

Bombay Gazette.



Volume 33.

Wednesday, September 4, 1822.

No. 1683.

H O U S E
and
GROUND,
FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Kempt & Co.

WILL DISPOSE OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
of

Wednesday the 11th of September,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
OF THE LATE

William Milburn Esq.

CONDITION OF SALE.

10 Per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Day, Wednesday the 4th Sept
THE REMAINDER OF THE LATE

**Mr. Cameron's
S T O C K**

AT THE GODOWN
UNDER TAVERN.

Bombay, 4th September 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
On Wednesday, the 11th September

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
Belonging to the Estate

OF THE LATE

Wm. Milburn, Esq.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH
BACK BAY,

Consisting of

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

An excellent Europe Built Chariot with three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, the 25th September,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF
W H I T E

Queens Ware

CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Tureens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the article may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE; CASH

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

Band Instruments

AND

MUSIC.

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission the full BAND of INSTRUMENTS and MUSIC, lately belonging to H. M. 65th Regiment, all in good Order, and at the Moderate Price of Rs. 1,200.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

PASSAGE TO LONDON

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

S A R A H,

Captain John Thacker,

IS Expected to arrive here early in November, and having a cargo already engaged, will sail by the 1st of January 1823.

For particulars apply to *Franjee Cowasjee*, at whose Office a plan of her very Superior accommodations may be seen.

This Ship carries a Surgeon and was to leave England on the 1st July last.

(2) Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

The fine well known

S H I P

Katherine Stewart Forbes,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS Excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and having her Cargo engaged, will sail for London, in the first week of October.

Particulars may be learned on application to *Captain Chapman*, at the Office of *Messrs. Forbes & Co.*

(3) Bombay, 21st August 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

Gazette Office,

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

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d August 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, is appointed Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Acting President from the 16th of this month.

Bombay Castle 24th August 1822.

Messrs. Robert Webb, and James Greig Mudie having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed ship Catherine Stewart Forbes on the 15th instant, and produced certificates of their appointments on his Establishment as cadets for the Infantry, are admitted as such, and promoted to Ensigns; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle 26th Aug. 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Elrington.

Camp near Poona Friday, 21st September 1821.

Captain Robinson, Assistant Superintendent of Bazar, being about to proceed to the Presidency agreeable to orders, will be pleased to deliver over charge of his department this evening to Brigade Major Spiller, who is to conduct the duties till further orders, subject to the approval of Major General Smith G. B.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. Ord of this Establishment to a situation in the Brigade of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, that officer is placed at the disposal of the Resident of Nagpore accordingly.

Bombay Castle 29th Aug. 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Keith of the 4th Regt. N. I. to be Assistant Adjt. General to the Poonah division of the army, vacant by the promotion of Captain Lodwick to a majority; date of appointment 7th June 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble

the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 30th July, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion.

89th Foot.

Cancels Lieut. Steel's promotion vice Savage. } Lieutenant W. A. Steel to be Captain, vice Basden, 13th December, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31st July, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Cannon to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Savage, deceased, 14th December, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st August, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The half yearly returns of Corps transmitted to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, by Commanding Officers respectively on the 25th of June and 25th December, are to be discontinued in future.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 2d August 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant McKenzie of His Majesty's 14th Foot, has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for eight months and a half from the 1st instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d August 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Barlow is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Clunie as Quarter Master to the left wing of H. M. 17th Foot, during its seperation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment under orders to proceed to the Presidency.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 3d August 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Fearon of the 8th Dragoons is directed to remain at the Presidency until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th August, 1822,

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

13th Light Dragoons.

Cornet John Lawrenson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bacon, promoted in the 18th Dragoons, 6th December, 1821.

David Thurlow Cunyngame, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lawrenson promoted, 13th December, 1821.

17th Light Dragoons.

Major Norcliffe Norcliffe from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Major, vice Sale, who exchanges 20th December, 1821.

47th Foot.

Ensign Robert Macdonald from the half pay of the 42d Foot to be Ensign, vice Williams, deceased, 13th December, 1821.

67th Foot.

Captain Charles Wyndham, from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cassidy, who retires, 20th December, 1821.

89th Foot.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Cates } Ensign Lawrenson Gramme from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Steel, 13th December, 1821.

Ensign Francis Hawkins, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lockwood promoted in the 22d Foot, 20th December, 1821.

BREVET.

Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. to have the local Rank of General in the East Indies only, 29th November, 1820.

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Cotton, of the 47th Foot, to be Extra Aid-de-Camp to the King, with the Rank of Colonel in the Army, 25th July, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th August, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India

is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89th Foot.

This establishes Ensign James S. Caves, gincers De L'Etang's } from the 87th Foot, to be appointment in the 87th } Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Cannon promoted in the 89th. } vice Charles Cannon promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz 3d May, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,

Having been naturally led to attend since my last in October, to the communications of correspondents, I feel now more and more convinced that to the Majority of readers they form the most interesting part of a Bombay Paper. For those of a valuable nature must always meet with due consideration; and on the appearance of a "Capital joke," like that of "a Looker on" in the Courier, cards, dice, and every other evening amusement is immediately put a stop to, until the loud and repeated bursts of laughter, have had time to subside. It appears to me therefore, to be a duty incumbent upon Editors to encourage as far as in their power, a practice at once to interesting and amusing, and with this view occasionally to repeat, in a country in which the Society is daily changing, that their Papers are always open to Communications not obviously personal or injuriously political. The present too is perhaps the most appropriate time for such a notification; for the hot season, during which composition becomes a task, is drawing to a close; and within these few months an unusual number of strangers of different ages, and from all quarters of the globe have been added to our Society. In exchange for communications from them, on the sports, amusements, manners, or Customs of other Countries; or relations of events that may have occurred at home or abroad, and with which their minds are still stored, your friends at Bombay Poonah, Surat, Kaira &c. will without doubt come forward with further detailed accounts of the curiosities, customs, sports, and amusements peculiar to each station; and continue to furnish hints, useful to all, who may be studying the language or character of the natives. To these they may be gradually induced to add some description of accidents, uncommon feats, and important trials. For why should occurrences which would be read at home with feelings of dread and amusement, find no place in the papers of India? Should the death of two men with the wounds of three more by a tiger that was roused while beating for Hog, or the handsome provision made for the families of the deceased, by the gentlemen for whose amusement they were acting, be passed over in silence?

Or should a countryman be allowed to drown, and for whose body search was made in vain; or another to be all night under a hedge in a state of intoxication, and be picked up lifeless in the morning, without some memorial of the event?

Why even should the fines of the Civil Magistrate, for abuse of servants, contempt of authority or Court, and many other causes be unworthy of notice?

By the publication of accidents similar ones may often be prevented, and by laying the law, now confined to Courts and Court Books, before the public, its dictates would become familiar; and ignorance could no longer be any excuse for trespass. These conjectures may perhaps be premature, but must eventually be realized.

Your Obedient Servant.

STIMULATOR.

August 25th 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

"Dum spiro spear—o"

As no mention has yet, I believe, been made of the celebrated *Watrak Hunt*, from which the above Motto is taken, a short account of its constitution and Laws, may be novel to some of your readers.

It countenances all kinds of Hunting from that of the Savage Boar to the insignificant *Pie*. The two Senior Members are constituted President and Vice; the keenest sportsman Secretary. In "taking the first spear," the *Magnum bonum* in the field, no member is allowed to pass another in close pursuit of game on the right or spear side. And "poking" is forbid as long as an opponent is in sight, unless the Hog be making fast for an impenetrable cover. The highest reward that the Hunt bestows is a golden tusk. The next a silver-spear. The meritorious holder of the former is denominated K. G. T. and of the latter C. G. T.

"The first meeting next season is advertised to take place at Bhoonpoor, on the 2d. Monday of January. All members are requested to attend in full uniform at Gunfire, and to bring any of their friends who may be ambitious of enrolling their names in the Ledger, as candidates for the rank of member, to which no one attains without taking three first spears from the hunt.

"Dinner and breakfast Camp fashion as usual.

"Grand Tusk in the chair.

"P. S. Should a candidate break his collar or any other bone in the field, he may if he chooses add one to his number of first spears, provided he has not already taken two, at which

"time the accident does not count in his favor."

Yours Obediently
PHILO-VENATOR.

26th August 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

My own story is short. About ten months ago I received a large quantity of M. S. S. among the other effects of a deceased acquaintance, and as they were not considered, by my brother administrator, as proper articles to put into the *Sale* agents hands, we retained them; and I have been attempting to decipher them in my leisure hours. What follows is a specimen. With the lovers of Novelty, they have a claim before Ossians poems: but whether the Lovers of Literature, will accede to that claim, time alone can determine. There is no Preface, Dedication, nor Introduction, that I can discover; and, as I have neither time nor inclination to write either one or the other, they must walk abroad bareheaded, as many a Caledonian has done before them. I say Caledonian, because, the scene appears to lie in Scotland, and embraces a period of seven years beginning with the Walcheron expedition in 1809, and terminating with the disposal of Buonaparte at St. Helena. I cannot promise a regular course as I begin with the 45th Chapter. I will send you more should you want it, bye and bye.

I am &c.,

August 22, 1822.

A. SCRIBBLER.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY.

CHAP. 45TH.

"I wish" says my Uncle Toby "I wish Dr. Slop you had seen what prodigious armies we had in Flanders."

My Uncle having purchased an Ensigns commission for his oldest son Nimrod, in the 3rd Regiment of foot, as I formerly mentioned, entered the breakfast parlour one day with a letter in his hand, talking himself as he frequently did on family affairs. "I think my son Nimrod will now be provided for, if I had once purchased his out-fit. Let me see what the scoundrel will cost me altogether. The commission is £ 315, Greenwood and Cox charge £ 35 as agency in the purchase. I shall rig the rogue out for £ 200—say £ 250, that is about £ 600 Sterling altogether. It is a great deal of money: that sum, however, would not have put him in a line of business, becoming one of our family. If he live he will get promotion; and should he be killed he is provided for that is all,—he is off my hands."

Just as my uncle had done talking to himself the letter carrier came into the room with a packet of letters, one of which was from Cousin David, a Captain in the 1st Regiment of foot. He was but a short time landed in England, from Walcheron where he accompanied the expedition in 1809. Having by exposure to the humidity of that climate caught the ague, the Medical-board with the army, allowed him to return; and having subsequently procured leave of absence from the Commander in Chief, he wrote this letter acquainting our Uncle *Jolterhead* that he would pay us a visit at the Castle, and remain during the ensuing winter 1809-10.

After my uncle had read the letter, he turned round towards me, "What could induce the British Ministry, to entrust the command of the expedition to the Earl of C——m!" "I believe Sir" answered I "the great errors may be traced to the planning of the Expedition, otherwise than in the choice of the Commander." "Who planned it?" "The Ministry, to be sure." Pshaw, "replied my Uncle" I am convinced my wife would have planned it better." "The best plan would have been to have let it alone altogether" replied I, "for by all accounts the troops will have to be withdrawn without performing any thing of ulterior importance." "They ought to have given the command to the Marquis of Huntly" said my Uncle. "What could he do in such a position, surrounded by a vigilant Enemy?" "I wish" said my aunt, who had entered the room, to hear the letter read, from Cousin David "I wish, John, you would not think of sending our Sons to the army." This was a perpetual source of dispute between my Uncle and Aunt, and never failed to put him in a passion. "I wish John you would not think of putting our sons into the army." Peggy, the low ideas you entertain can only proceed from the meanness of your origin. Had I twenty Sons they should all go into the army. I tell you Madam, I will be obeyed! Shall I be thwarted in my plans by an Inn-keepers daughter? Had I married one equal to my own rank I had not been thus annoyed. All my ancestors have belonged to the Army, from Sir David who was killed in 1469, down to my father, who was a Captain in the Berwickshire Militia. Do not suppose madam," added my uncle, "that I will adopt your plans for my Sons, any more than I will your *Corkscrew* education for my daughters! I suppose were your plans followed my Sons would all be coachdrivers, and hostlers; and my daughters chambermaids at taverns upon the road. I will be obeyed! "Grizzly" said my Uncle to his eldest daughter "I will buy a nice *Piano forte*, for you tomorrow, when I go to Montrose."

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM FINGAL,
AN ANCIENT EPIC POEM.

(Continued from our last Number.)

O Ossian, Carril, and Ullin, you know of heroes that are no more. Give us the song of other years. Let the night pass away on the sound, and morning return with joy.

We gave the song to the kings, and a hundred harps accompanied our voice. The face of Swaran brightened like the full moon of heaven, when the clouds vanish away, and leave her calm and broad in the midst of the sky.

It was then that Fingal spoke to Carril, the chief of other times. Where is the son of De no; the king of the isle of mist? has he retired, like the meteor of death, to the dreary cave of Tura?

Cuchullin, said Carril of other times, lies in the dreary cave of Tura. His hand is on the sword of his strength. His thoughts on the battles which he lost. Mournful is the king of spears, for he has often been victorious. He sends the sword of his war to rest on the side of Fingal. For, like the storm of the desert, thou hast scattered all his foes. Take, O Fingal, the sword of the hero; for his fame is de-

parted like mist when it flies before the rustling wind of the vale.

No: replied the king, Fingal shall never take his sword. His arm is mighty in war; and tell him his fame shall never fail. Many have been overcome in battle, that have shone afterwards like the sun of heaven.

O Swaran, king of the resounding woods, give all thy grief away.—The vanquished, if brave, are renounced; they are like the sun in a cloud when he hides his face in the south. but looks again on the hills of grass.

Grumal was a chief of Cona. He sought the battle on every coast. His soul rejoiced in blood; his ear in the din of arms. He poured his warriors on the sounding Craca; and Craca's king met him from his grove; for then within the circle of Brumo * he spoke to the stone of power. †

Fierce was the battle of the heroes, for the maid of the breast of snow. The fame of the daughter of Craca had reached Grumal at the streams of Cona; he vowed to have the white bosomed maid, or die on the echoing Craca. Three days they strove together, and Grumal on the fourth was bound.

Far from his friends they placed him in the horrid circle of Brumo, where often they said, the ghosts of the dead howled round the stone of their fear. But afterwards he shone like a pillar of the light of heavens. They fell by his mighty hand. and Grumal had his fame.

Raise, ye bards of other times, raise high the praise of heroes; that my soul may settle on

* This passage alludes to the religion of the king of Craca.

† "The Chiefs were allowed to execute the laws, but the legislative power was entirely in the hands of the Druids. It was by their authority that the tribes were united, in times of the greatest danger, under one head. This temporary king, or Vergobretus, (Fergu-breth, the man to judge,) was chosen by them, and generally laid down his office at the end of the war. These priests enjoyed long this extraordinary privilege among the Celtic nations, who lay beyond the pale of the Roman empire. It was in the beginning of the second century, that their power among the Caledonians began to decline. The poems that celebrate, Trathal and Cornac, ancestors to Fingal, are full of particulars concerning the fall of the Druids, which account for the total silence concerning their religion in the poems that are now given to the public.

The continual wars of the Caledonians against the Romans hindered the nobility from initiating themselves, as the custom formerly was into the order of the Druids. The precepts of their religion were confined to a few, and were not much attended to by a people inured to war. The Vergobretus, or chief magistrate, was chosen without the concurrence of the hierarchy, or continued in his office against their will. Continual power strengthened his interest among the tribes, and enabled him to send down, as hereditary to his posterity, the office he had only received himself by election.

On occasion of a new war against the King of the World, as the poems emphatically call the Roman emperor, the Druids, to vindicate the honour of the order, began to resume their ancient privilege of choosing the Vergobretus, Gormal, the son of Taruo, being deputed by them, came to the grandfather of the celebrated Fingal, who was then Vergobretus, and commanded him, in the name of the whole order, to lay down his office. Upon his refusal, a civil war commenced, which soon ended in almost the total extinction of the religious order of the Druids. A few that remained, retired to the dark recesses of their groves, and the caves they had formerly used for their meditations. It is then we find them in the circle of stones, and unheeded by the world. A total disregard for the order and utter abhorrence of the Druidical rites ensued. Under this cloud of public hate, all that had any knowledge of the religion of the Druids became extinct, and the nation fell into the same degree of ignorance of their rites and ceremonies.

their fame; and the mind of Swaran cease to be sad.

They lay in the heath of Mora; the dark winds rustle over the heroes.—A hundred voices at once arose, a hundred harps were strung; they sung of other times, and the mighty chiefs of former years.

When now shall I hear the bard: or rejoice at the fame of my fathers? The harp is not strung on Morven: nor the voice of music raised on Cona. Dead with the mighty is the bard; and fame is in the desert no more.

Morning trembles with the beam of the east, and glimmers on grag-headed Cromla. Over Lena is heard the horn of Swaran, and the sons of the ocean gather round.—Silent and sad they mount the wave, and the blast of Ullin is behind their sails. White, as the mist of Morven, they float along the sea."

THE GAZETTE

B O M B A Y.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

The rains commenced this year so unusually early, that from the quantity which had fallen up to the date of our last number, we naturally concluded they had nearly finished their inundating course; and that the remnant would be moderate and gentle, not exceeding the quantity that was necessary for agricultural and other purposes. From that day to the 31st. ultimo, however, the rain fell with little or no intermission, and on the night of the latter day, the storm raged with its utmost violence!—With the morning of the 31st. the gale gradually moderated, when it was found, that the damage in the Harbour was by no means equal to what had been apprehended!—We are concerned, however, to learn, that the Ships Eliza and Asia Felix drifted from their anchorage, and were wrecked; the former on Cross Island, the latter off Mazagon. The Eliza was insured to her full amount.—A large Ketch having on board treasure, to a considerable amount, belonging to native Banyans of this place, bound to Bhownuggar, also drove and went down off Cross Island, but we are happy to find that the principal part of the money has been recovered. Another vessel, a Brig was more fortunate; she dragged her anchors and rode over the reef of rocks which project N. E. from Butcher's Island without touching any thing, and brought herself up at safe anchor in good ground to leeward of (and protected by) the reef towards the neat's tongue. Such are the tidings that have reached us, with this addition, that every ship in the Harbour had sustained some loss in anchors and cables, or were otherwise injured; that many vessels which had left it had

been forced back; that 3 or 4 Pat-tumars, it was feared, had foundered, and some lives had been lost.

The interior of the Island presented a most melancholy and distressing picture. Trees were seen levelled in every direction, many of which in their fall, had brought down the dwellings of their owners. It may not be uninteresting here to describe a most Providential circumstance, among, no doubt, many which have not reached us. A Carriage in passing the road into Town on the morning of the 31st was struck about the centre of the roof by a falling Coconut Tree, by which the vehicle was dashed to pieces, and yet the Passenger, a respectable Parsee merchant, received but a slight blow on the hand, while the Coachman and horses escaped totally unhurt.

Within the Fort, the Houses in general from being composed of the most durable materials have gone uninjured, but a few solitary Trees have been broken down, and in that number, a very remarkable one near to the Church gate, which it is said, has stood its ground upwards of a century; a circumstance, which among many others is a strong test of the violence of the late storm.

The gale of November 1803 (which is fresh in our recollection,) and which caused such extensive destruction to the shipping, was not more severe, we are of opinion, than the one in question.

There has been much more destruction amongst the Hamlets and Oarts this year:—therefore, that the Shipping should have suffered comparatively so much less, is owing solely, we conceive, to the present efficient state of our fine Harbour.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Major General Cooke.
Asst. Surg. Thomas H. Graham 2 | 3d Regt.
Lieut. J. Mills 1 | 6 Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Major E. L. Smythe 5th Cavalry.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT. B O M B A Y.

ARRIVAL.—September 3d, Ship Carron, Capt. Thomas McCarthy, from Bengal left 23d June.
DEPARTURE.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Nestor, for London.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.
Travencore, for Bengal.
Arab—Melekabhar, for do.
Sydote, for Mauritius.
Brig Fanny, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.
AUGUST.—2 Bark Asia, Captain J. Lindsay, from London the 4th of February.
3, Ship Apollo, Captain G. Tennent, from London 13th March, Madeira, Isle of France, Point de Galle, and last from Madras the 26th July.

OFF CALCUTTA.

2, The French Ship *La Clariſſe*.—3. Portuguese General *Lacor*.

PASSENGERS.
PER SHIP APOLLO.

From London.—Mrs. Morris, Miss Gault, Messrs. McDonald, and N. D. Nisbett, Cadets, Mr. Wm. Card, Mr. John Lowder and Mr. G. W. Armstrong, &c. Mariners.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.—For England:—Capt. Charles Miller, country service, Alex. McKenzie, Esq. John Ward, B. G. Asst. Surg. the Rev. T. A. Williams, Lieut. Nash, H. C. Service.—Rev. T. Brown missionary, his wife and two daughters, Mr. Melville, merchant, Mr. Oiver, and Capt. Anderson, Madras establishment.

PER GEORGIANA.—Lieut. Thomson, his wife and child Capt. Oiver, of the country service, and Captain's wife.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 13th, Ship *Globe* of London, Captain Thomas Cozins, from Trincomalie 19th August.—Ship *Windsor Castle*, Captain Simon Lee, from Penang 16th and Achra 24th July.—14th Cutter *Sophia*, from Trincomalie.—17th Ship *Roberts*, Captain C. H. Bean, from Calcutta 10th July.—19th Ship *Melish*, Captain R. Ford, from Calcutta 12th July.—Do. Danish Ship *Johannee Maria*, Captain Henry Dauntfelt, from Copenhagen 23^d December, Cape of Good Hope 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, Trincomalie 25th July, Tranquebar 7th August, Porto Novo 10th Cuddalore 15th and Pondichery 17th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 13th, Ship *Mahomed Shaw*, Captain D. Oiver, for Escapay and Calcutta.—Do. H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, Captain G. C. Gamier, on a Cruise.—Do. H. M. Ship *Glasgow*, Captain B. C. Doye, on a Cruise.—Do. Ship *Perseverance*, Captain J. H. Carter, for the Western Coast of Sumatra.—14th, H. M. Schooner *Tender Cochin*, Capt. E. Tincombe, on a Cruise.—Ship *Volunteer*, Captain Thomas Waterman, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship *Globe* of London, Capt. Thom. Cozins,
Ship *Windsor Castle*, Captain Simon Lee,
Ship *Francis Warden*, Capt. W. Webster,
Ship *Fulck*, Captain Calfan,
Ship *Roberts*, Captain C. H. Bean,
Ship *Melish*, Captain R. Ford,
Danish Ship *Johannee Maria*, Capt. H. Dauntfelt,
Brig *Catherine*, Captain T. Smith,
Cutter *Sophia*.

BOMBAY

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 22^d Instant at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. Sub-Conductor Nicholas Hugh's, of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory, to Mrs. Johanna King.

DEATHS.

On the 11th Ultimo, At Booj Major F. Donnelly of the 6th Reg. N. I. after an uninterrupted Service of 23 Years deeply & deservedly lamented.

At Mhow on the 28th of May the Infant Daughter of Captain Simpson, aged 4 Months.

At Taannah, on Friday last the 30th Ultimo, of Fever, and within a month after the death of his Mother, Edward William, eldest Son of Mr. James Taylor, aged 7 years, 4 Months and a half.

The tender plant which sweetly grew
To bloom it promised fair,
And nourished by the morning dew
Deaths' tempest would not spare!

But had kind Mercy surely smil'd
To view the stroke Death hur'd;
Since thou art now removed dear child,
But from a woeful world.

Now Angels thine companions are
Thine home the realms of bliss,
And thy dear Redeemers care,
Where God thy Father is.—

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, the 3rd July, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Mr. H. S. Ham. to Miss Elizabeth Myers.

On the 31st July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomson, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th July, Mrs. M. Portner, of a daughter.

On the 3^d August, the lady of William Ansie, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, the 31st July, Mrs. Elizabeth Child, Widow of the late Charles Child, Esq. aged 63 years and 8 months.

At Chinsurah, on the 31st July, the lady of Robert T. W. Betts, Esq. of Baunsberria in Rjeshye, of a daughter.

On the 3^d August, Mr. James Williams, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 23 years, 4 months and 4 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th instant, by the Revd. W. Roy, Chaplain of the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Anthony Engles, to Rozina Lewis De Souza, relict of the late Mr. John Lewis De Souza.

BIRTHS.

At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Captain Waddell, Paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain Hitchens, of a Son.

At Vellore, on Friday the 9th of August, the Lady of Ensign Sayers, of a Son.

At New Town Cuddalore, on the 12th instant, Mrs De Vaz, of Son.

DEATHS.

It is with regret we record the death at Madras, on Saturday the 10th of Aug., 1822, of HENRY HARRIS, Esq. M. D. First Member of the Medical Board.

The death of this valuable and distinguished Medical Officer, who has passed more than forty years in the Honorable Company's Medical Service, must be considered a severe loss, not only to his large family but to the community at large, as well as to the profession in general.

His talents are too well known to need eulogium; at the same time we may be permitted to say, they were of the highest order, surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in any Country.

Zealous in the performance of his public duties he never lost an opportunity to relieve the pains of disease or to sooth the last agonies of suffering humanity!

He was an able adviser and a kind friend and of him it may be well said, "*Amicus humani generis.*"

At Pondicherry, on the 19th instant, Alfred, the Son of F. Valley, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst. Mr. Henry Boyle. (late Livery Stable Keeper, on the Poonamallen Road)—leaving a disconsolate Widow, two Children, and a large circle of relations, and friends to deplore his untimely loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6, 1822.

BUY	PREMIUM.	SELL
15 0	{ Remittable Loan..... }	16 8
9 8	{ Non Remittable Do.. }	9 0

INDIGO CROPS.—In addition to our information, respecting the Indigo Season, published in the HURKARU of Monday last, we have been favoured with the following extracts from other Letters just received from the Interior:

"Dacca, July 15.—In particularising my own condition, I am sorry to say it is but too faithful a picture of the whole district; in fact we can save little or nothing of the Plant, and the injury several Factories have sustained by the inundation will fall heavily on many.

"The weather throughout this district has of late, been very moderate, considering the season of the year when little else than rain could be expected. The Plant we have now in process is tolerably productive and what remains uncut, will, we trust, turn out to good account, notwithstanding our former fears."

We may add that other accounts from Kishnaghur and Jessore of the same date, are upon the whole favourable.

[Bengal Hurkaru, July 24.

SAUGOR HOSPITAL.—Extract of a Letter dated Saugor July 14, 1822.—"The European Artillery Hospital tumbled down on the night of the 13th inst. Fortunately none of the sick were hurt, but a Golan dauz on duty at the Hospital was killed and another slightly injured.

"The weather for some time past has been variable: the wind which blew strong from the South a few days ago latterly veered round to the East; and has been occasionally accompanied with showers of rain. There is nothing else I think worth mentioning which you are not already acquainted with."

Another Letter from Kedgerree dated on the 29th instant, says—"The weather for these last seven days, has been remarkably boisterous at the Sand Heads, and even at Kedgerree, the Boats which left Calcutta 12 days ago with cargo for the Ship BRITANNIA have hitherto been unable to go alongside of that Vessel, from the high Sea and violent winds."

BURRISAU.—We publish to-day another Letter from Major Stuart of a latter date than that given yesterday. In directing the attention of our readers to this subject before, we hesitated to estimate the number of lives lost—still hoping it could not be quite so large as it appeared from the face of the various statements. A letter however from a person on the spot has been since published, rating it at above THIRTY SEVEN Thousand Souls! The loss in cattle is stated at nearly Ninety thousand; and that in provisions and other perishable property is probably beyond computation. Major Stuart, speaking from actual observation, informs us that the means in his power even with such additions as he reasonably expects from the Committee of Relief "will go little way amongst so many Sufferers." This indeed must be very evident to every person who reflects on the subject. The facts speak for themselves; and we shall therefore forbear making any comment, merely recommending them to the serious consideration of the Public.

LETTER FROM MAJOR STUART.
TO H. SHAKSPEAR, ESQ.

Chairman to the Calcutta Committee of Relief.

SIR,

In my letter of the 20th I apprised you of my having dispatched a Government Row Boat that morning with a Sergeant and Peon from this Thanna to visit the Island of Gazool; but, as I apprehended, they were compelled to put back (being a dead lee shore) and seek shelter in the mouth of the creek leading to this place, where they lay till yesterday morning and then proceeded to the Island in question, which has, I am compelled to say, suffered considerably. The Row

Boat returned this morning with a report from the Thanna Peons there, that 1,338 souls were lost, and most of their cattle, during the recent tempest, when the inhabitants assert that the water rose 12 feet perpendicular above the usual height at spring tides, the marks of which the Serjeant tells me he saw on many of the trees fully that height, on some of which there were still dead bodies hanging, the people having, lashed themselves to prevent them falling when exhausted.

The Island of Gazool is the largest of the Domaine Islands, as laid down by Lacam, is well cultivated and rather extensive, being 15 or 20 miles in circumference, with several deep creeks, where boats enter, but was not so populous as I was before led to believe, there having been only 3,789 inhabitants on it, instead of 7 or 8,000, as I before mentioned in my letter of the 20th, but the survivors are in a distressing state, having only a few dingees which they recovered after the tempest, and these are not fit to cross the great channel, but in very mild, settled weather; and what little grain they recovered from the wreck of their stores is now almost expended. I have therefore furnished a Row-Boat, and large Saugor Paunsway (I happen to have here), with sixty maunds of rice to proceed early tomorrow for their immediate relief, and when the rice bullam boats arrive from Noacolly they shall receive a better supply. I have got also a good boat from the neighbouring Island of Kulmee, by which I will send 20 maunds of rice, which will subsist the few inhabitants there, till more effectual measures can be taken for their relief with boats from other quarters, which I shall propose to the Acting Magistrate of the District.

As to-morrow is of the day I have appointed for assembling the surviving sufferers of this neighbourhood, I propose distributing suitable small sums to each, but should I find that the chief part of those at a distance have been prevented coming for want of Boats, (that being the only safe mode of travelling in this quarter on account of Alligators,) I shall in that case visit some of the neighbouring places to distribute relief to those in need, though it will occupy me several days longer than I intended to remain in this District, and perhaps oblige me to exceed the period of my leave a few days, which I must incur the risk of, in preference to executing the duty by halves, which I have been entrusted with; being confident that Government will make due allowance for my absence, when so employed by their sanction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Saugar Schooner, off J. L. STUART, Major and Agent for the Gopauldee Thanah Calcutta Committee of Relief. or Kausicully, July 22, 1822.

Bengal Hurkaru, July 31.

Ghazepore, 29th July.—A fine young man named Hoare, a Soldier in the European Regiment, was this morning, out shooting with one of his Comrades. The right barrel, of a very short double barreled Gun, (while in the act of loading it) went off, and the contents of it, entered the Abdomen on the right side, opposite the last of the lower Ribs, and directly over the right kidney. The slugs with which he Gun was loaded made a circular opening, of considerable size, through which a portion of intestine

protruded and caused almost immediate death.

A report has reached this place, that six Boats belonging to the 59th, have sunk. The bodies of two Europeans, have been seen passing here a few days ago.

Yesterday a Company of Artillery from Buxar on their way to Calcutta passed this Station. The fore part of one of the Budgerows went over board, and a Dandee soon followed to save the Wooden Mermaid to which, he had been accustomed to make his evening's Salaam, but the current was so strong, he was carried upwards of 30 miles, before he could get ashore—holding fast all the time, by his Wooden Companion.

Since the 15th, about which time, the rains fairly set in here, the River has risen upwards of 20 feet. The Station still remains healthy.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

From the 18th to the 24th July 1822, inclusive, with the previous Imports of the Year.

FROM SEA.

Description of Goods.	Imported from the 18th to 24th July 1822.	Imported previously this year	Total.
Iron,.....	—	30,905	30,965 Br. Mds
Lead,.....	—	411	411
Steel,.....	525	—	525
Copper, Sheets...	—	7,149	7,149
Do Nails,.....	—	299	299
Do all other kind,	845	30,495	31,340
Tin,.....	16	5,677	5,693
Tuttenague,.....	—	16,785	16,785
Spelter,.....	—	27,540	27,540
Pepper,.....	1,898	14,926	16,824
Cloves,.....	111	632	743
Mace,.....	—	66	66
Beetlenut,.....	9	11,014	11,023
Nutmegs,.....	1	192	193

Bengal Hurkaru,—August 7.

The Population of Calcutta.—The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately, has never we believe been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 5,00,000, and according to another calculation in 1814, at 7,00,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the date on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The recent employment however of 4 Assessors to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the Houses, Buildings and Premises of Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favorable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population, which one of the Gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic Statements furnished by the Assessors, the result of which we have now the pleasure to submit to the readers of John Bull.

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta.

Total Christians,	13,138
Mohammedans,	48,162
Hindoo,	1,18,203
Chinese,	414

Total 1,79,917

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at the Southern Circuit of Chowringee, is not more than 4½ miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises Chowringee, is but thinly peopled; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and Kolingah, which is a part of it; is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Divisions between Dhurumtollah and Bow Bazar, has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of Country-born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the Bow Bazar and Muchooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The upper Division to the North of Muchooa Bazar, is comparatively speaking but thinly covered with habitations; presenting towards the North and East extensive Gardens, large tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the town. Indeed the numbers entering the town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing sircars and peons at all the principal outlets of the town. The peons counted the passengers, by flinging to the sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides Carriages and Horses. Upon the whole then it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable paper from which we have taken the above memorandum, will be printed for the information of the public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given, that the number of respectable and wealthy native householders is not increasing in Calcutta; on the contrary, that they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to various parts of the town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families.* We may naturally ask, what has led to this? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventures of Calcutta, had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the increased prosperity of the place; but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the natives themselves. See all the Villages, they say, beyond the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mohil Law. We should enquire of the Natives.

[Second Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—August 8.

* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population, amount to 67,319, of which 5,430 are upper roomed houses; 8,800 lower roomed houses; 15,792 tiled huts, and 31,497 straw huts.

Backergunge. Letters from Major STUART continue to describe his being actively engaged in distributing cowries and rice for the relief of the numerous sufferers from the inundation. He had been at the Kulsee Khalee Thanah, where he administered money and grain upwards of 1400 individuals consisting of old men, women, and children. About eleven thousands five hundred of the surviving sufferers had assembled on the occasion. In passing through the Bytaghee and Durrundee creek he was followed by some hundreds of people in boats and on the banks, to whom he distributed nearly 300 rupees in pice, at the rate of eight annas each, with a few seers of rice which they seemed to prize more than the money. On the 25th of July he arrived at Ruttundee, where he received 4000 rupees on loan from the Acting Magistrate of Backergunge, which he hoped would be sufficient to alleviate the present wants of the sufferers in that neighbourhood, as well as those in the Bowphul Thanah.

The loss in life and property, in the most exposed parts of the district, has unquestionably been great and deplorable, and every successive inquiry has led to discoveries of augmented loss,—so that we are reminded of the simile in Pope.

—we tremble to survey

The growing labours of the lengthened way?
Th' increasing prospect tires our wandering eyes,

Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.
Unhappily the melancholy facts have afforded too true an illustration of the words of the poet.

Subsequent letters from Major STUART, of the 29th, and 30th of July, mention that he had assembled at Ruttundee, upwards of five thousand persons who had suffered from the inundation, amongst whom he distributed cash to the amount of 3265 Rupees. To the old men, and women, he gave one rupee each, and eight seers of rice, with a ticket for ten seers more from a supply expected from Backergunge. To the young men and boys he gave eight annas each. At Bowphul he distributed in a similar manner his remaining 3,500 rupees to about five thousand people.

The Govt. Gaz. August 8, 1822.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

An Extra Report of Arrivals issued from the Bankshall yesterday, announced the Ship NANCY, Captain John Thomson, from London the 16th of February and the Cape of Good Hope the 24th of May; and the Portuguese Brig Novo DESTINO, Captain J. P. Serra, from Rio de Janeiro, the 27th of May.

The NANCY having also touched at Madras, intelligence has been received, that the WILLIAM MONEY from England arrived in Madras Roads on the 28th July.

The following is a list of Passengers by the NANCY:—
From London,—Mr. Barwell, Cadet; Mr. Burt—returning to India.

From Madras,—Mr. Hays and Mr. Neelson, Cadets; Mr. Motley, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Hayes and Mr. Johanas, Merchants; Mr. Thompson, Free Mariner; Mr. Small, Chief-mate in the Country Service.

• *Ben. Hurk. Aug. 9.*

Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. G. Turnbull, to officiate as Accountant General.

MADRAS, — AUGUST 19, 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England —at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s per do.
On Bengal.—at 30 days sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 17 to 17½ per ct. prem.
Unremittable 13 to 14½ „ „

A Ceylon Government Advertisement states that it is the intention to allow the general export of Cinnamon in any Vessel and to any place belonging to States at Peace with his Majesty—subject to all commercial Treaties with Foreign Powers, provided the Cinnamon shall have been purchased from the Government Stores—Public Sales of this article are to be held on the first Monday of every month—the first Sale to take place in December next—the quantity exposed for sale at a time will probably be about fifty thousand pounds, and will be divided into three sorts. Any Cinnamon exported or attempted to be exported without license will be confiscated—and the person so exporting or attempting to export, to be liable to a fine of 300 Rix Dollars for each pound.
Sup. to the Mad. August 16.

The Ship Roberts from Calcutta the 16th ult. came in on Saturday morning, and the homeward-bound Ship Mellish, Capt. R. Ford from Calcutta the 13th July also came in at the same time. The Duke of Lancaster was still at Saugor on the 3d instant.

The Mellish had a very boisterous passage down the Bay. Off Ganjam she spoke the Adamant bound for England all well. The Mellish will continue her voyage on the evening of the 23d instant.

The Danish Ship Johanne Maria, Captain Henry Dauntfelt, from Copenhagen 23d December, Cape of Good Hope 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, Trincomalie 25th July, Tranquebar 7th, Portonovo 10th, Cuddalore 15th and Pondicherry 17th August, anchored in the Roads yesterday morning but brings no news.

Passengers per Johanne Maria.—Mr. S. Mackintosh and Mr. Bradely.

Passengers per Mellish—Messrs. C. Oilphant, J. C. Plowden, O. Span, R. D. Pownal and Mr. Shepherd.

The Windsor Castle is loading for London.

Mad. Courier, August 20.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

AUGUST 21ST. 11 o'Clock.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of two of our expected Ships—the Clyde, Capt. Driver, from London the 31st of March, Madeira the 25th April, and Johanna 21st ultimo—and the Moira, Captain W. Hornblow, from London the 1st of May and Port Praya the 23d of that month.

Both these Vessel brought large Mails, and the letters are now in course of delivery.

The Bengal Merchant bound for this Port sailed in the middle of April, and had passed St. Jago before the Moira arrived there.

The following Passengers have arrived in these Vessels.

Per Clyde.—Mrs. J. O'Brian, Capt. P. L. Price, Lieut. S. Walker, Lieut. G. O'Brian, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. E. Armistage, Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. F. Daniel, Mr. W. Glen, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. W. Taynton, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. P. Wilkie, Mr. A. Campbell and Mr. E. Jessop.

Per Moira.—Mrs. Rundall, Mrs. Ardgh, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Lister, Miss Leighton, Miss J. Leighton, Miss Cathcart,—Colonel Nuthall, Captain Ardgh, Captain Garrick, Mr. S. W. Lister, Assistant Surgeon; R. J. Hunter, Esq. Free Merchant; Mr. J. Summers,—Messrs. R. Close, G. Davison, H. Neale, H. Smith, F. L. Necolay, and G. Neale, Cadets.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Penrose, Miss Twentyman,—Lieut. Chesney, Lieut. Penrose, Messrs. Twentyman, Burt, and Richardson, Free Merchants.—Messrs. J. T. Boileau, J. Chesney, and S. Stapleton, Cadets.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY MARCH 7.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a petition from Whitney, and Mr. GOOCH one from the county of Suffolk, complaining of the distressed state of agriculture. Mr. G. expressed his dissent from that part of the Suffolk petition which prayed for reform, which, he thought, would not have been inserted, had sufficient time been given to the county to know that such a subject was to be agitated.

Mr. COKE understood that no more than eighteen or twenty hands had been held up against the resolution of reform. What had recently passed in that house might suffice to convince the country that, without a reform, its prayers would not be attended to. He alluded to the decision on the question of the salt tax, for the continuance of which sixty placemen had voted, under the command of a noble marquis. On the same side too Mr. G. had voted, in opposition to the wishes of his constituents. The ministerial plan of relieving the agriculturists had already operated most considerably to their injury, barley having fallen from 11s. to 4s. 6d. He concluded with expressing a hope that the country would, from one end to the other, petition for reform.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY expected, after a recent event, to have found the hon. member in better humour.—(A laugh.) The gentlemen at Mark-lane, he believed, did not think that the granting or denial of reform could affect the price of corn.

Mr. J. MACDONALD thought the pleasantry of the noble marquis ill-timed with regard to his hon. friend (Mr. Coke), who held a place in the esteem and love of the people which he (the Marquis of Londonderry) had never, during the course of his administration, enjoyed. He then proceeded to advert on the conduct of the member for Suffolk, in supporting the continuance of the salt duties, after all the fine promises he had made to his constituents to vote for reduction of taxation, and economy in the public expenditure. He had been entrapped by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech about a sinking fund, and the necessity of maintaining public credit; or, perhaps, he was afraid that ministers would go out of office, if further reductions were insisted on. He need have no such fears. They said they could not go on, if the property tax were abolished. They said, last year, that if six Lords of the Admiralty were not kept up, let others manage the public affairs, for they could not; but the property tax was abolished, and they had done without it. On Friday last two of the Lords of

the Admiralty were cut off, and they would go on as well without them; and let the hon. member and the house rest assured, that if reductions on a much large scale were enforced, ministers would still contrive to carry on the government just as well as before.

Mr. GOOCH defended himself against the charges which his hon. friend had now brought forward. He was as independent as his hon. friend, and could keep himself so, without his hon. friend's advice or assistance. His hon. friend seemed to think no man could sit near the noble Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and retain his independence. Upon this subject he must tell his hon. friend a story. He was out shooting a short time since, and his dogs ran after a hare. He reprimanded the dogs, when the gamekeeper interceded for them, saying, "Lord, sir, don't you know that a hare is the most enticing vermin under heaven, except a woman." Perhaps his hon. friend would wish him to add to his gamekeeper's exception, "or the noble lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."—(A laugh.) The petition was then read and ordered to be printed.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT gave notice that, on Monday next, he should move a resolution that, on Wednesday the 24th of April, the house be called over, on the discussion of such questions as peculiarly regard the state of Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE adverted to the Excise prosecutions against persons for selling breakfast powder. He thought it was a stretch of power to stop the sale of an article, such as roasted wheat, as an article of food. An important constitutional principle was involved, in allowing a power of taxing and prohibiting any article of food, for sale, by the Board of Revenue. He then moved for the accounts; which were ordered to be laid before the house.

Lord LIVERPOOL rose to move the third reading of the bill relating to the seizure of arms and importation of arms into Ireland. The first was only the renewal of an act which expired in the last recess, and was now only intended to be renewed for a limited period. It had formed part of the law of Ireland for some years past.

Lord HOLLAND said, these bills were nothing more than measures to disarm the people of Ireland.—They are only the measures of a military government, and not according to the constitution which we had held out to Ireland, as the reward of her consenting to an union with England.—The bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

Numerous petitions were presented by Mr. ABERCROMBIE and others, against the Edinburgh police bill.

Lord LONDONDERRY, in reply to a question from Mr. BERNAL, on the subject of the Russian tariff, said, the latest intelligence he had on this subject, from St. Petersburg, was dated the 31st Jan. At that time a new tariff was expected, but had not issued. He could not, therefore, say if the document which had appeared, purporting to be the official tariff, was so or not.

The order of the day for going into a committee on the navy five per cents. bill having been read.

Mr. TIERNEY expressed his doubts whether 25 millions of the national debt had been paid off in the sense of the act of parliament, making such a step a preliminary to the redemption of the five per cents. He contrasted the present course with that pursued by Mr. Pelham, and thought the stockholder had, in equity, a claim for delay, until the issue of the mediation of the British government to preserve the peace of Europe was known.

Mr. ELLICE also argued for delay, in order to place the stockholder at a distance on an equal footing with him who was resident in London. The saving to the public would be only £1,000,000. in eight years.

Mr. GRENFELL approved of the plan, but wished a little more time had been given.

Mr. LUSHINGTON and Mr. HUSKISSON contended, that by the 53d of the late King, 238 millions of the national debt were to be considered as discharged.

Mr. WILLIAMS maintained a contrary opinion, and complained that a breach of faith was committed in tying down dissenters to a particular form of notice, not warranted by the 24th Geo. III. which created the five per cents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued that the whole of the transaction was perfectly legal.

After some observations from Mr. W. SMITH and others, the house went into the committee. A long conversation took place on a clause moved by Mr. LUSHINGTON, allowing three months to wards of Chancery to signify their dissent through the Accountant-General of that court. Difficulties with regard to trustees were mentioned by several members, which it was urged from the ministerial benches, would be solved by an explanatory bill. The clause was ultimately carried. Upon the clause for limiting the time for dissent to the 16th of March being read, Mr. DENMAN proposed, as an amendment, to substitute the 30th of March. After a discussion of some length, the amendment was negatived by 143 to 49. When the clause for paying off dissentients was read, Mr. WILLIAMS proposed that, instead of "such time, &c. as Parliament might direct," the term of twelve months should be fixed. This amendment was negatived without a division. Mr. R. SMITH and others objected to the clause for paying off the dissentients in numerical order, but it was agreed to without a division. The rest of the bill having been gone through, the Chairman reported, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Monday.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

HAMBURGH APRIL 18.—We have just received the following direct communication:—FROM THE MOLDAVIAN FRONTIERS, APRIL 2ND.

In consequence of the news that the Turks continue to become more and more numerous in Moldavia, the second army will not go into the camp at Winnicza; but the reserve of the second army and the heavy artillery will go into this camp, which is now ready. The whole corps of Sabanef remains therefore in Bessarabia. The Commander-in-Chief draws all the rest of his forces nearer to this corps; thus the corps of Lieutenant General Rudziewiez is already in a line with that of Sabanef. These two corps, and all the other divisions of the second army, will remain in these positions till the Emperor comes. The Lithuanian corps and the Polish army follow the movements of the second army.

PETERSBURGH, APRIL 6.—Since the return of our mission to Constantinople, besides the usual post between this and Odessa, an extraordinary post has been established, which goes and arrives twice in the week.

Baron Strogonoff, and the persons attached to his mission, are still very actively engaged here in the affairs of their former department; they still keep up a constant diplomatic correspondence on the affairs of our Court and the Porte, by means of the English, French and Austrian Ministers, through whose mediation the Porte hopes to renew its ancient direct relations with Russia.

The war with Persia seems to be only suspended for the winter, during which negotiations are said to be carrying on. The Persians insist on the cession of the provinces which the Porte formerly took from them. It cannot be believed that the Turks will agree to this cession, and it is therefore very probable that the war will continue.—Hamburgh Papers, April 20.

The Berlin State Gazette formally denounces the pretended Note of the Reis Effendi, published, in the Paris Papers as a positive fabrication. The following is the statement in the Berlin Gazette, given in the Papers brought by the Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterday:—

[FROM THE STATE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, APRIL 16.—The *Journal des Debats* of the 3d inst. contains an extract from a pretended Note, which the Reis Effendi is said to have delivered to the Austrian and English Ambassadors at Constantinople.

Several German Journals have already inserted this Note, and probably thought themselves the more justified in so doing, as the *Journal des Debats* is a paper edited by respectable men, & therefore enjoys the entire confidence of its numerous readers. The whole extract, however, is nothing more than the invention of some mercantile house, which has been equally injurious and successful in the invention and execution of its plan. The sole object of this house was to depress the public funds for some days, to purchase during that time, and to find in the rise of them the solid reward of its well calculated speculations, and which could not fail to ensue as soon as the public was informed of the falsehood of the Note, and the fear of the near approach of war had been dispelled. For this reason, too, the *Journal des Debats* was chosen: the same accounts, if they had been in other Paris Papers, would have had little or no effect on the Exchange. The fabrication of the Note, however, perhaps deceived at the first moment even many persons acquainted with the circumstances, having very artfully interwoven in his fabrication some fragments of a preceding genuine Note of the Porte (of 2d Nov. 1821), of which at the time no special information was made generally known. This delusion could not but be dispelled on coming to the passage in this pretended Note in which the Divan is made to declare that it will neither evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, nor choose the future Hospodars among the Greeks, a declaration which has not been made up to this hour, and must have been considered as a declaration of war. The Editors of the *Journal des Debats* were so sensible of this, that, in subsequent numbers, still believing the Note to be authentic, they speak of breaking off of all negotiations at Constantinople.

From this explanation it is evident why the *State Gazette* did not insert this article; for, not to mention the great contradiction between it and that which we inserted in No. 41, under the head of Berlin, and which came from an authentic source, the comparison of the day on which the Note was said to have been issued, with that when it was published at Paris, and the single circumstance that the news of so important an event must have come to Berlin sooner than to the Editors of the *Journal des Debats* at Paris, made

it the most natural to conclude that the Note in question was the work of an impostor, which we can now positively declare it to be. The *State Gazette* will, as far as possible, always proceed with the same caution, and endeavour thereby to give the highest proof of its respect for truth and for its readers.

GERMAN PAPERS.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 17.—The *Austrian Observer* of the 12th, which we have received by express, contains the following article:—

“Several of the late numbers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* contain articles relative to the state of the political negotiations at Vienna, which from their style and tone appear to have the character of diplomatic reports, and are, besides, drawn up with a degree and confidence which a member of the diplomatic body would hardly allow himself, in a report. To be able to judge of, and to appreciate the first sources of the articles of this description (upon the final drawing up of which we here abstain from any reflection), it is necessary to know that these same correspondents, from Odessa and other places, who for these eight months past announced every post that war would break out immediately, do not cease to write to Constantinople in a sense directly contrary, and to give their friends in that capital, and through them, the most important individuals of the Turkish Ministry the assurance ‘that the Emperor of Russia does not, and cannot, think of war; that the reports spread on this head are circulated by the enemies, of the Ottoman Government, in order to induce the Divan to steps which would injure its honour, and that to such reports they ought to oppose immoveable firmness.’

“The same men, who are never weary of presenting to Europe the frightful picture of the state of Turkey, of entertaining it with predictions of dreadful catastrophes, neglect nothing to blind the Porte to its real interests, and by false statements to turn it aside from the views of the European Powers, and from its relations with them, and to excite the Turkish people to sedition and despair, by falsely representing the Divan as indifferent to the true interest of religion, and of the national glory.

“At all times the public journals have given, with respect to peace or war, reports, presumptions, calculations, or probabilities. Nothing can be more natural than that the same thing should happen now, when the public take such a lively interest in political affairs. But hitherto we had not seen what has taken place for this year past, and that precisely on questions of the highest importance to the existence and the fate of whole nations; namely, that journalists, and the correspondents of journals, have thought fit to give, day by day, detailed bulletins, which by their contents and forms, so much resemble official reports, that an unpractised reader can hardly see any difference; although it is evident that there must be much better information, respecting the true progress of the negotiations, at Vienna, than at Odessa or Semlin; and yet the *Austrian Observer* cannot be reproached with pretending to know more than becomes a private individual; and if it has now and then contradicted news wholly

devoid of foundation, it has never substituted for them others that were doubtful, or calculated to mislead.

“This time, however, we are formally authorised to declare, that the reports which have been circulated for some weeks past in public papers on the state of the negotiations with the Porte, are either entirely false, or mixed up with data partly true and partly false, so that they do not merit any credit whatever.”

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—April 26.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
APRIL, 22D.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. :

The new Number of *The Edinburgh Review* contains several able articles; the appearance of some of which at this time can hardly fail to be productive of much benefit.

The Article on Agricultural Distress, in particular, is distinguished for the soundness of the writer's views on this most important subject, and the clearness with which he unfolds them. We hope for the honour of the Legislature, that this additional demonstration of the impolicy of the course recommended by the Agricultural Committee, will have the effect of deterring them from adopting it. It is much to be lamented that a subject, of which the knowledge is of such paramount importance, should have been so little studied, and therefore should be so little understood by those who have power in their hands,—that, with one or two illustrious exceptions, the Legislature, so far from occupying any thing like a vantage ground here, in reality stand much below the average of the educated part of the community. Hence though, comparatively, sound notions on most subjects of political economy have long been familiar to numbers in this country, and been incorporated with petitions and addresses from the trading and manufacturing bodies, they have never yet formed them into the legislation of the country. The landholders have on this account been the subject of much obloquy, but they sinned from ignorance as much as from avarice; for the policy they embraced was not merely fraught with injury to the country, but really opposed to their own interests in the long run, and, indeed, only calculated to add to their difficulties. We cannot help thinking, therefore, that their previous disappointments, the declared opposition of all that is distinguished in the country, and the clear and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Ricardo and this writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, will produce a salutary impression on the Legislature, and thus preserve us from the perpetual misery which the realization of the plan of the Agricultural Committee would infallibly produce.

Our limits will not allow us to give an analysis of this able article; but we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of laying a few passages from it before our readers.

“A very slight acquaintance with the most obvious principles of economical science, would have taught the Agriculturists that this law (1815) could not effect the object they had in view. To maintain the prices of any particular country at a forced elevation, it is necessary, not only that foreign corn should in certain circumstances be excluded, but that its markets should never be overloaded with corn of its own growth. For it is clear, according to the principles we have already explained, that if the supply should in ordinary years be sufficient to support the population, it must, in an unusually productive year, be more than sufficient for that purpose; and it is equally clear, that in the event of such a case occurring, its merchants could not export any portion of

it surplus produce until prices had fallen below the level of the surrounding countries. Now this was the precise situation of this country at the return of peace. Agriculture had been so far extended previously to the opening of the Dutch ports in 1814, as to furnish an adequate supply for the home consumption of the country. The records of the Custom-house for 1813, were unfortunately destroyed by fire; but in 1811, when the paper price of corn amounted to 94s. and its bullion price 74s., the value of the corn exported exceeded the value of the corn imported by about 400,000.; and in 1812, when the paper price of corn was 125s. and its bullion price 98s., the exports exceeded the imports by about 300,000l.—To prevent a fall of prices, it would have been necessary not only that Parliament should have passed a law for the partial or total exclusion of foreign corn, but that it should also have adopted the Dutch plan, and enacted that *whenever we were cursed with a luxuriant harvest, the excess of produce should be destroyed, and prevented from overloading the markets!* Without the adoption of some such efficient system as this, it was quite obvious that the first luxuriant crop would sink prices; and that it was out of the question to attempt relieving the market by exportation, until they had sunk to about a half or what was reckoned the lowest growing price. This principle appears so self evident and so indisputable, that we have no hesitation about laying it down as an incontrovertible position, that although the importation of foreign corn from 1813 to the present moment had been completely prevented, the condition of the farmer would not have been one jot more prosperous. It is not the introduction but the exclusion of foreign corn which has involved him in misery. Nine-tenths of the present agricultural distress may be clearly traced to the operation of the protecting law, as it has been jocosely termed, of 1815.”

“Most of the Speakers at the late Agricultural Meetings, and the Authors of some of the innumerable Pamphlets that have of late appeared on this question, contend that prices will fall still lower, and that they will ultimately settle nearly at the same level with those of the neighbouring Continental States. Were the restrictive system abolished, this would certainly be the case; but it is the height of error to suppose that prices can continue at this reduced rate, so long as it is maintained. In a country deprived of the inestimable advantages of a free Corn Trade, prices cannot remain stationary, either at a high or a low level. If they were to continue at their present rate, it would be an unanswerable proof that the complaints of the Agriculturists are entirely unfounded, and that the present prices are sufficient for their remuneration. If this be not the case—if the present prices be not adequate to indemnify the cultivators of the worst soils for their expences, and also to yield them the customary rate of profit on the capital they employ, they will abandon their cultivation; and as Foreign Corn is excluded until the home price reaches 80s., the diminished supply will certainly occasion a rise of prices. . . . It is therefore, clear to demonstration, that if we adhere to the prohibitive system, the present depression cannot continue. But the longer it does continue, the greater will be the loss of agricultural capital, and the greater ultimately will be the rise of prices. In a country in the situation of Great Britain, two or three luxuriant crops are the certain forerunners, not of scarcity only, but of positive famine!—Much has lately been said, and justly too, in reprobation of the flagitious attempts which have been made to exasperate the different classes of society against each other; but we would beg leave to ask, whether it is possible to conceive, or for human ingenuity to devise a system better calculated than the Corn Laws, to have that

effect? These Laws have set the interests of the Landlords and Farmers in direct opposition to the interests of every other class. *An agriculturist has now no chance of getting rich otherwise than by the distresses of his fellow Citizens.* But the Corn Laws have not merely generated such a disunion of interests as is altogether incompatible with the safety of the State—we are not liable to the charge of exaggeration—we do nothing more than state the plain matter of fact, when we affirm that they have actually turned the bounty of Providence into a curse!—Formerly abundant harvests were the harbingers of universal gladness, a blessing to the farmer, who participated in the general joy, aware that any surplus over what was necessary for home consumption would meet with an advantageous sale abroad, and that his accustomed profits, instead of being diminished, would be increased. How widely different is the case now! How melancholy the change! When the harvest is unusually productive, prices immediately fall; but the farmer is unable to export the smallest quantity until they have fallen 100 or 150 per cent. below the cost of production. Plenty is to him the precursor of poverty, bankruptcy, and ruin!

The following passage places the ruinous effects of the restrictive system in a striking point of view, by showing the disproportion between the gain to the landlord and the loss to the rest of the community:—

“It appears, therefore, from reasoning deduced from the statements of the most intelligent agriculturists, that to whatever extent the corn laws raise the price of corn above what it would be were these laws repealed, not more than one-fifth of that sum finds its way into the pockets of the landlords; and that the remaining four-fifths are absolutely and entirely destroyed.

... It may, therefore, be concluded, that if the enormous sum of twenty or twenty-five millions, which the restrictions on the corn trade take from the consumers not more than seven millions come into the hands of the landlords. The other fifteen or eighteen millions are entirely lost, or which is the same thing, they are entirely swallowed up by the increased expences attending the cultivation of the bad soils to which the Corn Laws force us to have recourse. Instead, then, of the Corn Laws enabling the country to make good the taxes necessary to pay the interest of the National Debt and the expence of the Peace Establishment, they are themselves by far the greatest of all the burdens we have to sustain. No country was ever before subjected to such a scourge.”

We regret that our limits will not allow us to follow the Reviewer through his triumphant refutation of the arguments derived from the weight of our taxation, and the protection afforded to other manufactures.

PETITION FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA TO THE KING,

Presented to his Majesty, at the Levee, on Friday, the 19th of April, 1822, by George Hibbert, the Agent for the Island, accompanied by Messrs. Charles Ellis, William Manning, Alexander Cray Grant, and John Grossett, Members of the House, of Commons, and interested in the Prosperity of Jamaica.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Jamaica, humbly present to your Majesty's consideration, a Statement of the Distresses which afflict this Colony, and which we cannot but apprehend will increase to its destruction, unless, through your Majesty's paternal interference, a timely remedy be applied. We lament the necessity of detailing grievances so lately complained

of, * but the pressure of unmitigated and unredressed suffering compels us to implore the Royal attention to interests, which, though remote, materially concern the national welfare.

The principal staple commodity of the West Indies, Sugar, is now reduced to a price so low, as to be, in most instances, inadequate to pay the duties to your Majesty's revenue, the charges incurred in Great Britain, and the expences of cultivation. The Planter, debarred from the hope of profit, sees his industry required by accumulating debt, and by the prospect of utter ruin to himself and to his creditor. The present state of the British market will give the price of fifty-seven pounds for one ton of Sugar, of moderate quality. Of this sum, twenty-seven pounds are paid for Customs; fifteen pounds are deducted to defray the freight and other British charges; and the small proportion of fifteen pounds (not amounting to three-elevenths of the gross produce) remains to the Colonist, as the share to which he is considered entitled, to reward his labour and risks, pay the annual expences of his establishments, and the profit upon the large fixed capital he necessarily employs † No

* A Petition to his Majesty from the Assembly of Jamaica, humbly representing or anticipating the distresses which this Petition details, was presented to the King, by the Agent for that Island, attended by some of its principal Proprietors, on Friday, the 23d of February 1821, and copies of that Petition were communicated to every Member of the Cabinet.

No measure, tending to the relief of the Petitioners, or of the West India Colonies generally, has hitherto been carried into effect although some proposals, having that object in view, have been recently offered to the consideration of the House of Commons, by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade.

† This statement is, upon the whole, undercharged, but it needs some explanation:—

The Custom Duty on Sugar, at its lowest rate (the average price of the article being, duty excluded, below 47s. per cwt.) is, as stated £27 per ton.

The freight and mere mercantile charges amount to 9

And the cost of producing one ton of Sugar in the West India colonies, necessarily incurred by the price of supplies, & expences out of the Planter's pocket, was shewn to be, in 1807, not less than £21. per ton, and cannot, in peace (OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES REMAINING THE SAME), be less than 15

£51

(See Report of the House of Commons on Distillery, &c. printed 13th April, 1808, pp. 232, 265, &c. &c.)

But this calculation supposed the profit on the Rum crop partially to defray and to be deducted from the colonial contingent charges; and Rum was then netting not less than 15l. per puncheon, three times what it has recently produced; and this failure of assistance from the Rum will render the cost of producing a ton of Sugar, in time of peace, fully equal to what it was in time of war.

So that, if Rum were selling as it did in 1807, a ton of Sugar, sold in time of peace at 57s. per cwt. would leave only 6l., and not 15l. to defray the Planter's subsistence and establishment, and to afford a return for his capital and at the recent price of rum, it leaves him absolutely nothing for those objects.

assistance is now afforded, by the manufacture of Rum, to defray the yearly contingencies of a Sugar estate, the market price of that article being unequal to pay the cost of manufacture and other expences. An oversupplied market is, we fear, not a temporary, but an advancing evil ‡.

The importation of Sugar from the East Indies, for home consumption, has, for the last seven years, been increasing, and still continues to increase. The additional duty imposed upon Sugar imported from the East has been proved, by experience, to have been estimated upon fallacious grounds, and not to have attained the object of full protection to the produce of the West Indian Colonies. The inhabitants of this Island humbly press upon your Majesty's attention, the injustice, towards the old Colonies, of any invasion of their right to an exclusive trade to the mother country in the productions of their soil. By the colonial system, established by England for her own aggrandizement, British shipping and British seamen are exclusively employed in our commerce. No article of European growth or manufacture can be purchased, unless imported from the mother country, which obtains the benefit of the carrying trade for our supply and double freights; the Colonies being burthened with the increase of charge. The whole of our produce is, by the same system, sent in British shipping to the markets of the mother country, and a nett revenue of three millions and a half, in duties on Sugar alone, is paid to support the Government. The value of this intercourse is felt, not only in what is received from the Colony, but in what the Colony makes the parent State produce; in the encouragement of her manufactures, the increase of her population, and the employment of her seamen. Are we not entitled to an advantage, in return for this code of prohibition, restraint, and taxation? The privilege of exclusively supplying the mother country with our staple commodities, is the equivalent which has had the sanction of long time and mutual recognition, and of a ratification which has been designated as more solemn than any which an Act of Parliament could confer. We see with dread

‡ In respect of Rum, the case of hardship is striking:—The price of the last crop of Jamaica Rum (sold, as it were, on shipboard, *ex duty*) has hardly reached an average of 2s. per gallon for legal proof spirits, out of which the Planter pays, for freight and other mercantile charges, 10½d. per gallon; having previously paid for an iron-bound puncheon (for which he gets nothing in return) as much as amounts to upwards of 3d. per gallon more; and this is independent of all expences of manufacture, including the occasional cost of a still and its appendages. Wholly omitting these last charges, a pittance of about 8d. thus accrues to the producer and manufacturer of a gallon of spirit, which when duty and retail profits are added, is vended to the British consumer at 17s. or 18s.

§ See the Report of a Debate in the House of Commons, on the 28th of April, 1785, upon the presentation, by Lord Beauchamp, of a Petition from certain Sugar Refiners and others, praying, “That Prize Sugars might be permitted to be introduced and sold in this country.”—Debrett's Debates for 1781, Vol. III. p. 414. The Speech of Mr. Fox, in that Debate, it is presumed, is here alluded to.

the infringement of this compact. The introduction of Sugar from the East is an innovation of comparatively small advantage (much less is it indispensable) to that part of the Empire, but it will ensure the destruction of this.

British Colonies feel the injury of the Slave Trade being still pursued with unabated ardour. The markets of the Continent are nearly engrossed by the produce of foreign Colonies, cultivated by labourers, cheaply procured from Africa; and at the same time, the continuance of the war duties, and the insufficient drawback allowed upon the exportation from Great Britain, of sugar of the British West Indies, have the effect of a bounty upon the cultivation of foreign settlements, and a check upon those of England.

Our supplies from the United States of America, of timber and provisions, which are essentially serviceable to aid the natural defects or the failures of our climate and soil, are straitened by the total interruption of that trade. The regulated and limited commerce, which the laws of trade and navigation permitted in British ships, is denied to us by the retaliatory system of the United States. Provisions, the growth of the United States, travel to us, when introduced, by a double voyage, and at an expence unnecessarily enhanced. By this policy, the subjects, of your Majesty are stinted in their supplies, and are taxed; while the benefit is conferred on the ships of Spain and America, and on Spanish Ports. A new system of intercourse upon the basis of mutual benefit, permitting the importation, in American bottoms, of the products of the United States, and the export of our staple commodities in return, would afford an important relief to the distresses of your Majesty's Colonies, and have the advantage of opening to British ships a trade from which they are now excluded; and it may not be irrelevant here to observe, that the Americans have a free trade for sugar to the East Indies, while they are precluded taking any from us.

The discouragement of our industry our crippled resources, the difficulty of raising the means (in addition to our large contribution to the revenue of the Empire) for supporting the troops sent for our defence, and for defraying the other expences of our insular establishment, are grievances which threaten our entire ruin. We approach your Majesty's Throne, with a confidence that relief will be found, and that your Majesty's Ministers will receive your Royal command, to propose to the consideration of Parliament such measures as may restore your loyal subjects to prosperity.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of Dec. 1821.

(Signed) DAVID FINLAYSON, Speaker
Morning Chronicle, April 24.

SLAVE TRADE.

Gazettes from Sierra Leone to the 13th of Jan. were received on Thursday week. Our readers are aware that it is from this quar-

|| It is not to be understood that the amount of duty paid on sugar is not drawn back upon its exportation; but that the drawback does not enable the British Planter, restricted as he is, to meet, upon equal terms, the foreign cultivator at the Continental markets.

ter the late horrible and disgusting details have been transmitted, of the extension of the slave trade, and of the increased atrocity with which it is conducted. We now find the same dreadful picture presented without one circumstance of palliation; and it is sickening to humanity to observe, that the contrivances for eluding detection and punishment grow every day more perfect, and threaten to establish the system in the face of the severest punishments that can be instituted. We fear, too, that the system is likely to be perpetuated as much by the remissness of some of those Governments who avow their intention to repress it, as by the cunning and daring of those who carry on this infernal traffic.

We proceed to illustrate these observations by facts taken from the Sierra Leone Gazettes.

Among the most diabolical features of the traffic, as it at present exists, are the means resorted to obtain the requisite supply of the unhappy beings who are its objects. For this purpose, two wretches, named Bateman and Pearce, either American or English by nation, are employed in exciting dissensions among the tribes which inhabit the country lying between the Nunes and the Pongos, which lead to frequent conflicts. Few lives are lost in them, the object being to cause as many prisoners as possible to be taken on each side, in order that they may be purchased for slaves. Agents are on the watch to collect the prisoners taken, who not only supply the slave vessels in the Nunes and Pongos with full cargoes, but send off their victims in light vessels to the Cape de Verd Islands, and in large canoes to Cacheo and Bissao, for the Brasil market.

As a specimen of the atrocious barbarity exercised by the commanders of slave vessels on their unhappy victims, we give the following, the facts of which are said to have been related by the master himself to the captain of a trader belonging to Sierra Leone. It appears in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 12th of January:—

“The schooner—, Don Morales, arrived in the Rio Pongos during the month of August last, where he took on board 260 slaves, and sailed in the beginning of Sept. for the Havannah. Our informant states, that the master (Morales), when trading for his cargo, exhibited many instances of a ferocity of character towards his slaves; but it appears, that after leaving the river, his cruelty had its full scope. The number of slaves on board being quite disproportionate to the stowage of the schooner, he was obliged, from the first, to issue short rations of water and rice, in consequence of which, some discontent was manifested by the slaves. Morales, deaf to their wants, kept them all below for three days, without food of any kind; and with a barbarity unparalleled, except among slave dealers, discharged all the fire-arms in his vessel into the hold upon the poor victims, bound down and fastened to each other with chains. He then made sail again to the Rio Pongos, where, with the assistance of the slave-factors, he got every thing put to rights, took in slaves to supply the number killed, and sailed again for the Havannah.”

No doubt exists of the zeal and activity

of the British ships of war in checking the infamous traffic in slaves, but their efforts are frustrated by that clause in the treaty which requires, to justify seizure, that the slaves should actually be on board. They are now kept in factories on shore, constructed for that purpose; the departure of the British vessel is watched, and a few hours suffice to carry the cargo into the open sea, beyond the fear of capture. So complete was the impunity in consequence possessed by the traders, that they would anchor almost within view of the British flag. “Even at this moment (says the Sierra Leone Gazette of Jan. 5) a French vessel is taking in her slaves at Shebar, a few miles south of the Bananas, and a Spaniard, the Rosalia, Don Francisco Freyre, master, is waiting for a similar cargo, not 40 miles from the Isles de Los.”

Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser, March 26.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR, to help a lame dog over the stile, I must needs give *The Courier* a lift on the subject of taxation, that has so grievously gravelled and perplexed both himself and his readers for some time past. Why do people grumble at taxation? Because it takes from them in various ways, perhaps, half their incomes. A pretty reason, forsooth!

What fools, says old Hesiod not to know how much the half is more than the whole, nor what a luxury it is to live on mallows and daffodils. Here we have all the operation and blessing of taxation at once set before us—the more we give to the King the more we have left, inasmuch as half, according to the most ancient authority, is more than the whole. Taxation also works agreeably to the doctrine of Hesiod touching mallows and daffodils, for it leaves us a wholesome abstemious sparing diet, and prevents ill-bred persons from bursting themselves with food. This shews the wondrous care of a paternal Government, which provides that its children shall not over-eat themselves at meals; and displays at the same time how nicely and justly the balance of benefits is weighed in this politic world, since the same taxation that places a banquet on the table of a Grenville, sends the poor man to the vegetable diet so philosophically recommended by Hesiod. A people like the English notoriously addicted to the love of beef and mutton, may be rather obstinately sceptical concerning the superior excellence of those ancient esculents—daffodils and mallows; but let us insist on the blessings of taxation, let us steadily inculcate, with Hesiod, that half is more than a whole, and the Nebuchadnezzar regimen will follow of necessity, as a matter of course.

Trusting that the very respectable authority I have adduced, will for ever set this question at rest, and convince the world that *The Courier* is wiser than they thought him, I subscribe myself,

Sir, &c. &c.

PHILO-PARADOX.

The Morning Chronicle, April 24.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, notwithstanding the great number of English residents, provisions are still uncommonly cheap, particularly fish and poultry. A fine hare may be purchased for

about two francs and a half (two shillings English); a goose for two francs; fowls for three francs a pair; and fish enough for a large family for about one shilling. Vegetables and fruit are to be had for almost nothing; and milk and butter are very cheap. House-rent is comparatively dear. In a family of fifteen or sixteen persons a furnished house will cost sixty pounds a year; the landlord paying taxes. It is calculated that in the summer there are five or six thousand English in Boulogne and its immediate neighbourhood. Even at present there are said to be nearly four thousand. Within the last two months, two or three noted Englishmen, who had left dear remembrances in their London tradesmen's books, have tried with success a second edition of the same scheme upon the credulous people of Boulogne. One sprig of fashion has absconded from that place, after incurring debts there to the amount of two thousand pounds!—*Traveller.*

Evening Mail Jan. 30 1822.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday week, the weather being very boisterous, with an ebb-tide, accompanied by a strong wind from the west, the river Thames formed four distinct islands, between London-bridge and the new Southwark-bridge.—This phenomenon caused a vast number of spectators to assemble on London-bridge, who were diverted by several boys walking across the river Thames.

Manchester Guardian, March 16.

FOX HUNTING FARMERS.—At the Middlesex County Meeting, Thursday, at Hackney, on the distressed state of the country, Mr. H. Lefevre, when mentioning the number of yeomen who had been compelled to quit their farms, alluded with some severity to "the fox-hunting, claret-drinking farmers, who had suddenly stated up into gentlemen, during the prevalence of high prices," as not deserving commiseration. Sir Francis Burdett, however, defended this class of persons. The worthy Baronet said, "he (Sir F.) had much to say in behalf of the said fox-hunting farmer (a laugh.) It was a character to which he had always looked with an eye of partiality, though he hoped he was not blinded by his partiality. He saw no reason why every man, be his condition what it might, whether farmer, shopkeeper, labourer, or mechanic, should not avail himself of every enjoyment within the scope of his means. He thought this was not only allowable in them, but it was to him a great gratification to see them enjoy themselves (applause.) What was the end of all the labour and toil we endured in this world, but to reap as much relaxation and enjoyment as we were able to obtain? Was this ingenious, industrious, enlightened, and scientific people to do nothing but toil for taxes to pay to the Treasury? Were they to submit patiently to turmoil and labour, and refrain abstemiously from all amusement and relaxation? For his part he considered the diversion of hunting a natural, a manly, and a healthful diversion, and he wished to see every man partake of it, whose circumstances would admit of it. He always rejoiced to see a farmer of his partake of this sport, not only because he rejoiced to see men happy, but because he considered it a proof of the ease and prosperity of his tenant's circumstances. It was besides a diversion, which might be defended on the ground of policy as well as of amusement: for it induc-

ed country gentlemen to reside at their seats, and it promoted a ready market for the produce of farmers."

The Observer, —March 25 1822.

A CONTRAST.—Mr. Hume lately made a very starting allusion, in the House of Commons, to the provision which a Scottish nobleman has made in his will, for one of the members in his family, *until otherwise provided for by Government.* As a contrast to this admirable specimen of aristocratic patriotism and independence, we present our readers with the following extract from the last will and testament of Col. George Mason, of Virginia lately deceased:—I recommend it to my sons, from my own experience in life, to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station to the troubles and vexation of public business; but, if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fears of danger or of death, deter them from asserting, the liberty of their country, and endeavouring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born.

The Liverpool annual bill of mortality for the last year has just been published. From this document we learn the singular fact, that the population of that town has decreased during the year 1821. It appears the births have decreased 99, whilst the burials have increased 340. In the marriages there is also a decrease of 21.

It is calculated that the silver lead mines now at work in Cornwall, and others about to commence, will, in a few years, raise sufficient silver for the use of the kingdom. At Sir Christopher Hawkins's mine in that county, a plate of silver has been extracted which weighed nearly 400lbs. This mine produces two and sometimes three such pieces a month.

On Tuesday se'nnight, *nineteen* labourers of the parish of Stockbury, having applied to the parish officers for work, and the overseers not having any work for them, directed them, rather than they should stand idle, to play at marbles from seven in the morning till six in the evening, and superintended them equally as if they were at labour.—This is an improvement on the ministerial proposition of digging holes and filling them up again.

Manchester Guardian, April 18.

The late trial at Lancaster to recover damages for a wound received by a man named Redford, at the Manchester meeting, in August 1819, excited less general or local interest than could have been expected from the political character of the events connected with it. The court was not even on the first day crowded, and as the witnesses, who were nearly 100 in number were not ordered out of court, they remained both then and on the following days, almost the only auditors. The trial which was left for the last by Mr. Justice Holroyd, came on when the other business was disposed of, and Lancaster, during the five days the Manchester case lasted, presented hardly any appearance of the throng and bustle of an Assize, except the morning parade of the Judge to Court. The witnesses at length felt no interest in the proceedings, and for the last two days, scarcely more than twenty persons were to be seen in Court. The unfortunate plain-

tiff is a journey man hatter, residing in a cellar or ground floor at Manchester, and earning (as we were informed) only nine shillings a Week. He is now, by the verdict for the defendants, liable to imprisonment for the latter's costs, amounting, it is said, to 2000l. We suppose, however, that the Magistrates will not press a claim, which could only operate with the severity of personal punishment upon an unfortunate man, who suffered enough by his wound, for attending (in whatever capacity!) the Manchester meeting. It is, however, said, that a similar action to recover compensation in damages for a wound, will again be brought against the parties, on the part of another plaintiff, at the next summer Assizes for Lancaster. We give the rumour just as we heard it, relying but little upon it, under all the circumstances of the case.

(The Observer, April 15.)

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A match for five guineas, each between Captain Shee, and ten from the Counties of Middlesex and Berks, and J. A. Bouverie, Esq. with ten from Herts and Oxon, took place yesterday morning, in the range near Gerrard's-cross, at eleven birds each, twenty-one yards from the trap. There was a bye bet of 20 guineas between the two Gentlemen who promoted the match. The following were the number each killed:

MIDDLESEX AND BERKS.	Killed.	HERTS AND OXON.	Killed.
Capt. Shee	9	Mr. Bouverie	10
Mr. Norman	11	— Smart	10
— Gilchrist	10	— Richards	10
— Webb	10	— Wells	10
— Smart	8	— Jefferson	9
— Odell	8	— Bedmeade	8
— Mason	8	— Martin	7
— Pottinger	8	— Fuller	7
— Kell	7	— Marshall	7
— Broadhurst	7	— Fothergill	7
— Mills	7	— Hart	6
	93		90

After the Captain's party had won this match, he challenged Mr. Bouverie to shoot at eleven other birds, for a dinner for the whole 22. Mr. Bouverie won by killing nine birds from eleven, to the Captain's eight.

MATCH TO TROT SIXTEEN MILES.—Mr. Higgs, the dealer, undertook his match yesterday, at Totteridge, Essex, to trot his grey mare 16 miles within an hour for 200 guineas. The match caused much betting. The performance was done over a two-mile piece of ground, the mare carrying 10st. as follows:—

	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1st 2 miles was done in	7	40	5th do.	7 20
2d do.	7	6	6th do.	7 30
3d do.	7	8	7th do.	7 25
4th do.	7	12	8th do.	7 42
				59 3

The mare broke into a gallop, and had to turn in the second and last mile, but the match was won easy.

GALLOPING MATCH.

A race on which many hundreds of pounds were pending took place early yesterday morning on the Essex road. It was a match made by a Captain Smith, to ride one horse, his property, eleven miles in 30 minutes, for a bet of 200 guineas. The Captain weighs under ten stone, and the horse which is of the Waxy breed had been several days in training. Betting was 6 and 7 to 4 on time. The start took place from Clipstone Flat, and the horse did the eleven miles as follow:—

	min.	sec.		min.	sec.
1st	2	50	8th	2	43
2d	2	33	9th	2	46
3d	2	40	10 h	2	
4 h	2	42	11th	2	44
5th	2	41			
6th	2	40			29 46
7 h	2	39			

This is a wonderful performance, and it was won by the game of the horse, the rider being the more fatigued of the two. The horse was purchased on the ground for 250 guineas; he is 16 hands high, with extraordinary powers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS
FOR APRIL.

Bonnets have visibly diminished in size since last month: black ones are still considered fashionable; but we think that upon the whole coloured ones are more in favour, except for walking dress. We have seen in the last also a good many Leghorn bonnets, of the cottage shape, without any other ornament than a broad rich ribbon to correspond. We do not recollect that Leghorn bonnets have been seen for some years back so early in the spring.

We find pelisses are as much worn for carriage dress as for the promenade. Spencers and shawls are also fashionable; and pelisses *a la Francaise*, that is, long cloaks composed of silk, are also worn. Where the pelisse is made to fit the shape, the form is the same as it has been for two or three months past; the back is tight, or else a little full at the bottom of the waist, but it is not now quite so narrow as it was.

Among the novelties in carriage dress are a spencer and bonnet, which we consider particularly tasteful. The spencer is composed of violet-coloured *gros de Naples*; it is made tight to the shape; the back, of a moderate breadth, is finished at the hips with frogs; the spencer buttons before; the fronts are full, but the fullness is confined exactly to the shape by narrow bands of satin to correspond; they are placed crosswise, but in a bias direction, and are terminated at one end by the buttons which fasten the spencer in front, and which are in the form of acorns, with small tassels attached, and at the other by similar ornaments. The ends of the spencer in front descend a good deal below the waist; they are rounded, and edged with light silk trimming. The collar is very high, but sloped a good deal in front: it is bouillonned to correspond with the bust, but without frogs; the epaulette also corresponds. The long sleeve is tight to the arm, and finished at the hand by satin folds. The bonnet is of the same material as the spencer, mixed with violet gauze of a lighter shade: the crown is oval; the silk laid on plain, but the gauze disposed in folds, which are wound round it, and finished by a full tuft of gauze, on the top of the crown; this tuft, as well as the rolls, is interspersed with steel beads. The brim is lined with white satin; it is shallow, rounded rather than pointed in front, and very short at the ears; it stands out a little from the forehead, and is finished at the edge by a puffing of blond, each puff fastened by a single steel bead. A full plume of white ostrich feathers with violet edges is placed at the left side, near the ear, and droops considerably on the right; a small steel slide passes through the satin bow attached to the base of the plume, and a rich violet ribbon ties in a full bow on the right side. Cloaks are in general used only as a wrap for evening dress; they are always lined, if there is any trimming, it is fur, and the puchin is very large.

Velvet gowns are no longer seen in full dress: satin, gauze, lace, and different kinds of silk, are in estimation. Crape appears to be quite out of favour. There is little alteration in trimmings except that those ornamented with steel are more fashionable than

any other; and certainly nothing can have a more brilliant effect.

Fashionable colours for the month are dove colour, pea-green, violet, evening primrose, rose colour, and French grey.

LAW.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.—LANCASTER.

THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

At these Assizes an action was tried brought by a man named Redford, who was wounded in the affray of the 16th of August, 1819, against—Birley, the Captain of the Manchester Yeomanry and others, to recover compensation in damages for the injury which he had sustained. The trial lasted five days; it commenced on Thursday the 4th instant, and terminated on the 9th—Messrs. Evans and Blackburne were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Serjeant Hullock, Mr. Littledale, and Mr. Starkie for the defendant.

The declaration, in the first count, stated that the defendants, on the 10th of August, 1819, assaulted the plaintiff at Manchester, and with certain swords gave and struck him a great many violent cuts and strokes on and about his shoulders, by which means he became greatly wounded and bruised, &c.; & there was another count for a common assault, and the damages were laid at 500*l.*—The pleas set up by the defendants were 14 in number; and in substance were to this effect, that the plaintiff and others conspired to excite the King's subjects to hatred and contempt of the government; that they committed a riot; that they unlawfully met to disturb the public peace; that they refused to disperse when proclamations were made to that effect; whereupon the defendant *gently laid their hands* upon them to make them disperse; and that when the defendants endeavoured to restore peace, on the riot having been committed, they were assaulted by the plaintiff and others. The 14th plea was, that the plaintiff and others made an assault on the defendants, wherefore the defendants defended themselves; and if any damages happened to the plaintiff, it was from his assault on the defendants, and in defendant's own defence. There were originally 51 pleas, containing 39,000 and odd words, and spread over 541 sheets, but the Master struck out 37.

The case was opened to the Jury by Mr. Blackburne, who in a long speech, gave a history of all the events which occurred at Manchester on the 16th August and a repetition of which, after our former ample account of these unfortunate proceedings, would be now tiresome.

The first witness called was Alexander Anderson. He said he was a weaver at Manchester, and was present at the meeting which had been assembled for the purpose of petitioning for a reform in Parliament. There were present, a great number, old and young; women and children were then walking about on the place. He stopped till Mr. Hunt passed in a sort of carriage, and until he went to the hustings; soon after he quitted the spot and went home.

William Mickleroy, another weaver, said he had been at the meeting; that he stopped till the cavalry charged, and that until then there was no disturbance. "I saw," said he, "some of the people fall, several of them went down

before the horse. There was not the least attack made on the Yeomanry further than to cheer them as they came down. The cheers took place as the cavalry advanced. I saw no stones thrown, and am certain there were none thrown, for I stood upon a height, and might have seen if any were within my view. I am positive no one struck at the Yeomanry as long as I durst stand where I did, on the height." Being asked on examination whether the people were not armed with bludgeons, he said many of them had stricks, but most of them small rods in their hands.

Wm. Harrison, a cotton-spinner at Oldham, from which place about 5 or 6,000 proceeded on the 16th of August, to Manchester, said he was one of them. He then went on—The proportion of women in the 5 or 6,000 might be about 1,000 including girls of 10 or 13 years old. We had no stricks, except for a few of the old men. When we reached New-cross, at Manchester, we stopped upon seeing three or four gentlemen on horseback, whom we thought were Magistrates. I saw the cavalry come on the field and form before Buxton's house. I saw the Yeomanry get among the people and begin to get up to the hustings. In their way I saw them cutting their way right and left among the people, at the same instant the constables used their truncheons.

Abraham Ridley stated as follows:—I was a cotton-spinner, lying at Oldham, in 1819, and went with the Oldham people to Manchester on the 16th August. In the course of our progress nothing whatever was done to excite disturbance. I was within five or six yards from the hustings. I saw the Yeomanry advance to the hustings; and up to that time, all appeared to be peace, harmony, and conviviality, in the people's conduct. The Yeomanry were close up to me before I could properly see them. They were cutting at the people with their swords.

Joseph Brierley examined.—I heard the cry of the cavalry coming up, before I saw them. They were coming up two or three deep to the hustings, and in a trot. I saw them making havock, and cutting; and cries of murder, shame, and scandal, came from every side.—Joseph Hindle, examined, by Mr. Evans: I saw the Manchester yeomanry; when they got near the hustings they began to form a circle; they began to cut with their sabres. I was wounded on the right arm. I endeavoured to get away, but could not. The yeomanry cut at the people who were near their horses. An old man was cut across his head, and the blood spouted into my breast. I saw no stones thrown at the yeomanry. The people could not stoop to pick up stones. I saw no resistance made to the military.

Other witnesses were examined for the purpose of showing the demeanour of the meeting. They were of the same class of persons as the preceding witnesses; had attended the Manchester meeting from the neighbouring towns; and described what occurred nearly in the same terms.

The court met again on Good Friday, and the witnesses on the second day spoke in a similar manner as those who had preceded them, respecting the transactions of the 16th August.

At six o'clock on Friday evening the plaintiff's case was closed, and Mr. Serjeant Hullock rose and addressed the jury for the defendants.

in a speech of two hours length. The main points upon which he rested their case was, first, the state of alarm at the time around Manchester, in consequence of the systematic drilling of the people in large bodies, with bugles and military tactics; the fear and terror inspired by the manner in which they entered Manchester on the 16th August; the necessity for the magistrates acting at the moment to prevent the consequences then apprehended; the reading the riot act out of the window at which the magistrates were; the impossibility of executing, by the civil power, the warrant against the leaders on the hustings, owing to the dense mass of people, with locked arms, round the hustings, and the necessity of calling in military aid to protect the constables. He also said he should prove the fact of the yeomanry being assulted with sticks and stones during their advance to the hustings.

The opening witnesses for the defence on Saturday were the parties who saw the drillings at Whitemoss, who were beat as spies by the drillers, and who recognized some of them in the procession to the Manchester meeting.

The next head of evidence related to the terror and alarm inspired by the meeting at Manchester.

Dr. Jeremiah Smith: I am the head-master of the Grammar School of Manchester, and resided there on the 16th of August, 1819. On that morning I took the precaution of dismissing the boys from the school, locked up my own boarders, after collecting them in my own premises, and locked both the doors leading to the street, as well as closed the front shutters. I was induced to do so by the great influx of strangers into the town. I saw many come in small parties early, and at a later hour larger ones. When I secured my own premises, I went out with a view of ascertaining the state of things in the town. The fear of the most serious consequences, from the meeting and the influx of strangers, induced me to send the boys home. I could not proceed homeward with the crowd, and therefore I returned to the house in which I had previously been. On going into a room on the first floor, I saw from the window the whole party pass, conducting Mr. Hunt in an open carriage with others. They stopped opposite the Star inn, shouted, groaned, and hissed at it. After a time they proceeded onwards to the end of Back King-street, leading to the Police-office, where they stopped, and did the same as at the Star. A great number were attending Mr. Hunt. The street was very full for a great length of time; those that hissed were stretched along the street, but the principal hissing came from the party nearest the carriages. I did not observe whether Mr. Hunt took any part in it. My fears were much increased after what I saw out of doors, so that I should have been very thankful if my wife and children had been at a distance from Manchester, and I felt serious alarm for them. From their demeanour before the Star towards those whose bounden duty it was to protect the peace of Manchester, I was certainly alarmed. That demeanour, I thought, evinced an intention to insult the authorities. During the time I was in Dean's-gate, I did not observe any kind of business carrying on.

John Barlow examined by Mr. Serjeant Hullock: I am an inn-keeper in Manchester,

and resided in Dean's-gate in Aug. 1819. My residence is within 150 yards of the Police-office. I remember seeing a party in which Mr. Hunt was, pass my house about half past twelve. He was in an open carriage. I saw the party at the end of the street in which the Police-office is; they made a stop there. When they stopped, those in and about the carriage turned their faces towards the Police-office, shouted, hissed, and groaned. I considered the town of Manchester in danger, from the number of persons who had entered it, & from the manner in which they conducted themselves.

Several other persons in business at Manchester also declared the danger in which they felt their property was placed during the meeting of the 16th of August.

On Monday the next head of evidence was to show the arrangements of the Manchester police for the 16th August. The first witness was Mr. John Moore, one of the constables, who after stating his previous knowledge of Mr. Hunt, and some row at the theatre, entered into a detail of the measures taken, previous to the meeting to preserve the public peace. Among these were swearing in between 300 and 400 special constables. This witness stated that on the day of meeting, he could not, in compliance with the orders of the magistrates, keep up a communication between the hustings and Buxton's house, where they had taken up their station. In his judgment it would have been impracticable to execute the warrant without the aid of the military. He conceived that Manchester was that morning in very imminent danger, and the civil power totally unequal to the preservation of the peace. In approaching the hustings he was thrown down by the pressure of the crowd: his second fall was occasioned by a horse of the 15th dragoons.

Mr. Joseph Nadin: I was the deputy constable at Manchester when these transactions occurred. I was so for 20 years. I have retired from the situation I then held, but I am a constable still. I was at the meeting of the 16th of August. The body of special constables were in St. James's square. There were 3 or 400 of them, more or less. They were afterwards stationed in the field in a double line, up and down which I frequently moved until Hunt came. I observed how the space between the hustings and the line of constables was occupied: there were only a few persons between the hustings and the line till the black flag came, then there was a considerable rush, and the constables were separated a good way from the hustings. I observed that the persons were linked together before the black flag came; but they linked together more after it came. After I got the warrant, they were linked ten or twelve deep. Previously to going with the warrant I saw a man with a roll of papers, whom I had seen before at meetings, and whom I had seen at the theatre the night that Hunt was expected there. When I was in the line of constables, and before I got the warrant, the reformers came to look at us: they said "That's Joseph." Others said, "He's a great guts, and he has more meal in his belly than we have" (laughter in the Court) Another set said "This is the black mob," alluding I suppose to the constables. Another said, "They have very good coats on their backs; better than we have." When the man I have described with the roll of papers went into the mob, they unlinked. That admitted him to the front of the

hustings, to which he was going, as I supposed. I endeavoured to follow him several paces. Somebody then said, "A spy." I had then got past some of those who were linked. As soon as the word "Spy" was heard, they stopped me, and I went no further. Some one then said, "It's Joseph." It was repeated further down, and then some one said, "Knock him down, and keep him down," or "put him down, and keep him down." I then went back again. I observed several with sticks, and some a large ones, as they marched on to the ground. From all that I had observed among the multitude before I received the warrant, I deemed it impracticable to execute the warrant, without military aid. Mr. Hulton gave me the warrant, and I then told him that it would be impossible to execute it without the military. I went towards the hustings, along the line of the constables, to where the crowd was. I wanted to get into the crowd to hear what Hunt was saying about knocking down their enemies. I then perceived that the people between the constables and the hustings were linked. I perceived it because they swarmed about, and did not stand steady like the other mob. I then returned to the Magistrates' house, and the Manchester cavalry came. I drew the special constables back to the Magistrates' house; I did that to let the Yeomanry advance. After I had done that, a stone which appeared to come as it were from a Quaker's house, fell upon the spot from which I had withdrawn the constables. I afterwards followed the cavalry down to the hustings. Mr. Moore and Mr. Andrews set off before me. That gave me an opportunity of seeing how the military conducted themselves in their advance to the hustings. I did not see them cutting the people from right to left as they went up to them. I did not see them cut at all with their swords. I think I should have seen them, if they had done so in going to the hustings. I finally got to the hustings, and took those on them into custody. It was my particular duty to execute process in Manchester.

Nothing material occurred in this witness's cross-examination.

Several other witnesses spoke to the same facts as Mr. Nadin.

Wm. Hulton, esq. examined; I am a magistrate of this county, and was so in 1819. I was elected chairman of the Committee of Magistrates which was formed when the magistrates were called together at Jury Quarter Sessions. At that time a very large number were assembled at the New Bailey, Manchester. It was a remarkably numerous meeting, on account of the disturbed state of the country. The state of the country became the subject, and the only subject, of consideration at that meeting. There was not the slightest difference of opinion on that subject among the gentlemen so assembled. It was then considered necessary to appoint a committee, and one was appointed on that day which met soon after. Of this committee I had the honour of being appointed chairman. A committee was formed in the town, termed "The Committee of Public Safety," with whom we were in constant communication. The views and objects of this committee were the same as ours. It was composed of some of the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, of great property. I do not know of what number this committee consisted. We met on Sunday, the 15th, immediately after church, and made such arrangements

as we thought necessary to meet what we deemed an impending danger. On the 16th we assembled at the Star-inn, about nine in the morning, and proceeded about eleven to Mr. Buxton's house, which commanded a perfect view of the area in which the meeting was held. I think there was a cart on the field when we arrived, though I cannot be positive. All the members of the committee of magistrates except two were present. Mr. Trafford was with the Military. I observed the parties arriving, going to the window when any thing remarkable occurred. There was a declaration handed to the magistrates, signed by about sixty gentlemen, stating their alarm of danger. It was brought to me as chairman of the committee, and I read it at the time. (It was here handed to witness.) I know the names of many of the gentlemen who signed this paper. They are gentlemen of the highest respectability. This paper was put into our hands before Hunt appeared on the ground, and when we were in Buxton's house. I observed the parties arrive at the meeting. They marched forward in beautiful order, attended by persons who appeared to command them, and in such manner as could only result from long previous preparation. I allude to those who came up Mosley-street, for I had not the same means of judging of the rest. I observed one of the parties march into the area, wheel round, and march to the hustings, depositing the colours on or around the hustings. A great proportion of the men had sticks. As far as I had an opportunity of judging, I thought by far the greater number had sticks. I remember Hunt's arrival. I was attracted to the window by the shout, which was louder than any I ever heard before. I remember a warrant was filled up immediately. [The witness was here presented with the warrant, and his examination continued.] I know the magistrates whose names are to this warrant. On signing it I sent for the Boroughreeve. He and the deputy head constable had been in the magistrates' room before. I gave the warrant first to Nadin, desiring him to serve it on the parties named in it. Nadin said he could not serve it. I remember what passed. I replied to Nadin, "What? not with all those special constables." I therefore could not take upon myself the responsibility of ordering the execution of that warrant without military assistance and all the magistrates present concurred with me in that opinion. In concurrence with all the other magistrates then present, I therefore wrote two letters, one to Col. L'Estrange, and one to the Commander of the Yeomanry, requesting assistance. Mr. Trafford, a magistrate, was particularly deputed to attend the military, that if it should be found necessary to call them we might have one of our body with them. When the cavalry drew up and formed in front of the magistrates' house there was a tremendous loud cheering. The people faced round, and waved their hats and sticks in the air. I heard some hisses and groans, but I don't mean to say that these were general. Upon that, the cavalry cheered and waved their swords. I then observed the cavalry to advance, but by whom commanded I did not then know. I saw either Nadin or Moore join them, but I cannot say which. I pursued them with my eye towards the hustings, as nearly as possible, but I won't say absolutely, to their arrival. There seemed to me to be a general resistance.

Cross-examined; We prohibited the meeting of the 9th but not that of the second for the 16th, considering the avowed object of that second requisition to be legal. We had before that time understood the trainings and drillings to be carried on, and also received information before the 16th of the state of the country. We were not aware on the morning of the 16th from whence the parties would arrive. The magistrates unquestionably expected the parties to come from the various places where they had been drilling.

The Rev. Wm. Robert Hay was the next witness examined. He was one of the magistrates, and proved the reading of the Riot Act by the Rev. Wm. Ethelstone (who afterwards confirmed it by his own evidence), and also the general concurrence of the magistracy in the necessity of dispersing the meeting.

The evidence of Tuesday (the last day) was in corroboration of the above.—The case closed, and Mr. Blackburn was heard in reply at four o'clock.

Mr. Justice Holroyd then charged the Jury. He enumerated the different heads of the evidence, and commented upon the previous drilling of parties who had been seen at this meeting; their assault on the constable, and on Murray; their hissing before the latter's house when marching into Manchester; their hooting before the Exchange, and again at the soldiery; and after dwelling upon these topics for upwards of two hours, he left the case in the hands of the Jury.

At six o'clock the Jury retired for about six minutes, and then returned with a verdict for the defendants.

Observer, April 15.

P O L I C E.

BOW-STREET.—A CHILD OF MISFORTUNE.—A genteel looking youth, apparently about 18 years of age, applied yesterday to the Sitting Magistrates, Sir R. BIRNIE and Mr. HALLS, for some relief, and related circumstances of his own history which excited a strong feeling of commiseration.

He said he was the natural son of a Gentleman, whose name he begged leave, from a motive of delicacy, to be excused from stating publicly, but who was now living in considerable splendour. When he was an infant, an Irish gentleman of fortune, named Callam, married his mother, adopted him as his own child, and treated him with the greatest possible kindness. He placed him, when at a proper age, under the tuition of a clergyman, and afterwards at the University of Dublin, and uniformly expressed his intention to make such a provision for him as would enable him to support the rank of a gentleman. Unfortunately, however, he died suddenly, without making a will, and there being no children by the marriage, the whole of his property reverted back to his own relations. His (suppliant's) mother did not long survive her husband, and he was thrown destitute upon the world. His father, mean while had gone to India; and having no other resource, he came to London, and applied to his father's brother, who was then a very eminent professional man at the west end of the town, and who, upon hearing his story, treated him with much kindness, gave him money, and promised to procure him a commission in the army. To keep him in employment until the necessary arrangements

could be made, he placed him at Mr. Jupp's, the latter, in Bond street, where he remained for some time, with the happiest prospects before him. This was the state of things when death suddenly deprived him of his second benefactor, who, while out hunting, was thrown from his horse, and killed almost on the spot. This was about a year and a half ago, and since that period his father had returned from India; and although he had himself amassed a large fortune, and inherited the property of his deceased brother, he positively refused to render him any assistance. He turned a deaf ear to all his entreaties, and although the present Lord Mayor of London and Sir Robert Baker, to whom he had made known his case, had strongly interested themselves in his behalf, the result was still the same—his father would do nothing for him. He was now completely destitute, and with every willingness to earn a livelihood, he was unable to procure employment.

At the close of his narrative, which was frequently interrupted by strong emotion, the unfortunate youth handed in a paper containing the names of several persons of respectability to whom he said he would refer the Magistrates for inquiry as to the correctness of his own conduct and the truth of his story. The persons referred to were—the Rev. Dr. Goodyear, of Tibshelf Vicarage, Derbyshire, with whom he received a portion of his education; Mr. Bucke, of No. 10, King-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Jupp, of Bond-street; and Miss English, of Beckford-place, East-lane, New Kent-road.

Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, after asking the youth several questions, remarked upon the singular want of feeling evinced by his father; and expressed his willingness to do something for him if it should be in his power.

Mr. HALLS, who appeared to have some previous knowledge of the circumstances, also expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the father, and his own wish to do something for the youth.

Sir R. BIRNIE humanely gave him a sovereign, and when the two worthy Magistrates had consulted for some time together, they desired him to call again in a day or two, and assured him that in the interim they would not be idle in his behalf.

The youth before he left the office communicated the name of his father privately to the Magistrates, but beyond that it did not transpire.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES &c.

The family of Mrs. Honer, in Bream's-row, Lambeth, experienced a great shock on Monday night, in consequence of a calamity which befel Miss Margaret Honer, her second daughter, about sixteen years of age. The young people had been at one of the theatres, and the two sisters went into their chamber to a fire; soon afterwards the clothes of Margaret took fire when reaching over the mantle-shelf, and she was in a moment in a blaze. The sister was too much overcome to have the presence of mind to assist, and the sufferer was burnt so dreadfully that there are no hopes of saving her. The flames communicating to the window curtains and to the bed furniture, did considerable damage, but were got under without extending to any other part of the house.

The Courier, April 17.

Poetry.

"There the wicked cease from troubling; there the weary are at rest!"

Oh! who would not seek in the rest of the grave,
That quiet more calm than the world ever gave?
Oh! who would not sink in that last and long sleep,
Where hearts never sorrow, and eyes never weep?

The sun-beam will shine on the place of their rest,
But will waken no joy in the slumberer's breast,
And fiercely and proudly the lightning may glare,
But unheeding and still be the hearts that are there!

Though cold be the night-wind that o'er them shall breathe,
More chill are the bosoms that slumber beneath;
Though stillly the dew on the green sod may weep,
More silent and calm is their sorrowless sleep;

When the flowers of the autumn are rent from their stem,
The morning may dawn forth unwelcom'd by them;—
But though wildly the wind of the evening may blow,
Its fury and strength cannot lay them more low!

Then who would be mournful, since death thus will bring,
Though a bane for life's gladness—a balm for its sting?
Oh! who would not court in the rest of the grave,
That quiet more calm than the world ever gave?

TO LOUISA.

When the harp and the cymbal are blythe in their sound,
And the daughters of beauty are flirting around;
Though their cheeks may be glowing, their eyes may be bright,
As the star-beams that gleam in the blue noon of night:
One alone in that gay group with pleasure I see,
—Louisa! Louisa! I gaze but on thee.

Let others exult in the rose's gay bloom;
My choice be the violet of softer perfume;
Still courting the shade, while it flings to the sky
The zephyr-borne breath of its purity.
So lovely, so soft, and retiring art thou,
—Louisa! Louisa fair maid of my vow.

I am torn from thee, loved one;—When bright is the hall
Where in beauty thou shinest, the queen of the ball;
When pleasure in roscate fetters hath bound thee;
And flatterers breathing soft incense a round thee:
Then, let not one thought of the absent destroy,
—Louisa! Louisa! thy moments of joy.

But when, far from the throng, in a tranquil hour,
Still solitude guards the repose of thy bower;
When the deep still of midnight no tempests molest,
But all is as calm as the calm in thy breast.—
When the moon-beams are bright on the beautiful sea,
—Louisa! Louisa! then think upon me.

On a rapacious Lawyer, whose Father was a Butcher.

Cutpurse, thy conduct oft has made
Us mindful of thy father's trade,
When you the luckless client seize,
You strip him to the skin with ease:
In your dark office forc'd to lie,
Your victim and your property!
In mercy still proceed and carve,
And cut the throat you help'd to starve.

A Lover wrote on the Looking Glass of his Mistress the following Impromptu from the French.

In this glass, my dear Anna, each day you may view
Those charms which as daily compel me to sigh;
Ah! could I behold in the same mirror too,
The man of your choice, O! how happy were I.

Varieties.

—So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too.
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out:
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies." —SHAKESPEARE

About the second year of our late King's reign, a man of the name of George King was convicted in Dublin of a felony.

He drew up a memorial to the King which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition.
Hoping King George will pity poor George King's condition;
• If King George to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George for ever will pray.

LANCASHIRE DIALECT.—The following is the literal copy of a letter lately sent to a Medical Gentleman, not far distant from this town:—

"Cer—Yole oblige me of yole ko un ce me I hev a Bad kowd am Hill in my Bow Hills and hee lost my Happy Tight."—(Blackburn Mail.)

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.—A shoemaker, who lately set up business in a certain town in the north of England, wishing to display his knowledge of Latin, and, at the same time, to assert his honesty, placed upon his sign, for a motto, "*mens conscia recti*;" and from whatever cause it might arise, he drew away many customers from another knight of the last, who, not being so learned as the other, seeing the motto, supposed it meant a particular kind of shoes, which the newcomer manufactured; unwilling, therefore, to yield to his opponent, in professional knowledge, he took down his sign, and put upon it, "*men's and women's conscia recti*."

In the *Northumberland Household Book* for 1512, we are informed that "A thousand pounds was the sum annually expended in house keeping: this maintained 166 persons; and wheat was 5s. 8d. per quarter.

"The family rose at six in the morning; my lord and my lady had set on their table for breakfast, at 7 o'clock in the morning—

"A quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, half a dozen red herrings, four white ones, and a dish of sprats.

"They dined at ten—supped at four in the afternoon. The gates were all shut at nine, and no further ingress or egress permitted."—See pages 314 and 316.

But now, A. D. 1821.

"The gentleman who dines the latest,
"Is in our streets esteemed the greatest;
"But s'rely greater than them all
"Is he who never dines at all."

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later and later every day, said "He supposed it would end at last in not dining till to-morrow."

The ladies defend the tightness of their dresses on two very plausible grounds—that it displays the beauty of their waist, and prevents the waste of materials.

Original.

In our last we inserted a copy of Latin verses, complimentary to Mr. Alexandre, the ventriloquist, requesting that some of our readers would favour us with a translation. The following is the production of a young Lady who modestly terms it a free and hasty translation. We take this occasion to state, that the Latin original was not the composition of Dr. Butler, but of one of his pupils.

What voice unearthly wakes my startled ear?
No mortal lips e'er utter'd such a sound;
What groan was that? Alas! I sink with fear,
A groan it was—it issued from the ground;
Hark! hark, again!—'tis borne upon the breeze;
Was it the murmur from those rustling trees?
Louder it echoes—round and round it flies,
Now here, now there, and now in distance dies;
Now, like a fly, it buzzes in my hair,
Now, seems the distant roar of savage bear:
I stand appalled! what secret unknown power
Awakes these fearful tones?—companion, say;
Suppress that impious smile; not this the hour
For mirth; 'twere meetest thou should'st kneel and pray.

Does fancy cheat me? came that sound from thee?
Silent thou art—it cannot, cannot be.

A tongue thou hast—and yet thy tongue is dumb,
Not from thy lips these mutter'd accents come;
O stranger! this phenomenon disclose,
What voice mysterious within thee flows?
No more, Agenor, of Amphion sing,
Nor, Lebia, boast Arion's magic string,
There wakes a voice more wonderful than thy strain,
O Theban bard! or fam'd Arion's lays.
O master of an art so rare! in vain
Shall Pella sing her royal hero's praise:
Like his, O Alexander! is thy name—
Like his shall be thy never dying fame.

POSTSCRIPTS.—Hippel once affirmed in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you": said Mrs. N. Hippel speedily received a letter from her. After her signature stood "P. S. Is not this really a letter without a postscript? And then, again "P. S. Who has lost now; you or I?"

A clergyman preaching in the neighbourhood of Wapping, observing that most part of his audience were in the seafaring way, embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Amongst other things he advised them to be ever on the watch, so that on whatsoever tak the Evil One should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in action.—"Aye, master," muttered a jolly son of Neptune, "but let me tell you, that will depend upon your having the weather-gage of him."

CHANCERY BILL.—The following passage occurs in the *Journal* of the Rev. J. Wesley, under the date of Tuesday 27th of December, 1744—"I called on the Solicitor whom I had employed in the suit lately commenced against me in Chancery; and here I first saw that foul monster a Chancery Bill! A scroll it was of forty-two pages in large folio, to a story which needed not to have taken up forty lines! And stuffed with such stupid, senseless, improbable lies, (many of them too quite foreign to the question) as I believe would have cost the compiler his life, in any heathen court either of Greece or Rome. And this is equity in a Christian country! This is the English method of redressing grievances."