officer was a man whom Captain H. had taken from before the mast, and when Capt. H. after the above treatment

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED:

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

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

sent Mr. Grier forward this man was made second officer, Mr. Grier did his duty from this common man till we reached Calcutta. This Antonio, depicted—I was a passenger in the Bulmer from England to Calcutta. Shortly after leaving the Cape, something near the 8th of March, about 7 in the evening, I recollect hearing Captain Hudson call Mr. Grier as he was going below. On Mr. Grier returning I saw Captain Hudson strike him with his fist and afterwards order him forward. Mr. G. went followed by the Captain who was in a violent passion. On Mr. G. turning to see who was behind him Captain Hudson struck Mr. G. a violent blow on his face with a speaking trumpet, which made his mouth bleed. He afterwards dragged Mr. Grier towards the binnacle and knocked his head 3 or 4 times against the compass. The manner in which Captain Hudson held him by the neckcloth caused Mr. Grier to call for assistance as he was choked. On this Captain H. knocked him down the ladder into his cabin. I had a dispute myself with Captain Hudson, long before this, on this account. I was one day below with two Ladies who were passengers. One of them was playing on the Pian Forte when Captain Hudson came down and without apparent reason laid hold of the Lady who was playing and shook her into his. I took her part which produced a quarrel and ever after he caused the dinner to be brought into his own Cabin where he picked out the best things for himself and sent us scoldingly enough to keep us from starving. The Jury without retiring immediately found Damages of 1600 Rupees.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 15.

This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's permission to the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment to bear the word "Peltastæ" on their respective colours and appointments.

## CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1816.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.  
Borough of Milborne Port.—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakeny, Knight, Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.  
Borough of Buckingham.—The Hon. Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Ebrington.

A Hamburg Mail and Brussels Papers to the 14th instant, reached town last night. It is curious that we have from Copenhagen the first intimation of a Convention concluded between the Duke of Wellington and the French Government, under which the allied troops are in future to assist the French Douaniers against the smugglers. The soldiers are to receive for this service, a percentage upon the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the assistance given. The following are extracts:—

## VIENNA, JUNE 1.

The territorial claims of Prince Eugene Beauharnois in the Papal dominions, are now set aside by a Convention concluded under the mediation of the Court of Savoy. The Prince receives his domains there upon an hereditary lease, and pays for them, besides a land-tithe of 150,000 francs, an annual canon of 20,000 francs. The yearly revenue is estimated at 850,000 francs, and the capital value at 5 per cent. at 17 millions of francs. The Pope reserves to himself for nine years the right of redemption on payment of this capital. Austria will also make an arrangement with Prince Eugene, on account of his domains in Lombardy, and will purchase them back. If to these be added the indemnity which he expects from Naples, he will certainly be one of the richest individuals in Europe.

## ITALY, MAY 26.

An epidemic distemper has broken out at Cagliari. It must be of a serious nature, since the Duke of Genoa, brother to the King of Sardinia, who resided there, has hastily left the island, and embarked for Naples, whence he goes to Turin.

## COPENHAGEN, JUNE 4.

By an order of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of a convention concluded between the Duke and French Government, the Allied Troops are in future to assist the French Douaniers against the smugglers, for which the troops are to receive so much per cent. on the value of the goods seized, in proportion to the degree of assistance given.

## PARIS, JUNE 10.

Prince Kourakin, who is stated to have obtained leave from his Court to travel, is expected to arrive shortly in Paris. The remembrance of his long residence here as Russian ambassador under Napoleon, and of his hospitable and beneficent use of a most splendid fortune, will ensure him a most grateful reception; while his talents, his knowledge of France, and enlightened opinions, make it probable he will resume his former capacity at this juncture, in lieu of M. Pozzo di Borgo. He is announced as coming in a private character; but the fact is, that M. Pozzo's influence has been on the decline for some time past, owing to the successful measures of M. de Richelieu, in conjunction with the King. The aim of Pozzo's ambition has uniformly been the supreme direction of the affairs of France; (M. Pozzo is born a French subject) he used ever to endeavour to attain that end when the Talleyrand ministry broke up. Failing in this object, he has made it his study to re-ascend M. de Richelieu as unequal to his task; he is supposed to have been no stranger to the obstructions that have been put in that Minister's way, and he has not a little helped to discredit the Bourbons themselves,

by countenancing the general opinion of their incapacity for government. All this he has been able to effect, merely by not disguising the truth, merely by offering in his official reports a too faithful picture of the state of things in France. His ambition of power and fortune, the latter of which he stands particularly in need of, have, together with the insinuations of M. de Richelieu, suggested in the mind of the Emperor of Russia, a doubt of the correctness of his general statements, which are well understood to be all in the spirit of those which have been made public. It is this difficulty in the breast of his Imperial Majesty, to decide between M. de Richelieu and M. Pozzo di Borgo, the one unambitious and incapable, the other aspiring and able, which has given rise to the journey of Prince Kourakin, who is believed to come with a discretionary power to assume or direct the Southern Department, which he proposed. The only Ministers who makes any sensation here at this moment, is M. Laine, every measure he proposes is coupled with a threat on his part to resign, if it be not adopted; which may give some idea of the spirit of the Court he has to deal with. He does not, however, shew more consistency in this respect than other Ministers commonly do; for, his measure of changing the Prefects of the Southern Department, which he grounded upon a Memorial lately presented to the King on the state of that part of France, has not been adopted, and he still continues in office. The punishing of the assassins of General La Fayette and of Marshal Brune, and that of the perpetrators of so many other crimes, in short, all inquiry into the past, he consented to abandon solely requiring that the Prefects, whom he considers the real instigators of persecution, should be displaced, with a view to prevent similar events for the future. M. de Cazes is jealous of M. Laine, not of his favour, his principles not being likely to procure favour at such a Court, but of his credit with the public. Du Bouche and Corvée are perfect cyphers in the Cabinet. Clarke, whose dismissal is at hand, meets with daily mortifications from the military. He is Minister of War, the Legionnaire, Governor of Paris, and Comptroller (Duc de Reggio), Commander of the National Guard, all having and counteracting each other, issue contradictory orders, and throw the whole of the Military Department into confusion. The King tampers with all these, and is thought, perhaps unjustly, to foster their dissension. His Majesty's temper and countenance are observed by those who approach him to be sensibly altered of late, and this alteration is referred by them to a latent cause, which operates deeply, and which he tries to use by occasional expressions of regret at the absence of M. de Richelieu. It would seem that the return of this favourite, who was the author of so many evils last year, would at once dispel all those of the present.

A rather remarkable circumstance is the publication of a Royal Ordinance, conferring some benefit on the Clergy, without being countersigned by any Secretary of State.

## PARIS, JUNE 12.

Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavoured, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his Judges and of Government. He stated, that he was but one of 24 Commissioners appointed by a great Power to promote the interests of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving Colleagues, would ultimately prevail! After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the King, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his Judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their places, and then to use. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of Government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part. The Power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Prussia. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those Powers, at this particular juncture, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

This Didier was a man of no common ability and experience, and it seems unlikely, as he said himself, that at his advanced age he should have embarked in a scheme the chances of which he had not well meditated, and which did not offer a very rational prospect of success. It appears that he rendered to the King some services of old date, and which had given him peculiar claims to his confidence; for on his Majesty's arrival in 1814, when a list of appointments, in which Didier's name did not appear, was presented to him by the Chancellor M. d'Ambray, he said to the latter—"What shall there be no place for my friend Didier?" and immediately made him a *Maître des Requêtes*.

The fresh disorders of which Nismes has been the scene and which commenced on the 5th of May, by the outrage committed at the celebration of a Protestant marriage, lasted, with more or less violence, down to the 14th, when they were put to end by the arrival of a considerable military force. M. de Frénel, one of the Representatives of Nismes at the Chamber of Deputies, and Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice, on being applied to lately by a Protestant for redress, in a most atrocious case, observed, that the difference of religion must be a source of disorder in any State; and that until there were unity of religion in France, there would be no stability in Government. "We must convert you," said he, "or you will convert us." This observation may give you the idea of the general tendency of Government in this particular.

## AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a dispute at the Opera House on Saturday night, a meeting took place between the Marquis of Buckingham and Sir Thomas Hardy. After an exchange of shots, the seconds declared enough had been done to satisfy the honour of both parties, and the affair concluded.

A curious anecdote occurred subsequent to the first altercation at Almack's Ball. The next morning a rumour came to the ears of an excellent Magistrate, that expressions used by the gallant Admiral to a Noble Marquis, had induced the latter to send a challenge to the Magistrate, that the latter should be the challenger; so to prevent this, the Marquis of Aberdeen was the challenger, with a warrant, to bring the Noble Lord up to Marlborough Street, to bind him over to the peace. The indignant Marquis threatened to complain to the House of Peers of a breach of privilege, and he was only prevented from carrying his design into execution by motives of delicacy towards the parties whose names were im-

placated in the affair, and for whom he entertained the highest respect. The Magistrate, whose conduct was free from blame, as his motive was good, apologized for the mistake. The real parties, however, in consequence of this interference, determined to avoid any similar violation of the civil power, and took measures of precaution accordingly, by not returning to their own homes till after the meeting. [Morning Chron. 17, June.]

## PARIS, May 30.

The following incident is greatly the subject of conversation here at this moment.—A cart, drawn by three horses, and apparently containing a considerable quantity of linen, was stopped yesterday at the barrier by Clerks, coming from Asnières into Paris, by the Custom-house Officers. These *voitures de blanchisseuses* are commonly allowed to pass without inspection; but the officers, viewing something suspicious in the compactness with which the linen was bound up, examined the contents of the cart, and found the bundles to envelop a considerable quantity of gunpowder. Two women, who were at first seated on the top of the cart, contrived to disappear while the examination was going on. The driver alone was taken into custody, and made to conduct his cart, under a strong escort of gendarmes, to the Prefecture, where he is detained for the purpose of being interrogated. The intelligence of this trifling event spread through Paris with inconceivable rapidity, and soon swelled it into a conspiracy styled *la nouvelle machine infernale*. It is, however, by most people ludicrously and more appropriately denominated *la conspiration des blanchisseuses*. Its discovery has of course been a subject of great rejoicing at the Tuilleries.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

The city of Nismes has been the theatre of new excesses, in consequence of a feast of the corps of National Guards (in which there is not a single Protestant) on Sunday the 12th May. The wine having exalted their natural dispositions, they spread themselves on the promenade round the city, which was much crowded, and insulted the people. The outrages against the peaceable Protestants were renewed with greater ferocity by armed men against those destitute of defence. The promenade was immediately deserted. Not content with this easy triumph, the disturbers, finding no more victims, advanced towards a house, where they knew they should find a number of Protestants assembled at a marriage feast. They entered with violence, and carried their inhumanity so far as to make cuts with their sabres, by one of which the bridegroom was dangerously wounded. The whole party fled with cries of terror, and the Guards remained masters of the house, which they pillaged. It belonged to Commissioner Decourgeat and the young man dangerously wounded is his son. They then spread themselves over some adjacent gardens, belonging to Protestants which they laid waste. These disorders continued till the next day about noon, and struck terror into the hearts of the Protestants, who, seeing that the Authorities were in no hurry to restore tranquillity, a great number of them, in great numbers, among them, who had not quitted the city on account of the former troubles, lost now all confidence. They occupied themselves in hastening their departure, and the next day took different roads. The remainder of the Protestants only those whose commercial avocations render their presence indispensable to avert the ruin of their affairs, and they live in continual anxiety, seeing themselves continually liable to these excesses, and that no justice is to be obtained against those who commit them. What is to be said of a Government that has not energy enough to prosecute with vigour the perpetrators of such crimes, or which is so weak and unjust as to believe itself to stand in need of support by making partisans in this part of the South, in protecting fanatics in the crimes committed by them against peaceable Protestants, who have been all disarmed.

A Hamburg Paper gives the following as the cause of the departure of Talleyrand to his estate at Valençay:—

"It will be remembered, that when the Duke of Enghien was arrested, the Baden Minister of State for Foreign Affairs received a letter from M. Talleyrand, in which he was informed that a small detachment of French soldiers would enter the Baden territory, but that the Government had no reason to be alarmed at this, because this little excursion was intended to arrest some bad characters." In order to justify itself the Baden Government caused this letter to be inserted in several Journals, and among others, in the *Hague Courier*. On account of this letter the Prince of Bourbon is written to the King that he cannot have the honour of being present at the marriage, the unhappy father of the Princess of Naples, the unhappy father of the Duke of Enghien must meet there Prince Talleyrand and High Chamberlain. The latter was accordingly induced to set off for Valençay."

MADRID, MAY 6.—Yesterday they hung a commissary and surgeon, accused of attempts against the life of the King. The commissary's head and right hand have been cut off and nailed up on the gate of Alcala. After the proceedings had been instituted, the Judge reported to His Majesty that he had found him guilty of the crime imputed to him, and it appears that instructions were given to the Judge to inflict the torture upon him, because it was said "the rack would bring out the truth." It is confidently ascertained, that under the anguish the torture he confessed nothing, but he was nevertheless hung. The same fate, it is said, is likewise to befall many other prisoners accused of the same crime. Yesterday they arrested a cabinet courier and other persons. Nothing is talked of but attempts against the Royal person, by which the poor Kings so terribly frightened, that he dares neither to drink, or to go out. Orders have been sent to the convents of nuns and friars, to pray for the health and life of the best of Kings.

SEBA (PORTUGAL) MAY 11.—Various persons flying from Spain mention that wide and extensive plots and conspiracies are every where hatching, and that the country is really filled with Catalines. The deadly hatred between France and people is every where manifest. The what, however, is now attributed to the Serviles; but the prosecutions these events give rise to, have served for the exercise of a large share of personal enmity. The fault of every thing is laid to the charge of the persons confined, or to their friends and partisans. D. Herrera, late Deputy in the Cortes for Estremadura and Calatrava, brother to the late Deputy of that name, are the two persons pointed out as the leaders of the late Madrid conspiracy; but it appears they have escaped. A Commissioner of the name of Marimon went to Cáceres in Estremadura, in search of them, and there arrested numbers of their acquaintances. He then proceeded on to Lisbon, and seized a

person of the name of Calatrava, but he turned out to be nothing more than a poor comedian. [Morning Chron. 4, June.]

## CROWN OFFICE, JUNE 11, 1816.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.  
Borough of Newton—Hudson Gurney, Esq. of the city of Norwich, and of Gloucester-place, in the county of Middlesex, in the room of Barrington Pope Blachford, Esq. deceased.  
Borough of Midhall, otherwise Mitchell—The Right Honourable Thomas Hamilton, commonly called Lord Binning.

The Hamburg Correspondent, to the 5th instant arrived last night. Russian army assembled towards Turkey is stated to be dissolved. The following are extracts:—

## WARSAW, MAY 20.

The Polish frontiers between Prussia and Austria are covered with Russian Cossacks. The object of this measure is to hinder the desertion of the soldiers, and the introduction of contraband goods.

## VIENNA, MAY 25.

By authentic accounts from Warsaw, we learn that the whole Russian army which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved, and that the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remote provinces of the Russian empire.

Morning Chron. June 12.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Halston was sworn into the command of the ship Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct.

Morning Chron. June 12.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFFS' COURT, BEDFORD ROW, JUNE 14. CRIM. CON.

SIR E. W. G. R. OWEN K. B. C.—BULKE.

Mr. Owen presided at the trial of a woman charged with the murder of her husband, and was accordingly known, the wife of the plaintiff. For this jury he had laid his damages at 10,000. The defendant had refused judgment to go by default, and the Jury were now to inquire into, and assess the damages.

Mr. Sergeant Bitt raised the case. He had the honour of attending the Court this day on behalf of Sir Edward Owen, here known to the Jury and to the public by the title of Comm. Owen. One of the most enterprising gallant, and judicious officers that belonged to that most valuable service, the navy. This excellent officer came before the Court to complain of one of the most gross injuries that could be conceived—he meant the reduction of his wife's pecuniary situation. He had it not who he plaintiff was. Who he had been for a great number of years must be known to every Gentleman who took any interest in the great events which had for a series of years, occurred in Europe—for his name had been constantly before the courtiers. They must recollect him as commanding a squadron off Boulogne—and, when his services were no longer required here, he was called to a equally honourable and arduous duty on the Lakes of Canada. Would he plaintiff was employed on this last station, the defendant, who acted as a spy, to the family, avoided himself of the opportunity which Sir Edward Owen's absence afforded, to induce the affluence of this hero virtuous and respectable wife. Sir Edward Owen, commanding a squadron off Boulogne in the year 1802. He was constantly in the habit of coming to Deal, and Deal for those particular purposes which frequently rendered it necessary for a squadron to run into port. The Lady was the daughter of a rich member of the legal profession, who had, as it were, retired from the world, and was living privately at Deal. In the course of Sir Edward Owen's visits to that town he became acquainted with the Lady and her family. She was extremely beautiful, and was preferred of every accomplished man, and added to her female character, Sir Edward Owen paid his addresses to her, and a marriage was the consequence. It was solemnized with the greatest approbation by the father and friends of the Lady. Sir Edward was then 31 years of age, and his bride, just under 20. It is not to be supposed that the bride and bridegroom were as a couple for unhappiness. They did together, down to the moment when the foundation took place, in the most affectionate manner. It is impossible for any two persons to live together so happily. This affection of the plaintiff to his wife was made by a most kind and generous man, and she was devoted to him. The Lady would find, that Sir Edward was absent, to the service of his country. Lady Owen manifested the most anxious desire for his return—her species of feeling which a beloved wife might be expected to show, when the object of her affections was absent, exceeded to every description of passion. When the Boulogne station was put on end, Sir Edward was sent to serve his country on the Lakes of Canada. Lady Owen was inconsolable on that occasion—the full all that a wife ought to feel for the loss of such a husband. During the period of Sir Edward's absence, L. O. Owen's state of health was exceedingly bad. She was attended in the first place, by the father of the defendant, who was an apothecary in the neighbourhood of Deal, and afterwards by the defendant himself. The views of the defendant were extremely frequent, so much so, as to excite a suspicion, that he was not attending the Lady for the purpose of re-establishing her health, or that of any part of her family, but that he was engaged in warping her mind, and seducing her affections from her husband. No doubt could rest on the minds of the Jury, and the Under Sheriff would live to them, from the circumstance of judgment having gone by default, that the act of adultery was committed. But in order to shew the atrociousness of the case, he would clearly prove that the crime was effected while Sir Edward was absent in the Lakes of Canada. On his return he was informed by some friend, that his Lady had conducted herself improperly with the Defendant during his absence. Sir Edward felt that he had entered into an investigation of the circumstances being determined to have no connection or correspondence with his wife till the truth was fully established. These two Gentlemen proceeded with

he inquiry, but it appeared they had not got hold of the right clue, or the business would then have been completely developed. After they had looked into all the information which they had been able to collect, they reported that the rumour of Lady Owen's improper conduct was without foundation. There was not a happier man in the world than Sir Edward, when the innocence of his Lady was communicated to him. He returned, with redoubled pleasure to his wife. He found her in an ill state of health—and, imagining that her indisposition arose from the calamitous reports which had occasioned the inquiry having made a deep impression on her mind, he felt extremely anxious for her situation, and immediately took the best means for the restoration of her health. He proceeded with her to London, and placed her under the care of Dr. Pemberton, a Gentleman eminent for his skills. While the plaintiff was thus exerting himself for the recovery of his wife, this Deal Apothecary had left his business, and was haunting the lodging of the Lady in London. Her health being restored, Lady Owen returned to Deal and then, for the first time, Sir Edward was informed by his servant, that a criminal connection had undoubtedly taken place, and was of long standing, between his wife and the defendant. The moment this communication was made, Sir Edward determined to investigate the business closely; but the Lady, hearing that an inquiry was about to take place—knowing the quarter from whence the information came—and being assured it was impossible she could now escape as she had before done—fled from her husband's house with the defendant. Sir Edward sent an old servant after her, who had long lived in her family, for the purpose of discovering where she was, and also for the purpose of directing her steps to a place where she might be saved from the misery which her connection with the defendant was likely to produce. This servant found her. Anxious to get her away from the seducer, he hid to him, "Sir, you had better leave this Lady, for Sir Edward Owen will soon be here." "I don't care," said he, "for Sir Edward—I have pistols about me, and if he comes, I will shoot him." The parties, from that period to the present, had not separated. The defendant continued to live with this unfortunate woman as husbands did with their wives. After animadverting with much severity on the conduct of the defendant, who had taken the opportunity, when, as a medical man, he was employed in attendance on this Lady, to debauch her mind, and seduce her affections from her husband, he proceeded to call his witnesses.

Admiral Sir George Campbell, Admiral Lord Keith, Rear-Admiral Scott, Admiral Sir W. Young, and Admiral Sir Richard Lee, spoke in the most decided terms of the affectionate attachment which existed between Sir Edward and Lady Owen.

A series of witnesses proved the mode adopted by the defendant and Lady Owen, in carrying on their correspondence through the medium of a female servant. The evidence was proved by a post-boy; and the fact of their having signs of a general at the inn at Sandwich, was proved to be by a female servant.

Here the plaintiff's case was closed. Mr. Brougham then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, in an eloquent speech, in which he commended, with great force and ingenuity, upon the disparity of years between the parties (the lady being between 30 and 40 years of age, the defendant only 22); and thence inferred, that the seduction must have been, in point of fact, committed by the elder. He then impressed upon the Jury, that no breach of medical confidence had been committed, as the father of the youth was, in reality, the professional attendant, and not his son, who was the unfortunate victim of his attachment, being now a beggar, the partnership with his father dissolved, and his own prospects in life ruined and undone.

The Deputy Sheriff then summed up the evidence to the Jury, who retired for twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict of fifteen hundred pounds damages for the Plaintiff.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

6TH APRIL.  
ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move an Address to the Regent for the amended Estimates, which had been laid before the other House of Parliament. This motion he should preface with a very few observations, as he apprehended no objection would be made to it; but he should say a few words with a view to the bearing of the motion on the petitions on the subject of economy; of which so many had been laid on the table. These Petitions, which complained of the distress of the country, proposed various modes of relief, which might be classed under three heads. Some of the Petitioners proposed the removal of certain restrictions upon the trade of the country, in order that new channels for industry might be opened; others wished new restrictions to be imposed in favour of their own particular branches of industry; but all of the Petitioners had concurred in the necessity of reducing the public expenditure. In endeavouring to call the attention of the House to this last mode, he was firmly convinced that in the two other branches there was no material prospect of relief to the country. [Hear!] He agreed in the general principle of the removal of restrictions upon industry; but in the proposed removal of the prohibition of the exportation of wool, and the cultivation of tobacco, but small advantage, he conceived, could be expected; the experiment of cultivating tobacco had been tried in Ireland with a great success. As to the imposition of fresh restrictions for the benefit of any particular interest, though he did not go the length of disapproving of such relief in all circumstances, yet their Lordships should consider that such restrictions in favour of one class must be injurious to the community in general, and could not be beneficial where the whole community was distressed, or the distress of one class had spread itself over all others.

But as he thought these remedies would be of no avail, it became more imperatively his duty to co-operate as efficaciously as he could, in granting that relief which alone could be administered, and which formed at once the safest and most extensive relief which could be afforded. The great evil under which the country laboured was, that we had to support a public expenditure of 70 millions, while the whole rental of the country, and that a decreasing one, was 140 millions. Such a state of things could not exist without striking at the vital resources of the country. He was happy to see that one step had already been taken towards a reduction of this expenditure, and it was on this subject that he called for information. This reduction it seemed was not made on all the Estimates, but on two only—the Staff and the Ordnance. The reduction on the Staff was one thousand pounds, which in the course of the year was to be extended to 8,000. Though he did not undervalue this reduction, he must be excused from yielding his belief that this was the lowest degree to which these Estimates could be reduced. This reduction did, however, afford a proof of the spirit in which the original Estimates had been drawn up. For, notwithstanding the assurance which had been given at the beginning of the Session of a strict attention to economy in general, and a special declaration that these Estimates had been examined item by item, yet it appeared that there had been a most material oversight in several particulars, which it would not have been supposed would have easily escaped the attention of the Ministers. The reduction in the amended Estimates, was on the number of Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Adjutants, and on the sum to be expended in the erection of fortifications. These reductions had been made, in consequence of he knew not what, but certainly of something which had happened since their first formation. The Estimates had been re-considered at a more genial season of the year than that at which they had been framed, and there seemed something in the third week of March which was much more favourable to economy than in the beginning of January. But even in these Estimates so amended, there seemed further room for reduction. The expense of the Recruiting Service in these amended Estimates, was 140,000. of which 30,000 was for the Recruiting Staff. Now this Recruiting Staff amounted to half the sum which was expended in levy money and the contingent expenses. This was a *prima facie* ground for calling for retrenchment in this branch. In the official establishments there was a demand for the still further reduction, and even extinction of some offices. The Commissary General of Musters, since the establishment of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals on their present footing, had nothing to do but to muster the Guards once a year, a duty so trivial that it might be transferred to either of the two officers above mentioned. Yet the expense of this office in the amended Estimates was between 4 and 5000. But if the duty of the Commissary of Musters was small in England, he had the authority of a Committee of the House of Commons, in saying that the duty of the Master-Master General was nothing. The expense of this Officer in the Estimate was 15 or 16000 a year, and if the fees received on promotions were calculated, it was 5000 or 60000 a year. If he went into the whole of the Estimates, he might detain their Lordships for some time; but even in the amended Estimates, there was another case which struck his view. In the case of clothing, it appeared that the expense of the Veteran Battalions and others, clothed by Government, was 100 per cent. less than those clothed by the Colonels. A saving might surely be looked for in this department. It might be said, that the Clothing formed a part of the emoluments of the Colonels, but this was surely a very un-economical mode of paying the Colonels. Such were the retrenchments which he thought might be still made, even in the reduced Estimates; but the work of reduction had been confined to the Ordnance and Staff. The Ministers, on a reconsideration of these Estimates, had been able to make reductions, though they had said that they had been previously fixed at the lowest possible degree. He trusted that some omission had also taken place in the other Estimates, and that they would find in every one of them some possibility of retrenchment. The noble Marquis concluded by moving an humble Address to the Prince Regent, for the reduced Estimates of the Staff and Ordnance.

Earl Bathurst said, that the Noble Marquis had coupled his expression of satisfaction at the reduction which had been made with some degree of censure on the Ministers for having submitted the Estimates in the state in which they had originally stood, he should explain the ground and nature of the reductions. These reductions had in part been contemplated, but it was also his to say, that some of them had been made out

of deference to the feelings of the country. If there was any blame to be attributed to such a concession, he was ready to bear his share of it. As to the Generals, of whom the charge had been subtracted from the Estimates, the reduction had been not on account of the number being reduced, but because some of them had been called on to perform their former duties without the Staff Allowances, for instance, the Governor of Ceylon. The reduction in the expense of fortifications was by deferring to some future time the repairs which were not absolutely necessary. Whether this was sound policy he should not then consider; it certainly might lead to increased expense at some future time. It was on the question of the number of troops to be kept up that himself and his friends had declared that the Estimates had been reduced to their lowest amount and that opinion he still maintained.

The Marquis of Wellesley said, that he should be last of all men to condemn the deference which it was professed had been shewn public opinion, or to criticize what might by some be considered the imprudent candour of his Noble Friend (Earl Bathurst) in making such a declaration. He knew that his Noble Friend would assign no motive on which he did not proceed, and that no man would be more capable of acting up to a virtuous and honest principle. The Noble Earl had said, that the number of the forces to be kept up was irrevocably fixed but as the public opinion had been so decidedly expressed on the subject, the Ministers should show on that subject also their deference to opinion, and reconsider that most important part of the Estimates. It appeared from the reduction having taken place in the Staff only, that the Ministers had first determined on the amount of the Staff, and had afterwards adapted their army to it. The course they should have taken was the reverse. The amount of force should first have been settled, and on that not only the extent of the Staff, but of the Civil Establishments, should depend. It appeared that reduction had taken place to the extent of 400,000. He did not wish to press with any hostile feeling the question, whether this reduction should give the House greater or less confidence in the Ministers; but this was clear, this fact should give Parliament and the people a greater confidence in themselves. [Hear, hear!] It should animate their Lordships, it should animate the Parliament and the country, if not to refuse all confidence to those who held responsible situations, at any time to pursue without ceasing any principle of economy which might appear to them correct, without any regard to the opinion of Ministers respecting its necessity. It had been the custom of that House to praise the patience of the people in bearing their burthens during war. This patience had been exemplary, but it was animated by the dreadful image before their eyes, of the consequences of yielding to the Despot of France, from whose ascendancy was dreaded the destruction of all our rights and liberties, of all that we held dear. Others then might praise this magnanimity in time of war, he would praise the magnanimity with which the people of England had envisaged the breaking out (for he could use no other word) of the present peace; and the clear and steady view which they had taken of the true danger which menaced them. Amidst the ten thousand evils which threatened them on all sides notwithstanding the temptation held out—now of relief to agriculture—then of relief to commerce—nothing could divert them from the true source of all the mischief—the great expenditure of the country. Yet among all the Petitions on the table there was not to be found one word of repentance of our past efforts, or of repining at the sufferings which during the late war, the country had endured. During the war they had one great enemy to encounter—they had now another great enemy to attack—the great, he would not say lavish expenditure. To the defeat of this enemy they looked for the only solid and substantial advantage. They would have, no doubt, and their Lordships would all hail the reduction which had taken place; but the reduction which had been made was but a small portion of that to which the public looked. The expense of the Estimates might be brought under three heads; 1. the Staff; 2. the composition of the army; and 3. the number of men to be maintained in time of peace. Under the first head something had been done, but much remained to be done; but the main point was the number of the army—that was the great solid and substantial question. Some of the reasons which had been adduced in support of the great force which it was proposed to keep up, had surprised him. It was said that at the close of 1792, the greatest practical Statesman and the greatest theoretical Statesman who had ever lived, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, had concurred in supposing that the peace would be durable, but that the breaking out of the French Revolution had baffled all their cal-

culations—Therefore, said a Noble Earl (Earl of Liverpool) on a former night, we should now guard against a similar danger. With great deference to the Noble Earl, in the guttance of human affairs we should some reverence to human probability. But the Noble Lord seemed to confine his precautions within such narrow limits, and had proposed Estimates, the merit of which was to provide against events which were beyond the range of all human calculations. But granting the Noble Earl his new French Revolution—had there been no arrangements to guard against it? [Hear!]—Had no measures been taken to prevent the recurrence of such an evil? What were the 30,000 men which we kept in France, what was the armed force of the allies, what were the Treaties by which they were bound to assist one another? Had we not thus a security against the dreadful evil now unknown, and the hidden enemies from whose attacks we were called on to defend Gibraltar and Ceylon, and Malta and the Noble Earl's Ionian Republics? This was the fundamental principle of the whole arrangement—to provide against a danger, which it was ranking too high to call contingent—a danger which, if possible, was scarcely within the verge of possibility. On the other hand, against an evil scarcely possible, what was the remedy propounded by the Noble Earl—An evil immediate, extensive, and most repulsive to the feelings of the people of England. But supposing this Revolution to break out again, the Noble Earl should follow his historical precedent. Had we been attacked in our strong holds, had our navy and commerce suffered? Had we lost our Colonies? No! but in the three first years of it, though our establishments had been low to a degree almost incredible, we had taken all the colonies of our enemies. Let the Noble Earl therefore take his new French Revolution, but let him also remember the facts of that historical precedent. The low establishments of this country in time of peace had been the great foundations of her glory; it was in vain that the Noble Earl called on the name of Mr. Pitt's name, to carry on a war against his character, and to assault that fabric on which the honour of that great Statesman had been raised. At the beginning of the war against the Revolutionary Government of France, it was on a deliberate system, and not from weakness, that our efforts were directed against her commerce, her navy, and her colonies. Whether that was a sound policy he would not inquire, but it did not arise from the lowness of our establishments at that time. But efforts, and those of inconsiderable value, were actually made against France. The destruction of Toulon was a serious blow to her maritime power. When time came for a great effort against the power of France by land, our failures had arisen from a defective system of recruiting, from the introduction of officers who were by no means competent—2dly, to a want of scientific men on the Staff. In the Commissariat Department we were then entirely defective, and there was no establishment for supplying the army with competent officers. Now, however, the recruiting system was improved and the condition of the soldier was bettered. Though these regulations had been called in another place a night mere on the country, they had rendered the army more effective. The efforts of the great man who had commanded our armies for the formation of a scientific staff, had succeeded in rendering that part of our establishment equal to any in the world. The regulations to prevent men from reaching the higher ranks without passing through the lower, had given us excellent regimental officers. Because he had praised these establishments he did not say that they should not be reduced. He would not, indeed, destroy the framework, but he would reduce it to the smallest possible scale. With the advantage of experienced officers and excellent regulations, we might with confidence reduce the numbers of our army, well assured, that in the hour of danger we should have a ready & a sure resource. He hoped, therefore, his Noble Friend opposite (Earl Bathurst) looking at these advantages, and with that deference to public opinion which he had professed, would again revise the Estimates, and by reducing the number of men he would acquire from the country the reputation of an honest man, and an able Statesman. The Noble Earl (Earl of Liverpool) on a former night had referred to the precedent of Sir R. Walpole, who he stated, had kept up 18,000 men in Great Britain, on an average, in time of peace. In the first place this statement was, in point of fact, incorrect, for the military establishment of that time had never exceeded 15 or 16,000 men. The number of 18,000 men was the whole that was kept for Great Britain, the Plantations, and Gibraltar and Minorca. In the year 1745, a message from the Crown had begged the House of Commons, on the ground of a meditated attack on the kingdom, to raise an additional force of 4000 men, which then brought



