





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Goliah is quite inadmissible we advise him to beware lest Sampson should cross his path.

**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**  
BOMBAY.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 1/1	
30 Days — on Calcutta — 109 1/2	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 104 1/2	100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 99	100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 103 1/2	100 Poonah do.
8 Days — on Ahmedabad, 104 1/2	100 Ahmed. do.

**The Gazette.**

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL, 1820.

We are now daily expecting the Courts, and many bets are depending, some even go so far as to expect one of the other ships before her; such things no doubt may happen for we know well that the race is neither the swift or to the most anxious, and as we are yet uninformed when she left the Channel the time of her arrival is by no means to be calculated on.

The latest accounts from the Persian Gulf, communicate nothing interesting, the ships had no communication with Ras-el-Khima, having come direct from Bushire, H. M. Eden, would be longer delayed at Bussorah than was before expected, as the navigation of the river was still impeded by the predatory hordes who resort to it when not checked by the presence of some of our Cruizers.

The following account of the movements of Col. Barclays division of troops in the Northern Guzerat has been handed to us by an esteemed friend, and we have much pleasure in recording it; Gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous.

*Camp Veereew, April 6th.*—I now have to inform you of a most unexpected engagement and complete defeat of the Kosahs, by a party of Cavalry and Light Infantry, under the personal command of Col. Barclay, who I am sorry to say has received a bad contusion, in his Leg, from a Ball.

We left Saub and returned by rather quick marches to the Nugger Parkur district, and on the 2d instant, the Colonel set off with a 120 Cavalry and 150 Infantry on an excursion which had for object the gaining some knowledge of the country; some accounts of the Kosahs being at the distance of 13 coss off had been conveyed to the Colonel but from his having been so often deceived, much credit was not put in them; when he had got about 7 coss from this place, he however received a confirmed report of a large party being encamped at some distance; this came to him in the evening but a severe Thunder storm attended with heavy rain, prevented his starting from then halting place, until midnight.

The storm and delay proved fortunate, for the ground retaining its moisture, the feet mark of some horses were traced which brought them in sight of the Kosahs camp about break of day. The Infantry were first ordered to attack them, when the Kosahs quickly fell in and prepared to receive them; The Infantry, had no sooner fired a volley than the enemy advanced, with the most determined resolution, sword in hand, and nothing but the superiority of the Musquet and Bayonet over the arms of the opponents enabled our men to repulse them; after some skirmishing the Kosahs, with much coolness mounted their Tatoes and Horses to retreat; our Cavalry now came up at a charge which was no sooner perceived by the enemy, then they again threw themselves from their steeds, and with great intrepidity, and without any appearance of the mad desperation of the Arabs, came forward with their swords and shields to meet our troops, so skilful and cool were they that but little impression could be made on them, and the Pistol was had recourse to; in a short time 120 of the enemy lay dead on the field and but a very few escaped; never perhaps was more valour shown, by any description of men than by those Kosahs, one of them was seen defending himself against three troopers and telling them that three to one was not fair, he was obliged to be shot; several of the principal chiefs have been killed, and by this fortunate and well fought engagement; it is supposed that this tribe cannot appear in any force for many months to come.

In our Supplement of to-day will be found some account of the two political sects, or secret confederacies in Italy named *Carbonari* and *Calderari*.

A well written paper taken from a late Calcutta Journal on the Persian Gulf will also be found under the Bengal head; we can only regret that it was not first published at this Presidency as its interest would have been more fully appreciated; than in its present shape we however think highly of it, and conceive we are doing some good by giving it this early publication. The remarks of the Calcutta Editor are also judicious.

The Calcutta Journal of the 1st of April in a letter from Mhow, "says a correspondent just-

ly complains of the price of Grain, which there sells at the rate of 16 seers the rupee, he then goes on to say." Extraordinary as this may appear, Gram sells for 11 seers the rupee at Bombay, at Poonah 13, at Siroor the same and at Jaulnah from that to 14; now for the benefit of the Editor and his subscribers we subjoin, a statement of our Gram measure assuring him that Gram has not been less than 18 seers for the rupee since February, that the best is now at 20 & that the price of good Northern merchantable Gram is at 24 rupees per Candy.

The Gram measure is as follows.  
4 Seers 1 Palee  
17 Palees 1 Parah  
8 Barahs 1 Candy. 4 Bengal bags

**BOMBAY SESSIONS.**

The Honorable the Court of the Recorder met according to appointment on Monday, when the following sentences were passed on the prisoners who had been previously convicted.

Sydoe Bokari, to 2 years imprisonment twice whipped.

Abdul Karim, 6 months imprisonment once whipped.

John Mooney, 6 months imprisonment once whipped.

Dewjee Luxamon, 1 years imprisonment twice flogged.

Budrodeen Hassunbhoy, 1 years imprisonment once whipped.

**COMMERCIAL NOTICE.**

*Cotton Wool.*—The importers at Glasgow adopted on the 21 Nov. the following regulations.—That from and after the 2d Nov. the period of credit on all kinds of cotton wool shall be four months, and when cash is paid if within ten days from the date of sale, an allowance of two per cent. will be given. That the tare shall be four pounds per cwt. on all kinds of Cotton wool.

[Mad. Govt. Gas.]

**NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.**

The Danish Ship Hoogly, arrived at Damaun on the 17th instant, from China, passenger Mr. Baboom.

The Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, is preparing to proceed to the Persian Gulf, with provisions, for the troops, and the Flank Companies of the 2 | 2 to relieve those of the 2 | 3 who will return to their regiment.

The French Brig Cesar, from Marseilles anchored in the harbour yesterday, she has brought nothing new, having left France a long time ago and touched at Rio Janeiro, Mauritius Ceylon and Malabar coast, she left H. M. B. Curlew at Cochin, and passed the H. C. C. Ternate and Sylph, off Goa.

The Orient Free Trader direct for London is under dispatch.

**BOMBAY.**

**ARRIVALS.**—April 24th, Ship Liverpool, James Green, from Bushire, 8th, April.  
Do. 25th, Ship Nadree, Pringle, from Bushire 2d April, Muscat, 17th, no News, left H. M. Eden, and H. C. Cruizer, Vestal, at Bushire.

**DEPARTURES.**—April 19th Ship Eliza, John G. Frith, to Mauritius.  
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Tankera.

Do. do. Fattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bahadour, to Malabar Coast.

Do. 20th, Ship Good Success, Wm. Paynton, to China.

Do. 21st, The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. Wm. S. Collinson, to Ras el Khima & Persian Gulph.

Do. Grab Brig Amudy, Nacquah Omudbhoy Mea, to Malabar Coast.

Do. Brig Cadrey Nacquah Aboobucker, to Cannanore.

Do. 23rd Ship Lonach, (Free Trader) Wm. Driscoll, to London.

Do. Ship Mulgrave Castle, James Ralph, to London.

Do. 25th, Ship Helen, T. Cooper, to Malabar coast, and Bengal.

**PASSENGERS.**

By *Eliza.*—Mr. Brunell.  
By *Mulgrave Castle.*—Col. C. T. Milnes of H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. Hunter, Lieut. Graves, Mrs. Col. Kemp & Child, Mrs. Boyce & Child, and Mrs. Graham, for England Revd. R. Baynes, to Malabar.

**SHIPS LOADING.**

*English.*—Ship Orient, for London.  
Ship Ann, for do.  
Ship Sarah, for do.  
Ship Jemima, for do.  
Ship Castlereagh, for China.  
Ship Glenelg, for Bengal.  
Ship Sophia, for Bussorah.  
Ship Malabar, for do.

**LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.**

H. C. Cruizers  
Margaret and Frances, Trigonmouth, and Ernaad.

**THE PORT.**  
Minerva Gravel, Britte, Ahmudy, Cambridge, Lowjee, Cambrian, Ann, Lovly, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Francis, Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Faz Rahmanee, Upton Castle, Asia Felix, Glorioso, Malabar.

**BENGAL.**

Hibernia, Cambridge, Dunvegan Castle, Hope, Liverpool, Nadree.

**FREE TRADERS.**

Orient, Ann, Jemima, Sarah, Traveller.

**CEYLON AND MALABAR.**

Cochin, Prime, Fox.

**PORTUGUEZE.**

Caroline.

**ARABS.**

Howlee Luxmee, Ahmedy.

**MADRAS.**

Dotterel, Brig.

**SIAMESE.**

Navakhan Samoot.

**FRENCH.**

Cesar, Brig.

**CALCUTTA.**

*Arrivals at Kedgerree.*

MARCH 26th.—Ship Carman, James Henderson, from Valparaiso, 10th Nov. and Sandwich Islands 1st Jan.

Do. Brig Uday, Le clere Du Rowgray, from Isle of France 1st Feb.

Do. Ship Merope, John Litron, from Lima 4th Nov.

**OFF CALCUTTA.**

26th, Brig Nelly, and.

27th, Ship Carman.

**PASSENGERS.**

Per *Merope.*—Mr. Francis Sarmin and Mr. John L. Sanders.

**REMARKS.**

The Ship Magnet, bound to China, grounded upon Fort Mornington point on the 27th ultimo at 3 P. M. and was hove off at 10 P. M. without any apparent injury.

**EXPECTED TO SAIL.**

Ships Essex, J. Mahon, for London and Cochin, Captain H. J. Greene, for Madras, in 2 or 3 days.

**DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.**

MARCH 31st.—Ship Mary, J. Lusk, for London.

APRIL 1st.—Ship Daphne, H. Mattion, for London.

**PROGRESS OF VESSELS.**

At the following Stations on the 2d Instant.

**DIAMOND HARBOUR.**

Remain,—The Auspicious, Magnet and H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, all outward bound.

**KEDGEREE.**

Gone down,—Brig Brothers.

**NEW ANCHORAGE.**

Remain,—The John Bannerman, outward bound.

**MADRAS.**

**ARRIVALS.**—April 6th, Ship Thalias, P. Herbart, from Plymouth 10th December 1819.

Do. 7th, Ship Solimany, R. S. Carter, from Bombay 19 h and Cannanore 29th March.

Do. 10th, Ship Laura, J. B. T. Berteauze, from Mauritius 31st January and Pondicherry 9th April.

**DEPARTURES.**—April 6th, Brig Margaret, J. R. Griffiths, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Margaret, James Allan, for do.

Do. 7th, Ship Solimany, R. S. Carter, for do.

Do. Brig Stonham, Charles Penberthey, for Penang.

Do. 12th, Schooner Sophia, Becker, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Flora, W. Gillett, for Calcutta.

**General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.**

**BOMBAY.**

**MARRIAGE.**—At Surat, on Saturday the 15th Instant, by the Reverend T. Carr, W. A. Jones Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service to Miss M. D. Carter, only daughter of the late Major Carter, of the Bombay Artillery.

At Cannanore, on the 4th inst, Arthur Nicholas Forde, Esq. Collector of Etwab, to Miss Susan Selina Blundell.

**DEATHS.**—On Friday 14th Instant, Sunderjee Ragoonathjee, aged 57 years, Head Purvoo in the Honorable Company's Marine Stores, at this Presidency. The Deceaseds Ancestors had the Honor of serving in the same department, and he had the happiness of following their Example by conducting himself during a service of 40 years, with an equally unblemished character, as his ancestors did, and thereby merited the highest and unreserved regard of his successive superiors, as the desert of his integrity, fidelity and ability. In social life he was much admired, and his loss is not only deeply felt by his family consisting of a son three daughters and his widow, but by a numerous circle of Friends, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Goa, of the small pox on the 1st Instant, aged 44 years, the Reverend John Alexander de Gama of the very respectable and ancient house of that name, and eldest brother to Mr. de Gama of Bombay.

This excellent divine united the most exalted piety established upon the basis of a highly refined education, with manners the most amiable, engaging, and endearing, so that his loss to a very extensive circle of highly respectable friends will long be a source of melancholy regret; whilst to the large congregation, which his impressive and persuasive eloquence kept in the path of their God his loss is irreparable. His aged mother is inconsolable.

As Tully, eloquent, distinct, and clear.  
Humane, and pious, as divine Xavier.  
Since Vasco first on Asia's shore's abode,  
Few like de Gama taught the ways of God,  
April 23d Charles Bingham Esq. Formerly a Major in H. M. 17th Regt. of Foot.

**CALCUTTA.**

**MARRIAGES.**—At Allahabad, on the 11th ultimo, Captain William Burroughs, of the 41. C. European Regiment, Barrack-Master of the Allahabad Division, to Charlotte, Daughter of Major-General Marley, Commandant of Allahabad.

On Tuesday, the 21st ultimo, at the house of Henry Shakespear, Esq. Chowringhee, by the Revd. J. Anderson, Doctor Halliday, to Mrs. Elliot.

**BIRTHS.**—On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Mark Jones of a Daughter.

**DEATHS.**—At the Presidency, on Saturday the 25th ultimo, after a long and painful illness which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Solomon Hamilton, Esq. Barrister at Law, deeply lamented by his afflicted relatives and surviving friends.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Catherine Harden, aged 74 years.

On the 14th ultimo, at the Convent of Bandel, the Revd. Fr. Manovel de S. Joakim.

On the 20th ultimo, at Barrackpore, the Revd. Fr. Jose de Sta. Caterina, sincerely regretted.

At Lucknow, on the 17th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Friskney Hare, of that place, aged 36 years and 7 months.

**MADRAS.**

**BIRTH.**—At Ragapore, near Ellore, 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23d March, the Lady of Lieut. H. Newman, 2d Bat. 20th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

**DEATH.**—At Ragapore, near Ellore, 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d March, the Lady of Lieut. H. Newman, 2d Bat. 20th Regiment N. I. and only daughter of Major R. West, 1st Bat. N. I. She has left a disconsolate husband and Infant to deplore their irreparable loss.

On Friday, the 7th Instant, at the House of Mrs. A. Simpson, at St. Thome, of a decline, Elizabeth, the Wife of Mr. James Burrett, nearly at the close of her 24th year. The loss of this amiable young female is sincerely deplored by a small circle of attached friends, who knew and appreciated the good qualities of her affectionate heart; and whose mild and unassuming deportment attached her to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—Her early loss to her Husband and two infant daughters proportionably great.

**Calcutta.**

**CURRENT VALUE.**

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**  
Saturday; April 1, 1820.

PREM. } Six per Cent. Loan Obligation }  
12 } PREM.

**EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS.**

Head Quarters, Calcutta 24th March, 1820.  
Lieutenant James Place of His Majesty's 65th Foot is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lionel Smith, C. B.

This appointment to have effect from the 17th Instant.

**Head Quarters, Calcutta 27th March, 1820.**

The most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

17th Light Dragoons.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson, to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Oswald Werge, who retired 25th March, 1820.

Brevet Major George Sale, to be Major by purchase, vice N. Wilson, promoted, 25th March, 1820.

Lieutenant W. H. Robinson, to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice George Sale, promoted, ditto.

Sir David Scott.—The Baronetcy of the late Sir James Sibbald has descended to his Nephew, now Sir David Scott, one of the Directors of the East India Company.

Cal. Jour. March 25th.

**APRIL 3,**

We have been informed that an opulent and respectable native has tendered to the Saugor Society the sum of one lack of rupees to be applied in furtherance of their present object of clearing the Island, provided they allow the ancient temple which stands in the centre of the Island, together with its precincts, to be enclosed, and dedicated in perpetuity to the memory of one of his deceased relatives. We should suppose that little difficulty could be experienced in agreeing to the proposition, as a sum of this magnitude seems to be very easily acquired for purposes of great and acknowledged utility, by permitting the donor to render public homage to the virtues of his departed progenitor.—*Hark.*

**PERSIAN GULPH.**

The letter to which we before alluded as having reached us by the *Dawk* via Bombay, from a Correspondent attached to the Expedition in the Persian Gulph,



is dated from His Majesty's Ship *Everpool*, at anchor off the Island of Kenn, February 22, 1820, and contains the following passages:—

This service has been productive of more interest to me than I expected could have arisen from it. I feel that it has also been productive of good to mankind in a higher degree than I at all anticipated; and the result to us nationally, may be more important than those politicians, who estimate things from their incipient magnitude, are likely to imagine. When a fisherman's boat over-seets in the Ganges, he troubles not himself with the reflection that it may become the nucleus of a fertile Island, the abode of happiness and industry;—and when a great nation interposes, with its power and its wisdom and its sympathy, to repress barbarism, and to nourish the seeds of civilization amongst savages, it is generally too much intent upon the immediate and temporary objects that have called it into action, to appreciate the great and collateral effects that grow out of its conduct and example. This effect has been in progress for some time; the reputation of our commercial and moral integrity has made us the carriers of treasure in these seas for these thirty years. Traders, of all descriptions, commit their property to the care of our Vessels of War.

I have lately visited the site of former commercial opulence, at Ormuz and Gambroon, both now fallen to decay and desolation, from the decline of those principles that fostered their prosperity in former days, and from the growth and protection of these principles elsewhere. A friend of mine, in conversation with an old patriarchal looking Arabat Gambroon, the sad historian of the pensive plain, lamented to him the ruin that had fallen on that once-celebrated Emporium. 'It is your fault,' the man replied, 'Europeans came here and it flourished, they withdrew and it declined; let them return to us and prosperity will again be ours.' This is no bad encomium upon the principles for which we still have credit throughout these countries.

Gambroon is a heap of ruins; the British and Danish Factories still to be traced, in the mouldering walls, which in a few years will cease to be distinguishable above the drifted sands. Ormuz or *Haramoos*, is a more remarkable place; a sterile rock, tenanted by a few wretched fishermen, who quaintly allege that it yields only *Nimuk* and *Gilluk*,\* is all that remains of that once-celebrated seat of opulence and empire, which subsisted from the 11th to the 17th centuries, and of which we read such glowing descriptions. The Portuguese Fort still stands on a small isthmus projecting from the Isle, which has no water but what is collected during the scanty rains that annually fall.

The situation we have now chosen for an Establishment is certainly better calculated than any other in the Gulf, not only for our immediate purposes, but also with reference to commercial convenience, should it be in the design of Providence that we are to found a new Emporium, through the confidence inspired by our power and our principles. If Ormuz, sterile rock, could attain to such splendour, from the incidental circumstances of its situation in the channel of trade between the East and West, why should not Kenn, at present do the same? since it has no competition, and as it is quite as conveniently situated with respect to the modern line of intercourse. Bussora and Bagdad have for years comprised the whole commercial industry and opulence of this neighbourhood, and the ancient route by Gambroon, like a deserted channel of the Ganges is never likely to be fertilized again by the reflux of commerce, were it even as convenient a port, as we have found it the reverse.

Were I to offer a conjecture as to the probable effect of our interference, it would be, that an Establishment on this Island would render it in a short time, like Singapore, the home of an industrious population, and ultimately the entrepot of all the maritime Commerce of the Gulf; that the trade of Shiraz carried on by the high road from Bushire would not be disturbed, as the journey is accomplished in a much shorter time than from any other of the ports, being direct, and the road convenient. From Charak, the port immediately opposite to Kenn, the journey occupies 20 days, and from Gambroon, or Bunder Abassi, the old

route, 25 days. For our ships were abandoned, the route by Charak, already frequented by commercial people, would supercede the ancient one.

With Bushire under our influence, we may continue to occupy the channels of trade by sea and land. I should have no objection to our abandonment of Bushire in the fulness of time; if it is destined to decline from the superior attractions of a neighbouring establishment time will give indications of its approach that will soon become manifest, and our Residency there, may be reduced to correspond with the extent of the interests requiring to be watched over; but I am in all cases inclined to prefer these natural changes to abrupt ones which disturb long existing interests and long confirmed relations; much individual distress and injury is the consequence, and the confidence reposed in us nationally is impaired. In the present instance, it is peculiarly important to us, that this should not happen, since the success of all our hopes, depends on the reliance placed on our professions.

I enclosed to you in my last, a botanical specimen from the Island of Kenn, which as usual is a name of our own; the Arabs recognize it by no other name than *Khess* or *Kaese*. I send you some others now; they are two kinds of heath common upon the Island; there is also a rich trefoil grass, and a description of clover, on both of which the cattle thrive well. The milk and butter here are excellent, and here is also a small shrub, which the Arabs are fond of; when boiled it is a good vegetable. It is too watery, to admit of my sending a specimen, it has some slight resemblance to the *milk hedge* in appearance, but is much smaller: I consider it quite peculiar.

This Island is of marine formation; coral rock and sea shells are found in all parts of it, and afford a rich calcareous basis for the soil. That it should be so much better watered than the other Islands of the Gulf, must be attributed to the filtration of the waters of the sea, through these strata. Ormuz, Larak, and most of the other Islands are of volcanic origin, and are sterile to the last degree, from the want of water; they abound with iron ore, and the substrata are probably too compact to admit of the filtration of which I speak, while the rains are not sufficiently copious to form a vegetation on the external surfaces, which are primitive and barren. The loose sands collected around rocks which form the bases of other Islands in the Gulf, and much of the shores on both sides, admits the sea water, with its saline impregnation, to which I attribute the prevalence of brackish water throughout these coasts and countries. The Gulf Sea, I must inform you, is peculiarly salt, as I believe are most narrow seas.

Our Correspondent's Letter terminates here rather abruptly much to our regret, as from such a pen, we could have had both information and pleasure. The immediate, sailing of the ship by which his letter was dispatched, compelled him, however, to close what he had hastily written after a day of fatiguing service on the beach.

As it may be interesting to some of our readers to know that the place thus chosen for a British Establishment in the Persian Gulf, is one of classic celebrity, as early as the voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, and is spoken of by Arrian in his narrative of that voyage; as well as that it was also subsequently a place of note as a Mahomedan Depot of Commerce, we may be forgiven, (except perhaps by those who can forgive nothing coming from such a source) for extracting from a Manuscript Journal of the Editor of this Paper, a few of the notes made while passing through the channel between this Island and the continent of Persia, from which it is separated only by a narrow strait.

We had chosen this channel between Kaese, or Kenn as it is improperly called, and the main land of Persia, for the sake of the land breezes which blow close in shore, and we had so far benefited by it, as to have made a considerable progress, while the ships of our squadron by keeping off shore were but barely to be discerned from our mast head, so far were they astern of us.

We were visited here by a boat from the shore, bringing us off a bullock, some fowls, vegetables, & fruit, which we purchased of them at their own price, not so much from wanting the supply, as to encourage them in the practice of com-

ing on to ships that might be in need. They performed a more essential service in answering some of our enquiries regarding the names and positions of places on the coast, and the result of the information we obtained from them was this.

Neither the names of Cape Bestion or Certes, of the charts, under any of their variations of sounds, were at all known to them. The eastern cape they called Ras-el-Shenaz, and the western cape Ras-el-Hhasseeni, both from towns of that name near their respective extremes. In the bay between them were the towns of Boostana, and Mogho, the first nearest to Ras-el-Hhasseeni, and about equidistant from these capes and from each other. To the eastward of Ras-el-Hhasseeni were the towns of Charack and Ta-woone, which we had passed in the night, without seeing them; in our way from this Cape to the Island of Kaese, but which they described as similar to Shenaz, Linga, and Cheroo.

The Cape of Hhasseeni, corresponds very accurately in point of distance from Shenaz, to the Cape Tarsia, of Arrian, at which Nearchus anchored after a run of 300 stadia or about 19 miles from Sididone, and before another run of the same distance to Kataia or Kaese. Dr. Vincent thought he could perceive this Tarsia of the Greeks, in Niebuhr's modern name of Dsjerd, and refers the classical reader to the fluctuations in the orthography of the name 'Tyros,' to satisfy him of its possibility. The Phœnician word, he says, is Tsur, with the two initials TS correspondent to Niebuhr's DSJ. and Tsur becomes by the T. Tyros; by the S. Sor or Sar, the root of Sour, Souria, — Syria, and found in Virgil "*Sarrano indormiat astro*;" where the Scholia write, "*a Saro murice*." By the same analogy, Tserd, Tarsia, Serd, Sertes, Certes, Gherd, Sjerd," (Note Dr. Vincent's Diss. v. I. p. 362.) After this, no one would surely despair of finding Tarsea, or Tarsia, in the present name Hhasseeni, which from not being known before to be the real name of the Cape, has had no learning or etymological skill exercised on it to see what it might produce.

The Island of Kaese, abreast of which we now were, is apparently of less dimensions than those usually given to it. Thevenot mentions it, as about five leagues in circuit, and Horsburgh from M'Cluer states it to be as large as Polior, neither of which is correct. The extreme length of it appeared to us to be about four miles, and its general breadth about two, but Polior is at least double that size. Arrian, who from Nearchus, describes it as a low desert Island, gave its character much more faithfully than M'Cluer, who calls it a very beautiful one and better planted with trees than any other in the Gulf. The expression of *desert*, as used by Arrian, did not imply then, any more than it does now, a place totally incapable of producing any thing, but rather one destitute of verdure and natural fertility, through capable of supporting life, as the Deserts of the Arabs do, to tribes of thousands, with their still more numerous flocks, and of being made more productive by artificial means of cultivation. It is thus, that through Nearchus found it uninhabited, it was, he says, frequented by visitors from the continent, who annually brought goats here, and consecrating them to Venus and Mercury, left them to run wild. The learned Illustrator of this interesting voyage, has very happily observed, that though the deities of the Persian or Arabian mythology here alluded to by these Greek names, are not easy to be discovered yet that the practice indicated the navigation of the Gulf in that age, and that if the gods were to protect the breed for a time, we might suppose it was ultimately intended for the use of man, upon the same principal that Juan Fernandez was stocked by the Spaniards in the South Seas. Nearchus, he continues, has not informed us whether he violated the asylum of these animals; but this appears the natural inducement for his leaving the coast to make this Island, as he had obtained no supply either at Tumbo or Sididone, and we do not read that the sacrilege, if committed, was revenged by Mercury or Venus in so severe a manner as the companions of Ulysses were punished for feasting on the oxen of Apollo. (Diss. V. I. p. 364.)

If the size, the fertility and the beauty of Kaese have been all exaggerated by the moderns, so has its distance from

the continent been made too great. The Charts and Directories make the channel to be four leagues wide, and as this is said in the same page to be the greatest distance at which it can be seen from its being so low, in was necessary to seek a motive for Nearchus quitting the coast to go in search of it, and natural to find it in the one supposed, of seeking a supply for the consecrated herds and flocks of Aphrodisias, as Piny calls this Island from this circumstance of devotion. But the channel hardly appeared to us, to be as many miles as it is made leagues across, & certainly could not be passed through without its very beach being distinctly seen, even if the vessel sailed close to the opposite shore. The main land here on the north is a lofty and abrupt mountain of greyish stone, whose surface is seemingly every where destitute of vegetation, and whose steep sides rise so suddenly from the sea, as to offer no temptation to approach them, either for anchorage or refreshment. Nothing would be more natural, therefore, than for the Macedonian fleet to cross this narrow channel, which supposing they sailed at a distance of only two miles from the continent would not be a league over, and the appearance of trees and vegetation there, would promise them better supplies of food and water than they could hope to obtain from the mainland.

This lofty and barren hill is the Charack of the charts and is the sea mark for approaching Kaese, for when this bears N. N. E. it has the Island in one with it, which cannot than be distinguished from the main. In passing through the channel between them we had 25 fathoms near the centre, and this is said to grow deeper towards the main and shoaler towards the Island, but going through with a leading wind, we had no opportunity of verifying this by our own observations.

The Island is at present inhabited by about 50 families, and produces sufficient sustenance for them only, tho' ships may obtain good water there, according to the account of our visitors. If its modern name of Kaese, does not sufficiently correspond with the ancient one of Kataia, its position and local features can leave no doubt of their identity.

"At Kataia," says Arrian, "ends the provinces of Karmania along the coast of which they had sailed three thousand seven hundred stadia. The Karmanians, he adds, resemble the Persians in their manner of living; their armour and military array are the same, and as adjoining provinces, the customs and habits both assimilate. (A. N. 33) The opinion of Dr. Vincent, that this boundary line is not an imaginary one, but to be sought for in the hill of Charack, is reasonable, and supported by the appearance of this being, as he conjectured, the termination of a range inland, and forming a natural boundary. — The fact related by Arrian of the Karmanians resembling the Persians in their manner of living is as true at the present period as then. The physiognomy of most of these that I have had an opportunity of seeing was perfectly Arab, and the Arabic language was as familiar to them as the Persian; but every thing else, in their dress their manner, and their character was more nearly allied to Persian habits, and seemed to point out an Arabic origin, but at a sufficiently remote period to have made them Persians in all but descent.

I sought and enquired in vain after Siraff, which is thought to have been seated at the foot of Charack and opposite to Kaese, and which is notice by Edrisi as a seat of commerce in his time, and connected with Kaese, as Gambroon was afterwards with Ormuz. Dr. Vincent proves, from the relation of a voyage of two Arabians, that in the ninth century, Siraff was a port of importance; for it seems in that early age to have been in the possession of the Arabians and the centre of an Oriental commerce which perhaps extended to China. He adds that both Siraff which was conquered by Shah Kodbadin, King of Ormuz, about the year 1320, and Siraff, whose decline is mentioned by Alfragani, in his time, yielded their consequence to Ormuz, which was a celebrated mart long before the Portuguese were masters of that Island, and he inclines to think, tho' Siraff is said to be now in ruins by D. Anville, that

(Continued after the Poetry.)

\* Salt, and Rhodochra from Iron ore, is called.



# Poetry.

## DEVON.

Fair are the provinces that England boasts,  
Lovely the verdure, exact the flowers  
That bless her hills and dale—her streamlets bright,  
Her seas majestic—and her prospects all  
Of old, as now, the pride of British song;  
But England sees not on her charming face  
A godlier spot than our fine DEVON—rich  
Art thou in all that Nature's hand can give,  
*Land of the matchless View!* The tyrant sun  
Thy emerald bosom spares; for frequent showers  
Drop from the voyaging and friendly clouds  
To cheer thy leafage and to swell thy streams:  
Hence all thy mountain torrents that descend  
To stray in meads as *Tempes* eyes fair,  
Thy noble rivers heave, and that gay robe  
Of living verdure, soon and late that clothes  
Thy lov'd Peninsula.

## ON A FLY,

SEEN IN THE DEPTH OF WINTER TO REST ON A LADY'S  
CHEEK.

When heat from winter's icy chains  
Had set at large a captive fly,  
His wings no sooner he regains,  
Than he alights near Celia's eye.

That cheek has blushes which excel  
What ever Flora can disclose,  
Child of the Summer! thou might'st well  
Mistake it for the damask rose:

Yet stay not there, rash insect, shun  
That torrid zone ere 'tis too late;  
For in that eye there flames a sun,  
Which to approach is instant fate:

But if on this delicious coast,  
It is thy doom to die by fire,  
Thy Arabian phoenix cannot boast  
Midst sweets more fragrant to expire.

KABIR.

(Continued from the third Page.)

both the name and the site is to be identified with the Charack of the coast. As Siraff was said to have been opposite to Kaese, there was a difficulty in reconciling it to the position of Charack as given by McCluer, since this is to the eastward of his Cape Bestion, and rather opposite to Polior, or Froor. Dr. Vincent was right in suspecting this arrangement, and calling in question the accuracy of McCluer with regard to names, though he modestly expresses himself as not qualified to decide. The town of Charack, is, as he conceived it ought to be, to the westward of this Cape, and close to the eastern foot of the hill from which it derives or to which it gives its name. This, it is true, is still to the eastward of Kaese, but not so far as to prevent its being called in a general way opposite to the Island. The town of Tarwoone, is nearest to the Island on the east, and Kallah-t-el-Abéed, (so called from an old castle in the mountains above in which some rebel slaves defended themselves,) is the nearest to it on the west; and between this and Cheroo, the bearings of both of which are given from our place in the morning; another town was named to us, called Goorezy; this we did not clearly perceive. Among them all, however, a position might be selected for Siraff, which could accord accurately enough with its vicinity to Kaese, if other circumstances indicated either its name or its remains there.

[The Calcutta Journal.—April 1,

A letter dated Saugor the 11th instant mentions frequent and sudden changes in the temperature of the climate at that station. Days of excessive heat have been immediately followed by extreme cold, with ice an inch thick it is stated, that the lake, or rather tank, which has been much extolled at a distance, on account of the variety and excellence of the fish, with which it is supposed to abound, is now nearly exhausted of the funny tribes—and that the few fish which are caught, are "muddy and so full of bones, that they can scarcely be eaten." It is also observed that the Bazzars are very scantily supplied, and that great difficulty is often experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of Ootah for the native troops, servants and followers. Sheep and lambs, are represented to be sold at double the prices, for which they are procurable at other military stations; and poultry very scarce and sold at very high prices. The Reading Room, of which the public is already informed, is now building, and a Rackett Court, Billiard Room and Ball Room are to be attached to it. We collect from the letter before us, that permanent shares in these buildings, are to be confined to those who are fixed at Saugor. It will be remarked that this account of Saugor is not quite so favorable, as other descriptions of the place, which have been published; but, we may hope, that when the projected improvements are completed, and a little time has elapsed, the station itself will acquire the advantages of maturity, and supplies of every kind will become equal to the consumption.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY BHAWOO PANDORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

# Madras.

APRIL 13.

The followers of Hunt and Cobbett," observes an English Journal, "may be well known from the characters of the leaders. Give these worthies but time, and they will very soon begin to abuse each other as furiously as they do the Boroughmongers. It is only a few weeks since Watson and Thistlewood were in the fear of Hunt, and now they accuse him of thieving. Cobbett praised Sir Francis Burdett up the skies while he had the use of his purse, and now he as basely slanders him! It will not be long before the same Cobbett falls foul of that poor dolt Hunt, and abuses him as coarsely as he now does Sir Francis, probably praising the Baronet again. And "if such are the gods," as Dr. Johnson said, "what must the worshippers be?" Give them but bread, and they no longer offer homage to serpents."

7th APRIL.

The H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts was positively to sail from the Downs in a week after the Thalia, so that she has probably ere this arrived at Bombay.

His Excellency the Admiral was to sail about the same time in the Leander.

The Norfolk was obliged to put into Plymouth, and sailed again from thence for this Port on the 27th of November, and we are informed that the story of her having arrived at the Cape is incorrect. It is understood, however, that the Norfolk intended to go into the Cape.

The Thalia brought only about 500 letters and very few papers.

Mr. Lewis of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law, is on his way to Madras.

We may except more ships immediately.

The ferment in our Native Country has in some measure subsided, but public meetings continue. Ministers had lost some of their supporters, but they still have a Majority.

Mr. Canning is confined to his house with the gout.

Mr. Cobbett had returned to England, and had been well received.

Sir Manasseh Lopez, whose trial for bribery and corruption our readers will well remember, had been sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and to pay a fine of 10,000£!!

Mr. Swann was at the same time sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.

The Grampound Electors, as the most innocent in this infamous business, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The London Gazette of November the 30th announces that the Prince Regent had appointed Major General Sir John Malcolm, of the East India Company's army, to be a Knight Grand Cross, and Major Generals Thomas Munro, William Toone, and John Doveton, also of the Company's Service, to be Knight Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

Parliament had passed an Act to prevent the meetings of the Radicals, but notwithstanding this no less than three meetings of these Gentry were advertised to be held on the day the Thalia sailed.

[Madras Cour. Extra. April 7.

Price of Stocks, Monday, Dec. 6th at one.

Bk. Stock	India Stock
3 p Ct. Rd. 65 1/2	India Bonds par 1 dis.
3 p Ct. Cons. Shut	L. Ann. 17 1/2
3 1/2 pr Cent. 74 1/2	Ex. Bills 5 7 dis.
4 pr Cts. 83 1/2 83	Omnium 4 1/2
5 p Ct. Shut	Cs. f. Ac. 67 1/2 67-66 1/2

The Sulimany Captain Carter, from Bombay 19th March and Cannanore the 29th of that month came to anchor yesterday morning—he proceeded immediately to Calcutta.

[Madras Gazette, April 8.

## English Extracts.

LONDON.

"We have received the King's Speech at the opening session of the French Chambers. Its of a domestic, and in general of a satisfactory character. Plenty reigns throughout France. Agriculture and the arts, both elegant and useful, flourish. The laws are executed without difficulty. The finances are equal to the public wants. His Majesty nevertheless, from a certain uneasiness which seems to prevail throughout the nation, suggests such a change in the constitution of the Chamber of Deputies, as shall exempt it from yearly tumult and agitation, and infuse more consistency into the conduct of the State. The King adds, that when he has done all this, his great work

of the nation will be accomplished. The annual elections, and it is found that they are such mere nuisances, as to convince the King himself, who helped to establish them, the constitution of France can never be made perfect until they are entirely done away. Thus the winning post of French legislation is but the starting post of our English Radicals."

BARNSTAPLE, Oct. 28, 1819.

A very odd coincidence of names prevails at this time, in this little town. Permit me, to send them to you. I shall place the two barbers at the head of the poll; and introduce them as Messrs. *Lock* and *Comber*; though, I own, the latter is now succeeded by *Wilk-his-son*. At the tail, are the two school masters. *Rodd* and *Aldred*. *Baites*, opens shop from twelve o'clock till four, where the weary traveller, after having tramped the streets, the north walk, and the bridge, may refresh himself (or *bait* if he will) on excellent mutton pies, potted beef, jellies, and ginger beer. Then comes Mrs. *Baker* and her neighbour Mr. *Buller*. The next is Mr. *Cribell*, the tailor, a name, without offence, perfectly synonymous to *cabbage*. Mr. *Clerk* was an apothecary and Mr. *Law* a divine; so that the three learned professions, were in these two gentlemen's hands. This might give an occasion for the fair ladies to form a conundrum, after the manner of that beautiful riddle, Elizabeth, Betty and Bess. Mr. *Mackrell* the druggist, has an apprentice called *Roe*. Not our organist; and our worthy curate, *Nicks-old*. *Chamberlain* is our upholsterer, and *Jewel*, with his little diamond in his pocket, is our glazier. We all lament Mr. *Bird's* giving up his business of a shoemaker; for, with his elastic pumps, every one who wore them appeared to have wings at his feet ready to take flight, like Mercury. Mr. *Pyke* the linen-draper, married Miss *Salmon*; and *Cook* is his partner, ever looking out for materials, to procure for him fresh sauce. Mr. *Northcot's* bride was Miss *Southcomb*: thus, an Astronomer might remark the junction of the two opposite poles, in the planet of Venus.—But, above all, the handsomest man in the town, and the one who has had the greatest success with the ladies, *L'homme a bonnes fortune*, is the elegant Mr. *Kobhearts*.—I could, besides this, furnish out a good bill of fare, from the town and its environs, where we may find *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Mackrell*, *Herring*, *Pilchard*, *Teal*, *Drake*, *Fowles*, *Partridge*, *Buck*, *Hog*, *Veal*, and *Yeo*. I think it, therefore, worth any epicure's while to dwell among us: particularly, when he may hear, that we have a plenty of *Hills*, *Marshes*, and *Marches*, to promote digestion; nor will he want *Juggs*, to draw his *Waters*.

TOBY NOMENCLATOR.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

Among the Parliamentary Proceedings is a Notice of Lord John Russell's; stating his intention to propose some change in the Representation, and to institute enquiries connected with the subject—First, to disfranchise the Borough of Grampound, and to transfer one or both of the Members to an unrepresented populous town—To declare it to be the duty of the House, to ascertain in which Boroughs corruption existed—and to disfranchise those in which a majority of the Electors should be found to be corrupt—that an addition be made to the Representation. It was not His Lordship's intention to touch upon the general question of Reform, nor to bring forward any proposition with respect to the duration of Parliament.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of December, Captain Edward Fox Fitzgerald and his two Sisters took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the King—this interesting ceremony took place in consequence of the reversal of the Attainder of their late unfortunate Parent Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

The subjoined is an outline of the Proceedings in Parliament, on the subject of The Address.

Lord Manservants moved the Address, which was seconded by Lord Churchill. Earl Grey moved an amendment. Lord Sidmouth spoke in reply. Lord Erskine, and Lord King, followed in support of the amendment. Lord Carysfort, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Eilford, and the Lord Chancellor vindicated the Address. The Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Liverpool, Lord Caerarvon, and the Marquis of Buckingham, alternate speakers for the Address and amendment, concluded the debate. On a division the amendment was negatived.

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Majority, including proxies, 125  
The address was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the return of the Speaker from the House of Lords, a short adjournment took place. After resuming the chair, the Speaker read a copy of the speech from the throne. The hon. J. Somers Cocks moved

the Address, which was seconded by the hon. Edward Cust. The Attorney General moved an amendment similar to that moved by Earl Grey in the upper house, which the Marquis of Tavistock seconded. Lord Castlereagh supported the Address. Mr. B. Wilbraham vindicated the grand jury of which he had been a member. Mr. S. W. Wortley and J. Macintosh next spoke, the one in favour of the address, and the other of the amendment.

Mr. Plunkett made a great impression by a speech in favour of the original address. After Mr. Scarlett and the Attorney General had spoken, Sir W. De Crespigny moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 453 to 65 Mr. Wilberforce supported the Address. Mr. Hume suggested the propriety of adjourning, as it was now half past two in the morning. Several members were for proceeding but the majority, desirous that the subject should be fully discussed, agreed to adjourn.

Resumed Debate.

Nov. 20. Lord Castlereagh laid on the table copies of Communications from the Magistrates at Manchester, and depositions as to the extent of seditious associations and illegal training.

Mr. Hume opposed the address. Lord Castlereagh explained, Lord C. Churchill supported the original address; Mr. Bennet the amendment. Mr. Eccles Bridges, Sir W. Crespigny, the same, Lord Nugent and Mr. Phillips argued for a parliamentary enquiry, and Lord Temple, Mr. Warren, and the Solicitor General preferred judicial investigation. Sir F. Burdett supported the amendment, and Mr. C. Wyan the address, Sir J. Sebright spoke in favour of the amendment; Mr. Lymetson and Mr. Canning for the address. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 381 to 150. The original address was then carried without a division.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER.

### HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE

Nov. 24.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. W. Majoribanks of the ship Thomas Coutts, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Bombay and China. The following ships were thus stationed, viz. *Dorsetshire* and *Winchelsea*, for St. Helena and China.

### MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Canning arrived at the India Board Office on Saturday evening, Nov. 20 from Italy, and next morning had an audience of the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

Col. Mark Wilkes, of the Madras establishment, has retired from the service.

Nov.—*Farewell Dinner to Governor Farquhar*.—A sumptuous banquet was given at the Fountain Tavern, Canterbury, by S. R. Lushington, Esq. the worthy representative of the city, and a large portion of the most respectable freemen and inhabitants, to their highly-esteemed brother freeman, Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq. who is now on his return to the Mauritius.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins, who now disputes the question of seniority with his colleague, and who, in eschewing the costly pageantry of a state-chariot, consults his own dignity rather than that of the city, was formerly well known to our readers in Calcutta, as a European inhabitant and coachmaker.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 20

### CASH PAYMENTS.

The Earl of Lauderdale wished to know from the Noble Lord opposite, whether Ministers intended to make a proposition to Parliament for preventing the resumption of cash-payments at the time fixed by the act.

The Earl of Liverpool assured the Noble Lord, that no such intention existed in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers.

### STATE OF THE NATION.

The Marquis of Lansdown rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a Select Committee to enquire into the State of the Nation, and more especially of those which were called disturbed districts. It would be a fatal mistake in the House, or the Government, to look partially at the evils which surrounded the country, and to consider the events which had occurred, without attending to the cause which had produced them. No man could say, that violence should not be put an end to by force, and seditious suppressed by law. But the existing force and laws are to be used before Parliament was to be called upon to enact more. They should not content themselves with knowing that seditious and blasphemous trash was published and read; the cause why it was so should be found out, or else the evil would still exist; though it perhaps might outwardly appear to be crushed. He believed that it could easily be proved, that the principle called Radicalism existed in exact proportion to the distress existing in those districts. This, of course, alluded to particular kinds of works; but it seemed to show what easy materials restless demagogues had to work upon in their attempts to

(Continued in the Supplement.)



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

inflame the minds of the people. He therefore appealed to their Lordships' humanity, which he knew was no stranger to their Lordships' bosoms, in behalf of the distressed population. If they shewed themselves indifferent to the situation of the middling and lower classes of the people, all the levies of soldiers they could make would be inadequate to save the Constitution from ruin and destruction. He hoped that a rigid inquiry into, and an improved mode of distributing, the public funds might be found most useful in the present times; as well as to take off duties on articles the consumption of which had considerably decreased in various districts. Another point was, the establishment of favourable Commercial Treaties, which the Government had not yet succeeded in accomplishing. But, above all, he thought they ought to enquire whether the laws respecting treason, sedition, and public meetings, had been finally, uniformly, and fairly administered. The Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) had said, he was prepared to condescend but not to concede. If the Noble Viscount meant that he was not prepared to concede to the people any part of the Constitution, he (Lord L.) agreed with him; but he was prepared to concede to the people a full and impartial inquiry into all the grievances; and therefore he moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the country, the distresses of the manufacturing districts, and the execution of the laws regarding seditious practices and public meetings.

The Marquis Wellesley said, the general result of the state of the country which they had heard was to show that all great revolutions in states like this arose from various and complicated causes. Parliament had been called on to consider of the best means to protect its own existence, when Mans were regularly murdered, and all compacted to destroy the whole fabric of Government in all its parts. He contemplated the quietness and peaceable separation of such Meetings with alarm. They peaceably met to overthrow the Constitution, and most loyally parted to meet again for the same purpose. At a proper time he would be far from opposing enquiry into the distresses of the country; but was that to take place before they had applied remedies to the evils which were immediately pressing? The very distress of the people was a reason to proceed immediately to the fair discussion of those Bills which were intended to suppress Seditious Meetings, which were not Meetings of the People of England; and attended by persons paid out of sums wrung from the hard earnings of the poor.

Lord Erskine considered that nothing had been said to shew that the enquiry proposed should not be entered into immediately. He contended that the country was by no means in so alarming a state as at the time of the State Trials in 1791. Much had been said of the treasonable dealings of the Reformers. Was then the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Pitt, or Mr. Sheridan, traitors? He ridiculed the evidence which appeared in the Papers lately laid before Parliament, with a view to prove a treasonable or seditious meeting at Manchester; and contended there was nothing illegal in marching to a place of public meeting. Illegal meetings might be suppressed by common law; but the Riot Act was passed to give additional power to the Magistrates; and if the existing laws were properly enforced, there was no need of new ones.

Lord Grenville said, at no period of his life did he ever anticipate the amount of it, which now hung over the country, and required a firm and manly effort

to meet it. The Situation of Parliament was most painful; for not only were the abilities to remove this distress not admitted, but it was made the principal charge against them, that they did not relieve the prevailing distress. Theirs was to guard the Constitution, and the peaceable part of the population, from the designs of wicked men. From all he had learned he considered that meeting illegal which was calculated to inspire terror into the mind of a firm and constant man; and such fear did that meeting at Manchester inspire. He saw no grounds for enquiry on this occasion. He considered the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates not only as free from all blame, but as highly meritorious. He hoped they would not teach them that they could not depend on the protection of the Ministry, or the support of Parliament. He earnestly enjoined them to maintain that Constitution, which they ought never to sacrifice to any preconceived ideas.

Earl Grey contended, that the distress of the people was proved, even by those scanty Papers which had been laid on the table, to be the chief cause of that dangerous state in which he confessed the country to be. For this reason, they ought to look with kindness and humanity for some remedy to check this evil in its source; and above all, to make a strong distinction between the misleaders and the misled. We had sufficient laws to suppress sedition and blasphemy; but he had yet to learn that Meetings to obtain Reform in Parliament, even to the extent of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, were illegal. He would therefore recommend the employment of reason, and not of force, to bring back the deluded people (as it was the fashion to call them) to a sense of duty. He was very willing to uphold the Magistrates in the execution of their duty; but he did not think that their conduct should be supported whether right or wrong. He thought that no stronger case for Parliamentary enquiry could exist, especially when they considered the garbled and imperfect information laid before the House. Even though he had been reviled by the Radicals, and would be one of their first victims, if their designs succeeded, yet if any attack was made through them at the Constitution of his country, he would endeavour to throw his shield over it.

The Earl of Liverpool gave the noble Earl (Grey) the fullest credit for purity of motives, but could not agree to his views of this important subject; unless it could be shewn that this distress had arisen in any misgovernment on part of Ministers, or that Parliament could adopt any measures to relieve that distress. He entered into an examination of the proceedings at Manchester, and contended, that from them no enquiry was necessary. The magistrates acted to the best of their judgment, and he must be a bold man who would venture to say they were wrong. With the exception of the Bill for the search of arms which was but a temporary and local measure, all the others proposed by his Noble Friend last night were in furtherance of, and consistent with, the spirit of the British Constitution. If the disorder they apprehended was popular clamour, the best friends of the country were those who would put it down, and protect the peaceable part of the community, from outrage and danger.

Earl Darnley supported the motion, and the Marquis of Lansdowne very shortly replied, when the house divided For motion, 47, Against it, 178, Majority, 131, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

Lord Sidmouth moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent Training in Arms.

Lord Erskine thought the Bill would be more effective if less severe, and wished the offence to be punishable as a misdemeanour, and not as a felony.

The Lord Chancellor said, arms were obtained for purposes openly avowed, and that alone was an overt act of treason. These bills did not apply to arms of danger in the possession of persons suitable to their condition, and not intended for offence against the peace of the country.

Lord Holland said, that with respect to the searching for Arms Bill, the noble Secretary of State had, in a speech more hostile to the constitution than any one that had ever been pronounced in or out of Parliament, or ever was given to the world by Radical or Tory, admitted holdly that it was an infringement of the Bill of Rights.

The Duke of Sussex acquiesced in a great measure with the Bills now before the House. He regretted it had been said that those of his opinion were inimical to the state; whereas they were as much concerned for its peace and safety as the Administration itself. Many of the difficulties in which we were now placed might have been avoided. He was not a Radical, but he had his opinions of reform as well as others; and whenever that question should be brought forward, he should be prepared, respectfully but strongly, to maintain his opinions.

Lord Darnley contended, that the improper proceeding at the Manchester meeting had given Hunt the means of doing mischief, and without which none of these Bills would have been necessary. Satisfy the people that Parliament was ready to do its duty by them, and there would be no necessity for coercive measures.

The Earl of Darlington had taken particular pains to ascertain the temper of the people of the County of Durham. It was perfectly quiet—but it was more of a sullen silence than a loyal tranquillity. He had, within these few days, received certain intelligence, that there were now secret deliberations in the northern parts of the county of Durham, and that offensive weapons were in progress of collection. He therefore conceived it the duty of all to exert themselves in the suppression of such schemes. He had received information which he would on no account disclose in that House; and he therefore could not subscribe to the opinions of those friends with whom he was generally in the habit of voting, that what was called the anonymous part of the information laid before the House was either doubtful or untrue. He had no doubt the bills were necessary. He had wished that by an union of talent and party, the distresses of the people might have been alleviated.

The Earl of Strathmore described the Newcastle meeting, and asserted that they had pistols concealed under their aprons, and were ready for rising. He also understood that at present there were 15,000 men on the banks of the Tyne almost in a state of rebellion.

The Bills were then read a second time and ordered to be committed to a committee.

MR. HUNT'S REPLY TO THISTLEWOOD.

To the Unrepresented Inhabitants of the British Metropolis.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen, It was my intention to have addressed a word of advice to you previous to the meeting proposed to be held in Finsbury market on Monday next, the 1st of November, even if the infamous and scurrilous falsehoods of Messrs. Watson and Thistlewood had not been published in all the London newspapers; but now it

becomes a duty I owe to myself, as well as to you and the public, to be somewhat more explicit than I should otherwise have been relative to the connection that has existed between myself and the above worthies; and I know of no way that I can perform this duty more to my own satisfaction, and better for the information of the public, than by giving a brief outline of what has transpired between us since my first introduction to them, which was immediately preceding the first Spafelds meeting on the 15th Nov. 1816; but before I do this, one word as to the charges made against me, of having misapplied two five pound notes, one subscribed for Major Cartwright's election, and the other for the expenses of the first Spafelds Meeting, as detailed in a private letter from Blandford to Thistlewood. As for the first it is totally without foundation, as there remains at this time upwards of 20l. of that subscription unexpended; and as to the latter what is the fact? Mr. Pearson after the meeting gave me a cheque for 5l. to defray certain expenses which arose out of the meeting, for which public purpose it has been applied, and not to pay any part of the expenses of calling the meeting, in which neither Mr. Pearson nor myself were in the remotest degree consulted or concerned; but if it were otherwise, can any one believe for a moment that if these persons had been informed that I had received 5l. for them, that they would have had the slightest hesitation in applying to me for the money? But to proceed: upon my receiving an invitation, signed Thomas Preston, to attend the first meeting to be held in Grey-stoke place, from whence I was invited to a house where I was introduced to Dr. Watson and Mr. Thistlewood, who informed me that they had prepared a document to be submitted to the meeting, which, on perusing, I (fortunately for my necks) prevailed upon them to abandon, and substituted instead the memorable petition, which, on being presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, produced the next day an order for the payment of 4,000l. from the Docks of the Admiralty to the Spafelds' Soup Committee. After the meeting, they followed me to my inn, where they brought young Watson, and the famous Mr. Castles, of whom they spoke in the highest terms of praise, and recommended him to my notice as one of the very best fellows that ever lived. In the course of the evening, circumstances occurred which convinced me that their very worthy friend Castles was no better than he should be, and I begged that I might not in future be honoured with his company; however, they came to me again the next morning, and brought their friend Castles with them, to make me (as they said) an apology for his conduct the evening before, but I peremptorily refused to see him, and I added, as they chose to keep company with such a person, I should decline to have any communication with them, till we met in public at the next meeting, the 2d of December; at the same time I seriously admonished Dr. Watson to beware of Castles. However, instead of attending to my advice, and waiting to join me in Spafelds at one o'clock, the hour the meeting was appointed to be held, they together with Mr. Castles, impatient of control, assembled at eleven, to set up, as they are now doing, for themselves, and pronounced one of the most contemptible, ridiculous, and mischievous riots that ever disgraced the most contemptible of mobs, when they marched off in their Quixotic array, to attack and take the Tower of London, with a dirk stick and a horse pistol. This notable undertaking ended in the escape of young Watson to America, the hang-



ing of poor Cashman, and, their very excellent friend Castles having turned king's evidence, the trials of Messrs. Watson, Thistlewood, and Co. for high treason. In consequence of their base and treacherous conduct towards me, they expected, as they have since informed me, that I should have appeared against them as a witness on the part of the crown; but what was the fact? Notwithstanding they had by their infamous and contemptible proceedings placed me in the most imminent danger, I attended as a voluntary witness for them, and gave evidence of the proceedings and conduct of Castles, which evidence as I have since been told, had great weight with the Jury in returning a verdict of not guilty. But to verify the old adage, "save a thief from the gallows and he will cut your throat," I saw but little more of Mr. Thistlewood after he called upon me to express his gratitude, till he was committed to Horsham Gaol for challenging Lord Sidmouth; when on his release, I procured a friend to offer bail for him. Dr. Watson I considered a reclaimed man, and he had access to my lodgings whenever he called, and he always expressed the greatest gratitude for my exertions to assist him in escaping from the fangs of his persecutors. He called the meeting held in Palace-yard in September 1818, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thistlewood, called the meetings in Smithfield, without any other consultation with me than merely writing me to attend after they had called them, which meetings all ended peaceably and without any disorder. The meeting to be held in Finsbury-market is called under the same auspices, and as they have not invited me to attend it, I should not have intruded so much on your notice, if it had not been for the extraordinary appeal of Mr. Thistlewood to the united Britons and Irishmen, which, as it is very much like another of his mad pranks, would be unworthy of your consideration. I were not to caution you against the evil consequences likely to result from any thing of the sort which he takes in hand. In the first place, do not any friends, be deceived by his, or rather Dr. Watson's boasting language; they possess neither power, influence, talent, nor courage to carry any of their mad projects into execution. Recollect my friends, that the whole army of these heroes, *Generals Watson, Thistlewood, and Preston, Lieutenants, and all*, when they last summoned the Tower of London, fled in dismay on the first approach of the military; nay, on the appearance of the first soldier, the mighty Generals scampered off in all directions in the greatest disorder, having previously surrendered their *tricoloured standard* to Sir James Shaw, an unarmed individual. These persons now profess to be very angry with me, because I have called Mr. Thistlewood a spy, and Doctor Watson a J—d busy fellow; but let us examine the truth: I certainly said at the Crown and Anchor, that the person who had tried Sir Charles Wolseley's name as chairman, without first gaining his consent, acted very improperly; and that he who proposed another as chairman, without consulting any one, was a busy fellow; this, unfortunately, happened to be the Doctor, and, as I am always uneasy if I unintentionally or hastily hurt the feelings of any one, I commissioned a mutual friend to say so to the Doctor. As for Mr. Thistlewood, I never even hinted that he was a spy; I never thought him such, although many of those who profess themselves his friends have said as much. I entreat you, my friends, to read attentively my letter to the subscribers of the North, and you will see that I treated him of no such thing, even by implication; I only allude to the possibility of his being the unsuspecting instrument in the hands of some hireling of the government, and as I have known that he and Dr. Watson have been the very tools in the hands of the Government Spy Castles, I think it

very probable, as I also know them both to be very weak men, that they are now again the unsuspecting tools of another Castles. My object in writing to the North was, to prevent if possible a meeting at Manchester before the assembly of Parliament; that object has been obtained; and I have received the thanks of the very best friends of liberty in that county, for frustrating the hopes of the government to obtain some pretence for passing *Dungeon and Gagging Laws*. They have now no real or substantial grounds for proceeding to any such unconstitutional measures. Give them no such pretence, my friends. Then let them proceed to pass such laws, without any cause, if they please. Let us be peaceable, and at least have the law on our sides, as we have done at Manchester. Go to the meeting if you please, but go determined to put down any one who attempts to commit any riot or breach of the peace. Let him be whoever he may, seize him, and hand him over to the civil power. We have now got three-fourths of the people in our favour; but suffer a few miscreants to cause a riot, even if it should be as wanton, childish, and ridiculous as that of the 2d of December, and we shall immediately have the balance turned against us. The press and the borough-masters will join in recommending and passing all sorts of tyrannical laws against our lives and our liberties. By cool and temperate conduct, the people of Manchester have gained a great victory over their enemies; do not you, therefore, suffer any act of violence to destroy the progress of that victory.

I am, your sincere Friend, H. HUNT.

Middleton Cottage, Oct. 28 1819.

#### Account of two Political Sects, or Secret Confederacies, in Italy, named Carbonari and Calabresi.

The Continental journals contain a variety of particulars respecting the sects called *Carbonari*, and *Calabresi*, which have now become so numerous in all parts of Italy as to excite the serious attention of the government.

These societies are at once political and religious; they pretend to found their principles on the pure maxims of the Gospel. Their members promise obedience to the laws, and those who dispense justice with impartiality; they vow eternal hatred to tyranny, and this hatred is the greater, as they regard Christ to be the most suffering and the most illustrious victim of despotism.

Their symbolic words are those used among the calliers. The society itself is called *La Carbonaria*, and a private meeting is termed *barracks* (a market). This sect is composed of men of every rank & profession (thus the nobleman, the soldier, the priest, the seaman, the citizen, the judge, and the lawyer are frequently assembled together).

The spirit of liberty and Evangelic equality prevails in the sitting of the *barracks* where the purest moral precepts are propagated; and it would be easy to cite individuals who, since their initiation, have presented singular examples of courage and beneficence. Astonishing instances of conversion have taken place in Abruzzo and the Calabria; many of the banditti who infested the mountains in those parts have resigned the musket for the spade;—thus far, at least, they have been edified by their instructors.

In 1813, some emissaries of Caroline, of Austria, Queen of Naples, established this association with the secret design of destroying the government of Joachim. Offended at the unlimited power of the English in Sicily, Caroline desired to be crowned in Palermo. The Carbonari were thus deprived of their support, and the enlightened part of society directing fresh opposition from their securities, some of whom had taken a conspicuous part in the insurrection of 1808. (When the French republican army, under Championnet took possession of Naples,) placed themselves at the head of the Carbonari to direct them. None of the principal individuals were appointed *Capt de Barracks*, (Heads of the Markets). At that period the Carbonari included patriots both of the Bourbon and the Republic. Theocratic and Constitutionalists. This heterogeneous composition was the chief cause of the weakness which ultimately broke out.

After the battle of Leipzig, the people of Italy looked for a liberator. Murat turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, and adopted the most rigorous measures against the new sect. The chiefs not feeling themselves sufficiently powerful to guide the still increasing numbers of the initiated, determined to reduce the society. The members retained continued to bear the name of Carbonari, and those reduced were called *Calabresi*.

At the death of Murat, Ferdinand appointed the Prince of Capua, minister of police. The prince thought it his duty to oppose the Carbonari, whom he took as enemies at the instigation of the King, because they had been protected by Joachim. For this purpose he established a new society, of which he became the chief; he granted the privilege of bearing arms to the lowest classes of the people; he made out a list of the men who had provided at the Saturnalia of 1793, and created three members of the society, to which he gave the name of *Calabresi* (for some years ago a

poise). All the old *Calabresi* were placed on this list he made them swear the most absolute obedience to his orders, and the destruction of the Carbonari, and Freemasons; he distributed twenty thousand muskets among them; and the decisive blow would probably have been struck, had not the king divested the minister of police of his functions and exiled him. It was, indeed, time to take this step, for Calabresi was already more king than Ferdinand.

Meanwhile the Carbonari, terrified by the persecutions that were preparing against them, had strengthened their bands of union, and renewed their solemn vow of defending themselves to the last; and so wish was ever more respected.

From that period the Carbonari remained stationary; their numbers even decreased, whilst the Carbonari, having established rules of immolation in their sect, are multiplying beyond calculation. There are at present upwards of three hundred thousand in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, particularly in the Calabria and Abruzzo. They have rapidly spread over the whole of Italy; and many are also to be found in France, Spain, and Germany.

The King of Naples, and the other sovereigns of Italy, deemed it necessary to adopt the most rigorous measures against the members of all secret societies, but principally against the Carbonari. A late French journal contains the following curious particulars on this subject.

Captain S . . . , who was a member of the association of the Carbonari in 1813, treacherously revealed the secrets of the sect, and thus occasioned severe persecutions against several of its members. He shortly after retired to one of his estates, where he perished by the explosion of a machine, which had been prepared for that purpose. Thus the Carbonari punished a traitor, and set a dreadful example to all who might venture to imitate him.

The death of S . . . terrified Murat; he ceased to pursue the sectaries and became their protector. At his death, however, the officers of the Anglo-Sicilian army, in garrison at Palermo, excited an insurrection in the neighbouring villages, and set fire to several noblemen's chateaux. There were four Carbonari in the regiment, and all the mischief was attributed to them. They attempted to justify themselves, but in vain. Driven to despair, they deserted; and, consequently, certain death awaited them. They reached Calabria, where they took refuge among the mountains, and destroyed all the detachments of Austrian troops that were sent against them.

In 1816, the presence of the Austrian army in the Kingdom of Naples, impeded the exercise of the royal authority, cost immense sums of money, and produced discontent and agitation among all classes of the inhabitants. A communitary, and some other individuals who had followed Ferdinand in his exile, were assassinated, and two armed Carbonari were shortly after arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. As they were not provided either with passports or permission to bear arms, no other proof of guilt was required, and they received sentence of death.

The *Carbonari* have frequently been accused of employing *ague loyana*, to purge the earth of those who would annihilate their sect.

At Naples many of the Carbonari have died of poison; the *Calabresi* were suspected of adopting this mode of vengeance, and certainly they cannot justly be styled *humanitarians*.

Six Carbonari, after undergoing a most humiliating kind of penance were compelled to follow the Portuguese missionaries of the East-India Congregation, who belong to the rigid order of St. Dominic; the renowned Father Gaddi, the vicar-general, sent the missionaries to the Islands of Simora, to Salfina and Queerimbo; they received secret instructions respecting the Carbonari who were to be entirely subject to their control.

One of these propagandists is now imprisoned for life at Port Saint-Anzelo, for presuming to censure the conduct of the pontifical government on the subject of a new edition of the *Analitical Discourses on the promises of the Holy See's work* which was burnt long before the French revolution, by order of the Parliament of Paris.

On the 25th of November, 1816, five Carbonari were executed at Frosinone, in the Papal States. At Capri, ecclesiastics declaimed against them from the pulpit, and pointed them out as victims for popular vengeance.

Towards the ends of 1816, 300 Carbonari were arrested at Reggio, Modena, and Mantua; and 21 were a short time ago forcibly imprisoned in the hospital for lunatics at Arona.

In a little village, at a short distance from Venice a position returning one night to the post-office, found the door of the house open, and all the lights extinguished; having in vain called the matter and the servants he went to procure a lantern, from one of the neighbours. The man returned with him, they went upstairs, and found two of the servants and their mistress murdered, and weltering in blood. They entered the chamber of the post-master, who, with his two children, had received several mortal stabs. Though in the agonies of death, he was able to pronounce the words—*Carbonari! Carbonari!* Kill the three! The postman and his companion immediately departed to lodge information of what had occurred, with the police. It happened that three Carbonari resided in the village. Hitherto these men had borne a respectable character. Even the officers of police could not be induced to suppose them guilty. They were, however, arrested; and, in spite of their protestation of innocence, were condemned and executed. A few months after this, three Carbonari were apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated the horrible deed; and they soon confessed that they were the murderers of the post-master and his family. The innocent similarity of name, or rather prejudice, had occasioned their condemnation!

A young and beautiful woman, ardently devoted, resided at Fieschi; she had been but a short time married, when she barbarously poisoned with *ague loyana*, four infant children, the wife of her two brothers, and her father, a violent Carbonari, who had indicated her to the commission of these crimes.

He made her swear to avenge the name of religion, and informed her that her husband was himself one of the chiefs of the Carbonari. He cited the example of Judith to stimulate her; and the unhappy woman was at length prevailed on to administer the fatal poison to her husband. The criminals immediately fled and have not yet been apprehended.

#### SPANISH TREATY.

Our belief is unchanged, (says the National Intelligencer) that the Treaty will be ratified. Should it not, we should not hesitate in opinion as to the course which it would be equally just and expedient to pursue. Let Congress, in that event, authorize the President to occupy the Florida, as a precautionary measure, to prevent its occupation by any other power, and to keep in our possession the means of indemnifying our citizens for spoliation committed under the Spanish authority. Such a measure, for the protection of our essential interests, appears to us to be almost indispensable. It would not be an act of war; it would not provoke a war, unless Spain should have predetermined upon it. —*Address to Congress, Sept. 2.*

#### BO NAPARTE.

In all periods of history, princes and heroes have been found, who were exclusively ambitious of the suffrages and applause of the discerning part of society. Bonaparte had acquired a kind of instinct in this respect; although, every where, Frenchmen were to be found capable of judging of him, he was nevertheless never tranquil so long as Paris had not pronounced. He returned there faltering; appeared at the theatre under evident disquietude, and at the slightest indication of indifference, he withdrew, suffocated with anger. This did not solely arise from his appearance before judges of severe and difficult taste; but because he knew that in Paris public liberty always took refuge, either more or less with the multitude, and that amongst them more particularly, freedom of opinion prevailed. Some secret memoirs, still unpublished, record a dialogue, which on one occasion, took place between him and one of his ministers. To understand what we are going to cite, it suffices to recollect that the Faubourg St. Germain was at that time that part of Europe which he considered the most injudicious and to which he directed all his views of reason. It is not necessary for us to refer to the scene of Tartuffe, upon which the dialogue in question is founded. "At length, sire," said the minister to him, "you are restored to our affection and desire? Ah! how impatient your subjects were to see you again! And the Faubourg St. Germain!—Do it too much honor, sire; do not trouble yourself about it. Think that to-morrow, on account of your anniversary, half Europe will be illuminated. And the Faubourg St. Germain! Let not your majesty be uneasy about it; they have purchased a few lamps to day. It is true that they will not make a very brilliant appearance; on the contrary, the site of the scaffold shews. But what does that matter; does it not appear that the rest of the universe will be filled with admiration? Never, sire, was such a choice to be heard; every body confesses in opinion with the judicious magistrate who said, 'That after having created you, God created.' And the Faubourg St. Germain!—I must indeed confess, sire, that it does not suffice to have exiled the half of it; I see clearly that we must exterminate the remainder, in the interim, and repose in the senate, the administration and the tribunals, they are preparing congratulatory addresses to present to you to-morrow, with which you will be highly pleased. And the Faubourg St. Germain!—They are making no preparations for you, sire; it is another bad year to get over, and we must arrange accordingly." It is not requisite to relate the remainder of the dialogue to shew what was wanting to Bonaparte amidst all his pleasures. Not daring to declare that all Paris condemned his ambition and despotism he exclaimed against Faubourg St. Germain; but by this he represented to himself the collective suffrages of which he might have been most jealous because they appeared to him the most discerning.

English Opera House.—This Theatre has also had its successful novelty, in the shape of an Opera, *The Cure for Romance*, had performed for the first time on Monday. It is founded (as we understand) on a novel of no great celebrity, and is very similar to its plot to *Catherine and Petruchio*, except that the object is to show the means of curing a romantic, and not of taming a shrewish spirit. Caroline, the daughter of Drake, a simple London poulterer, has had her mind filled so completely with the visions of the circulating library, that she dares not to think of any man for a husband, whose character does not correspond with her notions of a hero. *Charles Clow* is smitten with the fair enthusiast, but perceiving that he should have no chance if he wooed as a common lover, he assumes the fascinating name of *Orlando*, writes verses and billets-doux to his mistress, and having ultimately prevailed on her to elope with him, takes her to an old ruined castle, which he pretends is his residence, and appears to her in the garb and under the character of a Captain of Banditti, with the odious name of *Humphrey Shuffbottom*. Although Caroline had of course read a great deal about gentlemen of this pretension, she finds that however delightful in imagination, they are in fact no very agreeable associates. This exigency, the absence of all the attentions and accommodations to which she has been accustomed, and other considerations of an appalling and disgusting nature, make a powerful impression on her; and the result is that, her delusion being removed, she is apprised of the stratagem which has been practised on her, and no longer hesitates to accept the proffered hand of knowledge. The *Don* is gone, and as far as the author has gone, is tolerably well executed; but we think much more might have been made of it. The *depossession* is hurried on just as the interest becomes powerfully excited. All the performers exerted themselves especially Mrs. Chatterley (who both looked and played delightfully), Wrench, the hero, and Harley, the hero's servant, who introduced a peg in ridicule of those pieces of scenery as they are at present constituted—circulating libraries, in which there were several neat paintings, one was loudly eulogized as was also a very sweet and melodious piece that was sung in the course of the performance.



# Don Juan.

## CANTO III.

Published entire from the Calcutta Journal.

On second thoughts, and these, 'tis said, are best,  
I cannot see why I afar should roam,  
To Spain, France, Italy, Greece, or the rest  
Of foreign climes, where Pleasure builds her dome,  
To find a hero—no uncommon guest;  
I might have looked, they say, much nearer home,  
Where I should find of heroes not a few,  
Trimmed up in martial red, or green, or blue;

Or sacerdotal black, if that will suit.  
The grave, dull colour, of the Muse's lay,  
That like the sun who strikes at folly's root,  
Dare not, lest censur'd tongues should blame, be gay;  
The hypocrites, who hide the cloven foot,  
Because the jolly talkative may say,  
The man who against vice the leaden bellows  
Is after all no better than his fellows.

I might, 'tis true, have found a plentiful store  
Of subjects for my Muse's rambling pen  
Within the sea-girt round of Britain's shores,  
That teems with noble bards and valorous men;  
And now I weigh the knotty point once more,  
I think I'd better leave that rogue of Spain,  
Whom I conducted to the beauteous Haidee,  
To slumber in the arms of that frail lady.

And like the noble wits of Charles's days  
Who found an easy way to Fame's sweet bowers,  
Rhyming in unsophisticating lays  
The guilty pleasures of their own lewd hours,  
Draw from myself—like those who sought for praise,  
Covering the stripes of vice with specious flowers;  
The dissolute wits that hated virtuous wives,  
And trumpeted their own licentious lives.

There are, I own, whose fevered life's a theme  
Of aberration, whim, and discontent;  
Whose bosom is a fountain, whence the stream  
Of black melancholy is ever sent  
In images, dark as the maniac's dream,  
Who feels his woe and dares not yet repent,  
To mock and mar with ill-dissembled care,  
The unborn happiness they cannot share.

I hate the egotist—I hate that I,  
Which brings me down to little space indeed;  
It heralds in a tale of vanity  
Which very oft is troublesome to read—  
I think the critics will not this deny;  
But with my present purpose to proceed,  
I urge no title to peculiar grace,  
So let us e'en like lawyers try the case.

Suppose we then to northern wilds repair,  
Where fortune seldom sheds her partial gleam,  
To the lone barren rocks of Loch-na-Gair,  
Where rises into strength the Dee's fair stream,  
That stream near which with a majestic air  
Court the stranger's gaze and fame's esteem,  
A stately city stands, that grants with ease  
What the world calls the honourable degree.

Of Colleges we need not say much here—  
They best are judg'd of, by their wisdom's fruit;  
They're stiled the seats of learning, but I fear  
That learning is not always the pursuit  
Where towers and temples piously they rear,  
And chairs and salaried offices to boot,  
And youths are congregated from all quarters,  
That care not much for stocking or for garters.

There too, in stately form you may espy  
A goodly Hospital its arms extend,  
With most paternal love and charity  
The helpless imps to succour and befriend  
That bear the founder's name, and where the cry  
Of noisy boys, resounding without end,  
Is heard, and ever and anon, the clatter  
Of knives and forks, and well clean'd pewter plates.

But to the point first mentioned—let us see—  
Loch-na-Gair, of wild and Gaelic name,  
The birth place of our hero that's to be,  
And by a song already known to fame—  
A little lewdship as we've said on Dee  
That now and then just boasts a shot of game,  
And sometimes a few goats without a horn—  
Our hero there—a breechless Lord—was born.

Lord of the beathery heath and the mud cottage,  
Or of a trout or two, if he could catch them;  
But generally his fare was milk and pottage,  
For animals escape unless you watch them;  
Mid scenes where they run wild until their dotage;  
And fowls, unless some other fowls will hatch them,  
Won't come "like sacrifices in their trim"  
To pamper even the best with wing or limb;

Our ragged hero, though "no vulgar boy,"  
And born to heir a fairer, rich domain,  
Might there have roved and known no other joy,  
Starving upon his native hill or plain,  
Far from the crowd whom fancied cares annoy,  
Revering till mad 'mid Dissipation's train;  
But with the simple men by nature led,  
Labouring without a murmur for their bread.

Here had our youthful hero spent his time  
Like lonely minstrel of the gill and dale,  
And built on nature's rock his simple rhyme,  
And told perhaps a far more artless tale,  
To sympathy more true, more pure, sublimer,  
And o'er the heart more fitted to prevail,  
Than all the stanzas of the demon men  
And worthless jilts that have employed his pen.

But Fortune oft will play most curious pranks.  
That make even those with wisest heads to stagger  
She lifts the meanest to the highest ranks  
And makes a lordling of the beggar's heir;  
The wretch that will scarcely give her thanks  
And late was glad a humble meal to share,  
Shall, if my lady Fortune takes the whim,  
The very first in rank and merit wear.

But let us not disparage Fortune's child,  
Of those that owe their wealth or fame to others,  
The world would be a rude and gloomy wild  
If men were not to feel and act like brothers,  
The sacred glow of charity in laud;  
He is the ungenerous soul the flame that smothers;  
And many bright examples might be cited  
Of those who thus have had their genius lighted.

The youth whose tale I've chosen for my narration,  
Had powerful claims to hospitable aid,  
And luckily was placed on the foundation  
Of the above most charitable shade,  
For those who boast the name and generation  
Of him who made it rear its friendly head;  
And there his grammar and his food he got  
From learning's eleemosynary pot.

What talents there the embryo bard displayed  
We will not say, 'twould seem they were not bright—  
Nor will we tell the sportive tricks he played,  
For school-boys take in mischief much delight;  
Suffice it that we hint, as it was said,  
He was from first a very wicked wight,  
That for the scurvy wager of a fig  
Would burn the Janitor's old worsted wig.

He was not good at running—this you'll say  
Is the chief virtue of the brave in soul—  
It might be courage—but the reason lay  
In a small part where nature claimed controul—  
Achilles' heel alone need fear the fray,  
Our hero's foot was found as any bowl,  
And his protector was, for with his club  
He thus could stoutest adversary drub.

'Tis well for some that others have been born  
Before them; and acquired superb estates,  
And titles their descendants to adorn,  
Or else perhaps the order of the fates  
Had run in different terms, and spoon of horn  
Instead of silver, rattled on their plates;  
And those who now their fellows scornful view  
Had gone without a stocking or a shoe.

Puff but the beggar's rage with wind of pride,  
Raised from a bedded gust of fortune's store  
And set the dust on horseback, and he'll ride  
Where scarcely mortal ever rode before;  
His suppliant looks he quickly lays aside,  
And what of modesty he had before;  
Kindred and friends alike the wretch despises,  
And shines in vices as in wealth he rises.

When the keen-sighted destinies espy  
Deep stains imprinting life's succeeding page,  
'Tis kind in favouring Fortune's hand to try  
With splendid veil to cover passion's rage;  
To blind with specious guise the public eye  
And make mad folly's sorrows appear a page;  
'A peerage then' do this—a peerage then,  
And give our beggar boy a noble name.

Transplanted soon from the cold chilly north  
To genial coasts of England, see him now  
Amid the youths who show superior worth  
By daring like true lordlings to AVOY  
Superior prodigality—leave forth  
While Fame her trumpet boom begins to blow  
Lending the accomplished image of a race  
That long have reaped gay wreaths in glory's chase.

But noble blood we see degenerate grows—  
Houses there are that will not bear the keeping—  
The stream again at length as vulgar flows  
As that in ancient veins we may see creeping—  
And hence we sometimes witness curious shows,  
A Marlborough pawning plate—a Cecil  
Through a window chimed to catch the long eye  
Of Milliner's apprentice—puffed and pined!

12 Hence we perceive with feelings that belong  
To indignation and to pity too,  
(For there are sympathies so very strong  
That injured nature cannot them subdue)  
Lords of the soil whose noble names have long  
For generous deeds received from fame their due,  
Driving their helpless vassals from the land  
And spreading misery with a stern command;

13 Striplings from gaming tables and the stews,  
As penniless, as beggar, and as fell  
As the vile harpies whom such spendthrifts choose  
To harbour with, and crowd their mimic hell,  
Issuing with hands unhallowed to abuse  
Their father's well earned honours;—even to sell  
Their collar lids—so monstrously unskill—  
To raise the wind—such acts would raise the devil;

14 Chatham and Nelsons hoarding up their bags  
Of money, from the public squeezed in taxes;  
And men with stars that should be wearing rag,  
If we could rightly scan their parallaxes;  
Princes delighted clasping kitchen lads  
Reeling like Saturn on a drunken axis,  
More pleased the poker or the spit to wield  
Than Britain's glorious sceptre and her shield!

15 Abroad 'tis worse.—We will not far expand  
Our view to prove the truth of this position;  
But for a moment look at Juan's land,  
And see to what a miserable condition  
The horrid sway of ignorant Ferdinand  
Has sunk proud Spain—joined to the Inquisition  
That cramm'd like tyrants down the grandees' throats  
The captive coward wearing petticoats

16 Even ladies too, we see, are not much better:  
The ancient virtues now are laid aside;  
They care not for the matrimonial fetter  
In which their modest mothers glorified;  
Lucretia's fame is now a mere dead letter—  
Our modern belles have no such Roman pride.  
Even now in print some wedded Lady Charlottes  
Shall tell you how she's doated on some varlet.

17 Angel of truth I forefend that I should throw  
Unmerited remark on Virtue's train—  
By Heaven I would not fix upon the snow  
Of spotless innocence one cruel stain  
For all of earthly dross that shines below—  
But I have boldly taken up the pen  
To tell the world its faults:—and shall  
Await my critic because her face is fair

18 Now full of noble blood, and cash in pocket—  
Cash that makes learning look a little thing—  
And with a sportive soul that would not lock it  
In caskets where no pleasure it would bring—  
To Harrow's famous school, as if to mock it,  
Like many that surround the sacred spring,  
Behold our hero-seg—our Miser Lord—  
And dubb'd Lord Squander at the revelling board

19 When wondrous signs of early genius burst  
From striplings born to heir a noble name?  
Of learning's prodigies they are the first,  
Th' inheritors of everlasting fame!  
Our sprig of ancient stock too, had a thirst,  
But it was kindled from unhallowed flame.  
He wooed the Muses but to show his spite,  
And in lampooning placed his sole delight.

20 Science has pleasant tasks to those that prize them  
Toiling up hill to catch her dawning morn;  
But if you cannot master them, despite them,  
And hold them up to ridicule and scorn;  
Our hero took occasion to apprise them  
The Lord of Newstead Abbey was not born  
To plead like dull philosophers and tutors,  
Whom he denominated fools and tutors.

21 Or if mayhap you're rakishly inclined,  
And wish to banish all the moral rules—  
Give Satire's blackest standard to the wind  
And war against the fathers of the schools—  
Call sophistry the mental eyes to blind,  
And damn all doctrines of the solemn fools  
Who, less with equal feror to abuse  
Rakes, gambling tables, and delicious stews

22 This was the precious lore our hero learned  
And pruned and practiced as his love he strung,  
Wallowing amid the mire, where ne'er was earned  
The wreath of spotless fame by old or young;  
Early it assumed as if his bosom yearned  
To shine the leader of immortal throng,  
And chase the purer virtues from the mind  
That warn, adorn, and dignify mankind.

23 Our hopeful Minor thus laid the foundation  
Of that strange crowd which taints his gloomy page,  
And thus he perfected his education  
As many do in this licentious age  
Till tried at length, to guard their reputation  
And check his course, the masters in a rage  
Decried expulsion to our hero,  
Who laughed and talked at their wail like Nara.



They might do so—he cared not for their ire  
 He was not slow to fear a schoolman's frown;  
 But if he had a spark of Juvenal's fire  
 Upon their backs he'd lay it on, by G—D.  
 The world loves satire—people too admire  
 Lords that can write—then forth there came abroad  
 The Poems of a Minor, something new,  
 Though scoffed at by the Edinburgh Review.  
 At English Bards and Scotch Reviewers then  
 He raged like one from Bedlam's walls let loose,  
 And tried to point a keen and desperate pen  
 Well charged with gall, with anger and abuse—  
 But might have spared his pains—the Northern men,  
 Like others, cared not for his spiteful muse.  
 So weak his song, his satire so ill aimed,  
 That even himself was of the trash ashamed.  
 Next Cam received him—Cam that oft has heard  
 Mid Lear ing's shrines the dissonant voice of  
 Like sound unblest of night's unhallowed din  
 Revelling mid' haunts long dear to piety,  
 Young Harold there he says to love preferred  
 "His concubines and carol companies;"  
 And so we fear our youth in wanton strain  
 Vexed with his mirth the goddess of the fane,  
 "He ne'er in Virtue's ways did take delight,  
 But spent his days in riot most uncouth,  
 And we may well opine what deadly blight  
 In age must be the fruits of such a youth—  
 Ah! let no noble mind however bright  
 Thus strike the unsightly paths of shame to smooth  
 And by the splendour of fair fortune's ray  
 Like a malignant meteor lead astray.

Early perverted thus to shameful ways,  
 The mind grows rank with noxious weeds alone,  
 Lost is the voice of glory and of praise,  
 And happiness, alas, is ever gone;  
 Nature in vain her beautiful face displays  
 And in the heart black Envy builds her throne.  
 Thus stung, to soften disappointment's gravel,  
 Restless and sad, Lord Squander took to travel.  
 No tender accents breath'd in his farewell,  
 Such as a man who loves his native land  
 Pours with a saddening heart upon the gale  
 Which fans the bark that wafts him from its strand;  
 These are sweet sympathies that only dwell  
 In hearts where virtue's purest blooms expand.  
 "Farewell, whom Fortune's smile thus lifted high,  
 Swallow'd up in clouds without a sign."  
 Though pampered thus with wealth by right divine  
 And gloried far beyond his own desert,  
 He seemed to feel as if to ray benign  
 Had fallen upon his birth and warmed his heart  
 As if the ancient gories of his line  
 Had fallen at length on an unworthy part;  
 Ungratefully, he posed o'er with discontent,  
 Railing at Heaven and human kind, he went  
 His fancy and his passion led to Greece,  
 But 'twas not to imitate her purer lore  
 Fame taught him that still many a beautiful piece  
 Of ripening beauty decorates that shore.  
 He therefore sought amid the Egean seas,  
 The fountains of love and pleasure to explore;  
 To rot amid Cytherea's smiles  
 And clasp her beauties on their native isles.  
 He hated censure, though he pleasure loved,  
 And therefore wished to find some happy land  
 Where, though in luxury bosomed, unreprieved  
 He might to loose delight his heart expand;  
 Where maids by qualms of conscience were not moved,  
 And wives were not declared as contraband;  
 Where for crim, con, no damages are given,  
 Except perhaps being sent too soon to Heaven.  
 But first he took in his wild wandering course  
 The coast of Spain, and landing there at Cadix,  
 Began to exercise all Cupid's force  
 Against the tender bosoms of the ladies.  
 'T would seem he never felt much keen remorse  
 To try what sort of game the lover's trade is—  
 And travelling fondly mid the Spanish honey,  
 He spent some time and not a little money.  
 Th' enticing manners of the Spanish fair,  
 Their figure and the way in which they move,  
 Their eyes blue languish, and their winning air  
 And all the ways they take to waken love,  
 Much pleased him; but he found in Spain there were  
 Things that he could not half so well approve,  
 Priests, tyrants, bravo's and an Inquisition  
 To send you in a hurry to perdition.  
 He coasted then to Lisbon, and awhile,  
 Where once the Palo rolled o'er golden sand  
 Golden no more—wooded the voluptuous smile  
 Of beauties that adorn the Lesbian land—  
 Prolific wives their husbands that beguile,  
 And cooped up maids that have a loving hand,  
 Indigning, languishing in barren cloyster,  
 For love they say with penetrat' qu' oyster.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

36	ALKALI, per Surat Candy 22 mds.	8 00
	ALMONDS, per Surat md. of 44 seers	6 00
	ANCHORS, per cwt.	15 00
	ARRACK, Columba, per Gallon	2 30
37	BEER, Hodgson's, name, per hhd.	50 00
	BEETLENT, White Malaya, (per 2 mds.)	50 00
	Malabar White, Bombay Candy	50 00
	Red, " "	60 00
	BENJAMIN, 1 sort, per Surat md. of 7	25 00
	Ditto Europe market, Ditto ditto	25 00
	BOTTLES, per dozen	2 00
	BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy of 22 mds.	60 00
	CAMPOR, China, per Surat Candy of 22 mds.	35 00
38	CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, per boll.	30 00
	CANVAS, Bengal, " " " "	11 00
	Ditto Twice, " " " "	28 00
	CARDAMUMS, Malabar, per Surat md.	28 00
	bar Europe, No. 1 of 48 seers	40 75
	CASSIA, China, per Surat md.	20 00
	Malabar, " " " "	20 00
39	CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat md. of 22 mds.	60 00
	Bourbon, no demand	61 00
	COCHINEAL, good, per Surat md.	15 20
	COFFEE, Mocha, per Surat md.	22 00
	Bourbon, " " " "	20 00
	Java, " " " "	20 00
	COIR, Amboina, per Surat md. of 22 mds.	70 00
	Laccadive, " " " "	55 00
	Ceylon, " " " "	35 00
	COPPER, Smelting, per Cwt.	68 00
	Plate, " " " "	70 00
	Boiler, " " " "	70 00
	Japan, " " " "	23 00
	Peruvian, " " " "	23 00
	COPRAH, Bombay Candy 22 mds.	38 00
	COPPERAS, Mocha, per Surat maund	3 10
	Brazil, " " " "	2 00
	CORDAGE, Patent, per cwt.	30 00
	COTTON, Ahmoed, per Surat Cd.	600 00
	Ditto Toomil, of 21 Maunds	600 00
	Bowringhur, " " " "	600 00
	Ditto Toomil, " " " "	600 00
	Limree Wudwan, " " " "	600 00
	Ditto Toomil, " " " "	600 00
	Kutch, " " " "	600 00
	Ditto Toomil, " " " "	600 00
	Miangroo & Pore, " " " "	600 00
	Rajapore, " " " "	210 00
	CUREAT, per Surat maund	8 00
	CUMMIN, Seed, per Surat maund	10 00
	DAMMER, Malacca Kaw, per S. Cy.	25 20
	Ditto boiled, " " " "	30 00
42	ELEPHANT'S TEETH, Surat maund	60 00
	1st sort, " " " "	50 00
	2d ditto, " " " "	40 00
	3d ditto, " " " "	30 00
	GALL NUTS, per Surat maund	53 00
	GHEE, Caranchoy, per Bombay maund	7 20
	GINGER, Bengal, per Surat Cy. of 22	56 00
	mds. or 621 lb.	
	GRAM, Surat, per Cy. of 8 Parah	24 20
	Bowringhur, & Goga, " " " "	26 00
	GUM, Animi, garbled, per Surat maund	14 00
	Arabic, " " " "	120 00
	Gamboge, " " " "	1 00
	Galbanum, " " " "	114 00
	Olibanum, " " " "	16 00
	Myrrh, " " " "	2 00
	GUNPOWDER, per lb.	12 20
	GUNNEE, Patin, per 100	11 00
	Ditto Bags, " " " "	11 00
	Ditto Twines, " " " "	70 00
	HEMP, Koncaa, per Bombay Candy	60 00
	Ghanty, " " " "	60 00
	Northern, " " " "	60 00
44	HATS, good, each	10 00
	HINGRO, Europe Market, per Surat md.	12 00
	INDIGO, Bengal, Europe Market, per S. md.	90 00
	IRON, Swedish Square, per Surat Candy	56 00
	Ditto Flat, " " " "	56 00
	English Square, " " " "	40 00
	Ditto Flat, " " " "	40 00
	Ditto Bolt, " " " "	40 00
	Nails 2 & 3 Inch, " " " "	40 00
	4 & 10, " " " "	11 00
	Hoops, " " " "	11 00
	Keel-edge, " " " "	3 00
	LEAD, Pig ditto, per cwt.	110 00
	Sheet, " " " "	10 00
	Rd., " " " "	11 00
	White, " " " "	13 00
	LINSEED OIL, to Jar, per Gallon	4 00
	MACE, good, per pound	3 10
	MUJJEET, Surat md.	3 00
	Mocha, " " " "	3 00
	Rumacca, " " " "	3 00
46	NAILS, Copper, per cwt.	64 00
	Ditto Brass, " " " "	45 00
	NUTMEGS, per lb.	3 10
	OIL, Coconut, 1 sort, per Bombay md.	3 00
	Ditto Jengely, " " " "	3 00
	PADDY, per Moora 25 to	35 00
	PRINTS, best white, maced, per lb.	0 10
	Black, " " " "	0 10
	Green, " " " "	0 10
	Yellow, " " " "	0 00
	Red, " " " "	0 00
	Blue, " " " "	0 00
	PEPPER, Malabar, per Bombay Candy	145 00
	Bhatcole, " " " "	152 00
	Eastern, " " " "	135 00
	PREPUR, per S. maund	8 00
	Mal, " " " "	8 00
	PITCH, per barrel	16 00
	PITCHOCK, Surat maund	16 00
	QUICKSLIVER, R. per Surat maund	27 00

RICE, Bengal 1 sort, . . . per Bag	8 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do. . . do. do.	7 00
Ditto Moongy . . . do. do.	5 30
Ditto Cargo, . . . none	5 20
SAFFRON, Free of Oil, none . . . per pound	50 00
Mocha, . . . none	35 00
SAGO, . . . per Surat maund	00
SALT, Rock, . . . per sack of 40 tons	19 00
SALT PETRE, . . . per Bag	17 00
SANDAL WOOD, good, per Bombay Candy	160 00
SHELL, M. Pearl, . . . per cwt.	13 00
SPLK, Nankeen, . . . (per pooka) . . .	12 00
Ditto, Canton, . . . (15 seers to c.)	16 00
Ditto do. 2 . . . do. do.	15 00
Ditto do. 3 . . . do. do.	13 00
Bengal, Banneck 1 sort, . . . per cwt.	15 00
SPIRITS, Brandy, . . . per gallon	5 00
Hollands, . . . do. do.	30 00
Bengal Rum, in bond, . . . per Gallon	1 00
STEEL, in Tube, . . . per cwt.	12 00
Bundle, . . . do. do.	11 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal, per Surat maund	8 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, . . . per Bag	25 00
Ditto 2 do. . . do. do.	25 00
Ditto Batavia in (per md.) . . . none	
Canaster, . . . do. do.	
Ditto China in (per Surat md.)	5 25
Chest, . . . of 21 seers	
Ditto 2 sort, . . . of 21 seers	5 00
Candy Chincha, per Surat md.	8 20
do. Canton, . . . of 21 seers	8 00
do. do. . . do. do.	7 20
TAR, Stockholm, . . . per Barrel	40 00
TERRA Japonica, per Surat md.	40 00
Ghautee, . . . do. do.	50 00
TIN PLATES, . . . per Surat Candy	18 00
in large slab, . . . per S. md. 40 seers	12 20
TINCALL, . . . per Surat maund	13 00
TURPENTINE, . . . per barrel	4 00
Spirits, . . . per gallon	4 00
TURMERIC, Bengal, . . . per Surat Candy	50 00
TUTENAGUE, . . . per Surat maund	11 00
VERDIGREASE, . . . per Surat maund	32 00
VERMILLION, China, . . . per paper	1 00
VI RIOL, Blue, . . . per Surat maund	19 00
WAX, Bees, . . . per Bombay maund	18 00
WINE, Claret, English, . . . per dozen	40 00
Port, . . . do. do.	18 00
Madeira, 1 sort, . . . per pipe	600 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier, per Cd. of 8 Parah	35 00
Ditto Red, " " " "	36 00
Hansia, White, . . . per 100	42 00
Spanish Dollars, . . . per 100	213 00
German Crowns, . . . per 100	493 00
Venetians, . . . per 100	475 00
Gubbas, . . . per 100	475 00

Freight to England, dead weight 25.10 per Ton.  
 Loose Freight 25.10

This quotation of freight is quite nominal there is nothing to send.

A few Bales of Cotton being the best of the Season were imported from Surat on Saturday. Grain with the exception of Rice retains high prices, and as importation coast wise, ceases at the setting in of the Monsoon, we can hardly calculate on any reduction.