



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership subsisting between Mr. THOMAS FERRAR and Mr. ARTHUR DOBBS HUMPHREYS in the Cabinet and Furniture business under the Firm of T. FERRAR & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

MESSRS. FERRAR & HUMPHREYS take this opportunity of returning their most grateful thanks for the liberal support they have experienced from the Gentlemen of the Settlement since their commencement in business, and beg to request the favor of an early adjustment of the accounts of the late Firm.

All Claims against the firm of T. FERRAR & CO. are requested to be sent in without delay.
Bombay June 30th 1820.

T. Ferrar.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he has taken the Extensive Premises situated near the Edge of the Esplanade, on the Canal Road, built by the late Colonel Maclellan and known by the name of Cardiff Castle, where he purposes carrying on the Cabinet and Upholstery Business in all its Branches, and will have a general assortment of Furniture for sale. He hopes by paying the strictest attention to those who may favor him with their Commands to insure a Continuance of their support.
Bombay 1st July 1820.

T. Ferrar.

HAS for sale some Excellent Glass from 16 by 18 Inches to 24 by 36 Inches, well adapted for Picture Frames, Carriages &c. likewise a small assortment of Bramah's Patent Locks which may be had an application as above.
Bombay 1st July 1820.

For Passage Only,

To England, THE SHIP Blenden Hall

Captain ALEXANDER GREIG.

A. I.

Registered Burthen 474 Tons.

HAVING a Cargo engaged, will positively Sail, wind and weather permitting, on Sunday the 13th of August next. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. Remington, Crawford, and Co. where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

A medical gentleman will be accommodated with a passage on reasonable terms.
Bombay, June 28.

The Phoenix.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WEYNTON

WILL SAIL

for

London,

IN ALL AUGUST.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain W. at Mr. Milburn's Office, in Apollo Street, where a plan of the Ship's Accommodations may be seen.
Bombay, July 19.

For Private Sale.

A VERY neat Light Bengal Buggy, with Patent Box Axle in excellent order, with Horse and Harness complete. The Horse 5 year old 14.2 and goes perfectly quiet in Harness. Apply to Hormazee Dunjee at the Gazette Office.
Bombay, July 19.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
Army List,

IS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

AS ALSO A

Naval & Marine List

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE
Ships of the Port.

Communications will be thankfully received

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Seamen, Bill of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JULY 1820.

CAPTAIN A. W. BROWN Barrack Master in the Southern Division of Guzerat, is permitted to remain at the Presidency until the end of the present month.

10th July 1820.

Lieutenant D. N. McDonald of 1st Battalion 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Lieutenant Rollings of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment in the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master of the temporary Grenadier Battalion formed in Kutch, to which he was nominated by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lincoln Stanhope on the 7th Ultimo.

13th July 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on Sick Certificate to Lieutenant William Waterfield of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 13, Lieut. T. R. Paynton, B. E. Regt. from Pauwell.

Do. 15, Capt. Challon, Pioneers.
Do. 16, Lieut. Col. Gifford from China.
Do. do. Lieut. W. Keys 1st | 3d Regt. from Bheundy.

DEPARTURES July 12.—Lieut. G. McIntosh 1st | 4th Regt. N. I. to Dapolie.
Do. 13, Asst. Surgeon A. Polloch 3d Light. Cav. to Serour.

MR. EDITOR,

You mentioned some time ago in your valuable paper that Government had sanctioned the measure of equalising the weights and measures, and this is in fact all that Government can do, more especially as the report of the Committee appointed for this special purpose in England appears to be averse to innovation.

I however submit to your judgement the necessity of doing something here; it is not Government that can insist on it, it must be the Merchants and Traders themselves; the following statement will more obviously show the necessity for some reform.

1st.—There are no less than seventeen (17) different Surat maunds each varying from the other about 4 ounces, the difference between the lesser and the greater being 4 pounds.

2d.—Strangers find difficulty in settling their accounts, for the petty merchant and Broker are all ways on the look out, to substitute a larger when buying, and a smaller when selling.

3d.—The absurdity is the more evident for all kinds of goods are weighed by the English Hundred weight, and afterwards brought into the Maund by a tedious process.

4th.—Candies are in the same predicament they are weighed by Hundred weights and turned afterwards into Candies.

5th.—The Bombay Maund is exactly our quarter of a Hundred weight (28lb.) this would be one step towards improvement, if the community would agree to adopt this, as their standard.

I am Mr. Editor,

Your very obedient Servant,
INNOVATOR,

Bombay, 7th July 1820.

We are of opinion that the Merchants should insist on this in immediate consideration, for we are deeply involved; and we are of opinion that the Indian community should be able by the decision of a committee of the land, who declare that they see no objection to the established usages. We have thought Custom to be the Law of Fools and we trust that the enlightend community of Bombay will make some effort to establish the same Reason.

MR. EDITOR,

Now we come to the Chapter of affinities those between a Shilling and a Rupee, and why not between a Guinea and a Gold Mohur. *Risum teneatis* Mr. Editor, can any sensible man believe such stuff, and as a proof that it is not generally believed I beg you will insert the accompanying article in a late Magazine in your next issue as I am unwilling to see the pain of decyphering a very ill written manuscript on this subject.

I am Sir,

Your very pungent Servant,
AZOTE.

17th July, 1820.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
London, Nov. 21st, 1819.

SIR,

I was much amused by reading in your very interesting and valuable Magazine, the communication of Jeffery upon the method of determining the hour of the day by the suspension of a shilling in a glass. Now Sir, I have repeatedly, both alone, and in the presence of many friends, tried the experiment; and, as he wishes that some of your readers would endeavour to explain it, and defend him against the ridicule of his wife, I am induced to do so, but I certainly cannot do otherwise than take her part in so important a dispute; because, I conceive, that it acts in the following manner:—The pulsation producing a gentle and regular motion of the whole hand by degrees, puts the shilling in motion, which motion increases gradually until it meets with an obstruction in the sides of the glass, which it must naturally keep striking so long as that motion continues; nor would it, I think, desist striking for any length of time, but that every person who tries the experiment, having a sort of eager curiosity to discover the truth, and certainly a previous knowledge of the hour, will, when it has struck that number of times, have his attention so much excited as to produce a much greater steadiness of the hand, by which means the thread loses, in a great measure, its motion for some time, and thereby induces the credulous to believe there is something more than natural in the case; for I have always found, that where the person was quite ignorant of the time, it invariably failed: and when I have, after the first two or three attempts had destroyed the novelty of the thing, repeatedly tried it, I always found it would strike as long a time as I could hold it; therefore, Sir, I humbly conceive, that this trick, as well as all others of a similar nature, such as the key and Bible, sieve and shears and many other Christmas tricks, appearing to many to be supernatural, do all depend upon a like cause; besides it is, I think, hardly right for us to believe, that the great order of nature should be perverted for such trifling affairs.

I am, Sir
Your constant Reader.

E. M.

We concur most heartily with our correspondent as to the absurdity of the thing itself, but at the same time regret that he should have had recourse to *affinities*, which in this case are ill timed, as any person conversant with the laws of the Pendulum, must see the absurdity of the proposition at the first Glance.

Bombay Editor.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,
SIR.

Previous to our taking a farewell leave of our learned Milk Doctor, we request the favor of inserting in your excellent paper a few words to Souchong and Pekoe; those *China Gentlemen* attempting to palm upon the public, any con-sanguinity with the respectable family of the Milkshops, is indeed a *bold* attempt, at the most, it can be but a kind of Scotch cousin-ship. These worthies addressing the Milkshops under the title "*Gentles*," appear to fish with a very good bait, altho' not reached the age of Sixty, we had discretion enough to discover the hook, and not to be *Cozened* by them.

There are many (besides the respectable family of the Milkshops) lamenting and greatly deprecating that our learned Milk Doctor did not select and arrange in a full, lucid and regular manner, his Ideas, previous to his attempting to knock down our throats his *wonderful Nostrum*. Indeed we fear of "perishing in the desert before we arrive at the land of promise." However we shall have a patent, being equally deserving as the *silver bullet* Clock improver B. T. By the bye, from the Accademical acquirements of Souchong and Pekoe, he may obtain (probably gratis) a Greek name for his improved Clock.

We are not aware that Pigeon's Milk was vended at any time except on April Fool's day, however, Souchong and Pekoe, many *virtually* know to the contrary; but hope that it has not damaged their tenderskins. What a degree of admiration it will excite in our *two China friends*, when they are informed (on our perusing some M. S. S. of our Great Grandmother,) *sucking the Monkey* is recommended as a *never failing cure* for all *Spasmodic* complaints. What think you of that *lactific* animal.

In concluding we have to thank Souchong and Pekoe for the hearty laugh their letter afforded us; should their leisure and lucubrations produce such another, no doubt we Milkshops, will indulge them with a *suck of the Monkey*, and the hopes of admission into the family.
We remain your.

MILKSOPS.

MR. EDITOR.

I had scarce anchored in the Harbour when I perceived in your paper a paragraph taken from a Madras Paper, relating to the Ship Samdany under my Command, concluding with

"We endeavour to be thus minute in detailing particulars of this description, because we think the knowledge of them may be serviceable to persons who have occasion to make voyages in this quarter of the world, by shewing the necessity of being careful to whom they trust their lives and property."—*Mad, Cour.*

I cannot conceive why the paragraph should wind up with such a caution to the public, being satisfied myself there could be no foundation for it either in my character as to sobriety or abilities in navigating a Ship; my Journal, I am willing to place before any Seaman's inspection and submit to their decision whether I could have acted in any other manner, than what I did, in the route I took towards the prosecution of my voyage, or if it alludes to the point of starvation which every person on board had so nearly attained, as said in the Madras Paper. Their shafts had much better be levelled, at the late livestock, who poor things suffered by the weather more than from the want of water, for if the writer had been candid he would have told you the stock which died, was drowned by the excessive rain.

But I suppose he wishes to cover my fault (as a friend should do) as much as possible, he therefore introduces the *Ducks*, before himself as an excuse for my making him suffer so much.

I can only say that it is a malicious false aspersions intended to injure me, with my employers, & the commercial community of India, to give vent to a spiteful disposition, arising from a dispute which happened on board, on account of the allowance of water; breaking all the tumblers, opening a scuttle below, when the scuttle was at times under water, throwing biscuit overboard, &c.

My reputation as a Commander is too well established upon what my general conduct has been, to suffer from the dark insinuations of an unknown. But I will say nothing further

upon this subject only advise him to enquire of any Commander of a vessel whether fresh water was ever allowed to any person at sea four or five times a day to wash himself.

I now have to deny directly, that part of the statement, which says she made the S. point of Ceylon about the usual time when she was driven by the force of the current to the Eastward, and the Commander then deemed it necessary to stand over to Acten Head &c. As far as I know and I ought to know better than any one, she never was further to the Westward than 86, 45 or to the Eastward more than 90, 47, which was in the Latitude from 8 to 5 N. The run to the Eastward was occasioned by a S. W. Wind and easterly current; and by comparing our track with the Miffers who had the boisterous weather from the same gale on the same day nearly in the same place, I find we both acted in the same way. The writer then says that at length we weathered Ceylon and made Cape Comorin; he must have had good eyes, as we never got further to the Westward than 79, 33 in the Latitude of 5, 30 to 6 N.

Having been blown out of Point de Galle with the Pilot actually on board, is true. But once more, at length this unfortunate vessel contrived by good fortune to get into Trincomalee after having seen it for several days. The case was this we had split one complete new suit of sails; one very good second best, and now had only old sails bent, which split as often as we attempted to tack, for every body knows that from the 10th until the 16th of May it blew violently, not only on the Malabar Coast, but on the East Coast of Ceylon and Coramandel as well. I was therefore obliged to lay in shore wherever I could fetch, and anchor until the weather moderated.

And now Mr. EDITOR, I have by good fortune contrived to get to Bombay, and I hope you will allow my tale of misfortunes to appear as early as possible in your paper.

I am Sir your very obedient Servant,
G. C. LINDSAY.

Bombay July 15, 1820

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1820.

BUY.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans	SELL.
PREM.	par 108.	PREM.
RS. 5	no demand.	RS. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 1/2	
30 Days on Calcutta — 111	— 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days on Madras — 109	— 100 Madras do
8 Days on Surat — 99	— 100 Surat do
8 Days on Poonah — 103 1/2	— 100 Poonah do
8 Days on Ahmedabad, 110 1/2	— 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JULY, 1820.

The Susan Captain Collingwood, from China the 17th April and Malacca the 18th May, anchored in the harbour on Sunday last; by this opportunity we have received some private letters which contain a few interesting notices. The Viceroy, is represented as being very troublesome reviving all the old edicts, and insisting on their strict observance; the Cotton supplies from the frontier provinces continued abundant. The stock of Indian Cotton on hand about 40,000 Bales. The price realised for the Company's Cotton was something above 14 Taels, but the maximum appears to be about 13. The Congress American Frigate, had returned from Manilla.

The accounts, from the New settlement of Singapore, are favorable, the number of Siam Junks and Buggess Prows that resort to this place is stated as quite incredible; Siam Sugar, of good quality could be procured in large parcels at 6 Dollars per Picul.

The accounts from the Isle of France brought by the Eliza, in 19 days, are favorable on the whole; the return of Governor Farquhar was most anxiously looked for, as it is considered he brings them some regulations that will be beneficial to the trade of the Colony.

The F. T. Oromocto, Jemina, Orpheus, Sarah, Orient and Ann, from this port had arrived there safe, and some of them had completed their cargoes at about 6 £ 10 per Ton Freight to England; Colonial produce was high and the Exchanges prevent at present, much intercourse in a commercial view with India.

The Ships that sailed in May from this port to the Isle of France appear to have made most excellent passages; the Sarah in particular reached her destination in 24 days.

We have been much gratified by our Reporters having given us to understand that a meeting of the Managers of the Theatre, and Lovers of the Drama had lately taken place, and that every thing is now in a fair train for the Society being again indulged in this favorite amusement; Our best wishes attend their efforts; should they however fail, the disappointment cannot be attributed to want of Zeal or Indifference to the cause of the Stage.

The letters written by the Captains of the Bombay and Herefordshire, from Batavia, speak highly of the attention shewn them, by the inhabitants, of that place.

The kindness of a Friend, has supplied us with a few Gazettes de Rio de Janeiro of the 8th of April, brought by the Marquis D'anjaga, but on looking over them we have found no article whatever of domestic intelligence or any thing relating to South American politics; the English news extended only to the end of January, and their continental extracts to no later date.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Friday last the third sessions of oyer and terminer &c. for this town and island &c. commenced before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay: after the usual forms of opening the Court, the following Gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Esq. FOREMAN.

Archibald Inglis, Esq.	Benj. Noton, Esq.
John Lawrence, Esq.	C. McLeod, Esq.
William Jardine, Esq.	J. R. Stewart, Esq.
John Mack, Esq.	Jas. B. Simson, Esq.
William Peel, Esq.	Tho. Riddock, Esq.
Thomas G. Gardiner, Esq.	H. G. Oakes, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.	Mans. Forbes, Esq.
William Howell, Esq.	Evan Lloyd, Esq.
George Forbes, Esq.	James Ritchie, Esq.
Th. Gore Forbes, Esq.	Ricard. Morgan, Esq.
Wm. George Bird, Esq.	M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq.

The Honorable the Recorder then charged the Grand Jury to the following effect.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

You are assembled under the usual quarterly summons of the Sheriff, pursuant to the Charter, and act of Parliament, to assist the Court in its criminal jurisdiction; and I am happy to see so full and respectable a grand jury met to day.

The present Sessions are the first holden in the name of his present Majesty since his accession to the throne. As it is natural to look back on time just passed, as upon space so rapidly travelled over, it is therefore not unprop-

riety on the present occasion to say of the late reign, that whatever India possesses of civil government or form of government of judicial establishment under the crown, she owes, entirely to the Sovereign who is just deceased. To his name and memory we may therefore bow with reverence and loyal affection, and to his memory and venerable Founder, he has been the legislator to India whose laws and institutions we hope will prove to have been written on a monument more durable than brass.—I mean in the memories and affections of his people.

In this new system (which has in my opinion done much good), if there had never been any error, any imperfection whatever, it would have been surprising, or rather not to have been according to the course of human affairs. They have been, I believe, remedied, and those who have acted in the new scene, will be judged of with temper and candour by the discerning part of mankind.

I am happy to see that the jurisdiction is becoming more fully understood, particularly over natives withdrawing themselves from Bombay into the provinces, after having been engaged in business, contracted debts, entered into engagements, perhaps served with process, and in some cases even having had the judgment of the court pronounced against them whilst they were here. In these cases the civil jurisdiction given by the several charters and statutes follows them in their attempt to evade the law.

The Recorder having then observed that the Calendar of the present Sessions was rather beyond the average, both as to the number and complexion of the cases, to be expected from the extent of the population with which we were surrounded, and that he was sorry to see the names of six Europeans in it; proceeded to observe upon the different cases.

1.—There was one case of murder by a man of his wife; an offence, he feared, too common amongst the natives and not so often brought to light as could be wished. There was, however, nothing in the circumstances of the present case or in the law applicable to it rendering any particular directions now necessary.

2.—There was a case of a misdemeanor for an attack upon the chastity of one of the weaker sex, the nature of which he need not further particularize. It was preferred against a European in a respectable station, aggravated, if well founded, by the circumstance of both the prosecutrix and the party accused, being married. He was unwilling to enter into remarks in this stage. Should any difficulties occur in the examination of the evidence, if the Grand Jury would intimate them, it would be his duty to guide them the best he could in their solution. In the mean time, he reminded them that Lord Hale had observed of this sort of offence, the accusation was easily to be made and hard to be proved, and still harder to be defended by the party accused, though ever so innocent. Therefore though the party injured be in law a competent witness, yet the credibility of her testimony must be left to the jury, upon the circumstances. He then proceeded to lay down a few rules, as guides to the discovery, connected with the character of the prosecutrix, her deportment at the time, the place where it was committed, and lastly the conduct of the party accused. By those rules the case in the present Calendar might therefore be properly weighed and judged of.

3d. Another misdemeanor would be brought before them, which they would to their great annoyance have to investigate; one which from its disgusting nature he could but allude to. It respected an act, sworn to have been attempted, between two privates of the 47th Regiment, for which each was alike criminally answerable. It would be for the Grand Jury to consider whether they believed the witnesses swearing to such an offence. If, said the Recorder, you see no reason to doubt their story, it will be your duty to find the bill, however willing you may be, could you justify it, to withdraw from further enquiry a subject upon which the extreme demands of justice alone can reconcile the mind in dwelling for a moment.

4th. There were one case of highway robbery, by an European, a gunner in the Bombay Artillery. It was rather unusual here, but in the present case there seemed as daring an highway robbery as ever was committed upon Hounslow Heath or Finchley Common. The prosecutor, a native, is stopped while pursuing his journey upon a tattoo, is seized by the throat, pulled off, and his money and tattoo taken from him. The prisoner was afterwards found on or near the spot, drunk; and secured.

5th. There were several other cases of felony upon property; one a forgery, about which there would be no difficulty in finding the bill. In most of the other cases, they would find either that the stolen property, or part of it, had been found upon the prisoner near to the time of the theft, and confessed to have been stolen by him, or the possession of it not sufficiently accounted for, or traced to his hands, or some strong circumstances to raise a violent suspicion of guilt in the prisoner. Upon evidence of this sort, he said, they had been in the constant habit of finding bills, and petty juries of convicting under the directions of the court. There were five or six of these cases, but he had not observed in reading the depositions taken before the Magistrates, any thing likely to raise a difficulty upon the law or the rules of evidence, which required his noticing before they retired.

These were the whole of the matters to which it seemed necessary to call their attention, which having done, the Calendar might very safely be trusted to their discrimination and impartiality.

The Grand Jury then retired with the Bills, and in the course of an hour returned a True Bill against Ragoo Rout for Murder.

True Bill against Edward Hamilton Moore for forgery.

True Bill against Patrick Welsh and John Mills for a conspiracy.

No Bill against Patrick Welsh and John Mills for a capital felony.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday at half past 10.

[Bombay Courier, July 15.

On Saturday the trials commenced when Ragoo Rout a person of a low tribe, known by the designation of *MANG, was arraigned for the murder of his wife and found guilty.

Edward Hamilton Moor, a Conductor in the Commissariat, was acquitted of the Forgery laid to his charge, and was discharged by proclamation, after an admonition from the Honorable the Recorder.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING BILLS.

True Bill, Patrick Hughes, for Grand Larceny.

No Bill, Michael O. Dounel, for Highway Robbery.

No Bill, George Trotter, for an assault with intent to violate.

The Court then adjourned until Monday when the trial of Patrick Hughes a private in the Artillery for an alleged Robbery took place; as the evidence was circumstantial and somewhat contradictory, the Jury acquitted him and he was discharged by Proclamation.

During the interval between this trial and the next, the Grand Jury presented the following bills, and having finished their duties were discharged.

True Bill against Pestonjee Merwanjee for a capital felony stealing in a dwelling house above 40 Shillings.

Against Dawood Dossa, Asa Poonja and Bhawoo Babajee, for Burglary.

Lakha Manick, Panchia Oade, and Lalljee Pitamber, for receiving the property so stolen.

Prema Dewa, and Lalldass Byrajee, for receiving stolen goods.

Against Mahadew Nana, for breaking into a House in the day time and stealing therein.

Against Culbooden Coonchalua, for forgery.

The trial of Mills and Welsh, two privates of H. M. 47th Regiment, then commenced, & after a patient hearing they were acquitted and discharged by Proclamation.

The Trial of Pestonjee Merwanjee a Parsee for a Robbery in a dwelling house was then proceeded on, when the fact being cleared proved, as well by the witnesses as by the Prisoners own confession, he was found Guilty.

The Court then adjourned and on yesterday proceeded with the trial of Mahadew Nana, indicted for a capital felony; some doubts however arising as to the facts, the Jury found the Prisoner Guilty of Larceny only.

* This Tribe take as many wives as they like; some time ago one of this cast, was asked by a European Gentleman how he managed to maintain so many wives, smiling said, "I make them maintain me."

Dawood Dossa, Asa Poonja, and Bhawoo Babajee, Burglars.

Lakha Manick, Panchia Oadia, and Lallja Pitamber, Receivers.

Were next put to the Bar but a flaw in the indictment being discovered before they were arraigned, the Indictment was quashed, and the prisoners remanded until the next Session.

Prema Dewa and Lalldass Byrajee, were then indicted for receiving stolen goods, were acquitted of the charge and discharged by Proclamation.

The Court then adjourned till this day at 10 past 10; there still remains, one or two cases to be disposed of.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Diana of this port, bound to the Persian Gulf was spoken by the Duke of York on the 11th of June in Latitude 2 1/2 South and Longitude 80 1/2 East; all well.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Bombay and Herefordshire, arrived in China on the 20th February after an excellent Passage from Batavia of only 36 days; they proceeded through Dampiers straits, but passed to the Westward of the Pelew Islands.

In the straits of Malacca the Susan fell in with the Biramogore, and Good Success, of this port bound to China, and also passed, several Portuguese Ships bound to the same place.

The Congress American Frigate was left at Lintin by the Susan, but when she passed Pulo Aor, an American Frigate was laying there refitting; but whether it was the Congress or another, is not known.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 14th Ship Sundaay, G. C. Lindsay, from Calcutta & Trincomalee, 18th March.
Do. 15th Portuguese Ship Marquis d'Anjaga, Valentim Joze De Silveira, from Rio de Janeiro.
Do. 16th Ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, from China.
Do. 18th Ship Eliza, John Frith from Mauritius, 27th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Susan.—Lieut. Colonel Gifford.
Mr. Thomas Brooks
Mrs. Sarah Brooks } Proceeding to Trincomalee.
Miss Esther Brooks
Miss Elizabeth Brook
Mrs. Faith Cameron

DEPARTURES.—July 13th Portuguese Ship Bombula de Lisboa, Joze Maureiro Santos, to Macao.
Do. 14th Arab Ship Hosamny, Nacquadat Mahomed bin Jaffer, to Zangibar.
Do. 15 Ship Magister J. A. Hurst to Madras & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Mosaffer.—Captain Cleland.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Phoenix, for do.
Ship Royal Charlotte, for Pinang & China.
Ship Cornwallis, for Mocha.
Ship Angelica, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Elizabeth, for do.
Arab.—Ship Fustay Sallam, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Discovery, Sybth, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ship.
Dupire, Marquis of Huntly.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Upton Castle, Glorioso, Faz el Kerim, Angelica, Cora wallis, Banerman, Milford.

FREE TRADERS.
Blenden Hall, Phoenix.

BENGAL SHIPS.
Susan, Eliza.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline, Marquis, D'anjaga.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Fattch Salam.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

June 18.—Ship Asia, W. P. Fletcher, from Bombay 31st May.
Do. 21. French Ship Girretty, F. Deville, from Havre de Grace 17th Jan. Plymouth and Pondichery 31st June.
Do. 23. Brig Salamanca, G. East, from Penconoles 19th April and Madras 15th June.

OF CALCUTTA.
Do. 18. The Syren.
Do. 19. The Brig Brothers.
Do. The Hind.
Do. The Good Hope.
Do. 20. The Pilot.
Do. 22. The Girretty, (French.)
Do. 24. The Brig Salamanca.

PUT BACK.
On the 18th June, the Ship Pitor, S. O. O. leaky.

PASSENGERS.
Per Syren from Egypt.—W. H. Hobhouse, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Per Cornubian from Bombay.—Mrs. W. W. W. Capt. G. Warden, and Capt. T. W. French.

Per Good Hope from Penang.—Mrs. Shudham and Colonel Shudham.
Per Brig Salamanca from Padang.—Mr. Frederick Brown, Merchant

From Mr. James Eramwell, Purser of the Northern

REMARKS.

The Brig Ibernia, Captain T. J. Atkinson is totally lost off Cape Ramus, the Captain and several of the Crew have perished.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Brig Udoey, Captain Humble, for the Isle of France, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

June 19. Ship Roberts, Captain E. C. Kemp, for Bombay.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Saint Michel, and Merop.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 24 instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain, The Glenelg and Cumbrin.

KEDGEREE.

Remain, H. M. Ship Carroo, and H. C. Ships Castle Huntly, Asia and Astell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 23d, Ship Catherine, G. Banfield, from Zanzibar, 28th May.

Do. Schooner Princess Charlotte, D. Frisbee, from Manipatam 12th June.

Do. 24th H. M. Ship Eden, F. E. Loch, from Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Liverpool, T. A. Collier, from do.

Do. 26th Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Bushide 26th, Muscat 9th May, and Bombay 7th June.

27th, Ship Hamon Shaw, Hussan Bin Ebrahim, from Muscat 2d June.

Do. 28th Ship Henry Porcher, T. Phillips, from Calcutta 15th, May.

DEPARTURES.—June 24th Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for Calcutta.

Do. 22d, Ship George Home, J. A. Telfar for do.

Do. 23d, Ship Catherine, G. Banfield for do.

Do. 25th H. C. Ship Earl Balcarras, James Jamieson, for Penang and Ceylon.

Do. 16th Ship General Palmer, G. Truscott for London.

Trincomalie.] Sailed 22d May, Ship Sandaney, S. C. Lindsay, Master, for Bombay

Arrived 26th May, Ship Lady Hamilton, Anthony Young, Master from Batticaloe—Passengers 13 Natives.

(Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. June 27.)

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th of July by the Revd. Thos. Carr, officiating chaplain of Tannah, at the house of A. Conwell Esq. M. D. at Bhowdy, Lieut. Colonel James Clowworthy McClintock, commanding at that Station, to Frances second daughter of the late John Martin Esq. of Tyrone, Ireland.

On Thursday the 15th instant at St. Thomas's church by the Revd. N. Wade, Lieut. Colonel Hunter Blair of H. M. 87 Regt. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Morris Esq.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Atcheson, Military Auditor General, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Wooler, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. H. P. Casper, of the H. C.'s Marine service, of a Son.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of the Rev. R. Kerr, of a daughter.

At Decca, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Thomas Pattinger, Esq. of a Son.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, the Lady of G. Higin, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 24th instant, Mrs. D. Harris, of Artillery, of twin (boys).

At Belouchee, on the 5th ultimo, the wife of Donald MacDonald, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, James, the youngest infant son of J. Richmond, Esq. Tulsea Ludigo Factory, aged 6 months and 4 days.

On the 19th instant, Master Thomas Burton, son of Mr. John Burton, of the H. C.'s Marine, aged 8 months and 24 days.

On the 20th instant, Mr. Thomas Mair, late of the H. C.'s Marine, aged 34 years.

Saturday, Lieutenant James William Sheriff, of the Royal Navy, aged 32 years.

On the 21st instant, Captain Jonathan Abron, of the American Ship Marcellus, aged 58 years.

At Chinsurah, at the house of his father-in-law Dr. Guiseler, Mr. Peterson, aged 25 years, of a decline.

On the 23d instant, Henry Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, aged 24 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 24th instant, the youngest of Dr. Harris's twin children,—it lived 3 or 4 hours only.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d, instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Lieut. T. Feeding, of the 2d Bat. 16th Regt. B. N. I. to Miss Mary Mascarter.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24 1820.

BUY. Six Per Cent. Loan Obligation } SELL. 2 4 3 (PREMIUM). } 2 0

Such of our readers, as intend to send Madeira Wine, from India to England, will be glad to learn, that the law which prevented its importation into England in bottles, has been rescinded; and that subject to certain regulations, which we shall shortly publish, wine may be sent in bottles.

A new Volume is about to be established at Calcutta, the principles and regulations whereof will be seen in an advertisement in our present number, to which we refer our readers.

[The India Gazette, June 20.]

JUNE 23.

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the French Ship Gorrelly, F. De Ville, from Havre de Grace the 17th January, Plymouth and Pondicherry the 13th of June.—The date of her departure from England is not mentioned, but it appears to have been before the middle of February, as the Provincial Journals of the West of England, with which she has supplied us, reach only to the 5th of that month.

The St. Michael has put back to Kedgerree, to wait there till the Springs.

The Farce of the Spoiled Child, and the burlesque entertainment of Amorous, King of Little Britain, have been prepared, we understand, with great care and attention for performance on the Chowringhee Boards this evening, and notwithstanding the denunciations of tragedy critics and the apprehensions of those who augur unfavourably of the Calcutta stage, we expect to see a numerous audience assemble with expectation to witness the entertainment, and depart well pleased with their fare and in good humour with their hosts.

Yesterday a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of electing a new Director of that Establishment in the room of James MacKillop, Esq. resigned, when George Cruttenden, Esq. was voted into the vacant seat by a very large majority.

We understand that the following Civil Students in the College of Fort William have been, at the late half-yearly Examinations, declared qualified to enter upon the public service. Messrs. Best, Lane, Cheap, Cumming, Thelluson, Campbell, Wyatt, Currie, Smith, and Richardson.

JUNE 20.

May 13.—Continued translations from the Chilean Gazettes will be found in our subsequent columns. There appears to be a chasm in the papers received by the Good Hope, which precludes the continuation of Lord Cochrane's proceedings. We are enabled to state, however, that in consequence of His Lordship's operations proving unsuccessful, together with the report that some of the enemy's ships expected from Spain had got into Arica, the blockade had been raised, and the Squadron proceeded in search of them.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn, that the 44 gun ship Argentina, which infested the Straits of Sunda and the China sea, about two years ago, robbing and plundering every thing that came in her way, was seized by Lord Cochrane, on the S. W. Coast of America, and her Commander, Monsr. Bouchard, (a Frenchman) who had remained in confinement when the Good Hope left Chili.

May 17.—A few days before the good Hope left Valparaiso, the Brig William, Captain Smith, arrived at that port from Rio Janeiro, and gave the interesting information of the discovery of an extensive tract of land or Continent, lying to the Southward of Cape Horn, at the latitude of 61 or 62° S.

On a former voyage, Captain Smith stated that he had seen several appearances of land in that direction, but it was universally believed that he had fallen in with some Islands of Ice, and little or no attention was paid to his statement at that time. On his second voyage, however, he resolved to pursue the same track for the purpose of ascertaining beyond a doubt, whether such land really existed—his expectations were fully answered by the event, as he not only fell in with the land, but coasted along it to the Westward for the space of about 3 degrees. He approached it near enough to distinguish trees, and was only prevented attempting to land by a heavy surf which broke along the shore.

Little or no doubt being now entertained of the existence of such a Continent, Captain Sheriff, of H. M. S. Andromache, was induced to charter the William on account of the British Government, and dispatch her under the direction of his Sailing Master and two Midshipmen, for the purpose of exploring it.

JUNE 15.

On Thursday last, the third Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, was opened with the usual formalities. The oath of allegiance to His present Majesty was taken by the learned Judges of the Supreme Court—and afterwards administered to the Officers, Advocates and Attornies. The following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury, and also took the oath of allegiance:

G. CRUTTENDEN, Esq. Foreman.

W. MORTON, T. CLARKE, W. J. TURQUAND, A. WILSON, W. LIMOND, R. HUNTER, W. DURHAM, J. GILMORE, T. BRACKEN, F. MCNEIGHT, J. HERBERT,

J. CALDER, J. W. TAYLOR, J. WILLIS, L. MAGNIAC, J. M. MCNABB, H. CHASTENAY, E. S. MONTAGU, F. T. HALL, W. AINSLIE, H. HOWELL, and W. DUNDAS, Esqrs.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Buller intimated to the Grand Jury, that most of the cases in the Calendar did not in His Lordship's opinion, require to be particularly noticed from the Bench, in as much, as they were of a description, sufficiently familiar to gentlemen accustomed to exercise the functions of Grand Jurors. On the crime imputed to one of the Prisoners, of maliciously shooting, with an intent to murder—His Lordship observed, that the evidence to be adduced, should be of such a nature, as, would have constituted the crime of murder, if death had ensued.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday the 7th inst. a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, at which the Marquis of Hastings presided.

A letter was read from Major General Hardwicke on a substance described by Captain Edward Frederick in the first volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, and called Gez, or Manna, found in Persia and America, (Armenia?) but the doubts of authors who have written upon the same subject, seems by no means cleared up, as to whether this substance be the produce of an animal, or whether it be a vegetable gum. A celebrated French Entomologist, Geoffroy, has already attributed to a species of Chermes the property of producing, both in the larva and pupa state, a sugar-like substance of a white color resembling Manna, and it is in confirmation of this opinion that Major General Hardwicke has laid before the Society drawings of both the insect which produces this saccharine matter, and also of the substance itself, together with indisputable evidence of one of the many trees on which this Manna may be found.

The insect, from the imperfect stage under which it was examined, appeared to belong to the genus Chermes, and is in size about the bulk of a domestic bug, of a flattened ovate form. Dr. C. Hunter, in a letter dated Puchmuree, 11th March 1819, describes these curious insects, which he found in the hills of that quarter. The substance produced by them, he says appears to project from the abdomen in the form of a tail, or bunch of feathers; of a nature more like snow, than anything he can compare it to. These insects were found on the branches and leaves of trees, on which they swarm in millions, and work and generate this feather-like substance, till it gets long, and drops on the leaves, caking on them and resembling the most beautiful white Bees-wax, which hardens on the leaf, and takes the complete form of Manna. The small branch, received from Dr. Hunter, proves to be a genuine species of Chermes.

W. B. Bayley, Esq. presented to the Society some ancient Greek Vases, &c. discovered by Dr. R. Wilson, in excavations at Athens.

A letter was read from Dr. R. Tyler, transmitting nine brass casts, representing Hindoo deities, and six specimens of the fossil known to Naturalists by the name of Cornu Ammonis, and to the natives of India by that of Sal-gram. These six specimens are said to have been procured in the bed of the Soan river.

Another letter was read from Dr. Tyler, presenting to the Museum several sculptured Hindoo antiquities, found in the fortress of Kallinger, together with organic remains of a shell, and the phalax of a human finger of large size. The shell was found upon the summit of a hill which rises above the village of Bheamow, 8 miles E. of Kallinger, and the bone in the bed of a river near Russun.

The Committee of the Calcutta School Book Society presented copies of twenty different works recently published by them, to promote the general diffusion of simple and useful knowledge among the natives of this country.

A piece of ancient Hindoo Sculpture, and a mass of petrified wood were received from Captain Lachlan. The petrified wood was found by him at the foot of the Kurreebaree cliffs that border the left bank of the Burtunpootee, nearly opposite to Chilmaree in the Rungpore district.

A case containing three poisoned darts, which the Malays are occasionally in the habits of using, by blowing them through a narrow tube of five or six feet in length, was presented to the Museum by Major Coombs.

A Sanscrit book, containing copies of documents procured at the Temple of Buddinath, by Mr. Moorcroft, & noticed in a former report, has been received from Almorah, transmitted by Mr. Traill. The plates of copper, with inscriptions in an unknown language, belonging to the same Temple, are to be forwarded to Calcutta by the first safe opportunity, in order that fac-similes may be taken of them for investigation, and—afterwards returned to the Brahmans who have lent them.

The Secretary read a description of the Great Water falls or Cataracts, near Simareeah in the province of Rewah or Rohilkund, by Major Elliot Voyle, Rewah lies in Lat. 24 34 N. and Long. 81. 36 E. The face of the country is in general undulating, but in some places approximates to a dead flat. The aspect near the water-falls has nothing remarkably striking. The soil is crumbly and full of holes,

as in Bundelkand, and intersected by small rivers and nullahs, which become torrents in the rainy season. The three great rivers in Rewah are the Touse, the Bheer or Beeah, and the Mahanna, all of which have immense water-falls in their courses. Major Voyle left Camp at Budderal in the Smareeh Rajah's country, with a party of Officers, on the 22d of November 1813, to examine the two great water-falls lying in a northwesterly direction at the distance of 7 or 8 miles, both in a parallel line. Within half a mile of the first Cataract, the noise of the falling cascade was heard very distinctly, but there was no appearance of a mountain, a hill, or a jutting rock, to justify the expectation of such an object. However, a further walk of about ten minutes, quickened by curiosity, soon dispelled all doubt, and the party found themselves, as if by the power of magic, on the margin of this extraordinary water-fall. They saw the cascade ejected, when they were upon a level with the face of the country, over a stupendous rock or precipice 220 feet in perpendicular height, into an immense basin below, the rocky sides or banks of which did not break off abruptly, but continued their altitude circularly round the basin, leaving an opening for the river, and accompanying it in its course probably until it reached the ghats, whereas the case is different in the accounts we have of Niagara and Schaffhausen, which indicate that a considerable declivity takes place in the face of the country below the falls, and that the sides of the rivers diminish from the Cataracts downwards. Major Voyle and his party had no means of making a descent into the bed of the river below the fall. The prospect of the scenery presented a bird's eye view of numerous fragments of stone thrown together in the wildest confusion, with trees of various kinds and dimensions, growing on the margin of the stream, and out of the fissures in the sides of the solid rock. The river did not appear to be augmented by the overflow from the reservoir.

The junction of the Touse and Bheer rivers takes place at the distance of about two miles from this fall, and the great Cataract on the latter is contiguous to the confluence. Major Voyle and his party crossed the Touse on Elephants and in Palankeens, about 30 yards above the fall, in two and a half and three feet water, the width been from 20 to 30 yards, and proceeded towards the Bheer. They found the banks of that river without a single shrub, or the appearance of vegetation, which however enabled them to take a clear and distinct view of the tremendous precipices, the enormous basin, and beautiful cascade, from the projecting points on the sides of the reservoir. The fall of the Touse is said to be more bold and majestic than that of the Bheer, the latter bringing to the imagination of Major Voyle, the drifting of fleecy snow from an eminence into a deep valley, the particles of which becoming so minute to the eye of the spectator before they reach the bottom as to be scarcely discernible. The gigantic sides of the basin are of the same character as those on the Touse. The height of the precipice was ascertained to be upwards of 376 feet, and the depth of the basin supposed to be about two fifths of that measurement. Numbers of alligators and fish were observed in the reservoirs of both rivers.

A narrative of the march of the detachment under the command of General Hardyman, during the late Pindaree campaign, as connected with the localities of a collection of minerals presented to the Society some time ago, was noticed as being nearly completed by Captain R. Lachlan, who proposes to add to it a brief account of the country of Gurrah, and a genealogical sketch of the ancient Gound Rajahs.

An account of the state of the ancient city of Beejapore, in the Mahratta Deekan, in the year 1813, by Captain John Warren, of H. M. 56th Regiment of Foot, was laid before the meeting, intended for the Researches, and accompanied by drawings.

In transmitting this production to the Society, Capt. Warren observes, that on a late visit, to Paris he was introduced to Count La Place, President of the Royal Institute, to Mons. Delambre, and other celebrated members of that learned body, who expressed their regret that copies of the Asiatic Researches, which they held in high estimation, were only to be procured with great difficulty, and generally a considerable time after their publication; that it was their wish to establish a direct mode of communication between the Royal Institute of France and the Asiatic Society. In furtherance of this expressed desire, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the President of the Royal Institute on the subject.

Several judicious arrangements have been made at the suggestion of the Officiating Secretary for conducting the business of the Society. A Sub-Committee has been formed to superintend the preservation and management of the Museum, under whom Mr. C. Hutchins has been appointed Keeper.

The 13th volume of the Researches is finished, and will be ready for delivery in the course of a fortnight or three weeks. We have the pleasure to add that 112 pages of the 14th volume are already printed, and that the whole will be out of the press in six or eight months.—Govt. Gaz. June 20.

Poetry.

HEBREW SONG BY REBECCA THE JEWESS.
(From Ivanhoe)

When Israel, of the Lord beloved,
Out from the land of bondage came,
Her father's God before her mov'd,
An awful guide in smoke and flame.
By day, along the astonish'd lands
The cloudy pillar led the way;
By night, Arabia's crimson'd sands
Return'd the fiery column's glow,

There rose the choral hymn of praise
And trump and timbrel answer'd keen,
And Zion's daughters pour'd their lays,
With priests' and warriors' voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze,
Koraken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know Thy ways,
And thou hast left them to their own.

But present still, though now unseen,
When brightly shines the prosperous day,
Be thoughts of Thee a cloudy screen
To temper the deceitful ray.
And oh! where stoops on Judah's path
In shade and storm the frequent night,
Be thou suffering, slow to wrath;
A burning and a shining light!

Our harps we left by Babel's streams,
The tyrant's jest, the Gentile's scorn;
No censer round our altars beams,
And mute are timbrel, trump and horn.
But Thou hast said, the blood of goat,
The flesh of rams, I will not prize;
A contrite heart, a humble thought,
Are mine accepted sacrifice.

WRITTEN IN PENCIL.

On an Accusation of Purloining a Lady's Pencil.
If I were given to deeds of plunder,
Then, lady fair, you might not wonder
That I your pencil should purloin,
To catch poetic fire like thine.

Stealing your pencil would excite
Vain hopes, like you, to think and write;
But by these lines, alas! it's shown,
The thoughts and pencil are my own.

CEKULEO.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant W. B. Barnard of H. M. 69th Regiment, to be Paymaster at Poonamalie.

Lieutenant R. Gibbings of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Field Assistant Quarter Master General with the advance Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The Governor in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 24th Ultimo to appoint Major A. Andrews of the Madras European Regiment, to be Paymaster of Sûpends at Vellore, vice MacLeane.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) R. CLIVE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

His Excellency The Governor will until further notice, receive Gentlemen who may wish to see him on business, after Council, on Tuesday and Friday at the Government House, in the Fort.

MADRAS, } J. CARFRAE, Major.
28th June 1820. } A. D. C.

MEMORANDUM.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief will in future hold Levees, at his Office in Fort St. George, at 10, instead of 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays.
FORT ST. GEORGE, } J. T. WOOD,
22 June 1820. } A. D. C.

The Right Honorable Hugh Elliot embarked on the General Palmer at one o'clock P. M. on Sunday, under the accustomed honors. The Honorable The Governor, His Excellency The Commander in Chief, and some of the other principal Gentlemen of the Settlement accompanied Mr. Elliot to the Beach.

The Miss Elliot embarked at about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The General Palmer left the Roads late the same evening. The Names of the Passengers were given in our last Gazette.

His Excellency Rear Admiral the Honorable Sir H. Blackwood paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob on Monday forenoon, and was received at Chepauk with the honors due to his rank.

His Excellency the Admiral embarked on Tuesday afternoon, under the usual honors. The Leander proceeds down the Coast we understand. The Liverpool and Eden are expected to sail immediately; the former for China.

The Honorable Company's Ship Balcarras sailed for China on Sunday last.

Passengers: J. Casmajor, Esq. E. H. Woodcock, Esq. and Surgeon Longdill, for China.

The Ship Wellington is advertised to take in freight for England, and to sail in the course of next month.

The Henry Porcher is expected here from Bengal immediately, and to be the next Ship sailing for England.

The Ship Hamon Shaw from Muscat the 2d instant, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday.
Govt. Gaz. June, 29.

Ceylon.

JUNE 10, 1820.

During the present week accounts have reached Government of an attempt by one of the Rebel Kandyan Chief who escaped capture in 1818 and had eluded research since, to excite commotions in the Interior, but in which he appears to have been defeated, and the plot to have ended in his seizure by some natives of the North East part of Matele—it is to be regretted, however, that in the interval previous to his seizure, the adherents he had collected, consisting of three Malay Deserters, and not more than 20 Kandyans, laid hold of and killed the Tappall Cangan of Puleankadawette and a Moorish boy who happened to be there, and burnt the buildings at Minery whence the Tappall Cangan had escaped. These events happened on the 27th and 28th ultimo and two days after followed the capture of Kohekadawe, the Kandyan Chief above alluded to, and who is commonly called Des-save, he having received the appointment of Des-save of Welass from the pretender Wilbawe in 1818. The Malays have as yet escaped. One of the three however, who appears to have been the principal, and to whose private malice the Cangan at Puleankadawette fell a sacrifice, seeing the turn affairs took affected to take part with the persons seizing the Kandyan leader, and when Captain Owen 73d Regiment who had been detached from Trincomalie arrived at Minery (on 4th ult.) there he found Kohekadawe, a Buddhist priest and another man prisoners in charge of the Inhabitants, this Malay was reported to have gone from thence in search of other insurgents.

This disturbance had the effect of stopping the communication by post between Kandyan and Trincomalie and the mails dispatched from Colombo between the 20th and 21st, and from Trincomalie after the 25th ult. were intercepted, but from Capt. Owen's report it is ascertained, that several if not all the Packets have been recovered, being found in the jungle, and have been sent to Trincomalie.

It is satisfactory to remark that the general feeling of the people in Tamankade we and those parts of Matele & Nuwerekalawie adjoining on this occasion, has been inimical to any attempt to disturb the public tranquillity; & the seizure of Kohekadawe, before any Troops were known to be in motion towards the scene of disturbance, is the best proof of their sentiments in this respect.

Detachments have been put in motion through the other remote provinces, Bintenne and Nuwerekalawie, in which we have no established Posts, for the purposes of inspecting the state of the Country, and checking any efforts which might be made by the few Rebels still secreted in the jungles, to excite temporary or local commotions.

English Extracts.

Destructive Fire.—About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Westlake, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, which spread with such rapidity, that, in addition to these premises, several adjoining warehouses, five private houses, one public-house, and a brig which was lying in Mr. Westlake's dock, with a great quantity of valuable property of all descriptions, was completely destroyed. The damage is computed to be not less 50,000l.

An alarm was excited on Sunday-night, by a report that the gas-light manufactory, in Peter-street, Westminster, had blown up, and threatened the most serious consequences in that vicinity. The alarm was increased by the rattling of fire-engines in every direction passing to the spot. The danger and mischief, we are happy to say, were exaggerated. Some of the pipes had burst, and some injury had been sustained, but not to any considerable extent.

Betwixt 12 and 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning se'night, the corn and flour mills, at Harewood-bridge, near Leeds, were discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions, the progress of the flames could not be arrested till the whole interior of the buildings, together with a large quantity of grain, had fallen a prey to the merciless element. We have not heard in what manner the conflagration originated.—Leeds Mercury.

{ The Times, —Feb. 29.

SHIP LAUNCH.

This day, the *Hawke*, a new third rate, will be launched from the dock-yard at Woolwick. Every preparation has been made by Commissioned Cunningham for the reception of a numerous assemblage of persons, and several spacious booths erected on each side of the ship, or covered way, from whence the ship will enter the water, one of which is for the reception of the Board of Admiralty, and another for the Commissioners of the Navy. The *Hawke* is considered as a very beautiful ship, and has been some time in building. The following are the dimensions, &c.:

Length of gun-deck	-	176 ft. 0 in.
Keel for tonnage	-	144 0
Extreme breadth	-	47 0
Depth of the hold	-	21 0
To be armed on the Gun-deck	28	32-pounds.
Upper ditto	28	18 carronades.
Quarter do.	10	12 carronades.
Forecastle	2	32-pounds.
Total	78	

*Burden 1,738 tons.—To carry 590 men.
The figure-head is a representation, larger than life, of the gallant Admiral whose name it is to commemorate, in his full uniform, in the act of drawing his sword from its scabbard.

{ The Times, —March 2.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following letter, which was received at the office of the *Hampshire Telegraph* on Saturday, contains many interesting facts relative to the slave-trading on the coast of Africa, and the state of the colony of Sierra-Leone:—

"On the 22d December his Majesty's ship *Morgiana*, Captain Strong, arrived at Sierra-Leone with the Spanish schooner *Esperanza*, mounting one long gun on a swivel, amidships, and a complement of 25 men, and having on board 40 slaves. She was captured by the gig and cutter of the *Morgiana*, in a calm, after a very sharp action, in which two of the Spaniards were killed, the Captain and four of her crew severely wounded. The boats, under the command of Lieut. Head and Messrs. Mansel and Williamson (Admiralty midshipmen), rowed up to her in the most gallant and spirited manner, under a fire from her long gun and musketry; when the long gun, from its situation, could not be brought to bear on the boats, the Spaniards threw cold shot at and into the boats, in hopes of sinking them. In this attack, Lieut. Head and Mr. Mansel, and four men, were wounded (two severely). Such has been the result of an affair which is rather unusual in time of peace; but these vile dealers in human flesh combine the two most detestable of crimes—piracy and slave-dealing: the latter is carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese to an extent hitherto unknown. The *Morgiana*, since July, has captured the following vessels:—

"The schooner *Sinora de Rigla*, Spanish.—August 10.
"A ditto, name unknown, under Dutch colours, run on shore and totally wrecked, with about 200 slaves—August 15.
"The schooner *Fabiana*, mounting 4 long guns, and 20 men, with slaves, under Spanish colours—September 18.
"A schooner, under Spanish colours, run on shore and wrecked, full of slaves, and immediately plundered by the natives—Sept. 20.

"The schooner *Cinta*, mounting 4 long guns; captured off Cape Mount by the boats under Lieut. Ryves—Oct. 3.
"A schooner, name unknown, deserted by the master, crew, and slaves, after a long chase; no papers, colours, or any thing on board—Dec. 10.

"The schooner *Esperanza*, after a sharp action under Spanish colours—December 11.
"This unfortunate colony has suffered very severely during the late rains; most of the European inhabitants have died, and those remaining are lingering out a miserable existence. The members of the Mixed Commission (for the adjudication of detained slave-vessels), should they live out the present, will not risk another season here. The *Sierra-Leone Gazette*, from what motive I am really at a loss to imagine, even during the most sickly time, spoke so highly of the salubrity of the climate, that the people in England must, if trusting to these reports, naturally have supposed that the air here was all salubrity—deeply impregnated only with what could tend to promote longevity in the inhabitants, whilst, unfortunately, we were constantly surrounded with the victims of death and the gloom of mortality. The ships on the station have

suffered considerably. The *Pheasant*, Captain Kelly, has lost Mr. Dunbar, surgeon; Mr. Holbrook, master; the gunner, and a master's-mate. The *Morgiana* has lost Mr. Carpue, surgeon. These are the only two ships which have remained on the station during the rainy season. The fine weather seems now set in; the cases of those in a state of convalescence are tending towards recovery."

Times Feb. 21th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is with very great regret that we learn the melancholy death of Joseph Ritchie, Esq., at Mourzak, in Africa, about 400 miles south of Tripoli. He was a native of Odey, and was a young man of great abilities and enterprise; he was employed under the auspices of Government, to make discoveries in the interior of Africa, and particularly to endeavour to penetrate through the great desert to Tombuctoo. Great additions to geographical science were expected from his labours; but the hopes which were so justly founded have been, as in many former cases in that pernicious climate, blasted by his early death.—Leeds Mercury.

Assassination of the Viceroy of Fez.—We have received advices from the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco dated the end of December, which state, that the Moors had been so incensed against the Viceroy of Fez, for some arbitrary measures which he had thought proper to adopt, that they attacked him openly at the doors of his palace, assassinated him, and afterwards tore his body in pieces. The same advices add, that the plague had entirely subsided in Barbary.

The *Gray Mullet*, a fish which is rarely seen in the London market, has for several days been unusually plentiful, and sold by moderate prices; but it has not that delicate and fine flavour which it possesses when dressed soon after being taken on the sea coast.

A yoke of Oxen was exhibited on Tuesday last in Lewes Market, for which the owner refused to take less than 56l.

{ The Sun, Feb. 24.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

The Earls of Rosslyn, Charleville, and Jersey, took the oaths and their seats.

A petition from the governors and directors of the Bank presented an account of the advances made by the Bank of England, to the 5th of January.

Sir Henry Parnell brought up from the Commons the Irish election regulation-bill, which was read a first time.

A person presented an account of the receipts and disbursements of the London-Dock Company, from the 30th of November, 1818, to the 30th Nov. 1819; also a report relative to the progress of the works.

Mr. Brogden and General Gascoyne, from the Commons, brought up the annual indemnity-bill and the Liverpool streets' bill, which were read a first time.

On the motion of the Earl of Carnarvon, it was ordered that the suspension of writs' bill be read a second time on Friday.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from certain electors of Barnstable against the above bill. It was laid on the table.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved for several accounts relative to the Bank issues, which were ordered.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose again to call their attention to the resolutions of the House of Commons in a committee of supply. It appeared from the votes that, that house had resolved to grant the sum of 200,000l. towards satisfying such annuities, pensions, or other payments, as would have been payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the united king.

(Continued in the Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

dom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of the Civil List, in case the demise of his late Majesty had not taken place before the 5th of April, 1820. This and other resolutions for advances for other purposes had been made by the Commons House of Parliament in a way which prevented their lordships from entering as they ought into the consideration of all applications of the public money. From the nature of these resolutions even their lordships' concurrence was not considered necessary. Feeling as he did on the subjects, it was his intention to submit to their lordships to-morrow, a proposition on the resolution respecting the consolidated fund and civil list. It was far from his wish to embarrass his Majesty's ministers at this time; but he was desirous that some mode should be found to enable that house to assert and maintain its privileges on the present occasion, and to prevent the example of the present case from being established as a precedent. He gave this notice in order that the noble lord opposite might turn the subject over in his mind; for the resolution of the other house of parliament to continue annuities which had actually expired, without bringing the subject in the regular manner before that house, was an invasion of their lordships' privileges. What he at present conceived most proper to be done was, that their lordships should pass a resolution, declaring that this practice was not to be drawn into precedent.

The Earl of Liverpool reminded their lordships, that the proceeding which had taken place since the meeting of parliament had followed a message from the crown to that and the other house, recommending the adoption of such arrangements as might be found indispensably necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service during the interval between the termination of the present session and the opening of the new parliament. Their lordships having concurred in that proposition, could not now object to measures for carrying it in effect. But what was the result? They stood precisely in the same situation relative to a resolution referred to by the noble earl, as they did in the case of any other grant of the Commons, followed by a prorogation or dissolution before the passing of the appropriation act. This was a temporary grant for a temporary purpose, and the attention of their lordships had been called by the message from the throne to the nature of the proceeding, the principle of which they had already approved. He therefore did not think that any fair objection could be taken to the course which had been adopted.

The Marquis of Lansdown did not think the vindication attempted by the noble lord in any respect sufficient. He had intimated that the grant was grounded upon the message announcing that parliament was to be dissolved, and yet inferred that the case was the same as any ordinary grant made in a session terminating in the usual manner. The circumstance of the House of Lords being acquainted with the facts was really what placed them in so novel and embarrassing a situation. Were they then, with all this knowledge before them, silently to acquiesce in an attempt of the other house of parliament to invade their privileges, by making grants of money, without any account of the appropriation of the sums voted being brought under the consideration of their lordships? This was one of the many instances of the evils which might be expected to arise from the unprecedented measure of

making parliament a party to its own dissolution. The effect, if the noble earl's recommendation was followed, would be, that of their lordships, with a perfect knowledge of their situation, abandoning the right which they share with the other house of parliament, of knowing the appropriation of every sum of money granted for the public service. The distinction set up by the noble earl, therefore, did not serve his purpose. It was no answer to the objection of his noble friend, but as far it went, it bore particularly against the noble earl himself.

The Earl of Lauderdale could not consider what the noble earl had said to be a satisfactory explanation. When the House of Lords addressed the Crown in answer to the message, it was not to be supposed that their lordships expected they were to be called upon to agree to anything except by Act of Parliament. He could show the noble earl instances on the journals of communications from the crown, recommending the expediting of business, but they always related to measures to be carried by bills. The message and the address could, therefore, have no reference to the present case.

The Earl of Donoughmore thought, that what had passed on the present occasion ought to convince their lordships of the impropriety of dispensing with any of their forms, and should above all teach them not to dispense with that proper control over the public money which it was their duty to exercise. The message from the throne informed their lordships, that parliament would soon be dissolved, and recommended the expediting certain measures necessary for the public service; but was it understood that these measures were not to go through the regular forms of parliamentary proceedings? Instead of the message from the crown forming any apology for such a grant, it ought, on the contrary, to render parliament more cautious with respect to all the measures proposed for adoption.

The Earl of Liverpool wished to make one observation more in consequence of what had fallen from the noble lord who spoke last, and the noble marquis. He had not said that the message from the crown alone justified the proceeding objected to; but he maintained that, accompanied by the answer which had been returned to it, the course adopted was unobjectionable. It would be recollected that it was competent for the house in their address to have said that they would not agree to any measure unless it passed through the usual course. But the house promised to concur in the measures necessary for the public service. The proceeding in question was sanctioned not only by the message, but by the address of their lordships.

The Earl of Donoughmore admitted that their lordships had agreed to adopt measures necessary for the public service; but they certainly had not agreed so to do, by violating the rules and orders of parliament.

On the motion of Lord Lauderdale, the house was summoned for to-morrow.

THE MUTINY-BILL.
On the second reading of this bill, Earl Grosvenor made some observations on the increase of the standing army. It was understood that the addition had been made in consequence of the dissatisfaction supposed to exist in the country. If that reason had ceased, it would be great satisfaction to know whether any reduction in the standing army was likely to be made. He would therefore be glad to hear from the noble earl what was intended—whether the present force was meant to be permanent, or would probably be reduced?

The Earl of Liverpool said, that with regard to the question of whether any

reduction of the existing force might or might not be thought advisable, the proper time for its consideration would be when the regular mutiny bill came before their lordships. There was, however, one point, which as matter of privilege, he thought it important more particularly to explain, which was, that any addition that had been made to the military force was completely covered by the vote for the army.

After few words from Lord Grosvenor, the bill was read, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

A person from the Bank of England presented an account of all Exchequer bills, Treasury bills, and other Government securities now in the possession of the Bank. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A person from the office of the Chief Secretary of Ireland presented an account of the number of stills licensed to distill spirits in the different counties of Ireland at work on the 8th of December 1817, 1818, and 1819. Laid on the table.

A person from the London-Dock Company presented an account of the receipts and disbursements of the said Company, from the 30th of November, 1818, to the 30th of November, 1819, together with a report of the Directors relative to the progress of the works. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hume gave notice, that he would on Friday move for copies of papers respecting the imprisonment of the crew of the brig *Charles*, of Aberdeen, who had been confined for 22 months in the prison at Teneriffe.

MR. DUNNINARD'S PETITION.
Mr. D. Dunninard presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bishop's Castle, praying for relief from the taxes, which, in the late session of parliament, had been imposed on certain necessaries of life. They felt severely "the last intolerable addition to their burdens, namely, the increased imposts on malt, and tea," and they conceived that the present was a favourable opportunity, when there was a new accession to the throne, to request that an act might be introduced for their relief. The petitioners also stated their conviction (a conviction which the hon. member believed to be well founded), that the additional taxes had not operated beneficially for the revenue. The manufacture of tobacco had, in the course of the last year, fallen very considerably in amount.

The petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

INDEMNITY BILL.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill "to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for certain employments." Leave was given, the bill was brought in, and was immediately passed through all its stages.

SUPPLY.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the house resolve itself into a committee to consider farther of the supply to the granted to his Majesty. In the committee the right hon. gentleman stated, that the resolution he was about to propose would not have the effect, of creating any new fund, but would merely place a certain sum of money, which would be applied to the service of the year, at the disposal of government. He then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding 7,000,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to pay off and discharge Exchequer-bills, charged on the aids of the year 1819, outstanding and unprovided for."

The resolution was agreed to. Report on Friday.

The committee of ways and means was postponed to Friday.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.
Lord J. Russell rose to present a petition from Mr. Weston Hatfield, of the borough of Cambridge, printer, complaining of gross corruption, which he alleged to exist in that borough. The noble lord said, as this was an election petition, and as, perhaps, some complaint would be made on the subject in the ensuing parliament, he should not offer any observations on it, but merely move that the petition be brought up.

The petition was then brought up and read. It set forth, that the petitioner felt the utmost veneration for the British constitution, the second branch of which, the Lords spiritual and temporal, he duly respected; but his unbounded admiration was given to the third branch, the Commons House of Parliament, whose wisdom, eloquence, patriotism, and integrity, were exclusively devoted to the protection of the rights and privileges of the people. The petitioner then proceeded to complain that the corrupt influence of the Duke of Rutland in the borough of Cambridge was a gross infraction of those privileges. So extensive was that corruption, that most of the members of the corporation had assumed to themselves a new appellation, and were denominated "The Rutland Club." They met at stated times, and were regaled, petitioner verily believed, at the cost of the said Duke. That, in consequence, the corporation returned only such persons to parliament as the said Duke was pleased to nominate, and refused to admit any individuals to the freedom of the borough unless they were the dependents of the said Duke, or the dependents of his dependents. That by the ancient charter of the borough, all the men of Cambridge were entitled to the privilege of free burgesses, which was recognized by the by-laws formerly acknowledged by the corporation. That the book of by-laws had been purloined by one John Mortlock, now deceased, who declared that it had been lost, and new laws were in consequence ordained, although the old book was ultimately found amongst the papers of the said Mortlock. In consequence the number of electors was greatly decreased; and of those who possessed the privilege, not one-half were resident in the borough. The petitioner then proceeded to detail a grievance personal to himself, which he had suffered during the last election for Cambridge. Having been requested to disperse a concourse of people, he was, while performing that duty, struck by a constable, and, instead of being afforded redress, he was arrested, and imprisoned for the riot which he was endeavouring to quell. He was held to bail, in the sum of 200l., by the magistrates, and took his trial for the alleged offence. On that occasion, the conduct of the Judge appeared to be most partial: but he was ultimately acquitted. The petitioner prayed the house to take such measures as in its wisdom might be deemed the best calculated to put an end to the corrupt influence which existed in the said borough.

The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Goulburn presented an account of the civil officers and military staff of the island of Ceylon. Laid on the table.

HEREDITARY REVENUES OF THE CROWN.
Mr. Brougham wished to know when the accounts for which he had recently moved, relative to the droits of

admiralty, droits of the crown, &c. would be laid before the house? It was most desirable that they should be produced as speedily as possible. If it could be so arranged, that they might be presented in the course of the week, it would be a matter of great convenience, since it was extremely necessary that they should be minutely considered before the discussion on the Civil List came on. Perhaps a conditional order might now be made for printing them during the recess, if they were not now ready.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was impossible those accounts could be made up, so as to lay them before the house prior to the meeting of the new parliament. The accounts were in a state of preparation, and would be completed during the recess, but they could not, of course, be printed until they had been formally laid before the house.

The Speaker thought it was impossible to make an order for printing papers, unless they were first presented. An undersanding might, however, take place, as had been the case on other occasions, that the papers should be printed during the recess, and thus be ready for delivery when the house met again. He was no reason why this course should not be adopted in the present instance.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Mr. Brougham said, the house must perceive that it would be impossible for him, in consequence of the approaching dissolution of parliament, to bring forward the question of the education of the poor. He had gone into the inquiry, assisted by various intelligent and meritorious individuals, as far as it was possible for him to do. He had matured a plan for effecting the purpose he had in view; and he now gave notice, that at a very early period of the next session of parliament, he would submit it to the consideration of the house.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Lord A. Hamilton said, as the house would adjourn over to-morrow, and as many members would leave town on the following day, he felt it necessary to move, that the committee on the Scotch burghs be allowed to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the house. Agreed to.

ROADS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Protheroe said, as much interest had been excited, both in that house and out of doors, as to the proceedings of the committee on highway and turnpike roads, of which he was chairman, he begged leave to state, that it had been his intention to move for a renewal of that committee; and also to introduce a bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to turnpike roads. The short duration of the present parliament prevented him from doing this; but he felt gratified in stating to the house, the great benefit that had already been derived from the information contained in the report of the committee presented last session. He was sure the house would be pleased to hear, that he had bequeathed to an hon. friend of his, the member for Boston (Mr. Burrell), the legacy of introducing this subject in the ensuing parliament.

LISBON AUDIT-OFFICE.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said, he had moved, on the 3d of June last, for certain papers relative to the audit-office at Lisbon. He wished to ask the right hon. gent. whether he was aware that any orders had been given for the production of those papers; and, if so, whether they had been complied with? He made the motion, because he thought there was a very improvident expenditure of money in the office alluded to. He understood the individual connected with the office had since the papers were moved for, been called home, but no documents were yet laid before the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

knew that orders had been given for the production of the papers, but he could not say whether a return had yet been made.

Mr. C. Hutchinson hoped the right hon. gent. would cause the return to be made as soon as possible.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the house adjourned till Friday.

[The Times Feb. 24.]

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

FOURTH DAY.

In consequence of Sir Thomas Turton having declined the contest, this election has come to a close. Last night, after the business of the hustings had been concluded, Sir Thomas Turton formed the determination to surrender the seat to his antagonists and in consequence the following letter was written by Mr. Shuter, the proposer of the honourable Baronet, to the chairman of Sir Robert Wilson's committee:—

Southwark, Thursday Evening.
Dear Sir,—I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, that I have this evening, in consequence of the resolutions of Sir Thomas Turton's Committee written to the High Bailiff, declining further to pursue the contest for the representation of this borough. I beg to subscribe myself, your very humble servant.

T. ALLEN SHUTER.

It appears, therefore, that a letter was written to the High Bailiff, Mr. Prinsp, in the evening of Thursday; but it was not until this morning at 12 o'clock that the polling was finally closed. After 10 o'clock the greater number of voters were persuaded to refrain from voting, in order to close the contest, and the appeal succeeded, excepting with respect to one voter who persisted in polling. In consequence of this, the poll was kept open until 11, from which time no one attempted to vote until 5 minutes before 12, when another elector displayed a great desire to give a plumper to Mr. Calvert. That gentleman was present, and explained to the voter that it would have the effect only of keeping the poll unnecessarily open. This had the desired effect, and at precise 12 o'clock the books were closed.

The High Bailiff then declared the numbers as follows:—
Charles Calvert, Esq. - - - 1,204
Sir Robert Wilson - - - 1,155
Sir Thomas Turton - - - 458

The High Bailiff then, in the usual form, declared Mr. Calvert and Sir Robert Wilson duly elected.

Mr. Calvert then stepped forward to the front of the hustings, and addressed the comparatively small body of electors at such an hour of the day. He returned his most sincere thanks to the electors for the support given to him in the present contest, and assured them that he should always feel proud in conforming to their wishes. He pledged himself to pursue the same course in Parliament which he had hitherto followed, and he expressed his acknowledgments for the approval which they had been pleased to confer on his parliamentary labours (Great applause.) He wished to add, that it was his firm determination, if a great public question should come under discussion in the House of Commons, which in its nature would affect not only the inhabitants of this borough, but of every borough in the Kingdom, he would never give his vote until he had first ascertained the opinions of his constituents upon the subject by calling a public meeting. That great and important question they would understand to be Catholic emancipation. (Loud cheers.) Before he left them, he was desirous of explaining, in answer to what had been observed by the hon. bart., that he had given no pledge to support Catholic emancipation. In this he had gone hand in hand with his hon. and gallant colleague, and had only voted for inquiry into the subject. (Applause.) In his future efforts in Parliament he would endeavour to merit their praise; and he could assure them that it was the highest gratification to him to meet their unbiased and unprejudiced approbation. [Loud applause.]

Sir Robert Wilson next presented himself, and was received which loud and reiterated cheers. He commenced by congratulating the electors on the successful result of the contest, and assured them that the high station in which he had been placed by their exertions would only be an additional stimulus to him to use more vigilance in guarding their interests. With respect to what had passed during this election, he thought he had perhaps a little right to complain of the hon. baronet for having endeavoured to create feuds in the Borough upon religious matters. If any personal animosities had arisen during the election, he begged to express his regret at the circumstance, as far as he was concerned; and he assured them that he felt no animosity towards any man. (Applause.) He sincerely trusted that the hon. baronet entertained a similar feeling. The placard which had been posted, containing a dialogue between himself and an elector, he hoped, had now been forgotten. He had throughout meant it only as a joke, and as such he wished every elector to consider it. It was true that that gentleman, to whom he alluded, had said, that "if the devil was put up, he would support him in preference." But the whole transaction would now be erased from his memory. The observation which had been made by his worthy colleague, with regard to the question of Catholic emancipation, he most heartily concurred in, and he pledged himself to pursue a similar line of conduct. Upon such an important subject he should feel it his bounden duty to ascertain the opinion of his constituents before he ventured to give his vote. He begged most sincerely to congratulate them that they had rescued the Borough from the disgrace of being half a Whig and half a Tory. The will of the Borough had been precisely ascertained, and that will was decidedly favorable to parliamentary reform. His worthy colleague and himself would act in concert, and, he might say, with conjugal felicity, like man and wife, always bearing in mind that the interests of their constituents were of paramount importance. [Loud cheers.]

The crowd then dispersed, and in a short space of time the hustings were taken down. The gentlemen forming the committees for both parties assembled in the evening to make the necessary arrangements for chairing the members, which we understand will take place this day (Saturday).

READING ELECTION. Thursday March 9.

By 7 o'clock this morning the town was full of activity and bustle. The partisans of the several candidates were thronging to their respective headquarters, from whence they marched to the Hall, led by their favourites, with banners flying, and music playing, rendered at times inaudible by the shouts of the whole electors as they came in sight of each other. At eight o'clock the Mayor, attended by the three candidates, and their immediate friends, (Col. Elty having declined,) arranged themselves upon the hustings, and immediately afterwards the hall, being thrown open, was filled with the anxious multitude. After the preliminary routine had been gone through,

Colonel Newberry came forward to propose a gentleman for their choice, who, though but a short time in their service, had so faithfully discharged the trust reposed in him as to establish a fair claim to their preference. The gentleman whom he was anxious they should return a second time as their representative would explain his own principles for an exposition of which he might, indeed, refer them to a document printed two years ago, and which obtained for him the full confidence of the independent electors of Reading. He would defy any one to prove that the promises given by his friend on that occasion had been in any instance violated; and in perfect reliance that he would pursue the same honourable course, if placed again in the same situation, he should propose without taking up more of their time, the name of C. F. Palmer Esq. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Green felt it both an honour and a gratification to second the nomination of Mr. Palmer. They were well acquainted with him; they knew the duties he had undertaken, and they also knew he had performed them with diligence and honesty; and it was their duty, in return, to recognise his merits by placing him once more in a situation where he could still protect their rights and interests. They were bound to select that man who could serve them most efficiently; and, in looking into the pretensions of the candidates, it was public and not private character which should influence their determination. Mr. Palmer, had this advantage over his competitors—he was a tried man; they had seen him the friend of that great question on which all others hinged—he meant Reform. (Applause.) Not, however, the extravagant notions which were entertained by some that subject, but, as Mr. Palmer himself expresses it, "a moderate, temperate, and effectual reform." (Applause.) Nor did he wish to avail himself of general expressions, upon this point, though many employed them as a snare, rather than as a pledge. He was a friend to triennial Parliaments, and the extension of the elective franchise to all householders paying a certain amount of direct taxes. Such were Mr. Palmer's principles. He hoped the other candidates would be equally explicit. They must, if they expected to be returned to Parliament; for it was the right of the electors to question the candidate upon every point, and his duty to answer. He was willing that every man should enjoy the same right of private judgment which he exercised for himself upon public affairs; but at the same time he must beg them to remember, that no man could represent them whose principles were not in accordance with theirs. If the man they sent to Parliament was hostile, and at variance with them in sentiment, it was tantamount to a disfranchisement of their borough, as was their principles, and interests, would be unrepresented. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer, after the tumult of applause had subsided, proceeded to explain his conduct in Parliament, which he understood had been much misrepresented. He had voted with Ministers for the resumption of Cash-payments, and also against the attempt to impose a heavier tax upon coals, besides several other occasions, as would have appeared had the party, who so anxiously recorded his votes against Ministers, been candid enough to give the other side of the statement. (Cheers.) He felt it his duty to resist the grant to the Duke of York, for the care of his late Majesty's person; and he was persuaded his Royal Highness would have been no friend to the measure too, had he been left to himself. He opposed the bills for laying 3 millions of additional taxes upon the people, because he knew, as the result has proved, that the people could not pay them. With regard to the bills arising out of the Manchester proceedings, he resisted them, because he maintained that Parliament should never legislate but upon the fullest information, and here all inquiry was refused. Even supposing all true which was charged upon the Manchester meeting, he would ask, was the whole country to be deprived of its rights, because one fiftieth part had been tumultuous? (Applause.) Why, it would be as rational and as just to put six brothers in confinement, because one of them had the misfortune to be mad. (Cheers.) He would not support the scheme of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, though a reformer, because he thought all the advantages proposed might be obtained without the danger which appeared to him in that measure. He viewed the Manchester proceedings as having done more mischief to the cause of substantial reform than could be remedied for years. [The honorable gentleman was about to sit down when a person from the lower end of the hall called out "The Catholic Question."] He thanked the person sincerely for this question, as he was desirous of submitting his principles to the severest scrutiny. He declared himself the warm friend of civil and religious liberty; but as the motion of Mr. Grattan last spring, for referring the Catholic petitions to a committee, was negatived, he really did not know what their claims were; and, till he did, he should think himself very unwise to make any determination. Having thus gone through every subject

which occurred to him as necessary to their decision respecting his pretensions, he must conclude by saying, that if they thought him fit for a parliamentary life, and worthy of their choice he should be proud of the honour to serve them. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Marsh, after paying a handsome tribute to the character of their late member, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, observed, that he considered candidates brought to the hustings like subjects carried to Surgeon's-hall; for as the first were intended for physical dissection, so the latter must submit to the dissection of their political principles. (A laugh.) He had nothing to say about Mr. Palmer, except to express a hope that as he was their old member, and had proved himself worthy of the trust, they would exercise in his favour the courtesy of domestic life to old gentlemen, and give him the easy chair. (Applause.) With respect to Mr. Weyland, though he highly admired his conduct in private life, he did not hesitate to tell both him and the electors, that he was wanting in that decision of character which is essential to the able and honest discharge of Parliamentary duties. (Hisses and applause.) He then proceeded to expatiate upon the character of Mr. Monck, and concluded by putting him in nomination.

Dr. Salmon seconded this nomination, because he was sure that in unblemished honour, inflexible integrity, loyalty to the King, and veneration for the constitution, Mr. Monck would yield to no man.

Mr. Monck said he came there not to oppose any particular individual, but to offer himself for their approbation. If not tried in the House of Commons, he had been tried in that hall, were he never shrunk from maintaining his principles. (Applause.) He certainly admired the theory of the constitution much better than the practice, because he thought that parliament should be dependent on the people, and independent of the Crown. Whenever it loses that character, it becomes a nuisance, like to the slavish senate of the tyrant Napoleon, through means of which he made those violations of public liberty which he felt were too gross to be submitted to had they not been sanctioned by these mock representatives. Even Ministerialists allowed that some reform was necessary, though they denied that any was practicable. He would ask them, could they not restore triennial Parliaments? The next evil was excessive taxation which might be reduced, and the burden laid upon the property of the rich instead of the wages of the poor. He then expressed his disapprobation of the corn-bill, and went into a calculation, intended to show that, that measure imposed a tax to the amount of 50 millions upon the nation, and sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. Ald. Annesley came forward to propose, Mr. J. Weyland to the notice of the electors, and spoke at some length of his excellent private character, which he contended, was the foundation of public virtue.

Mr. R. Harris was happy to second the representation of his worthy friend in behalf of Mr. Weyland, whose conduct in the town and neighbourhood, particularly as a Magistrate, had endeared him to all classes of persons. (Applause.) He differed entirely from those who maintained that their representative should endure the ordeal of questioning, as to past or future conduct, upon every measure which might come before them.

Mr. Weyland joined most sincerely in the sentiments of gratitude to the Mayor, for his impartial and liberal conduct, which those who preceded him had expressed, and disclaimed a pretension to the favour of the freemen, on the ground of private character. If he was in no other way qualified to represent them. He then proceeded to refute the charge contained in one of the bills in circulation, that he wished to oppress the poor and was confident that the cowardly attack would only serve to raise him higher in their estimation. He declared himself free in his politics from all party feeling, and assured them he never would be connected with ministers as ministers, though he had associated with some members of the cabinet in works of benevolence. (Applause.) He declared himself friendly to moderate reform, though he thought it should be in the morals of the people, before we could hope for political regeneration. Though he had been influenced by his father in declining to come forward earlier, he trusted that his motives would secure him friends, at least sufficient to ensure his election, however late he was in the field.

A show of hands was taken, and the Mayor declared it was in favour of Messrs. Monck and Weyland. Mr. Palmer of course demanded a poll.

READING, MARCH 10.

STATE OF THE POLL (SECOND DAY)
Monck, 282 | Palmer, 276 | Weyland, 276.
It is expected the poll with close to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The contest is very spirited, though carried on without violence.

[The Times, — March 11.]

FRAGMENT OF A COMEDY.

Monsieur De Cases and M. N.
D. C. The laws of the press won't let me rest at night. For heaven's sake, teach me how to sleep.
N. How many Ministers have you buried since your reign in France?
D. C. Ten—a dozen, fifteen. Do you suppose that I am to count ministers?
N. Well, remember my words? Of those ministers that you bury without counting—you will make one. You must go.
D. C. But I will not go.
N. But you will, and without ceremony. Manage to make your exit gracefully; the gallery may be prevailed on to give you a clap.
D. C. Am I utterly helpless? You ought have brought round the Royalists. Have you gone to them?
N. I have, I made them come and help you. I told them you were at the last extremity.
D. C. And the answer?
N. Faith! neither more nor less than "Let him help himself, he would rather be ruined by our enemies than saved by us."
D. C. And to this you said nothing?
N. A hundred things. I played the speaker for you I had them pardon your inexperience—as you were so young when you stepped into the Ministry?

I swore to them that you were infinitely altered since—and all for the better; that though you were still as ignorant in matters of state as at your first hour, you had wonderful intentions.

D. C. Had they believed you?

N. No, not a sentence. They insisted on security, they said you had broken your word so often.

D. C. Well, and one just promise now and then in trying times; it is the only way to save one's self.

N. Capital—that will do; play *Mazarin*, it is just the part for you. However, the Royalists are the only men that can save you. Close with them on any terms.

D. C. But they offer such degrading terms. I am to beg their pardon.

N. Pardon! Why not? You need not be so lofty. Is the felon with the rope round his neck to stand out for conditions?

D. C. I will supplicate my former friends—perhaps they will take compassion on me.

N. Not a man of them. I have seen them. In fact I have been running about town this week, and in the worst of weather, to hunt out a friend for you. I have dunned your old set, and reminded them of the solid services you did them one and all; of the innumerable good things that you flung away on themselves and their wives, and their children, and their cousins—cousins in every direction: "Think," said I, "in order to stir up whatever feeling was in them? think of the tobacco offices, the stamps, the customs, the commissions, the—try and reckon them."

D. C. Well they must have felt this?

N. They did so, and beyond all expectation; for scarcely had the words escaped my lips, "Come and help your benefactor before he goes to the devil," when the whole clan cried out with one voice, "Devil take the hindmost," and were out of sight in an instant.

D. C. And where did they go?

N. How can I tell? Probably to the very house of your successor. What on earth can you have done to make every soul fly from your neighbourhood? Are you the yellow fever, or the plague? I assure you I look upon myself as a man of no common courage for merely acknowledging your acquaintance.

D. C. The scoundrels betray me, and yet they dine upon me every day of their lives.

N. Poh! All natural enough, the law on that point's settled some time. The digestion once complete, all the world may with a safe conscience betray the *Amphytrion*. We dine wherever the table is best, and yours is excellent. Stomachs of all parties allow your talents there. But we vote where the party is the most distinguished, and what kind of distinction has yours? We dine, and always will dine, where we get a good dinner; but let me convince you, that it is not one dinner, nor one hundred after it, that can amount to a serious engagement. All this has been decided at least a month ago.

D. C. But, the *Doctrinaires*?

N. I looked for them, and it was hard enough to find them, for no one could tell any thing about them. At last I detected about five, and I was told there were no more.

D. C. True; and they actually cost me as much as five hundred.

N. No, doubt; your metaphysicians and visionaries—they go the higher because nobody can discover what they're worth.

D. C. What hope did they give you?

N. May I be turned into a *Doctrinaire* myself if I could understand a word they said. If you do, I shall think you a conjurer the longest day I have to live. But they seemed to say that a Minister was nothing to them, that they were philosophers; that if a hundred Ministers were hanged over a week, it would not move a muscle of theirs. Measures, and not men; principles, and not practice, were the things for them.

D. C. Then I must rely upon my purse. Oh,—have you tried the Liberals?

N. The Liberals! Not I, faith, I took good care to keep without the wind of them. We could have no hope but with fools. It was chiefly upon the Royalists that I reckoned. But even their eyes are opened. One word for all; make your escape in time.

D. C. My escape!—No—I will stay where, I am—I will save France.

N. For heaven's sake, do no such thing. In 1816 you saved her, and sick enough she was in consequence. Last year again you saved her, and from that time she has been at the edge of the grave. If you save her the third time, it is all over with her and us. I beseech you save her no more. France would be a bubble, a vapour, a corpse. Take some quiet embassy and begone.—*Gaz. de France.*

Mr. MATHEWS.

English Opera-house.—Last night we were much pleased with again finding Mr. Mathews at home at this theatre. His return was welcomed in the most flattering manner. As soon as the congratulations of his friends would allow him to speak, he observed, that this was the third year of his appearing before them. This reminded him of Whittington, who had been three Lord Mayor of London. Whittington had the good fortune to find a lucky cat; he (Mr. Mathews) had been fortunate enough to make a lucky hit. Whether Whittington was satisfied with having been three times Lord Mayor, he could not say; but if he (Mr. Mathews) were now elected to the chair by the common suffrages of his friends, he should not be contented with filling it now for the third time: he flattered himself that his exertions to please them would make the number of his appearances three times three. Whit-

tington employed his cat in destroying mice; he would endeavour to drive melancholy from the Strand, for three hours, whenever he had the honour to deliver his lectures. It was his object to exhibit certain characters, manners, and peculiarities, in a way that could not give offence to any; for his whole entertainment was founded on this adage, "that no man is ridiculous in himself, but only for appearing to be what he is not." After this preface, the ingenious actor introduced his friends to his country cousins, who arrive from Whittington in Yorkshire, to see the sights of London. Much entertainment is afforded by the introduction of two persons who reside in London: these are Sir *Hubble Bubble* (who appears to be a very close resemblance of a worthy Baronet well known to the public), and a *Dr. Prolix*, who tells several old stories in a tone and manner very similar to those of the old lady whom Mr. Mathews introduced to his friend last year. The party are also accompanied in their visits by a *Monseigneur de Tourville*, who means to publish an account of his tour in English; but his ignorance of the language occasions many mistakes, which contribute very much to the general entertainment. The house was extremely crowded; but we could not help remarking, that, in the pit and boxes, the proportion of males to females was about nine to one. It appears to us that the entertainment will allow of being curtailed, without any disadvantage to the merits of the performer, and certainly with some relief to his exertions: very little time was suffered to elapse between the three parts, but the curtain did not drop till the clock had struck twelve. The entertainment was announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

The Court.—His Majesty, after holding a Court for the purpose of receiving the City Addresses, held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Ryder was sworn in Member. It was fully attended. It was understood that at this Council the Parliament was dissolved, and the new Parliament appointed to meet on the 21st of April next. The King gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Duke of Wellington. The Court broke up a little before 6 o'clock.

The New Argyll Rooms.—The noble suit of rooms erected by the members of the Royal Harmonic Institution were opened to the public yesterday evening, with a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music, at which the most eminent professors in both departments assisted. The *tout-ensemble* was perfect; and the evening may be numbered among the triumphs of the art. Want of space compels us to defer that minute description which the subject deserves.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The performances at this Theatre, now again open to the public, were not dramatic, and were wholly of a serious cast; consisting of an occasional selection of music, sacred and secular, interspersed and relieved by odes, written expressly for the occasion, and recited by Mrs. West, Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Elliston. These effusions, however, it must be owned, contained more loyalty than poetry; and, as matter of fact, we doubt whether reading verses from a written paper is an admissible mode of entertainment in a large theatre. The principal singers were of the first order in the profession; and at the head of them appeared Braham and Mrs. Salmon, the best (exclusively English) singers in the country. The selection was chiefly made with a view to the late mournful occasions, though some were expressly introduced with a view to the opening prospects of the new reign. The first act terminated with a *grand funeral scene*, the words written by J. Brandon, Esq. and the music arranged by Braham from Handel, Gluck, and Martin Luther. The leading movement took for its basis the *Dead March in Saul*, which was converted into

the accompaniment, an additional melody being raised upon it, and appropriated to the voice. A *virtuoso* would describe it, perhaps, as the solution of a musical problem; and he might add, that the merit of the composer was of a higher class than mere ingenuity. This piece terminated with *God save the King*, and the introduction in that place was most happy and appropriate. The harmony of the evening at this part of the performance was exposed to the risk of interruption, by the interference of a few Radicals in the gallery, who, on the commencement of the great national anthem, showed down from their elevation a profusion of printed papers into the pit: when examined, they were found to contain the following *morceau*:

TO BE SUNG AT THE CONCLUSION OF "GOD SAVE THE KING," BY ALL ROYAL SUBJECTS OF GEORGE IV. AND CAROLINE HIS QUEEN.

Additional Stanza to the National Anthem.

God, save Queen Caroline!
May thy great power divine,
Bless our good Queen!
Confound her enemies,
Make her fame pure to rise,
Hail'd by a nation's cries,
God save the Queen!

If the motive of this proceeding, of which indeed there can be little doubt, was to sow disunion, and to excite a tumult among the audience, never was any measure of its kind more wretchedly miscalculated, or attended with more complete disappointment. The papers were scattered by a person in the front of the lower gallery, habited in a costume a degree above the class of radicalism; his seconds, who were of a class below him, in exterior, occupied a higher station in the Theatre, and were very few in number. The feeble cry they raised for Queen Caroline drew the general attention for a short interval, but did not attract sympathy, or provoke imitation from a single spectator.

The Times, Feb. 18.

THE COURT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

At the present moment, when the public mind is so much occupied by details of the manners and ceremonies of royalty, the following particulars of one of our greatest Sovereigns, sent us by a correspondent, may not be unacceptable to our readers. They are related by a German traveller, and convey a more striking picture of the Elizabethan Court than is given by any of our native chroniclers:

"We arrived next at the Royal Palace of Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VIII. It was here Elizabeth, the present Queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of the situation. We were admitted, by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the presence chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay, through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to the chapel. At the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the Queen any personing the seals in a silk purse. Between two, one of which carried the royal sceptre, the other the sword of state in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleur-de-lis, the point upwards; next came the Queen, in the 56th year of her age (as we were told), very majestic! her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar.)

"She had in her ears two very rich pearls with drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to have been made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenburg-table; her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and stature neither tall nor low; her air was

stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another (whether foreign ministers or those who attended for different reasons), in English, French, or Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek and Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch. Whoever speaks to her it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, William Slavator, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels; a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, 50 in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the anti-chamber next the hall where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the exclamation of 'God save the Queen Elizabeth!' She answered it with, 'I thanke you mine good peupel.' In the chapel was excellent music; as soon as it and the service were over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner.

"A gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another bearing a table-cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired; then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt cellar, a plate, and bread; when they had kneeled as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first; at last came an unmarried lady (we were told she was a Countess), and a long with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the table with bread and salt, with as much awe as if the Queen had been present. When they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guard entered, bareheaded, clothed in scarlet, with a golden cross upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt; these dishes were received by a gentleman, in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table while the lady taster gave to each guard a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard (which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service) were bringing dinner, 12 trumpets and 2 kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular solemnity, lifted the meat from the table, and conveyed it to the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court.

"The Queen dines and sups alone, with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power."—*Itinerium Germaniæ, Galliæ, Angliæ Italia scriptum a Paulo Hensznero, J. C., &c. Breslæ 1627.*

PRICES CURRENT.

	Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI, per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS, per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS, per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, per Gallon	00	3	00
BEER, Hodgson's, per hhd.	150	0	0
BETLENUIT, white Malay, per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar White, Bombay Candy, Red,	45	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort, per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market, Ditto ditto,	30	0	00
BOTTLES, per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy of 22 mds.	60	0	00
Stick, Europe Ditto Ditto	90	0	00
CAMPHOR, China, per S. md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, per boll.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8, " "	11	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal, Ditto Twine,	65	0	00
CASAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M. of 42 seers	00	2	50
CASSIA, China, per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra, none			
Malabar, none			
CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon, no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good, per pound	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha, per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon, none			
Java, none			
Rajapore, 16 0 80			
COIR, Amrendiva, Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Laccadive, Ceylon,	32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing per Cwt.	66	0	00
Plate, " "	64	0	00
Bolts, " "	66	0	00
Japan, " "	66	0	00
Persian, per Surat maund	21	0	00
COPRAH, Bombay Candy 22 mds	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha, per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil, " "	2	0	00
CORDAGE, Patent, per cwt.	30	0	00
COTTON, Ahmad, per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil, or Cwt.	270	0	00
Bowanghur, " "	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil, " "	00	0	00
Linoree Wadwan, " "	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil, " "	00	0	00
Kutch, " "	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil, " "	00	0	00
Mangrole & Pore, none	00	0	00
Rajapore, 230 0 00			
CUREAT, per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw, per S. Cd. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto hulled	32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH, 1st sort, per Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto, " "	50	0	00
3d ditto, " "	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M. per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Cananby, per Bombay maund	10	0	00
GINGER, Bengal, per Surat Cd. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bowmagur, & Goga, " "	26	0	00
GUM, Aulmi, garbled, per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic, per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge, lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum, Surat Candy	114	0	00
Olibanum, " "	15	0	00
Myrh, " "	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Paris, per 100	11	0	00
Ditto Bags, " "	12	0	00
Ditto Twine, " "	12	0	00
HEMP, Koncan, per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty, per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern, per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market, per Surat Md. of 44 seers	11	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market, per S. md.	80	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square, per Surat candy	57	0	00
Ditto Flat, " "	57	0	00
English Square, " "	40	0	00
Ditto Flat, " "	40	0	00
Ditto Bolt, " "	41	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, per cwt			
4 a 10, " "			
Hoops, " "	9	0	00
Kentledge, " "	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto, Rs. per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet, " "	10	0	00
Red, " "	11	0	00
White, " "	14	0	00
China, " "	13	0	00

LINSEED OIL, in Jar none per	0	0	00
MACC, good, per pound	2	3	00
MUHJET, Surat md.	7	0	00
Mocha, " "	6	0	00
Bussorah, " "	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper, per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass, Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS, per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Coconut, 1 sort, per Bombay md.	4	2	00
Ditto Jengely, Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY, per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed, per B. md.	7	0	00
Black, " "	7	0	00
Green, " "	30	0	00
Yellow, " "	6	0	00
Red, " "	6	0	00
Blue, " "	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar, per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhaucle, " "	142	0	00
Eastern, " "	140	0	00
PEEPUR, per S. maund	6	0	00
Mool, per ditto	6	1	00
PITCH, per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish, per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal, " "	70	0	00
PUTCHOCK, Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER, Rs. per Surat maund	32	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort, per Bag	8	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do. do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy, do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo, do. do.	5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil, per pound	30	0	00
Mocha, " "	25	0	00
SAGO, per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMONIAC, Surat maund	21	0	00
SALT, per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock, per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE, per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good, per Bombay candy	155	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl, Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen, per pukka seer	16	0	00
Ditto Canton, 15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3 do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort	12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy, per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands, per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases, none			
Bengal Rum, in bond, per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs, per cwt.	10	2	00
Bundle, " "	11	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal, per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do. do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in per md. 4 1/2	none		
Cannister, seers			
Ditto China in per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Chest, " "			
Ditto 2 sort, " "	5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort, " "	4	0	00
Candy Chinchu, per Surat md. of 43 1/2 seers	9	0	00
do. Canton, do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do. do. do.	7	1	00
Ditto 3 sort, do. do.	7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm, per Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghaulee, " "	80	0	00
Pegue, " "	none		
TIN PLATES, per box	20	0	00
in large slab, per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL, Botax, Surat maund	13	0	00
TURPENTINE, per barrel	0	0	00
Spirits, none per gallon			
TURMERIC, Bengal, none per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE, per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE, per Surat maund	29	0	00
VERMILLION, China, per paper	1	1	00
VIRIOL, Blue, per Surat maund	19	0	00
WAX, Bees, per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English, per dozen	40	0	00
Port, " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort, per pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier, per Cd. of 8 Parah	36	0	00
Ditto Red, " "	35	0	00
Hansia, White, " "	38	0	00
Rajapore, " "	32	0	00
Bengal, per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars, per 100	292	2	00
German Crowns, per 100	215	0	00
Venetians, per 100	498	6	00
Gubbas, per 100	480	0	00
Freight to England, 3 £. nominal.			
Loose Freight			
To China, None.			
To Bengal, None.			

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom. Our Quotations mostly remain as but little is doing.