



Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any, of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of March in the Second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM No. 8.

HUMMUM STREET.

A LARGE Bussora white Cat, with a black tail and black mark on the Head, a black spot on the lip; who-so-ever will bring the same to Mr. J. Blair's Office Hummum Street, will receive a reward. If not given up after this publishing, it will be counted Stolen.

BOMBAY No. 8 HUMMUM STREET,
19th March 1822.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 25th Instant,

AT A

GODOWN.

UNDER THE OFFICE

OF

Frederick Ayrton Esq.

A BATCH of Pale Ale, of good quality, from the respectable House of *Dunbar and Gillian.*

N. B.—Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.
Bombay 20th March 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Thursday the 28th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

A T C A M B A L L A.

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe.

Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Wines, Beer, Carriage, a Saddle Horse, Europe Cows &c. &c.

ALSO

A Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in good order.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B. Sale to commence, each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 20th March 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
AT THEIR ROOMS.

On SATURDAY, 23d INSTANT
THE valuable Books, and Manuscripts, Wines, Plate, and a Saddle Horse;

The property of the late DR. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Books may be seen four days previous to the sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 20th March 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

N E W

Hyson Tea.

W HOLE Chest, Rupees. per Chest 100
Half ditto, per ditto 50
Quarter ditto, per ditto 25
Retail, pdr lb. 1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net . . . per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . . ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in
half Tubs. per 1/2 Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . . . per doz. 10
London Particular Madeira Wine, ditto 15
London Market ditto, . . . ditto 13
Jamaica Rum, ditto 12
Cognac Brandy ditto 18
Hollands Gin ditto 15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

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

Bombay 20th March 1822.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE.

9TH MARCH 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain G. Barnes a Member of the Marine Board.

11th March 1822.

Commander David McDonald having retired from the Service on the 12th December 1820, and Captain Henry Davidson on the 21st February 1821, and the Hon'ble Court of Directors having ordered that Messrs Arnold and Gwilt shall rank next below Lieutenant George Minchin, and Mr. Denton next below Mr. Valentine E. Hoyle, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and alterations in the Marine.

First Lieut. D. Jones to be Commander.—Date of Rank 12th Dec. 1820.

Second Lieut. Arnold to be a first Lieut.—Do. do. Senior Midshipman Hutly to be a Second Lieut. vice McDonald retired.—Do. do.

Second Lieutenant Gwilt (taking rank as ordered by the Hon'ble Court) to be first Lieutenant Do. 14th December. 1820.

Senior Midshipman Hawkins to be a second Lieut. vice Arthur deceased.—Do. do.

Commander William Bruce to be a Junior Captain.—Do. 21st February. 1821.

First Lieut. Arrow to be a Commander.—Do. do. Second Lieut. R. Reynold to be a first Lieut. Do. do.

Senior Midshipman Edward Pratt to be a second Lieut. vice Davidson retired.—Do. do.

Second Lieut. H. Wyndham to be a first Lieut. Do. 15 August, 1821.

Senior Midshipman V. Hoyle to be a Second Lieut. vice Robson deceased.—Do. do.

Second Lieut. Greer to be a first Lieutenant.—Do. 4th Sept. 1821.

Senior Midshipman Denton to be a Second Lieut. vice Wright deceased.—Do. do.

Commander Thomas Blast to be a Junior Captain.—Do. 9th Sept. 1821.

First Lieut. H. Hardy to be a Commander.—Do. do.

Second Lieutenant F. Elevon to be a first Lieut. Do. do.

Senior Midshipman J. Houghton to be a second Lieutenant vice Pruen promoted.—Do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH

Sect. to Govt.

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS.—March 13, Capt. W. H. Stanley, P. Mr. B. S. F. from Baroda.

14. Capt. G. F. Sadleir, H. M. 47th Regt. from Poonah.

15. Lieut. B. Seton, A. D. C. from Sholapoor.

Do. Ensing W. Hungerford, 1st | 7th Regt. N. I. from Bheemdy.

18. Capt. Keys, H. M. 47th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Capt. J. Johnson, Horse Artillery from Serpoor.

Do. Lieut. & Adj. W. Thurnam, 1st | 7th Regt. N. I. from Bheemdy.

DEPARTURES.—March 12, Lieut. Mills, 1st | 6th Regt. N. I. to Sea.

Do. Lieut. Col. H. Scott, M. Establishment to Quilon.

15. Lieut. J. G. Rorison, M. Establishment to Sea.

Do. Ensign T. B. Jervis, Engineer to Bancote.

16. Ensign W. H. Short, 2d | 3d M. N. I. to Quilon.

19. Capt. J. Snodgrass, 8th Regt. to S. Concan.

BOMBAY.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 20TH, MARCH, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes. 128½ By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - - 126 - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments 117 - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.	1-10	
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108-100	Sicca Ra.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½-100	Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100½-100	Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½-100	Poonah do.
8 Days — — — — —	117-100	Ahmed. Annee.
8 Days — — — — —	96-100	Ahmed. Rokra.
8 Days — Brodera —	93-100	Kaira. do.
Price of Dollars —	-225	Per 100.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We declined publishing NOT a PROPRIETOR'S letter, not because we differed from him in opinion or conceived his arguments unworthy of attention, but because the subject he writes upon cannot admit of dispute, and is besides set at rest by the measures that Government have taken.

We have presented the Sailor's verses to the GOD of the PAGANS as he gave us the option of doing, and in the absence of particular instructions on this interesting point we have used our discretion in selecting the deity, worthy of so valuable an offering.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 20TH MARCH, 1822.

Last Friday forenoon, a fire broke out near the new General Hospital, which spread to an alarming extent before it was extinguished. At one time apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the general Hospital, Marine Stores, and Officers Bungalows contiguous to that quarter. The ammunition in the Stores of the Marine Battalion, was promptly removed, & lodged in a place of safety; and by the arrival of several fire Engines, with a part of the European Regiment the fire was subdued, before it reached the Hospital.

Several Officers of the European Regiment made most praise worthy exertions in extinguishing the fire. It is impossible to calculate the total loss. Several persons got severe contusions, but no lives were lost.

We are sorry to observe at the Old Bailey Sessions in September several cases of forgery; six individuals were prosecuted by the Bank of England for the crime of uttering forged bank-notes of 5 £, five of whom were found Guilty; —Death.

We trust in the ensuing meeting of Parliament another attempt will be made, with better success, to mitigate the punishment of forgery; the reason given by the Honourable Mover Sir James Macintosh for excepting the paper of the Bank of England from the operation of his bill (with the view to meet the opinions of those, who would not adopt his principle to the full extent) was, "that it passed thro' the hands of the poorest and most negligent persons in the community; who had no opportunity of protecting themselves against the consequence of such forgery by caution and examination." — This argument is now very much weakened, for the Bank have withdrawn all

their 1£ notes, and the holders of those of 5£ may receive the value in metallic currency on application.

It is in evidence that private individuals are frequently deterred from prosecuting in cases of forgery on account of the capital punishment; we are justified in saying therefore, that the sentiments of the community are opposed to the Law, and consequently it must in a very great degree be inefficacious. — The effect such a state of the Law has on the mind of the criminal is most pernicious, on this point we shall quote from an article on capital punishments in the last No. of the Edinburgh Review.

"No punishment, we believe, will in the end be found to be wise or humane, or just or effectual, that is not the natural reaction of a man's own conduct on his own head, or the making him feel, in his own person, the consequences of the injury he has meditated against others. It is impossible to force this sentiment in the individual or the community up to the same degree of horror against the smallest as against the highest crimes by a positive law. Every such unequal enactment is in fact so much outrage and injury done to the very foundation and end of all law: But where a punishment is in conformity to this sentiment, the mind, instead of resisting and resenting, acquiesces in it as a dictate, not of caprice or will, but of equal justice between man and man; and anticipates it, by a sure instinct of moral arithmetic, as a necessary and direct consequence of its own actions. A punishment that has not this natural as well as legal sanction, fails to bend and overawe the will: it only hardens and irritates, as was said before. It does not strike upon the mind even in the shape of terror; for the imagination easily rejects, as incredible, that which it regards as wholly unfounded and unwarrantable. It is the link of moral and social sympathy alone which can ever bring the penalties affixed by law to any crime home to the mind of the criminal, so as to produce, 1. intimidation, 2. conviction and reform. For instance, to show how punishment operates when the sense of natural justice and necessity goes along with it, we will suppose the case of a murderer in his cell, and consider how his situation affects himself and the community. We will not say that the latter feel no pity for him (God forbid!) — but they feel it, as he almost feels it himself, not altering the stern sense of justice. In fact, he appears to the imagination less a sacrifice to the vengeance of the laws, than a ready accomplice with them — a victim self-doomed and self-condemned. His limbs are not only manacled, his life a forfeit; but his conscience is limited, his reason is in the strong toils of the law, that has pronounced sentence upon him. He is delivered up, bound hand and foot, body and mind — is his

own judge and executioner. He seems to be tainted all over—a mass of corruption wasting away with loathing of itself—falling in pieces for want of support from the fellow-feeling of a single fellow-creature. He breathes thick and short the stifling closepent air of guilt; and waits for the parting of soul and body as a timely release from his own reflections, and the general enmity of the community. Not so the terrified victim of an arbitrary law, a woman perhaps condemned for uttering forged Bank of England notes, dragged, torn to the place of execution with shrieks like mandrakes, whose fate excites equal agony in her own mind, and dread in the public; who hear indeed a great outcry about the alarming increase of contempt for the laws, but whose only real object of terror and disgust is the execution of them. This is a state of the law which ought not to continue a moment longer than it can possibly be helped. That we are bold to say. There should be a marked and acknowledged difference in the punishment of crimes, or there must be a loss of all sense of moral distinction, or of all respect for the laws that systematically hold it in complete scorn."

The force stationed on the Island of Kishma, under the command of Lieut. Col. Kennett, has been removed by that officer from Kishma to Sallack, a station a little to the northward.

The Artillery, Bombay European Regiment and Pioneers were embarked on board the Honorable Company's cruisers on the 1st February at Kishma and anchored at Sallack on the 3d. Part of the 2d or Marine Battalion 12th Regiment, landed on the 14th February, and on the 1st March the whole of the troops with the exception of 2 companies 2d 12th Regiment had safely landed at the new Cantonment; and the small remainder of the force was daily expected to arrive.

Sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the commanding officer to report whether the change would realize his expectations of benefit in the health of the troops; amongst the Europeans an improvement had taken place; but amongst the native troops sickness had latterly rather increased; this unfavorable circumstance is ascribed however to the fatigue and exposure consequent on the removal.

We have been informed that on Wednesday evening a Bhandaree at Worlee was terrified by the appearance of an animal which he calls a tiger, and which must have been a royal one, if the fears of the man did not magnify the size of the beast. On his giving the alarm, the villagers assembled with sticks and bludgeons, to the number of about 30, and drove away the animal, which we are inclined to think must have been an Hyena. *Bombay Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 13, The H. C. Cruiser Mercury, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Sallack 2d March.
19. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Persian Gulph.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mercury—Lieut. Kenchani,—Lieut. Green,—Mr. Porter,—Mr. Deleforce.

Per Eliza.—J. Lyons,—J. Frost,—J. Higin.

DEPARTURES.—March 13, Brig Wellington, M. Feywer, to Columbo.

Do. Brig Eliza, J. Desmier, to Quilon.

15. Imaum Ship Hammanshaw, Nacquadah Hussonbien Ebram, to Muscat.

Do. Ship Cornwallis, R. Graham, to Pedier and China.

16. Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, to Calcutta.

18. Imaum Ship Wootmany, Nacquadah Rashead, to Mangalore.

PASSENGERS.

By Carron.—Wm. Finucy Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.

Flora, for Bengal.

Musaffer, for do.

Elizabeth, for Penang.

Sally, for Bussorah.

Kusrovey, for do.

Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.

Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

(None)

OFF CALCUTTA.

FEB. 17. The Adamant, Thetis, Elizabeth and Physicienne, (French)

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

16. Malabar and Palmer, (Am.)

17. The Fairlie.

19. The Tinghar, (Brig)

20. The Wellington.

21. The Anna, (French) Fazarobany, (Brig) and Fatal Currim, (Arab)

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

Ship Good Success, W. Poynton, for Bombay.

Bark Gombora, W. Robert, for Batavia.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

20. Brig Gault, H. Geneve, for Isle of France.

Do. Bark Gombora, W. Robert, for Batavia.

Do. Brig Brougham, A. Piot, to all Ports within the Company's limit.

21. Ship Sophia, William Reynolds, for London via Cape.

Do. Ship Good Success, William Poynton, for Bombay.

Do. Ship Palmira, John Lamb, for London via Penang.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Bark Gombora, for Sumatra and Java:—L. Christeanson, Esq.

Per Ship Sophia, for England:—Mrs. and Captain Gowan, Mrs. Reynolds, and Major Biddulph, Artillery.

For Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. and Lieutenant Lamb, Major Reid, H. C. Cavy and Mr. Barlow, Honourable Company's Civil Service.

Per Ship Good Success, for Bombay.—Mr. J. Young, John Jameson, Major vers, and Robert Jolliffe.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 23d instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Gombora, (Bark) outward bound.

Passed down,—The Brougham, (Brig).

SAUGOR.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Rose, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 22d, Ship Eclipse, James Stewart, from Calcutta 5th February.

23d, American Ship Sally, Charles Batody, from Calcutta 3d February.

Do. Ship Morning Star, F. Mount, from Calcutta 27th January, Vizagapatam 7th, Coringa 10th, and Masulipatam 16th February.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen from Calcutta 24th Jan, Ingeram 7th, and Masulipatam 11th February.

24th, Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, from Munsger-cottah 11th February.

Do. American Brig Virginia, Davis, from Coringa 19th February.

26th, Ship Abbeaton, Thomas Gilpin, from Calcutta 9th February.

27th Cutter Ida, P. Lurned, from Negapatam 17th, and Pondicherry 22d February.

Do. H. M. Ship Samaraug, Capt. J. A. Campbell, from Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, from Covelong 26th February.

March 1st, Bark George, J. Poulson, from Calcutta and Pilot 21st February.

DEPARTURES.—February 25th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain F. H. Twynah, on a Cruise.

Do. Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Rangoon, 26th Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Eleanore, J. L. Tarvet, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Britannia, Wm. Snoball, for Calcutta.

28th, H. C. C. Ship Albion, Captain C. Weller, for London.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Kingston, Kaptain W. A. Bowen for London.

Do. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Quilon and Cannore.

Do. Ship Eclipse, James Stewart, for Ceylon, Cape and London.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Davies, The Revd. J. Hands, Missionary, to Miss Elizabeth Smyth.

BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the 1st instant, the Lady of H. H. Glass, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Monday the 11th instant, Mrs. Thomas Ferrar, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 16th Instant, the Lady of Mr. Stephen John Cross, of Twin Daughters.

DEATHS.

At Colabah on the 3d Instant, Mrs. Ann Harrison, late wife of Subconductor Thomas Harrison, aged 39 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16 February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. John Bull, to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard.

On the 18th February, at the same place, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. John Jeremiau Leger, to Miss Isabella Thomas.

On the 19th February, at the same place by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. James Perry, Quarter Master Sergeant, a Governor General's Body Guard, to Mrs. Anna Riley.

At the same time and place, Mr. John Blenner Collins, Gunner of Artillery of Dum-Dum, to Mrs Elizabeth White.

BIRTHS.

At Mhow, on the 24th January, the lady of Major W. S. Whish, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th January, the lady of Captain R. C. Walker Supt. of Civil Buildings, of a son.

At Currah, on the 30th January, the lady of Surgeon William Thomas, 1st. N. Regt. of a daughter.

At Bankipore, on the 4th February, at the house of her parents, Mrs. F. Bell, of a son.

On Sunday night, the 17th February, Mrs. Richard Williams, of a still-born female child.

On the 18th February, Mrs. M. Rees, of a daughter.

At Kishnaghur, on the 18th February, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 18th February, Mrs. T. Y. Ward, of a son.

On Monday, the 18th February, Mrs. W. Barrington of a daughter.

On Wednesday last, the 20th February, Mrs. J. Stuart, of a daughter.

Lately, at Allahabad, the lady of Lieutenant Wm. Thomas, H. M. 89th Foot, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Nagpoor, on the 31th January, Captain B. Mackintosh, of the Madras Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance.

On the 10th February, Miss Helen Maria Mathew, daughter of Henry Mathew, Esq., aged 18 years, 2 months and 8 days.

At Chandernagore, on the 19th February, after a lingering illness of several months, which she bore with patience and Christian fortitude, Madame Ravier, the wife of the Honourable Mr. Ravier, aged 48 years and 1 month—A tender mother and an affectionate wife, whose loss will long be felt by her disconsolate husband, her family and friends.

On the 22d February, Mr. Thomas Davidson, Indigo planter, aged 40 years.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

On the 8th of February, after a short illness, the wife of Solomon Nicholls, Esq., sincerely regretted.

On the 25th Feb. Mrs. Margaret Hunt, resigned this mortal life, after a painful illness; which she endured with much patience, and with Christian composure of mind; sincerely regretted by her disconsolate husband, relatives and friends.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Of a son and heir: Lady Charlotte Seymour, at the George Inn, Lichfield: her ladyship, accompanied by Col. Seymour, was on her way from Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, to London, at the time she was taken unwell.

Of Sons: Lady Elizabeth Steel, in Upper Brook-street;—The Ladies of Sir Henry Calder, at Park-house, near Maidstone;—of the hon. and Rev. L. Dundas;—of the Rev. S. Birch, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, at Worthing;—of Wm. Way, Esq., at Hopes, East Lothian;—of A. Goddard, Esq., at Bath;—of C. Jephson, Esq., of Mallowcastle, Cork;—of H. Rich, Esq., at Oakfield Lodge, Mortimer, Berks.

Of Daughters: The Ladies of W. R. James, Esq., (of Elyplace, Holborn), at Ramsgate;—of Thomson Bonar, Esq., of Camden-place, Kent.

MARRIAGES.

Captain George Digby, of the Royal Navy, to the only daughter of Sir John Walsh, bart. of Warfield, in Berkshire.—At St. George's Lieut. Col. Fearon, of the 31st foot, to Miss Palmer.—At Eling cottage, Hants, William Stewart, Esq., of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, only daughter of Richard Bendyshe, Esq., of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire.—Capt. Batty, of the First Guards, to Johanna Maria, eldest daughter of John Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty.—At Broadwater church, Sussex, Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Louisa Aljamaud.—At Knarborough, Lieut. Col. Dawkins, M. P. Coldstream Guards, to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Cosgrove, Yorkshire.—At Edgbaston, Wm. Jesser Sturch, eldest son of Wm. Sturch, Esq., of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Caroline, third daughter of Timothy Smith, Esq., of Ickneildhouse, near Birmingham.—At Bath, Arthur Mole, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Robert More, Esq., at Lt. Giles's John Daubeny Hervey Esq., of Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, to Fanny, second daughter of the late William Dyne, Esq., of Lincoln's in-fields.—Mr. W. S. Skinner, of Fore-street, to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. James Hall.—Mr. Peter Adams, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Roake, Esq.—At St. George's Mr. H. T. Powis, to Agnes, the second daughter of the late Mr. George Clemson.—At St. James's, Mr. George Gottlieb Schneider, of London, to Sylvia, second daughter of Thomas Lamb, M. D. of Newbury, Berkshire.

DEATH.

At Odelle Castle, near Bedford, aged 84, the Right Hon. Isabella, Countess of Egmont, only daughter and heiress of Lord Nassau Paulet, third son of Charles the second Duke of Bolton.—At Cottage-place, Chelmsford, aged 78, Lady Camilla Robinson, sister to the Earl of Tankerville.—In South Audley-street, Col. Evelyns Anderson, only brother to Lord Yarborough.—Mrs. Christopher Wilson, of Fechurch-street.—A Notting-hill, aged 68, Henry Robins, Esq., of the Great Piazza, Covent-garden.—In S. James's-place, aged 65, Mr. Henry Frederick Grabecker.—At Islington, aged 22, Maria, youngest daughter of R. Ch. Oakley, Esq.—In Portland-place aged 58, Michael Atkinson, Esq.—In Theobald's road, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Gosley.—At Waperton, aged 38, the Rev. Geo. Hancock, rector of Knockin, Salop, and vicar of Waperton, Warwickshire.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Hay, of Pofts.—At Truro, aged 22, Thomas, the son of John Vivian, Esq., and brother of Major-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian.

At Kennington, aged 35, Mr. George Serjeant.—In Nottingham-street, aged 75, Mr. William Hill, formerly of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. In the parish of Kenmore, aged 106, Mrs. Maclaren.—In Edinburgh, John Hercy, Esq., of Hawthorn, Berkshire, assistant to Dr. Hamilton: his death was occasioned by a puncture which he received when examining the morbid appearances of a dead body.—Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., surgeon: he fell into the river at the Parade in Cork, and was drowned.—In Gowerstreet, John Francklin, Esq.—In Hanover-street, Hanover square, aged 66, Lorenzo Stable, Esq.—At Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Richards, widow: on the 22d Aug. she made an attempt on her life, by cutting her throat with a clasp-knife; she then divided the windpipe, but was recovered: on the 14th inst. she made a second attempt, and succeeded, having divided both carotid arteries, and died before assistance could be procured: Rumour assigns a love affair as the cause.—At Versailles, aged 69, of an aneurism of the heart, John Peter Addenbroke, Esq., equerry to the late Princess Charlotte.—Aged 85, Mr. Geo. Crane, of Rathbone-place.—Aged 61, S. White, Esq., of Charlton Marshall and Poole, Dorsetshire.—A Singapore, in the East Indies, John Casamajor, Esq., of the Madras civil service.—At Peckham, aged 67, the Rev. George Gibson, A. M. of Carlisle-house, Lambeth.—Mr. William Bedford, of Fleet market, aged 70.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.		SELL.
17 4	+ New Loans of 1821	17 0
18 8	Ditto Remittable	18 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	4 per Cent.
Do. on Government Bills of Exchange	3 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	3 ———
BANK SHARES—Premium 27 a 29 per Cent.	
Ditto Dividend on 1st Jan 1822—5 rs. 6 as, ditto	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
0 0 a 0 0	On London 6 Mon's sight,	
	per Sicca Rupees	0 0 a 0 0
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay	
	Rupees	92 *
	Malras ditto, 93 a 94 Sicca Rupees per	
	100 Madras Rupees. *	

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 22 to 25 per cent.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 25TH JANUARY, 1822.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Assistant to the Accountant General.

THE 1ST FEB. 1822.

Mr. John Digby, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. W. Sag, Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. W. Money, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Deaca.

Mr. T. W. Toone, First Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. A. Smelt, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Moorsheadabad.

Mr. W. H. Belli, Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. G. T. Bayley, Collector of Shahabad.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, UNDER DATE THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

The Resident at Nagpore having transmitted to Government a Copy of a Letter addressed

by him to the Officer commanding the Madras Troops lately composing the Subsidiary Force at that Capital, on the occasion of their being relieved by the Troops from Bengal; His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that it be now published for general information. His Lordship in Council has great satisfaction in recording at the same time the entire and cordial concurrence of the Supreme Government in the honourable testimony borne by Mr. Jenkins, to the merits and services of Colonel Scott and the Troops under his command, whose conduct during the whole period of their employment within the Territories of Nagpore has justly deserved and obtained the unqualified approbation and applause of this Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Government General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,

Secretary to Government.

[COPY]

To

COLONEL SCOTT, C. B.

Commanding the N. S. Force,

Nagpore.

Sir,

On the occasion of the departure of the Madras troops hitherto forming the Subsidiary force of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, I feel impelled by every sentiment of public feeling to express to you the high sense I entertain of their merits and services.

The period of their Service in this quarter has been distinguished by events and transactions of no common importance, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat what the public records will testify, both with regard to their exploits and to the commendation they have uniformly received from the Supreme Government.

As being more immediately within my province, it is a pleasing duty to me to offer my testimony to the constant good conduct and strict discipline of the force, both European and Native, whether stationary or marching, within the territories under my Superintendance.—I can assert with perfect conviction, that during the whole time of their Service, now a period of five years and upwards, not a complaint of any consequence has been made of their irregularity or maltreatment of the natives of the Country, and this alone is sufficient to stamp the high character of the Troops in general, and in particular, reflects a degree of credit on yourself and the Officers of the force, to which no panegyric can add.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from offering to you personally the expression of the high satisfaction which I have derived from all our intercourse, whether public or private. Our earlier connection in the public Service was distinguished by a crisis of peculiar danger to the British interests in this quarter, which will never be forgotten for the brilliancy of the actions it gave rise to, so honorable to yourself and the Troops under you, and I owe to you to say, that the cordiality of your cooperation on all occasions, and the spirit of accommodation and friendliness which you have maintained throughout our long public correspondence, have essentially contributed, with the bravery and discipline of the Troops, and the judgment and activity of the different officers employed, to the establishment of the

present order and tranquillity subsisting in every part of these territories.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. JENKINS,
Resident,

Nagpore Residency, }
13th January 1822. }

[True Copy]
GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government,
Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. Feb. 21.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to nominate W. B. Bayley, Esq. one of the Senior Merchants in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England (until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known) to supply the vacancy in the Council of Fort William occasioned by the departure of the Hon'ble James Stuart, Esq. for Europe, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council agreeably to the Provisions contained in the 33 Geo. III. C. 52, has called the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. to take his seat in Council accordingly, and the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. has in obedience hereto this day taken the Oath and his Seat in the Council of Fort William, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of the Fort.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt

APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th of February, 1822.

Mr. C. Lushington, to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department.

Mr. H. Chastenay, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Persian Department.

**FORT WILLIAM,
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 26 1822.**

It appearing that several Proprietors of the Notes advertised for Payment on the 30th of April next, now resident in Europe, have omitted to leave instructions with their respective Agents in India, whether to receive absolute Payment of such Notes, or to transfer them into any New Loan, and applications having been made to Government, for permission to make Provisional transfers; the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, for the accommodation of the said Proprietors, that their Agents shall be allowed to transfer the Notes in question into the Loan now open, with a reservation that, should the Proprietors object to the transfer, and wish to withdraw their property from the Company's Funds, they shall be at liberty to demand absolute Payment in Cash or Bills, bearing date the 30th of April, 1822, in like manner, as they would have been entitled to payment on that day, had no transfer been made; the said Agents entering into an engagement to produce a authority in writing from the parties respectively, confirming the transfer on or before the 31st July, 1823, or on or before that date, to restore the New Loan Obligations and the Interest Bills, which will be issued on the

30th June next, in consequence of the transfer, and to repay to the Hon'ble Company any other sums which may have been paid in Cash or in Bills, for Interest on the said Loan Obligations. Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

Camp before Mahare.—A Letter from this quarter, dated February 3, states that one Ragoze, the Mookuddum of the Kusbah of Mahare, having possessed himself by force of the Fort of that name, which was occupied by a party of troops belonging to the Amil of Akalah, Sir John Gordon was dispatched with the Ellichpore Horse on the morning of the 1st of February, and reached the place from which the Letter is dated, on the night of the 2nd, after a march of 70 miles. Ragoze is said to have a party of 250 men, chiefly Arabs, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and in no want of ammunition. The walls of the Gurhee are very high and thick, flanked by bastions, and not possible to be carried by assault. The Konte Poorna River runs along its west face. It appears that unless they surrendered in the course of the day, to the summons sent into them, orders would be dispatched for guns and infantry to attack the place. As, however, they were so surrounded by the Horse as to prevent the escape of those within, and an attack would be sure to be destructive to them, it was thought that they would surrender before the Force appeared.

Ackbarpoor, Oude.—Letters from the Camp Burdgon, in the District of Ackbarpoor, Oude, dated February 10, 1822, state that Major Faithfull's Detachment, consisting of one Squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry under Lieutenant White, the 2d Battalion of the 4th Native Infantry under Captain Andree, 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Native Infantry under Captain Nind; and a Train of Artillery consisting of 4 eighteen pounders and 4 eight inch mortars under Lieutenant Dickson, arrived before the fortified Village of Burdgon on the morning of the 9th February. Major Faithfull went close to the place with the view of parleying with the Garrison, but was fired on from the parties within it. The 18-pounders being at hand, were brought up to within 4 or 500 yards of the place, and three or four rounds of grape fired from them on the Village. A spot was soon after selected for the 8-inch mortars, and a breastwork of fascines thrown up to protect the men from the matchlock fire of the place. The mortars were in battery by 10 o'clock, and the bombardment opened about 2. These produced such sensible effect that by sun set the whole of the Village was in flames: and the Garrison evacuated it about 2 P. M. when the assailants took possession—*Cal. Jour.*

ABOLITION OF THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

All the laws that have not been abrogated subsisting hitherto in full vigor, and the regime described by the Constitution of Spain being in compatible with the high destinies of Peru, and with the universal will, strongly manifested, although people have been forced to swear to that regime for the purpose of enslaving them by the shadow of laws calculated to give happiness to one small corner of Europe, at the

expense of the New World; it is resolved that the Constitution of Spain, be abolished in all its parts; and the acts of recognition which exist in all the tribunals, and corporations of the State of Peru, shall be rescinded from the books in which they were inserted, and transmitted immediately to the Minister of Government; hoping from the Patriotism which all have displayed, that they will hasten to observe the most punctual compliance with this resolution.

Let this be printed and circulated.

SAN MARTIN.
BERNARDO MONTEAGUDO,
Lima, Aug. 9 1821. }
2d year of Peruvian Liberty }
EDICTS

Don Manuel Alvarado, Colonel of the Indian Fajineros, and the other Officers of the said Corps having come forward and sworn to defend the sacred cause of their Country to the last drop of their blood, the same was accepted and ordered to be published in the *Gaceta del Gobierno.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

When humanity has been deeply outraged, and its rights for a long time violated, it is a great act of justice, if not complete indemnification, at least to take the first steps towards a fulfilment of the most sacred of all duties. A great portion of our species have been hitherto regarded as an exchangeable commodity, and subject to the calculations of criminal traffic: men have bought men and they have not been ashamed to degrade the family to which they belong by selling one another! The institutions of barbarous ages supported by long usage have established the right of property, in opposition to the more august right which nature had granted. I nevertheless, do not propose to destroy with one blow this ancient abuse. It is fit that as time has established it, time also should destroy it. But I should wrong both my public sense of duty and my private sentiments, if I were not to pave the way for the success of that pious reform, conciliating the interest of the proprietors with the dictates of reason and of nature. With this view I make the following declaration:—

All the sons of Slavery who have been born and may be born within the territory of Peru, from the 28th of July of the present year, in which its independence was declared, comprehending those departments which are occupied by the Enemy's forces and belonging to this state, shall be free and enjoy the same rights as other Peruvian citizens under the modifications expressed in a separate Regulation.

2. The Certificate of Baptism of those born will be an authentic document for the recovery of this right.

Let this be printed, published, and circulated by authority.

SAN MARTIN.
BERNARDO MONTEAGUDO,
Lima, August 12, 1821. }
2d year of the Liberty of Peru. }

Senor Don Joze San Martin, Protector of the Liberty of Peru, has instituted a new order of nobility, called The Order of the Sun. It is divided into three classes, viz. *Fundadores, Benemeritos* and *Asociados*. The chief men of the state belong to the *Fundadores*; among them we find the names of Las Heras, ARENALIS, LUZURIANGA, DON JUAN GREGORIO LEMMA, and other worthies.

Lieutenant-Colonels are amenable to enrolment as Benemeritos. The General in chief presiding takes care to examine the memorial.

of service handed in by different candidates. Besides the Military, the decoration of this class may also be conferred on citizens who have to the utmost helped to consolidate the independence of Peru. The Decoration of the class of asociados or fellows of the order of the Sun, may in like manner be granted to all citizens of every grade who have stood well in public opinion though not so highly so as those promoted to the class Benemeritos. A proportionate pension is granted to members of each class of the order of the Sun. The privileges, and prerogatives of the Fundadores are transmissible in the male line to heirs, but those of the Benemeritos being considered as purely personal are not transmissible. The Fundadores are distinguished by a white sash slung from the right shoulder towards the left side where it terminates in a golden tassel, &c. The Benemeritos have a medal of gold suspended from the neck by a white ribbon. The Asociados have a similar, but made of silver, fastened by a white ribbon to the left breast. The ceremony of investiture is solemn, and an oath is administered; the candidate swearing that he will defend the independence of the country—and that he will maintain public order, &c.

[India Gazette Feb. 1822.]

The H. C. ships *Rose* and *Princess Charlotte of Wales* sailed from Saugor on the 23d instant.

Private letters from Madras and other parts of the Coast, mention that disturbances of a very serious nature had taken place at the Danish Settlement of Tranquebar, originating it is said from some injudicious and impolitic privileges being granted by the local Government of that place to a native of low caste named TIRUMUDDY SETTY. In the ferment produced by this alleged invasion of the rights of the higher classes, it appears that several godowns filled with goods of considerable value, were set on fire by the natives, and that the European inhabitants had suffered considerable inconvenience for some days, in consequence of their servants having deserted the town. It is said that the unusual privileges granted to TIRUMUDDY SETTY had been at length revoked by the Government, but the Natives were still unsatisfied, and demanded the dismissal of the two Danish officers who were chiefly instrumental in the exaltation of TIRUMUDDY. We are happy to add that tranquillity had been restored by the active and prudent measures of Mr. RATLIG, the Judge and Magistrate of Tranquebar.

This account of violated privilege is rather vague and undefined, but the facts are sufficient to shew the danger of European interference with the castes of the natives.

A letter from the Cape dated the 14th of November, is said to contain the following disastrous information, "Two vessels have been lost since our arrival here—the *Waterloo* and *Neptune*, both English."

[Sup. To The Gov. Gaz. Feb. 28.]

FEBRUARY 4, 1822.

We learn from a source which may be relied on, that Runjeet Sing having finished his preparations, moved rapidly upon the *Punghurra* territories. Punghurra, the capital of a petty Mahomedan state, is not to be found on our latest maps. From the position assigned to it in the *Acabars*, our Correspondent conjectures

it to be the city called *Bingara* in Ptolemy, and *Bhichor* in Rennel, and not far distant from Derah Ismael Khan. Runjeet, who it would appear, was at the head of a very large cumbersome army, arrived on the banks of the *Sinde* without any material occurrence, save that he was some what distressed for water in the desert sandy country through which he had to pass. About the beginning of December, he had obtained possession of many of the Nuwab's forts, some by capitulation and others by the desertion of their troops. He invested Punghurra about the 10th of December, and after a smart resistance obtained possession of the city, but the fort still held out. In the mean time, the main army was encamped on the left bank of the *Sinde*, from which Runjeet detached strong parties to occupy the surrounding forts and districts. On the 9th December, he sent a detachment of fourteen thousand horse and foot across the *Sinde* to invest Derah Ismael Khan. It stood the first day's attack, but on the second Runjeet himself crossed and ordered a mortar battery to be opened, which frightened the garrison who evacuated the fort on terms. *Derah Ismael Khan* does not appear to form part of the *Punghurra* state, but to belong to some Afghan Chief, probably to Dost Mahomed Khan, the present possessor of *Peshawur*.

On the 11th December, Runjeet enquired of Mulhar Sing, Roshon Khan, and Dhoul Singh, three of his *Khoomidars*, (Commandants), the English method of equipping a detachment for hard service; they replied, that the English did wonders with their Commissariat, which fed the troops, that they relied much on their artillery, &c. Runjeet rejoined that he would endeavour to do likewise. We give the rest in our Correspondent's words. "Shortly afterwards he received a report that one of his 'corps d'armee had invested Jamghur in 'the true *rangry* style,' or as Col Blacker would knowingly phrase it *a la debandade* i. e. endeavouring to take it neither by escalade, or by regular batteries and trenches but in a loose way between the two, by running up a few guns; firing like fury, and crying ought every now, and then, 'Open Sesame.' The garrison of Jamghur beheld this Ali Baba mode of investing a fort with contempt, returned the fire with interest, and compelled the Sikhs to draw off. On receiving this report, Runjeet turned up his eyes, curled his mustachios, and swore by the *Sut Gooroo*; ordered trenches to be opened, and promised the *Bildars* a largess of 25 Rupees each on the surrender of the place.

"Although his main army has not yet passed the *Sinde*, he finds much difficulty in subsisting it. Gram had already risen to a Rupee for four seers, but he and his army are in such fine spirits, that one may venture to predict the dispirited and divided Afghans will make no efficient resistance, and all present appearances warrant the belief that this campaign will bring under his rule the Eastern, half of the late *Dooranee Empire*."

[IND. GAZ.]

Account of a Mermaid—From generation to generation a tradition has floated down concerning the existence of the Mermaid. Those who pretended to the best information on subjects of natural history, laughed at what they supposed a fable. In some parts of the world however, the notion gained greater credit than

in others; and a person might talk about the mermaid in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and the Western Isles and Northernmost point of Scotland without being sneered at. Farther South however it was dangerous even to allude to the matter. On reflection, it cannot seem more surprising that creatures bearing a resemblance to the human species, should dwell in the waves of the ocean, than that animals so similar to men in exterior as the *Ourang Outang* tribe should exist in the forests of the dry land. Notwithstanding this—the greatest scepticism has hitherto prevailed upon the subject. It is in our recollection that a respectable Presbyterian clergyman, and a portion of his family, swore upon oath to the fact of their having twice seen a creature near the sea shore, which agreed with the description that current tradition had given of the mermaid, and which had always been respected as fabulous. Yet, was the affair regarded by the generality of people as a good joke to laugh about, more than a grave fact illustrating the infinite varieties of creative power. We here give our promised extract without further comment, though it may be as well to observe that the writer is an English gentleman whose testimony is intitled to attention and respect.

"The disputes as to the existence of the Mermaid are now set at rest, one of the Japan ships which lately arrived has brought a dried one here. Its head is very large in proportion to its other parts, and is partly covered with hair short and brownish: a portion of which has evidently been destroyed in drying. There are also some short hairs down its neck and on the back and arms. The sockets of the eyes are very large and the eyes themselves judging from their present appearance, must have been very prominent. The cheek bones are high. Nose and mouth like an *Ourang Outang's*. The Nostils large, and turned up something like an African Negro's. The teeth long, large, and sharp, not unlike an Otter's in formation. The ears are exactly like those of a human being. The neck, arms, and breasts with the nipples are very distinct, and very similar to those of an old Bengalee woman. The hands are like a sailor's or labourer's, with the exception of the nails which are long, and beyond the fingers end white. The inner part of the thumb has a small projection like that of a man used to hard labour. All the joints appear to be exactly similar to a human being's. Just below the breasts the fish part of the creature commences, and is very like the tail part of a salmon of about 10 or 12 pounds weight, except that the scales are not so large. The appearance of its teeth would indicate that it was not by any means young. Its length from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail is 2 feet 7 inches."

We regret extremely that our informant has not been more full in his report, for it would be highly interesting to know how, when, and where the creature was caught, and if opened what species of aliment was found in its stomach, &c. After this confirmation of a creature's existence once deemed so dubious—people should be cautious in laughing even at Lord Monboddo's credulity. It is not impossible but there may be men with tails; though of what possible use a tail could be to a human being, we cannot imagine. This notwithstanding is no reason against the theory, for the uses of several parts of the human organization are unknown to physiologists. Probably some of our readers may remember the narrative of a Mr. JACKSON, who travelled not

long ago towards Tombuctoo. He relates that a belief in the existence of men and women with tails was prevalent among some African tribes who denominated them (so far as we can tax our memory) the *Heben Killel* or *Killeb*.

[*India Gaz.*]

The Ukhbars of Gwalior to the end of January 1822 give us the interesting News of the conclusion of Peace, and the execution of a Treaty between the British Government, & the Kotah Chieftain, which relinquishes a right of five annas in the rupee from the entire Revenue of the Country, to the Hon'ble the East India Company, reserving eleven annas for the Rajah.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, February 27.*]

The GOVERNOR GENERAL we understand may be expected in a few days. The MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS we are happy to hear is much better—and will soon we trust be restored to perfect health again.

(*Supt. to the India Gazette.*)

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, February 27 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 30 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per
100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 16 per cent prem.
New Loan 10½.

The Ship Henry Porcher, Capt. Cunningham, from London the 9th, and Madeira the 22d October, and the Cape 23d December, arrived in the Roads this afternoon.

PASSENGERS. For Madras: Mrs. Ormsby, Miss E. Chinnery, Miss Lucy Maidman; J. D. Newbolt, Esq. Civil Service; Henry Clebrook, Esq. Capt. Jas. Fairfax, Mr. Alex. Ellmore; Messrs. Henry Babington, Wm. Lavie, Wm. Niven, and Jas. Blair Preston, Assistant Surgeons—Messrs. A. E. Byom, R. Larabert, J. Man, G. Carmichel, J. Ellmore, Cadets.

For Bengal: Mrs. Jane Woodburn Steery Mrs. G. L. Speed, Miss Ann Watson, Miss Mar-Loug, Miss F. Wilkins on; Messrs. James Forsrest, Robert Graham, Assisist. Surgeon; Messr. E. Mader, H. N. Peppen, J. A. Fairhead, F. Moore, J. Gord and Jas. Harrison, Cadets—Master F. Steer.

From the Cape to Madras.—Lieut. James Oliphant.

The Fame is expected to sail for England immediately—and the Abberton early on Thursday. H. M. Ship Samarang sails to-morrow.

The Eclipse, Captain Stewart for Ceylon, the Cape and England, left the Roads on the 28th ultimo.

PASSENGERS.—For England: Mrs. Templeton, Miss Louisa Matilda Maggs, Miss Eliza Jones Ellaway Doctor Stoddart, Ensign Butler, Royal-Sqs, and Master George Smith.

For Ceylon: Lieut. Butler, 45th Regt. The Ship Reliance, Captain Pike, has sailed for the Malabar Coast since our last report.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Paske and Infant, Mrs. Pudner, Mrs. Hamilton, Captain Paske, Capt. Greig, Lieutenant Pudner, and Mr. Hamilton.

The Drawing of the Lottery commences on Thursday—having been postponed on account of Native Holidays.

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—March 5.*]

English Extracts.

THE KING'S FAREWELL LETTER to the IRISH.

The following is a copy of the Letter addressed to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant by Viscount Sidmouth, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“ *Dublin-Castle, Sept. 3, 1821.* ”

“ MY LORD,—The time of the King's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by his Majesty to express his entire approbation of the manner in which all Persons, acting in Civil and Military Situations in the City of Dublin and its neighbourhood, have performed their several duties, during the period of his Majesty's residence in this part of the Kingdom.

“ His Majesty is pleased to consider that, to your Excellency his acknowledgements are particularly due. He is conscious how much he owes to your Excellency's attentions and arrangements; and his Majesty gladly avails himself of this occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper, and firmness, with which your Excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your hands.

“ I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment which his Majesty has received from all classes and description of his Irish subjects have made the deepest impression on his mind, and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His Majesty trusts that, in the mean time, not only the spirit of Loyal Union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated and unimpaired; but that every Cause of Irritation will be avoided and discountenanced, mutual forbearance and good will observed and encouraged, and a security be thus afforded for the continuance of that Concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to his Majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of his Majesty, during his residence in this country, to cherish and promote.

“ His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland; and he leaves them with a heart full of affection toward them, and with a confident and gratifying persuasion, that this parting admonition and injunction of their Sovereign will not be given in vain.—I have the honor to be,

“ With great truth and regard, my Lord,

“ Your Excellency's most obedient,

“ And faithful Servant,

“ SIDMOUTH.

“ To his Excellency the Lord Lieut. &c. &c. &c.”
The News, September 16.

Alderman Magnay was this day elected Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year, without opposition.

The Sheriffs elect, Aldermen Garrett and Venables, were yesterday sworn in, at Guildhall, with the usual formalities.

It has been stated in some of the Foreign Papers, that Bergami died on the 16th of August.

It is stated that the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre cleared 17,000 guineas by the representation of *The Coronation*.

The propriety of farming the numerous poor of Lambeth is now under consideration in that parish. The expenditure of last year was £44,000.

Lord King, who was the first to reduce the rents of the farmers in Surrey, has now reduced those of his tenantry in Devon and Somerset.

Some surprise has been expressed that Sir Robert Wilson had not been tried by a Court Martial, before he was dismissed. The following answer to this has been given in one of the Papers:—“ Sir Robert being upon half-pay, was not amenable to the articles of war. This opinion was pronounced by the late Attorney-General upon the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethy, of the Marines, but it rests upon still higher authority. In April, 1785, in the case of General Ross, on the question whether General Ross, as an officer on half-pay, was subject to the tribunal of a Court Martial, the twelve judges gave a unanimous opinion that he was not, as a half pay Officer, subject to military law.”

At the Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, held at the East India House, on Wednesday, an account was laid before the Court, showing the number of students admitted into the Company's Colleges at Addiscombe and Halybury, with the annual expense of their education, &c. By this account we perceive, that from Midsummer, 1820, to Midsummer, 1821, there had been 40 students admitted, and no petition for admission rejected; and that 40 had been appointed writers: net annual expenditure, £8002, viz. gross expenditure, £18,887; receipts, £10,885; net expenditure, £8002. Within the same period, 379 cadets had been appointed, and 55 admitted to the military seminary, two cadets rejected; gross expenditure, £13,679; receipts, £4871; net expenditure, £8,808.

A Quaker, seeing a collector of taxes enter his doors, received him in a very friendly manner, and, as he was just then going to dinner, requested his visitor to partake of his fare. The guest consented, and joined his friend in his devotions at the shrine of Bacchus. Pipes were called for, and the collector, enjoying the fume, assured his entertainer of his esteem; but took the liberty of hinting that it was now time to proceed to business, which drew forth the following remarks:—“ Friend, I have received thee as a Christian and a man. On thy entry I gave thee a *peace-offering*, for I shook hands with thee; at dinner I gave thee a *meat-offering*, and afterwards, a *drink-offering*, and a *burnt-offering*; and now, friend,” added he, placing his elbow to his visitor's side, “ I give thee a *heave-offering*,” and, without further ceremony, pushed him out of his dwelling.

The general aspect which an English Sunday presents to a foreigner is well described in the following extract from the letter of a French gentleman resident in London:—“ Nothing can be conceived more tiresome and melancholy than an English Sunday, whether in London or the country. The theatres are all closed; the taverns are only opened at certain hours; and gaming, dancing, and music are strictly prohibited. The tolls established at the turnpikes are increased, and a large portion of the population spend the day in traversing the Parks or in strolling to gardens in the suburbs where every man drinks his tea or beer without speaking to his neighbour. It is the finest sight in the world to see men, women, and children looking mournfully at each other, as they walk along and yawn, or else seated with their arms across at their windows, which are kept shut at all seasons of the year, counting the passengers, as they pass.”

A Court-martial was held on board the Queen Charlotte yesterday, to try Mr. Robert Moore

Ford, supernumerary Surgeon on board his Majesty's ship *Salisbury*, on a charge of repeated drunkenness whilst serving on board that ship between the months of August 1820, and March 1821. The charge was fully proved by the Lieutenants of the *Salisbury*, and the defence was conducted by Mr. Minchin, who made a very able and impressive address for the prisoner in extenuation; and Capt. Chads, R. N. in whose ship he had been two years Surgeon, and Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, who had been with him eight years, during the reduction of all the West India Islands, gave him a most excellent character; and it further appearing that his inebriety arose from weakness, occasioned by an injury he had received in the head, when once attacked by footpads, and from the effects of fever, and that he had served 15 years without an imputation on him till the present time, the following sentence was passed—"The Court is of opinion that the charge has been proved against the said Mr. Ford; but in consideration of his former good conduct and character, doth adjudge him to be only dismissed from his Majesty's ship *Salisbury*, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of Surgeons of the Royal Navy."—Capt. J. B. Hay, of the *Queen Charlotte*, President.

[*The Hamp. Chron. & Cour. Oct. 1st.*]

INGENIOUS ANAGRAM.

The following anagram, on the well-known bibliographer, William Oldys, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was by Oldys himself, and was found by his executors in one of his MSS.

W. O.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you;
And one friend OLD IS worth an hundred new.

Lord Norbury, paying his duty to his Majesty at the late levee, happened to slip, and fell on his knee. His Majesty most condescendingly assisted in raising him up, when the noble veteran humbly thanked the King, adding, "This is the second time your Majesty has been pleased to give me a lift."

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

Wednesday, at the meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Mr. John Barclay was ordained minister of the church of Kingstone, Upper Canada. The minutes of the late meeting having been read, the Clerk then read the opinion of the procurator for the church relative to the right of Presbytery to erect a new church and parish *quoad sacra*, in the lands of Hillside, in the parish of South Leith, and belonging to the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital, in which he stated that in his view the Presbytery had the undoubted right and privilege to create a new parish; and in reference to his opinion being founded on practice and on law, cited several cases where such privilege had been acted upon. Mr. Grant of Libberton thought that the Presbytery did not possess the power of creating a new parish, and that the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital should be instructed to apply to the Commissioners of Teinds, who had the sole power vested in them by law to grant the proposed erection. Dr. Inglis was of a different opinion. He thought the Presbytery possessed the right, and read the opinion of the late President Blair, in support of his assertion. After a few words from Mr. Grant, who still adhered to his former opinion, Dr. Inglis proposed, that a citation should be made at the door of South Leith Church, and from the Precentor's desk, to the persons interested, and also to the Officers of

State, as the patronage of the first minister of Leith was vested in the Crown; and that if no objection was made to the proposed erection at next meeting of Presbytery on the 31st of October that the Presbytery should then give their opinion. This was agreed to.

Dr. Ireland rose and observed, that a practice had prevailed for some time of sailing the steam boats from Newhaven on Sundays; but a committee of the presbytery having been appointed a short time ago to prohibit this, it was discontinued: the Edinburgh, London and Leith Shipping Company had resumed the practice, and not only so, but blew horns for passengers to go on board the vessels; that hackney coaches also attended for the conveyance of passengers. He therefore moved the reappointment of the committee to get rid of this inconvenience on the Sunday, which was agreed to by the Presbytery, who then adjourned.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

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

The *Preston Chronicle* of Sept. 1, contains advertisements of no less than *one hundred and twenty-nine farms to let*, all in the county of Lancaster!

The Bank of England has refused to take all silver coins which have holes punched through them, or which are otherwise mutilated, the Government being determined to keep up the intrinsic value of the coinage.

The *Manchester Guardian* contains the declaration against the circulation of local notes in that town, with ten columns of signatures, containing about 1800 names, many of them in behalf of firms.

Modern Leander.—Thomas Morgan, a seaman of his Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, had frequently swam from the ship to the shore in the night to visit his sweetheart. On Friday se'night he was drowned in the attempt.—*Daily Paper*.

On Saturday week, Mr. Taylor's Act came into operation, which provides an easy remedy to all persons annoyed by those clouds of smoke which issue from steam-engines and other chimneys. By this Act all persons indicting smoking chimneys are to be indemnified at the expense of the parties causing the nuisance.

The King, it is said, is expected to embark for his German dominions about the middle of the present month. Magnificent preparations are making for his Coronation as King of Hanover. Miss Dance concluded her engagement here for the present season on Saturday evening with the characters of *Lady Teazle*, and *Maria* in the farce of the *Citizen*. Since our last notice of the performances of this young Lady, she has appeared as *Lady Townly*, and repeated the character of *Belvidera*. In *Lady Townly* and in *Lady Teazle* she was equally successful—the elegance of her manners and the beauty of her person enabled her to give a perfect picture of fashionable levity.—In the *Citizen*, she played with much spirit, and introduced a song, which she gave with great taste and execution. We regret that Miss Dance has not favoured us with more music, as we understand her voice is of the finest description. We look forward, however, with much pleasure to the renewing her

visits to this city. We need not say what an impression she has made during her present engagement: the overflow on Saturday evening, and the warm and sincere tribute which she received, must satisfy her more than any remarks of ours, that she carries with her the best wishes of the Edinburgh public for the success and prosperity of her present undertaking.—*Edinburgh Courant, Aug. 6.*

Corporal Punishment.—"I condemn all violence in the education of tender minds, that are to be trained up to honour and liberality. There is I know not what servility in your and constraint; and I am of opinion, that what cannot be done by reason, prudence, and address, is never to be effected by force. I never observed that whipping had any other effect than to render those who suffered it more dastardly or more hardened in wickedness."—This is the opinion of the excellent Montaigne, to which we most heartily subscribe. To give boys "a good sound flogging," as we have heard some persons recommend, always appeared to us equally unmanly, impolitic, and unjust. To be sure, it saves, apparently, a world of pains; and, like the quack Doctor's pill, "it cures without trouble or hinderance of business;" but if it drives out one devil, it is sure to possess the sufferer with a dozen others, all more desperate than the original one. Obstinacy, Revenge and Hatred, are among the bad feelings which this practice of using brute force usually engenders.—We hope that it is not an indictable offence, Messrs. of the Vice Society, to differ with the Son of King David in this respect, who, as they say, declares that to spare the rod is to spoil the child.—You doubtless admire this proverb exceedingly, if we may judge from your proceedings; for you never spare the rod, but lay on largely, particularly on the poor, and "those who have none to help them." But, as a better man than Solomon said to certain Enthusiasts, who were for punishing their opposers with fire from heaven, You know not of what spirit you are." The Chinese are perhaps the least respectable people on the face of the globe—and there the cane is going from morning till night, among all ranks, from the Mandarin to the executioner.

The *only* encouragements (says Dr. Franklin) which the United States of America hold out to Strangers, are, a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions and fuel, good pay for labour, kind neighbours, good laws, and a hearty welcome. The rest (he adds) depends on a man's own industry and virtue.

The author of the celebrated work known as *Chambers' Dictionary* (Ephraim Chambers) was in France in 1738, and thus writes from Paris in the autumn of that year;—"This difference, I think, is observable between the two nations, that the French seek their chief pleasures without doors, and the English within. I know not whether this difference be owing to any diversity in the air of the two places, or to this, that the French are more in the air than we, which makes them alert and hardy, and gives them an appetite. It is certain they are more familiar, and make more free with the air than we do. You see the public walking-places full from morning till night in the severest weather. They will sit for hours on the benches, where an Englishman would be frozen to death. And, what is more, in the dampest weather, and even night, great numbers will be found sitting and lying upon the bare ground. At first

one would be tempted to think, that if there were not something less noxious in the air here than in that of England, half the inhabitants must be rotten. But I doubt whether there be much in this. The French are made familiar with the air betimes, so grow hardy and strong."—[This habit is doubtless one reason why the French bear cold better than the English; but we think there is another, which Mr. Chambers has not touched upon, namely, their temperance, both in eating, and as it respects strong wines and spirituous liquor. They drink hardly any tea, too, which as a habit greatly relaxes and depresses, and makes the drinker more susceptible of all the "skiey influences." Then there are no noxious Vice-Suppressing Societies in France, preventing the poorer classes from enjoying the wholesome exercise of dancing; for the want of which, the lower English are obliged to have recourse to the soul and body subduing practice of porter and dram-drinking. Hard labour requires cheering; and if the labourers are not allowed to refresh their jaded spirits with music and a dance, they will resort to beer and gin, and the sedentary amusements of drafts and dominos, in small rooms contaminated by animal vapour. Perhaps, too, the French bread is not such a "villanous compound" as the English has for many years been; an evil alone sufficient to degenerate the "body natural;" for we all know what pernicious consequences must arise from swallowing an *astringent* three or four times a day; and the white bread sold by the bakers throughout England is unquestionably so. If any one has a doubt of this, let him try good brown bread for a month, and his scepticism will be most agreeably removed.]

[The Examiner.—Sep. 9.

Pores of the Human Body.

The skin of the Human body, is a very curious subject for the microscope. By cutting a thin piece with a very sharp pen-knife or razor, and applying it to a good microscope a multitude of small pores will be seen through which the perspirable matter is supposed to be perpetually transmitted. These are best seen in the under or second skin. There are said to be 1,000 pores in the length of an inch and of course in a surface of an inch square there will be 1,000,000, through which either the sensible or insensible perspiration is continually issuing.

If there are 1,000,000 pores in every square inch, the following calculation is made of the number in the whole body:

The surface of the body of a middle sized person is reckoned to contain 14 feet; and as each foot contains 144 inches, the number of pores will be estimated at 1,000,000 + 144 + 14 = 2,016,000,000, or two thousand and sixteen millions.

Lord Liverpool's motto, "*Palma non sine pulvere.*" is singularly appropriate to the first Lord of the Treasury; it may be thus familiarly translated—*Down with your Dust.*

No Blarney.—Some few years ago, when Lord Londonderry was in the streets of Belfast, a poor shoeless Pat craved his charity, but all his importunity was in vain; at length he said, in an altered tone, and rather indignantly, "only a tenpenny, your honour; by St. Patrick, it will treat all your friends in Belfast!"

Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 14.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1821.

31 Regiment of Foot Guards—Brevet Major Patrick Sandilands, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice West, who retires.

31 Regiment of Foot—Major Charles Wm. Wall, from the 35th Foot, to be Major, vice George Charles D'Aguiar, who retires upon half-pay 91st foot.

35th Foot—Major James Milford Sutherland, from half pay 91st Foot, to be Major, vice Wall, appointed to the 3d foot.

61st Foot—Major Mildmay Fane, from the 33d foot, to be Major, vice Charles Pottier, who retires upon half-pay Royal York Rangers.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Brevet Major Thomas Bayley, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain, vice Joseph Dyas, who retires upon half-pay.

Staff.—Major Philip Wodehouse, on the half-pay, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia (with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Army), vice Dawson, whose appointment has not taken place.

Barracks.—Captain William Goddard to be Deputy Barrack-Master. General to the Barracks in Nova Scotia, vice Lynu, resigned.—Dated 22d January, 1821.

CORWN-OFFICE, September 18, 1821. MEMBERS RETURNED to SERVE in this PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County Louth.—The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sketlington, of Oriol Temple, in the county of Louth, in the room of the Right Hon. John Foster, now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Queen's County.—Sir Charles Henry Coote, of Ballyfyn, in the Queen's county, Bart. in the room of the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

WHITEHALL, September 17, 1821.

The King has been graciously pleased to present the Rev. John M'Kellar to the united churches and parishes of Killarow and Killchoman, in the presbytery of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll and Bute, vacant by the death of the Rev. John M. Leish, late minister there.

The King has also been graciously pleased to present the Rev. Robert Brydon to the church and parish of Dunscore, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries, vacant by the death of the Rev. Cunningham Burnside.

The King has also been graciously pleased to present the Rev. Alexander M'Leod to the church or chapel at Cromarty, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alexander M'Leod late minister there.

WHITEHALL, September 18, 1821.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to Abraham Badley King, of Corrad, in the county of Fermanagh, and of Bloomsbury, in the county of Dublin, Esq. Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

What a revolution in various establishments

will not the steam boats produce? It is not easy to anticipate their effects in the various lines in which their influence will be felt, nor to extend our view to the many objects to which the power of steam machinery may be applied. In navigation coast-wise, and also for traversing channels and narrow seas, we already perceive the inevitable ruin of the ordinary packets. The speed, the certainty as to time, the ease and accommodation of a steam boat, must secure to it a preference over the packet—fatal, indeed, to that species of property, but most favourable to public convenience. It will not merely facilitate intercourse, but it may be said to bring distant places nearer to one another. Excursions to the North by sea will now become parties of pleasure, instead of being undertaken with pain, from a motive of irksome economy. The gay will now resort to the watering places in the North, not merely from novelty, but from the superior advantages which they possess over those on the coast of Sussex, in picturesque scenery, and in the abundance of the luxuries of game and fish. Scarborough, Porto Bello, Aberdeen, Peterhead, will become fashionable bathing places; and already we read of hundreds emigrating weekly from London for those places, by the steam vessels already established. Another advantage will be derived to the metropolis, from the independence which the steam boats have as to winds,—that the supply of fish from the North will be regular and uniform. We can no longer be for weeks together without an importation.

Internal travelling must suffer by this diversion to the sea. Posting and stage coaches will, of course, feel the effects of this new course, and with their decline, the inns on the great Northern road, which have always been considered as the first in Europe, must suffer a falling off in their custom. Horses for posting and stage coaches must be lessened, and the demand from the farmer for provender be in proportion. The posthorse duty must also fall off; and, in short, its consequences will extend to all trades connected with the fitting out of coaches, harness, &c. as well as to sail making, and other materials for shipping, on the old plan of navigation. Nor can it be overlooked that this new species of vessel is little calculated to breed able seamen, or to enter into comparison in that respect with the domestic nursery of the coast trade.

It may be asked, are these obvious and immediate consequences to particular classes of the community, to be regarded as arguments against the introduction of the steam vessel? Certainly not. This, like every other improvement in machinery, which tends to lessen labour, though injurious in the first instance to various descriptions of people, tends ultimately to national opulence. Capital, skill, and labour are diverted, indeed, but not destroyed. Human ingenuity adapts itself to the new order of things, and sources of industry, unthought of, are opened, by the application of capital, thus let loose.

The Observer, Sept. 21, 1821.

ADJOURNED ENQUEST ON FRANCIS

(Continued from our list.)

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, Friday, Aug. The first witness examined was J. Price George, of 238, Oxford-street. Is a clerk in the Colonial Audit Office, James-street Woking.

ham gate. His residence is about 100 yards eastward of Cumberland gate, within four doors of the Hyde Park Hotel. The military were pelted with mud, stones, and brickbats previously to the hearse arriving in Oxford-street; he could hear the helmets ring with the blows. They behaved with the greatest forbearance. One soldier was struck on the head, and almost stupified. The mob pressed around one of the officers near the gate and endeavoured to unhorse him: he must have been hurt by blows from stones and bricks. The firing was subsequently, and after the mob had endeavoured to turn the hearse down Oxford-street. The pelting with stones was fifteen minutes before the firing. He saw Honey brought past the house.

William King resides at 45, Great Portland-street: is a medical student. The military endured the attack with stones and bricks ten minutes before they fired. Saw individuals strive to tear out the iron railings to use against the soldiers, but failing, they took bricks. He endeavoured to prevent a man from throwing, and was in consequence called a King's man, and was ill-used. The stones were flying as thick as hail when the first pistol was fired. They were thrown in the direction of the soldiers, but they hit every body. One struck me on the hat, and two on the arm. I saw several soldiers struck, particularly one young officer with three bricks. Prior to this the Life Guards flourished their swords, but I did not see them cut any one. The stones flew so thick, that if you had been above, you could not have seen below. When at length the soldiers fired, six or seven fired among the people, many fired in the air. At first the people called out they were firing with blank cartridges; but when they saw a man fall, they took to their heels down Cumberland-street. Persons might have been cut at Cumberland-gate before I got there. The procession was not impeded until the hearse got through.

Lieut. Edward Packe, of the Royal Horse Guards (blues) was sent on the 14th inst by Sir Robert Hill, to ascertain the route the procession was taking, and to notice its progress. While crossing Oxford-street I was fearful of being struck by the stones. As the hearse got through the gate, the stones were flung at the Life Guards, and there was a rush of the populace at the leading horses heads. Upon the interposition of the Life Guards, the horses were extricated, and the hearse turned towards Tyburn. Stones were thrown at the coachman of the hearse. Immediately after the files of the soldiery that attended the hearse had got through the gate, there was great pelting of stones from the Park; the procession stopped, and wishing to ascertain the cause, I went through Bryanstone-street, in order to see, as was my duty whether the obstacle was at the head of the procession. When half-way down Bryanstone-street, I heard a shot fired. Upon getting into Edgware-road the procession was halted, and I saw impediments across the road; there was a sink torn up, and some timber across the road. I halted at the head of the procession. I saw some shots fired, and some stones thrown. Three of the Life Guards fired in the air. I think they acted with the greatest forbearance. Mustachios are not worn in our regiment. I do not know of my own knowledge what soldiers were hurt. Stones were thrown from five to ten minutes before there was any firing.

Thomas William Gordon, cornet of the detachment of Blues that attended the hearse as an escort, was sworn; but his examination was not material. About eight or ten minutes elapsed from the first throwing of the stones to the commencement of the firing. Captain Bouverie was the commander of the detachment.

Mr. Hanson said he had called as many witnesses as he thought necessary to prove his case. He had a list of sixty more to prove the same facts, whom the jury, if they thought necessary, might call.

The evidence on both sides was here closed; and the jury having retired for a few minutes to refresh themselves, the Coroner informed the jury it became necessary to sum up the evidence; but that he was really so exhausted he felt himself unequal to the task.

Mr. Hanson offered to read over the evidence to which the Coroner agreed, observing that when the evidence had been read over, he would make such observations as occurred to him.

Mr. Hanson then proceeded to read over the evidence which he did with great clearness being occasionally relieved by Mr. Harmer. The reading being concluded.

The Coroner (Mr. Higgs) proceeded to address the jury. After admonishing them to dismiss from their minds every thing they might have heard out of doors upon the present subject, he said the remarks he had to make would lie within a very small compass. The law of England viewed with becoming jealousy all interference of a military force, even in aid of the civil power; but with that jealousy the jury had nothing whatever to do. Soldiers were entitled to the rights and privileges of citizen, and to no other; and by those rights and privileges must their conduct be judged. From the appearance which the evidence had assumed it was clear that the jury could not agitate the question of the riot, as it did not properly come under their consideration. The cause would therefore remain to be tried by the jury upon the principle by which they would be regulated in trying a common assault. If they thought the killing of the second man was in self defence, they would return a Verdict accordingly. If not, the killing would be murder. With these observations he left them to discharge their duty; just reminding them that no person had been identified by name. If they wished for any further information upon the law of the case, he would be happy to give it them.

The Jury then retired into an adjoining room; an officer being previously sworn to accompany them.

The jury returned, after an absence of twenty minutes, and their names being called over, the Coroner demanded their verdict of the Foreman, who answered—"Our verdict is Wilful Murder against a Life Guardsman, to us, as Jurors, unknown."

The verdict was received with due decorum in court, but a partial shout was heard from the people outside.

The verdict having been recorded.

The Foreman of the Jury said, he had now to perform the pleasing part of his duty. Every one who had been present at the Inquest must have observed, that the conduct of the worthy Coroner, from the commencement of the proceedings down to that moment, had been marked by ability, impartiality, and the most exemplary patience. For that conduct he moved that the jury should request his acceptance of their thanks.

The Coroner assured the jury he had no feelings but those that resulted from a consciousness of having performed his duty; but he felt highly gratified that his exertions had met the approbation of the Jury.

The Foreman then said, it was impossible for them to separate without noticing the conduct of Mr. Harmer and Mr. Hanson both of whom were entitled to thanks. The latter had discharged his duty with zeal and ability, and in a manner which proved him to be the perfect gentleman.

These gentlemen severally returned thanks; and at ten o'clock the Inquest was discharged by proclamation.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY.

THIRD DAY.—MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

The proceedings on this inquiry were resumed this day. Between two and three the Coroner arrived. Mr. Waithman and the Jury were in attendance. As soon as the Jury were called over, the Coroner (Mr. Stirling) said,

"Gentlemen of the Jury, I have to acquaint you, that in compliance with your requisition of Friday last, to have the troop of Life Guards, or such part of them as attended the funeral of her Majesty, drawn up in the same accoutrements and on the same horses which they used on that occasion, I made application to Mr. Hobhouse, the Secretary, in the absence of Lord Sidmouth, and in reply have received the letter which I shall now read."

Here the Coroner read the letter, which was in substance as follows:—

"Sir—Having submitted your letter, in which is conveyed the request of the Jury sitting to ascertain the cause of the death of Richard Honey, to have the troop of Life Guards which attended at the funeral of her late Majesty drawn up in the same accoutrements, and with the same

horses which they used on that occasion, for the inspection of the witnesses produced on the trial, to my Lord Bathurst, acting in the absence of Lord Sidmouth, I have to acquaint you, by order of his Lordship, that the regiment will be drawn up at the barracks in Hyde Park, at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), in the same accoutrements and on the same horses which they used on the day of her Majesty's funeral, when any witness producing a ticket from you will be admitted to examine the troop in the presence of two magistrates who will attend for that purpose.

(Signed) "H. HORHOUSE."

The jury expressed their satisfaction at this polite answer to their request. Some of them suggested that the jury be present at the examination.

The Coroner did not see any necessity for their attendance as they could not identify any of the men. A juror suggested that the foreman, at least, should be present. The foreman said he should not like to go alone. The coroner again repeated that he did not think the attendance of the jury necessary. Another juror urged that the presence of the jury would give confidence to the witnesses, whom they would protect. The foreman thought they ought to attend. The eyes of the whole nation were upon them, and they should not slobber over their duty.

Another juror asked was it the practice at the Old Bailey? He was answered, that at the Old Bailey the jury were necessarily present when the witnesses identified the prisoner.

Mr. Alderman Waithman now interfered. He gave it as his opinion that the jury ought to see every thing which was connected with the investigation of the case upon which they were to give their verdict. The identification of any person as the one who shot the deceased would become a part of the evidence; and he conceived that the jury should be present at it.

Another conversation among the jury followed this, but the question now was not so much whether or not they should be present, as how they should go—whether as matter of right, or as a favour on the part of Government.

The question was then put, for asking permission for the jury's attendance, seven; against it, eight. The original motion was of course carried. The foreman then requested that the Coroner would have the goodness to attend them, to which the Coroner agreed. A juror next suggested that some cards should be issued for admission of witnesses, which the Coroner could sign. Another juror thought that all those witnesses who were to attend the inquisition should first be examined by the jury.

Mr. Waithman thought it would be better that a list of the witnesses should be given. He had a list of not less than 100 witnesses; but it was his intention only to call such as though they could identify the man. His principal object was to occupy as little of the time of the Coroner and the jury as possible. The task that he had undertaken was to him an unpleasant and rather an invidious one. He saw that the relative of the deceased had no friends; no person to examine witnesses or to act for him in any way; and he had consented to take that duty on himself at the poor man's request. He could assure the jury that he did this without any thing like party motives. His only object was to come at the truth. He begged also to add, that the brother, however much he might be affected at the loss of his relative, had no vindictive feelings on this occasion. He would now state, that it was his intention to examine only 6, or perhaps 8 witnesses more, and to confine them solely to what happened at Cumberland-gate; but if it was the wish of the jury to go further back (to ascertain what happened at Hammersmith and Kensington), he would hand them in a larger list of the witnesses, and they might do with them what they pleased.

It was now suggested by Mr. Hanson, that such witnesses as thought they could speak to

the identity of the man who shot the deceased should be called in, in order to declare that before the jury, and to get a ticket of admission from the coroner. This being done,

The examination of witnesses commenced—Mr. William Deloraine Jones of Richmond-buildings, Soho-square, stated that he was of Oxford College but had not taken any degree; he was on a visit in London, and witnessed the affair at Cumberland Gate. Thinks he should know the officer who fired. Saw Sir Robert Barker in Oxford-street, he made motions with his hands, as if to dissuade the people from any act of insubordination; he seemed very much concerned. I saw him as the procession came along, endeavouring by the same means to prevent tumult. He spoke repeatedly to the gentlemen of the committee, and I heard him beg of one of them to use his influence for the purpose of preserving order. Soon after the firing, a communication took place with Sir Robert, and the Guards moved away. The officer is a young man, I should think 22 or 23.

Aungier Peacock Cropley, of No. 3, Fountain-place, Minories, carpenter, carried a banner in the procession, and was struck down by a soldier near Cumberland-gate. He was taken to the hospital, from whence he was removed by his friends. He is no relation to Cropley, the pugilist.

Mr. Waithman here observed, that supposing the witness to be a boxer, that was no reason why he should have his brains knocked out. Mr. Hanson asked the question, because the witness talked of thrashing the soldier who struck him.

Mr. William Greig, of 32, City-road, upholsterer and cabinet-maker, one of the Committee who attended the procession on horseback, deposed to the following conversation, which he had with Sir Robert Baker at Kensington:—I said to Sir Robert, "The minds of the people are extremely irritated, and I fear, that if you do not go through the city, lives will be lost." He said, "I think so." That was his answer.

I have made up my mind that we will go through the city," I said, "Which route will be the best for the people to take?" "The most direct," he replied. "Which is the best?" "The route through the Strand and Pall-mall," he said, "if you have any influence, pray use it to prevent any confusion opposite Carlisle-place." "If I possessed any, I certainly would," he observed, "Yes, I am sure every respectable man would who is in the city." Thinking it to be impolitic to say more, I said "Sir R. Baker, am I to inform Mr. Sheriff Waithman, and the rest of the gentlemen, that the body shall go through the Strand?" He replied, "Yes, you may." And I said to Mr. Sheriff Waithman and the other gentlemen accordingly. I should also have added "the people,"—may be added, "the people,"—may be added, "the people," &c. I rode through the Strand, Piccadilly, and an- other street as I went along. We were in Piccadilly to nearly opposite the Strand after waiting 10 or 15 minutes, and perceived that the hearse had gone on. I rode back again, and ascertained that it was so; and immediately returned to the Guards—the commanding officer. I said—"Sir R. Baker, the chief magistrate, I took the liberty to inform you that the procession should go through the Strand; and I am persuaded to break your head be the consequences; he made no reply; and after a few minutes the people began to move. I must also say that Sir Robert looked towards me in a most angry manner. He behaved himself like a brute, I may say, like an Eng-

Josiah Deane, of 2, Hill's-place, Tottenham-court-road, woollen and linen draper, was next examined. During this witness's examination, the following communication was received from Mr. Hobhouse:—

"Sir,—I have received your letter, intimating that the jury intend to appear at the Knights-bridge barracks to-morrow, as matter of right, and not of favour. I have laid the same before Lord Bathurst, by whom I am directed to acquaint you, that, as a jury have no such right, no order will be made on the subject. I have further to inform you, that, as it would be found inconvenient to assemble the regiment at half-past eleven o'clock, they will be mustered at two o'clock p. m. to-morrow."

The reading of this letter excited considerable discussion. Many of the jury appeared to consider the exclusion barracks as an obstruction to the course of justice. The Coroner, to satisfy the minds of the jury, wrote a letter, in reply to Mr. Hobhouse's, in which the intention of the jury to attend next day at the barracks was thus announced:

"Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that I have received your last letter, which I have laid before the jury, and they desire me to say, that they did not intend to communicate to the Secretary of State any resolution of claiming as matter of right, or accepting as a matter of favour, the attending to see the soldiers paraded to-morrow for the inspection of the witnesses; but that, without at all bringing in question the matter of right, it was their intention to attend in their capacity as jurors; that the communication made by the Coroner was unknown to the jury, and that they will attend in their capacity as jurors to-morrow at the hour appointed."

The examination of Mr. Deane was then concluded, and was followed by that of Brook Page, of 9, Warwick-street, Golden-square, furniture polisher, and of William Bennington, mariner, of 10, Queen-street, Ratchiffe.

The jury adjourned at four in the afternoon.

The Observer, August 27.

(To be Continued.)

THE BEACON, AND ITS LATE PATRONS.

It has turned out exactly as we anticipated. The following notice appeared in the Courant and Caledonian Mercury of Monday last:—

"We are authorised to state, that on Wednesday the 19th inst. a meeting was held of the subscribers to a bond of credit for the Beacon newspaper, when a resolution was adopted to withdraw the whole names from that bond; which resolution was on Thursday the 20th intimated to the conductors of the Beacon, as also to the Bank, and that those subscribers were thus, after that date, no longer connected directly or indirectly with that paper."

We claim no merit to ourselves for having foretold the dissolution of this scandalous copartnery. The Patrons and pecuniary supporters of the Beacon had, in fact, no other resource but to withdraw their names from the bond. This step was not optional on their part—They were compelled to take it. So long as their names were concealed from the public,—so long as they could clandestinely furnish the means of libelling and traducing every independent man—the brutalities of their hirelings never elicited the smallest symptom of their disapprobation. On the contrary, it is plain they must have derived a secret pleasure from their unceasing efforts to blacken the character and to lacerate the feelings of a large proportion of the most distinguished individuals of whom the country has to boast. The Lord

Advocate and Solicitor-General, and their thirteen coadjutors, may be said, without any violent figure of speech, to have put poisoned weapons into the hands of assassins. At all events they did what was equivalent. They furnished the conductors of the Beacon with the means of carrying on their wholesale trade of calumny and slander—and continued for eight months their pledged and bound supporters. During that period they actually advanced them the sum of one thousand and thirty-five pounds! Nor was it until these circumstances had transpired, and until they found that their own purses and persons would have to answer for the proceedings of their hacks, that they discovered that the Beacon was an infamous paper, and withdrew their names from the Bond! Conduct like this is absolutely without a parallel. It is not a voluntary, an unsolicited abandonment of those who had set up a workshop of scandal and calumny; but a tardy, reluctant, and cowardly shrinking from their responsibility as pecuniary supporters of that disgraceful establishment. The Beacon attained at once to a maturity of infamy. Its earlier numbers displayed the perfection of all those odious qualities which characterise its last. And nothing but the fear of consequences could possibly have induced those who had secretly patronised such a villanous publication for eight months, to turn their backs on it the instant their connection with it was discovered. Those who employ a slanderer for eight months would employ him for ever, provided they could do so with security to themselves. This is the single point to which the suborners of calumny ever attend; and it is now obvious, that to attain it they will not scruple about sacrificing the tools they make use of to execute their dirty work.

We do not know whether it is really worth while again to notice the attempt of the Patrons of the Beacon to apologise for their conduct by pleading ignorance of its personalities! They cannot themselves believe that any individual will pay the smallest attention to so ridiculous a statement. It is an insult to common sense to suppose, that fifteen individuals should have become bound to patronise and support an embryo journal, without ever having the curiosity to look into a single number of their nursling. And they could not possibly have done this—they could not have looked into any one number of the Beacon without immediately perceiving, that as a political journal it was worth nothing, and that its only distinguishing characteristic was that of vilification and abuse. It is in vain, therefore, for them to seek shelter under the plea of ignorance! There can be no doubt that the patrons and pecuniary supporters of the Beacon were perfectly acquainted with the manner in which it was conducted. They must have known that the discussion of the real merits of public measures never formed any part of the plan of the writers for that Journal—that they were totally incompetent to enter the field of fair political controversy—and that personal abuse was their single and undivided object.

To gratify this satanic propensity, they have stuck at nothing. Every abusive epithet which the language could afford has been put in requisition. Gratuitous and abominable falsehoods have been circulated as if they had been indisputable facts. Personal defects—peculiarities of manner—the misfortunes and the failings of friends—and every painful and distress-

ing circumstance of past or present life, have been industriously hunted out, and barbarously and inhumanly held up to the public gaze. And because the concealed ruffians who have done all this are *bullies* as well as slanderers—because they proclaim to the world that they are ready to blow out the brains as well as to defame and traduce the character of every individual who happens to differ in opinion with them on any matter, whether of a general or local nature—they have the matchless impudence to tell us that they are “gentlemen!”—How long this nuisance is to be tolerated—how long every individual who does not choose to expose himself to be shot at by an acknowledged and professional slanderer, is to be vilified and libelled with impunity, is not for us to conjecture. This is a point which must be decided upon by the Lord Advocate. And whatever his Lordship may say about his former ignorance of the brutalities, and of the open, continued, and systematic breaches of the peace committed by the conductor of the Beacon, we hardly think he will venture to affirm that he is still unacquainted with them. His Lordship must no doubt, feel disinclined to deal harshly with his late *protégés*—with those whom he has patronised for the last eight months. But his Lordship's private feelings ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the proper discharge of his public duties. He is bound to preserve the peace of the country—to protect the character and the persons of his Majesty's subjects from the persevering attacks of a gang of slanderers and assassins.

Had the patronage and pecuniary support of the Beacon not been traced to high and influential personages, it would never have been alluded to in our columns: and since these gentlemen have advertised out, since they have renounced their scandalous copartnership, we owe it our readers and to ourselves, to treat the Beacon in future, as we have done hitherto, with silent and sovereign contempt. It must now be considered as in every point of view a disgraced and degraded paper. The Lord Advocate and his associates have been compelled to pronounce its condemnation; and the Earl of Hopetoun, we understand, has intimated, that after the 1st of October the privilege of his frank will be withdrawn from the Beacon because it has been made the vehicle of personal abuse. None, therefore, but those whose appetite for scandal is as voracious as their feelings must be depraved, can henceforth continue to peruse or purchase it. To notice any thing contained in such a paper would be a forfeiture of character. For ourselves, we shall only say, that the cause which we advocate cannot be better served than by the hostility of the tools by whom the libels in the Beacon are indited. We have just reason to be proud of the abuse which, with incessant malice, and the utmost personal hate, they have cast upon us. Every abandoned ruffian can call names, and the conductors of the Beacon can do no more.

But we have not yet done with the Patrons of the Beacon. It is fit that the public should know who and what they are. And we shall assuredly take an early opportunity to redeem the pledge given in our last.

[The Scotsman.]

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

Ward v. Codrington.—This cause, which occupied the court seven hours, excited consi-

derable merriment, from its ludicrous detail by Mr. Serjeant Pell, for the plaintiff, and from his exposure of the jockey manœuvres, which, as usual, in such cases, had been practised. It appeared that the plaintiff being out with the hounds of Lord W. Somerset, on the 31st of January last, had met with the defendant, who was riding his black mare. This mare, possessing figure, and following the hounds well, was pointed out by a friend of the defendant to the plaintiff, as a mare that would suit him in his occasional sporting excursions. The plaintiff and defendant therefore had some conversation as to the soundness and price, and a bargain followed, the mare being bought on the ground by the plaintiff, who relied on the defendant's statement of her perfections. After the purchase, the plaintiff treating the defendant as a friend, invited him to his own residence to dine with him; and while taking wine, in the presence of Mr. George Lunell, and another gentleman, paid him the sum of 35*l.*; the defendant again repeating the warranty. Next morning the plaintiff was informed by his servant, that the mare's legs and fetlock joints were much swollen; that she had a considerable blemish on one knee, and one of her eyes suffused with humour. Upon this information, the plaintiff sent for Mr. Thos. Wills, who immediately adjudged her unsound, and advised the plaintiff to return her. The plaintiff, however, thought fit to consult Peter Mitchell, his farrier, and also George Parker, of veterinary celebrity. The mare's shoes were taken off, and, in addition to the other advantages, before enumerated, it was found that she had large corns on each foot, one of which was what is termed a *threaded corn*; and Mr. Mitchell, the farrier, on a momentary inspection, pronounced her “a most complete screw.” George Parker, on his examination, found that she was “moon-eyed,” or “down in the eyes,” and completely unsound from her complaints. Notice was immediately given to the defendant, and the mare was sent to livery, where she became “dead lame;” and upon being ridden, it was discovered that, from a wrench, she was also “*gig-backed*.” After her arrival at the stables, the defendant advised the plaintiff to physic and bleed this precious beast, warranting that she would recover. The plaintiff, however, did not seem to relish this mode of procedure; and finding that he could not by peaceable means obtain the purchase money, thought it best to apply to law instead of physic, and commenced his action for the recovery of the amount, together with the expenses of the *intermediate keep*.

The warranty having been fully proved, Mr. Thomas Wills, the plaintiff's servant, the farrier Parker, and Burgess, the livery stable keeper, most satisfactorily established the unsoundness; and Mr. Leigh, the veterinary surgeon, having been called, proved also the corns on the feet, and that the mare had cataracts in each eye. Upon the examination of one of these witnesses by the defendant's counsel, it appeared that the defendant had actually gone down, as a stranger, to the livery stables, stating that he wanted to purchase a horse, and had, among several of the horses, that were for sale, fixed upon the mare, and endeavoured to get from the stable-keeper an admission that she was for sale.

On the part of the defendant Mr. Adam stated, that he should prove the mare to have

been sound from her being foaled up to the time of her sale to the plaintiff. He then called several witnesses, some of whom were objected to, as interested, they having previously sold and warranted her; and these parties not seeming disposed to give each other releases, were rejected. A veterinary surgeon and some farriers were also brought forward, who swore to her soundness at the period they attended her; but, upon examination, they admitted that when they saw her on the morning of trial, for the purpose of getting a knowledge of her then state, they had been requested by the plaintiff's attorney, who was present, to look at her eyes, as one of the grounds of complaint lay there; that they had refused to look, and, in fact, had not examined them.

Mr. Alderman Wilcox had known the mare when in possession of his friend Mr. Martin; had seen her run up the road by defendant's servants three or four days before her sale, and, in his opinion, she was perfectly sound.

It was also proved that defendant had hunted the mare severely for three days before the sale.

Mr. Serjeant Pell, in a very able reply, animadverted in strong terms on the stratagem of the defendant, in going to the livery stables to obtain an admission that the mare was for sale.

The learned Judge, in summing up, stated that the plaintiff's case was irresistible. The evidence of Mr. Alderman Wilcox was alone calculated to excite a doubt in his mind; but the worthy Alderman could not be considered as “knowing” as the professional witnesses. His Lordship, after stating the violent riding of the mare on the day of sale might have brought out symptoms which had been proved to exist, and which might have been already incipient, and kept down by previous bleeding and medicine administered shortly before the sale, the plaintiff seeing her when she was in chase, and on her metal, might have been deceived, left the cause to the jury.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Thirty-five Guineas for the value of the mare, and Sixteen Guineas for the *intermediate keep*.

POOR LAWS.—VAGRANTS.

By an Act passed on the 2nd day of September 1829, to amend the laws relative to the 1st day of September 1829, of vagrants to their place of settlement, discontinued, and Justices are empowered to apprehend or any other passes, or any other persons whatever, the 1st instant. And from and after the passing of the above Act, the provisions of the Act are to be taken as if the provisions of the Act were not exceeding 5*s.* to be taken for the apprehension of vagrants, by the Justices of the Peace of the Parish in which the offence is committed. And when any person is apprehended as vagrant, and being committed, or who has been committed, to gaol and discharged, the Justices, may pass orders for the relief of such persons, not vagrants.

By the Act of 59 Geo. I.

seers of the poor are enabled to take up 20 acres in their parishes, and let them in small lots at low rents to poor parishioners. This has been, in some few instances, where steady industry and honest living embraced the proposal, attended with the desired effect, and has afforded a remedy for the consequences of inclosure. This plan seems better calculated for villages and small towns, than for large cities and their vicinity, where the increase of buildings prevents its being effected. In one of the western counties of England, one or two benevolent landholders have granted to each poor family an acre to be cultivated after the first year, but during the first year to be ploughed and sown by the tenants of large farms, the landlord allowing the seed: this has decreased the poor rates. The morals of the labourers are thus improved, because they feel greater repugnance to commit crimes, by which they would be lowered in that scale. Others have proposed the use of the spade instead of the plough; and it is affirmed, on the authority of the Right Hon. Member for Chichester, that having tried the practice of spade husbandry at Godalming, it has reduced the poor-rates one-fourth!

MAJOR ANDRE.

The following account of the disintering of the remains of Major Andre, who was shot as an English spy, by order of General Washington, during the American war, is taken from a New York paper of the 14th of Aug.—

"The work place at Tappan, on Friday, at one p.m. amidst a concourse of ladies and gentlemen, the business this interesting ceremony was conducted by the proprietor of the labourer, commenced their work at one o'clock, by removing the earth that surrounded and partially covered the grave. Great caution was observed in cutting a small peach-tree that stood near the grave, as the Consul was desirous of sending it to his Majesty's garden of the Royal gardens. It was felt lest the coffin should contain various rumours existed that the body had been removed many years ago. To the depth of 3 feet, the lid was broken in nearly fallen in, but was not removed from the skull. The lid beneath the remains of the brave Andre was one to bone, each in its place, and of any other part of his body, except a lock of his hair, which appeared in the pocket of his dress was the only thing found. As soon as the spectators was gratified, a coffin was ordered, when the undertaker, having uncovered the sarcophagus, the remains were carefully removed to a repository, in imitation of the practice for the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, made of mahogany, the interior lined with crimson velvet, surmounted by a canopy of deep blue and crimson velvet, the inside lined with black silk, and supported by four gilt balls.

The remains were placed in a casket with the remains have been placed in his Majesty's packet, and as soon as some repairs

on board have been completed, an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

The Judges upon the late Circuits have noticed a prevailing practice of committing prisoners to gaol until the Quarter Sessions, although the Assizes may intervene before the Sessions. The Lord Chief Justice Abbott, at Shrewsbury, liberated a man, with his wife and daughter, who had been so committed for want of bail; and at Stafford Mr. Baron Garrow, in his address to the jury, said, that he observed there were six persons in that calendar remaining to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions, according to their commitments. Many gentlemen among the Grand Jury must know that it was irregular. The Judges upon the Circuit were bound to deliver the gaols of every prisoner; and the learned Judge lately presiding in another county had found it his duty to discharge a number who had been similarly committed. If the prosecutors did not attend before the Court closed, the six prisoners would be liberated.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Warneford, of Mickleham, Surrey, to the Living of Llanellin, Monmouthshire; patron, Kemys Tynte, Esq. of of Halswell-house, Somerset.

The Rev. T. Jefferson, Archdeacon of Colchester, to the vicarage of Witham, void by the death of the Rev. A. Downes, who had been resident upon that benefice for upwards of forty years.

The Rev. G. Sumner, to the vicarage of St. Helen's Abingdon.

The Rev. D. H. Saunders, to the living of Ambleston, Pembrokeshire; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Oxford Sept. 15.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has collated the Rev. George Randolph, M. A. and Student of Christ Church, in this University, to the vicarage of Eastry-with-Worth, near Sandwich, Kent.

Rev. Thomas Mills, B. A. of Christ Church, in this University, has been instituted, on his own petition, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, to the rectory of Sutton, Suffolk.

Rev. John Lathey, to the rectory of Red, Suffolk; patron, the King.

Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, M. A. to the vicarage of Greatham, in the county of Rutland; patron, the Earl of Winchilsea.

Rev. James C. H. Stokes, M. A. rector of Birchanger, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Countess of Dysart.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. J. Singleton to the rectory of Sutteryb, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

The Observer.

NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

His Majesty, who ever holds in consideration, and takes every opportunity of promoting the interests of science and of art, expressed his desire, a short time since, that an expedition should be formed to explore certain parts of Africa, which border upon Egypt. The idea was suggested in consequence of the successful researches of M. Belzoni in the latter country; but the object of the present expedition is of a different character from the pursuits of that gentleman, inasmuch as it is the discovery, not of the ponderous monuments of Egyptian labour, but of the remains of Greek and Roman edifices,

which it is conjectured are scattered in different parts of Lybia—a country which those celebrated nations visited, and in which they established colonies at several different periods, but which it is supposed no Europeans have since explored.

The gentleman, who has been chosen by Government, with the approbation of his Majesty, to superintend this expedition, is Mr. Beechey, many years Secretary to Mr. Salt, the Consul to Egypt, and the constant companion of M. Belzoni in his late indefatigable researches. The Lords of the Admiralty have also afforded every assistance in their power to advance the object of this expedition by fitting out a small vessel with a complement of men, and entrusting the command to one of the Lieutenants who were engaged under Captain Parry in the last Northern expedition, and the same officer from whose drawings were executed the engravings that embellish the account of that voyage, of which the public are in possession. The vessel is intended to sail round the coast and to wait upon the expedition, which will only proceed so far in the interior as will be consistent with its safety, or allow an easy return to the coast. The expedition will start from Tripoli, to the Bay of which, a communication has been dispatched from this Government to request assistance, which will, no doubt, be afforded as it has formerly been by that power upon similar occasions.

Libya, the country about to be explored by our adventurous countrymen, is that which in ancient times contained the two countries of Cyrenaica and Marmarica. The former was called Pentapolis, from the five great cities which it contained; one of which was Berenice, or Hesperis, now Bernic, the spot where the celebrated Gardens of the Hesperides are generally supposed to have existed. Not far distant was Barca, or Barca and Ptolemais, now Toometa. To the east of the extreme northern point of the coast, called Thycus Promontorium, now Cape Rasat, was Apollonia, now Marza Suda; or Sosueh, formerly the port of Cyrene, that city being situated a little inland: it was founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony from Thera, one of the Cyclades; and the kingdom was afterwards bequeathed to the Romans by the last of the Ptolemies, surnamed Apion, and was formed by that nation into a province with Crete. The expedition will explore the vestiges of it, which are supposed still to remain under the name of Curin; to the east of this stood the fifth city of ancient Cyrenaica, called Darnis, now Derne.

South of Marmarica (before mentioned), which our countrymen will visit, and in the midst of the sands of the Libyan Desert, was a small and beautiful spot, refreshed by streams, and luxuriant with verdure, in which stood the Temple, so celebrated in antiquity, of Jupiter Hammon, said to have been founded by Bacchus, in gratitude to his father Jupiter, who appeared to him, when perishing with thirst, in the form of a ram, and showed him a fountain. Here was the Fons Solis, whose waters were cold at noon and hot at night. Here also the celebrated ancient Oracle, so difficult of access through the Libyan Deserts, and which was consulted by Alexander the Great after a memorable and dangerous journey, the token of which, transmitted to posterity is the ram's horn upon the head of that conqueror on numerous medals.

The expedition will, in all probability, be engaged three or four years.

**OLD BAILEY.—SATURDAY.
FORGED PLATE MARKS.**

Jeremy Garfield was indicted on the 19 Geo. 3. c. 69, for exposing to sale twelve silver spoons, with the forged stamp of the Goldsmith's Company thereon; whereby he subjected himself to fourteen years' transportation. The prisoner pleaded guilty. He was then capitally indicted on the 55 Geo. 3, for making counterfeit stamps to the likeness and similitude of those used by the Goldsmith's Company. To this indictment he pleaded not guilty, but his trial was postponed to a future day, when it is understood no evidence will be offered on the part of the crown, the prisoner having pleaded guilty to the minor offence.

BANK OF ENGLAND PROSECUTIONS.

The Bank of England having ceased to prosecute offenders for uttering forged one pound notes, since they discontinued issuing notes of that denomination, and having declared their determination of prosecuting only those which amount to 5l. and upwards, without giving the parties the opportunity of pleading guilty to the minor offence, of knowingly having in possession; the following unhappy persons were arraigned upon capital charges of uttering 5l. forged Bank of England notes, knowing them to have been forged.

Josiah Calman, a man of respectable appearance, formerly a clerk in an attorney's office, was arraigned upon an indictment of this description.

The prisoner, in a state of considerable agitation, said he intended to plead guilty. He stood a guilty man, convinced in his own mind that he must be convicted of the offence with which he was charged; and having seriously considered the awful and perilous situation in which he was placed, he was resolved not to consume the time of the court by putting it to the trouble of hearing the evidence whilst his own conscience convicted him. He had only to implore the humane interposition of the learned Judge on his behalf with the fountain of mercy in order that his punishment might be commuted to exile in another country, where, by sincere repentance and reformation of his life, he might make some atonement for the grievous wrongs he had committed here. He had had the honour of serving his Majesty for seven years, with the approbation of his superior officers. Subsequently to that time, poverty and distress had reduced him to a situation in which he was tempted to commit that crime which had now overwhelmed him with ignominy and infamy. Goaled by poverty—agonized by the sufferings of a tender wife, the partner of his cares—wrought upon by the piteous cries of his children, who were deprived of the necessaries of life, he had in an evil hour fallen into the gulph of wretchedness and misery which brought him as a capital felon to the bar of his country. Under such circumstances, the only hope left him at this awful crisis was in that benevolence and humanity which he doubted not the learned judge would exert in his behalf, in the quarter where justice was administered in mercy. With this humble supplication he should conclude, by pleading guilty.

Mr. Baron Graham ordered his plea to be recorded, and the prisoner was removed from the bar.

Ann Smith, the wife of the last mentioned

prisoner, a young woman of respectable appearance, was next arraigned for a similar offence. She had assumed the name of Smith to avert suspicion from her husband. She seemed much affected at her awful situation, and upon being called upon to plead, said she was Guilty.

The learned Judge ordered her plea to be recorded, and she was removed from the bar.

George Ellis, a young man of genteel appearance, the son of a respectable solicitor in the City, having pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment for uttering, on the 31 of August last in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, a forged 5l. Bank of England note, knowing it to be forged, was then put upon his trial. The prisoner's real name was not Ellis.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet (with whom were Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Bolland) having stated the case for the prosecution, called several witnesses, who proved the following facts:—On the 30th of July the prisoner called at the house of Mr. Tooke Robinson, a merchant residing in Austin-friars, and asked if Mr. Robinson was at home. The housekeeper, who answered the door, said her master was not at home. The prisoner said he did not mean the old gentleman but Mr. Peter Tooke Robinson, the son. He was told that he was not at home. The prisoner then asked, whether the latter was at the Military Academy at Woolwich, where he was a student, or at his father's country house at Walthamstow; and being answered that she did not know where he was, he expressed great concern at not being able to see him, for he had called to pay him a one pound note which he had owed him a long time. The housekeeper told him, that if he would leave the money with her, she would take care of it for her young master. The prisoner said he did not know how to do that, as he had only a 5l. note about him: upon which the housekeeper said she had not change in the house, but, if he pleased, she would send out and get change. Accordingly he gave her the 5l. note, and she sent her daughter with it to a shop in Throgmorton-street. The daughter returned with four sovereigns and a one-pound-note, and the housekeeper gave the prisoner the note and three sovereigns. He said, if it made no difference to her, he would rather have a sovereign than the note as he was going out of town; upon which she took the note and gave him a sovereign in lieu. She then requested him for his name and address, in order that she might inform her young master who it was had paid her the money. He said that was perfectly unnecessary, and if she would only say that it was the person who had borrowed a one pound note of him some time since, that would be sufficient. With this she was satisfied, and the prisoner went away.

Mr. P. T. Robinson swore that he had never seen the prisoner in his life, and that he had never lent him a l. note.

In support of the uttering charged in the indictment, it was proved that on the 3d of August last the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Joseph Austin, a jeweller, residing at 136, Oxford-street, and offered a gold seal for sale. The shopman, after looking at it, said it was not a saleable article, being too large. He was then going out of the shop but returned and asked to see some small seals. A tray of seals was produced, and he chose one at the price of 1l. 2s. in payment of which he tendered a 5l. note, received the change, and went away. The pri-

soner, when he had agreed to purchase the seal, in a consequential manner threw down a card, with the address "G. Ellis, Esq. 26, Portman-square," upon it, saying that was his direction. This circumstance disarmed the shopman of all suspicion; but in a minute or two after the prisoner quitted the shop, another shopman, upon looking at the note suspected it was a forgery. The prisoner was immediately pursued, and at the distance of about forty yards from the house was overtaken. The shopman begged his pardon, but told him he must turn back and change the note, for it was a bad one. The prisoner said he had no other money about him, and that he could not stay then, as he was going home to his dinner, which was waiting. After some father entreaty, however, he was brought back to the shop, and in the presence of a constable searched, but nothing suspicious was found upon him. He was asked who was the housekeeper at 26, Portman-square, and he replied, a Mrs. Gordon. The prisoner was taken into custody.

A Mrs. Elizabeth Parsonage, who takes care of the house 26, Portman-square, the residence of John Trowers, Esq. deposed that she knew nothing of the prisoner, and that he certainly did not reside there. Both the notes above-mentioned were proved to be forgeries.

The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Curwood, left his case in the hands of his Counsel.

A witness who described himself as a clerk in the Registrar's Office, Doctors' Commons, was called to give the prisoner a character. He had known him for the last eighteen years, but he knew nothing personally of anything to his prejudice. The prisoner's father was a very respectable man in the city, and understood had turned the prisoner's account of some family quarrel supported the prisoner for the last few months. On his cross-examination he had known the prisoner by another name, but was not his name.—The prisoner's witness to his character, who was called by Mr. Baron Graham summed up the jury.

The jury desired to know the parish in which the offence was committed, but upon being told that was not material, they returned a verdict of Guilty.—Death.

Thomas Topley was next indicted for a similar offence, in uttering on the 3d of August last in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, a forged Bank of England note for 5l., with a guilty knowledge.

The case opened against him on this:—On the 15th of August last the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Baldry, a mercer, Bond-street, and ordered four sovereigns. The shopman asked for a one-pound-note. The prisoner said it was for Ayr-street, Piccadilly. The shopman had no knowledge of the prisoner, but he kept no account with him. The prisoner replied, that he meant Kerseymere, upon which the shopman gave him the money and gave it to the prisoner, who paid it in payment. The prisoner, looking like the appearance of the prisoner's son to the banking house, went to get it changed. In the course of the conversation, and

to describe more particularly where Mr. Newman lived, he said he lived a little way down the street, on the left hand; that he was a tailor by trade, and that he had lived with him for seven years. When the lad returned from the banking-house, he said that the note was a forgery. The prisoner was then asked where he got the note? He said he got it from Mr. Newman, who was then waiting at the corner of the street; or at least from a person at the corner of the street, who said his name was Newman. Upon these contradictory accounts of himself, the prisoner was apprehended, and now brought to trial for uttering the note with a guilty knowledge.

The case went to the Jury under the learned judge's directions and they found the prisoner Guilty.

Edmond Sparrow was indicted for disposing of two forged Bank of England notes, knowing them to be forged, on the 23d of June. It appeared that the prisoner had gone to the shop of a grocer named Clunn, residing in Gray's-Inn lane, and purchased a quantity of sugar and tea, which amounted to 3l. 1s. 6d. for which he tendered a 5l. note in payment, and gave his address, 4, Serle's-place, Castle-street. The prosecutor sent his man with the prisoner, to carry the commodities, and by his desire the goods were left with him, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Chancery-lane. The collector of taxes to the district was called, who swore that there was no such place as Serle's place in that neighbourhood.

On the other part of the indictment, it was proved that the prisoner came to a boot-maker's shop, at 13, Budgerow, Lambeth, and tendered in payment for a pair of boots a 5l. note, and gave his name and address, Mr. Thomson, 8, Saville-place. On sending there the prisoner had removed.

John Foy, an officer of Marlborough-street, stated that on taking the prisoner, he denied ever having been in Mr. Clunn's shop.

Henry Lee, a Bank-inspector, swore that the notes were forged in all parts.

Mr. Baron Graham having summed up the evidence, the Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Charles Fidler was indicted for putting away a forged Bank of England note, knowing it to be forged, on the 30th July.—It appeared that on the day in question, the prisoner came to a pawnbroker's shop, named Wassel, 9, Picket-street, and took out a coat, for which he tendered a 5l. note in payment. He gave as his name and address, Turvey, 7 Shire-lane; but the person living at that place proved he did not live there. When apprehended, he said he had never been to Mr. Wassel's shop.

Mr. Lees, a Bank Inspector, proved that the note was forged in all its parts.

The prisoner, in his defence, called a witness named Anne Hun, who proved that on the day in question, the prisoner was at her house, from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, so that he could not have passed the note to Mr. Wassel's man. Also another witness that spoke to his good character.

Mr. Justice Richardon having summed up the evidence, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

[The Observer, —September 17. A

OLD BAILEY.

TRIAL OF MR. TURNER.

On Monday the Court and avenues were crowded at an early hour to witness the trial

of *Wm. Sweeney Barnard Turner*. At ten o'clock the prisoner was put to the bar, and being lame, was accommodated with a seat.—The indictment charged the prisoner with counterfeiting a receipt for 1,045l. in the name of John Penn, with intent to defraud Sir Robert Peel and the bank of England. There were other indictments of a similar nature for large sums of money.

Mr. Sargeant BOSANQUET stated, that the prisoner was a clerk in the bank, employed in the Navy 5 per cent. Office, and up to the time that this transaction took place his employers had no reason to doubt his integrity. The charge against him was, that he had forged or that he had disposed and put away a receipt for 1,045l. knowing it to be forged. The receipt purported to be a receipt for the purchase money of certain stock, in the name of John Penn, which had been given by the prisoner to a person named Starling. John Penn was entirely a fictitious personage, created by the prisoner for the purpose of this fraud; for it would appear that the prisoner at the bar was the only person who negotiated the sale of the stock, who witnessed the transfer, who gave the receipts, received the produce of that stock, and appropriated it to his own use. Sir Robert Peel was a proprietor of stock in the Navy 5 per cents. and as such stood credited in the ledger. On the 20th March last, an entry was made transferring 10,000l. from Sir R. Peel to John Penn, of Highgate, which Sir Robert never transferred either by himself or by his attorney. This was not discovered till May following, when, on a reference to the transfer book, it was found that two leaves had been removed from it. An investigation took place, when the whole was discovered. That the two leaves of the transfer book were destroyed by design was clear, because the pages were erased and altered; and in order to keep the account of Sir Robert Peel correct in the ledger, an alteration was made in a sum of 4000l. to his credit, by putting a figure of 1 before it, so that it stood 14,000l. An attempt had been made to alter the figures in what was called the primary book; but as there was a duplicate and triplicate of that not kept within the walls of the Bank, and therefore not within the reach of any person employed in the Five per Cents. Offices, that attempt appeared to have been given up, and the original figures were restored. He should call a person who would swear the writing on the erasure was the prisoner's. He should prove that Sir R. Peel made no transfer of stock on the 20th of March, and it would be quite clear to the Jury that it was a fraudulent transfer, effected by some person having access to the books of the office. He should prove there was no John Penn of Highgate. The prisoner only had witnessed the transfer made by him, no broker being present. The prisoner had himself asked Starling if he wanted 1,000l. of Navy Five per cent, and received a cheque for the amount, which was paid by the bankers in 15 notes, of which no less than 12 were traced as being paid by the prisoner for his own individual purposes. He (Sargeant Bosanquet) was prepared to go into the detail of proof as to the whole 10,000l.; but he apprehended that if he proved the facts he had stated respecting the receipt of 1,045l. in the name of Penn to Starling, the Jury would have no difficulty in finding it a false instrument, which the prisoner had made, or at least uttered with a guilty knowledge. He adverted to the prisoner's attempt to escape after being taken

into custody, as a token of guilt, and then proceeded to call his witnesses.

[A great many witnesses were examined; and they proved all that Sergeant Bosanquet asserted he should be able to prove.]

The Prisoner entered upon his defence, which was extremely long, and read from paper. He set out with saying, that he was the son of Sir Barnard Turner, who, in the riots of 1780, greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the bank, and by his bravery, saved its Treasury from destruction. He (prisoner) had been eighteen years employed in the bank; and he considered himself, as it were, a portion of the establishment. It was his misfortune to become acquainted with one of those harpies who go about entrapping the unwary; and to that acquaintance was to be attributed the melancholy situation in which he now stood. That person was John Penn, of whom the Jury had heard so much. He had repeatedly executed money transactions for Penn, and had received proper remuneration for his labour. He had done so upon his representation that he had large expectations, and one fatal day, upon his producing what prisoner conceived to be the proper documents, he executed the transfer in question. This he did, however, without disguise, and knowing well that the transfer would undergo the rigid inspection of two other experienced clerks. Soon after the accomplishment of his alleged criminal purpose he went to Hastings on leave of absence. Here there were ample means of escape. He had it was alleged, the produce of the plunder in his pocket at this time, and what was his conduct? With every possible facility for escape, he came back to the bank, where, if he had committed any offence, he knew detection was certain, and he resumed his employment; besides this he did not want money; his salary was above a competency; and, besides that, he two years ago inherited 2000l. from his mother; and in the course of last year he received 5000l. with his wife. With this increase of profits, his habits of living continued the same, and he could therefore have no inducement to commit such a crime. With respect to his attempt to escape, his mind was at that time in a state of distraction, and he sought to escape certainly; but he hoped to meet in the attempt what would have been much more welcome to him—certain death.* He knew the dilemma into which his want of caution had brought him, he knew the strong circumstances there were against him, and that he could have no evidence to rebut them; and he had also upon his mind the consciousness that, although he might escape conviction, yet the very charge would drive him from society, and render his future existence a blank. The prisoner went on to point out the extreme improbability of a man, circumstanced as he was, committing such an offence, with the most certain prospect of detection. He reasoned upon the testimony for the prosecution, which, he said, consisted almost entirely of probabilities, without positive proof, and earnestly entreated the Jury to weigh well the probabilities on either side, and see which way the balance would incline.—He implored from their justice and humanity that mercy which he could not

* When taken into custody, Mr. Turner was carried to the Crown Tavern by the officer, where he was placed in an upper room, the officer sleeping in one adjoining. In the night, Mr. Turner, with the aid of the sheets, let himself out of the window; but he did not effect his escape; for he fell, broke some bones, and was otherwise severely injured; so that he appeared in Court upon crutches.

expect from the law, if their verdict should be against him; for to offences like that with which he stood charged, if conviction took place, mercy was a stranger. If they were not convinced of his innocence, still they might doubt his guilt, and the law in that case gave him what he was sure the hearts of the Jury would not withhold, the full benefit of that doubt. The prisoner then alluded to his wife, who, he said, had linked her destiny with his, and who, if their verdict should be one of guilty, would have a home, which was once happy, rendered desolate, and he doomed to misery and wretchedness.

Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, gave the prisoner a high character, and deposed to the fact, that he had discharged some heavy debts which his mother had contracted previous to her decease without legal obligation on his part. A number of persons of respectability, spoke to the honourable character of the prisoner.

Mr. Justice RICHARDSON summed up the evidence with great minuteness. He thought it improbable that the prisoner should have lent money to a perfect stranger, merely on his declaration that he had 10,000*l.* stock in the Bank—as well as remarkable, that he should have made no inquiries at Highgate, where Mr. Penn said he resided. If the Jury doubted, however, the excellent character given to the prisoner should weigh in their verdict. His composure when charged with the crime should be considered, as well as his attempt to escape.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Immediately the verdict was pronounced, there were some demonstrations of joy in the gallery, which were censured by the Judge. The prisoner was then removed from the bar. There are three other indictments against him.

THE CASE OF TURNER.

On Tuesday *William Sweeney Bernard Turner* was again placed at the bar. He came on crutches with difficulty.—The indictment was then read, charging the prisoner with forging a certain transfer, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank.

Mr. Sergeant BOSANQUET observed that the present indictment, and two others which followed it, arose out of the same transaction; and although in point of law, it was not the same, yet the facts would not be varied by any evidence he could offer. A Jury had already pronounced its opinion, and it was not for him now to question it. He had, therefore, received instructions to forbear giving any further testimony, and it would be therefore the duty of the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

The prisoner was then pronounced *Not Guilty* upon all the indictments, was removed from the bar, and ordered to be discharged.

The claim of John Lindsay Crauford, Esq. to the title of Earl of Crauford and Lindsay, and the estates thereunto belonging, is in the train of being made good in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Greece will be free, or it will be no more. It is impossible not to smile in pity when we hear of an amnesty to be granted to the Greeks, through the intervention of the Holy Alliance,

Great God! A Turkish amnesty! What a piece of barbarous irony! Look to Walachia, pillaged, devastated, and depopulated. Look to Sava and his Arnauts massacred, even after having betrayed their brethren, and gone over to the ranks of the Turks. But the Greeks did not require these examples to guide them. The massacres of the Morea and the Isles of the Archipelago, in the last century, and a thousand other transactions of a similar nature, taught them long ago the meaning of a Turkish amnesty. The Christian piety of the Governments of Europe is not less known to them. They will therefore, dispense with the Turkish clemency so much extolled by the *Austrian* or rather *Turkish Observer*, and with the charity of the Members of the Holy Alliance. They will rather die with arms in their hands, than allow themselves to be slaughtered by executioners. The history of the Souliots and Parganiots loudly proves that the Greeks are capable of such a resolution.

However, men whose hearts are not hardened by interest or hypocrisy, men of true religion and humanity, cannot look without agitation on the dreadful alternative to which the Greek nation is reduced. But through what fatality do they remain silent and inactive? Why do they not raise their voices to call forth the exertions of individuals in favour of the Greeks? Do they wish to delay the display of their sensibility till the moment when this nation shall have ceased to exist? Is it necessary to prove to them that it is more noble, more glorious, to save it from destruction than to bestow on it theatrical and sterile tears after annihilation? Ah! if the most illustrious and the most unfortunate of nations, which has done so much honour to humanity, a nation to which Europe owes so much, is destined to perish, let not posterity say that this happened through the ingratitude and apathy of our age. If the Governments make themselves the accomplices of barbarism and the pestilence, history will pass judgment on them. But let the people every where honour themselves in its eyes by a very different conduct; let them bequeath to it a monument which shall attest for ever their philanthropy, their intelligence, their love of justice and of liberty. It was for the people of England to have set the example; but if Germany has gone before them, they will endeavour to go beyond it in their liberality. We hope that the zeal of English philanthropists, so numerous and celebrated, will soon begin to display itself.

[*The Scotsman*,—September 29.]

Poetry.

GREECE.

[From the continuation of *Don Juan*, just published. The verses are supposed to be spoken by a Poet of modern Greece.]

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose, and Parnassus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.
The Scian and the Teian muse,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
Have found the fame your shores refuse;

Their place of birth alone is mute
To sounds which echo further west
Than your sire's "Islands of the Blest."

The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dream'd that Greece might still be free;

For standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave.

A King sate on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;

And ships, by thousands, lay below,
And men in nations—all were his;

He counted them at break of day—
And when the sun set where were they?

And where are they? and where art thou,
My country? On thy voiceless shore

The heroic lay is tuneless now—
The heroic bosom beats no more!

And must thy lyre, so long divine,
Degenerate into hands like mine?

'Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
Though link'd among a fetter'd race,

To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, suffice my face;

For what is left the poet here?
For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers' blood

Earth's render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead!

Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylæ!

What, silent still? and silent all?
Ah! no;—the voices of the dead

Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
And answer, "Let one living head,

But one arise,—we come, we come!"
'Tis but the living who are dumb,

In vain—in vain, strike other chords.
Fill high the cup of Samian wine!

Leave battles to the Turkish hordes,
And shed the blood of Scio's vine!

Hark! rising to the ignoble call—
How answers each bold bacchanaal!

You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

Of two such lessons, why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?

You have the letters Cadmus gave—
Think ye he meant them for a slave?

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
We will not think of themes like these!

It made Agæon's song divine;
He served—but served Polycrates—

A tyrant; but our masters then
Were still, at least, our countrymen.

The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;

That tyrant was Miltiades!
Oh! that the present hour would lend

Another despot of the kind!
Such chains as his were sure to bind.

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
On Seli's rock, and Parga's shore,

Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;

And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The Heraclidæan blood might own.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks—
They have a king who buys and sells;

In native sword, and native rank,
The only hope of courage dwells!

But Turkish force, and Latin fraud,
Would break your shield, however broad.

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
Our virgin dance beneath the shade—

I see their glorious black eyes shine;
But gazing on each glowing maid,

My own the burning tear-drop lavet,
To think such breasts must suckle slaves!

Place me on Suium's marbled steed—
Where nothing, save the waves and I,

May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;
There, swan-like, let me sing and die!

A load of slaves shall ne'er be mine—
Dash down you cup of Samian wine!

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