

# THE BENGAL HURKARU.

A DAILY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY S. GREENWAY AND CO. AT THE HURKARU PRESS, EVERY MORNING AT SIX O'CLOCK, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH.

VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1819.

[NO. 1266.]

**THE Public is hereby informed that MR. FRANCIS TIPPING HALL, is this day admitted a Member of our Establishment.**  
**PALMER AND COMPANY.**  
Calcutta, 1st May, 1819.

**NOTICE.—MR WILLIAM CRUMP, Wine Merchant, late of the firm of MESSRS. JOSEPH CRUMP and Co having recently commenced business on his own account, now begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has taken into Partnership MR. GEORGE STUART DICK, and that the business will be for the future carried on under the signature of DICK and CRUMP, No. 20, Rada Bazar.**  
Calcutta, 1st May, 1819.

**MESSRS. DICK AND CRUMP, Wine Merchants, &c. engage to supply Individuals and Regimental Messes with the very best WINES, BEER, LIQUORS, &c. with the utmost care and dispatch, and at as cheap rates as possibly may be procurable any where in Calcutta, on the following terms, viz.**  
1st.—A Credit of three Months will be allowed to Individuals, and of four Months to Regimental Messes from the date of the despatch from Calcutta of the required goods, furnished from their own Stock. From the expiration of the granted Credit, Interest after the rate of 12 per Cent. per annum will be charged on all such Bills, when Payment shall not have been duly received.

2d.—When requested to make any Purchases not in their Profession, whether from the Bazar, or Auction, in the execution of which D. and C. will not fail to bestow the promptest and most judicious attention; and indeed when it can be done, will obtain warranty of the Goods from the Sellers—a Commission of simply 2 1/2 per Cent for their trouble will be charged on the cost of the Goods; but it is to be clearly understood that no credit can be allowed on any Purchases of this sort, and that assets should be furnished beforehand for those purposes, as articles cannot be bought from either of the places, excepting for ready Payment; but, whenever it happens that D. and C. are obliged to go in advance for such Purchases, Interest at the rate of 12 per Cent per annum, must necessarily be charged from the date of their being made.

3d.—D. and C. will voluntarily receive back any Supplies which prove bad or indifferent, on their being immediately objected to, and returned to them in the same state; but they conceive it might be of great advantage if Gentlemen would desire musters of required supplies to be submitted previous to despatch to any friend resident in Calcutta, who might judge of the qualities of the Articles—and from whom an approval would most likely prevent disappointment, and probably ensure satisfaction to all parties.

4th.—Gentlemen who may be unknown to D. and C. are respectfully requested to accompany their first orders for Supplies with Drafts on their Agents, or other suitable reference or recommendation.

5th.—D. and C. would beg to suggest to their Correspondents to direct insurance to be effected on every despatch to the extent of its full value, so that no risk might be run from accidental and unavoidable losses; in the event of which D. and C. would not of course be deemed to be liable, excepting when they shall have neglected, to have made the desired Insurance for their Constituents.

6th.—D. and C. beg on their own part to reassure all who may favor them with orders for Supplies, that no care, consideration or attention shall be wanting in order to afford the most general satisfaction, and in consequence hope to merit and obtain proportionable patronage and approbation.

CALCUTTA, May 1st 1819  
No. 20, Rada Bazar.

**MESSRS. DICK AND CRUMP have for SALE a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS, of the first quality, at the most reasonable prices.**  
Calcutta, 1st May, 1819.

**MESSRS. MACKINTOSH AND CO. with a view of bringing their Consignment of FRENCH WINES and BRANDY, to a speedy close, are induced to offer them to their Friends and the Public, at the following very low Rates.**  
Champaigne of the first quality at per dozen, . . . Sa. Rs. 40  
Clarets St. Julien, Haut Brion, &c. . . . . 18  
Vin de Grave, . . . . . 18  
Real Cogniac Brandy, . . . . . 20  
The above are in the original Packages, and warranted of a very superior quality.  
May 1st, 1819.

**BENJAMIN GRAY, Organ Builder, No. 46, Zib. Zari Lane, Cossitollah Street, respectfully informs his Patron and the Public, that he carries on his Business at the above mentioned Premises, where he will thankfully receive all orders for building, repairing, and tuning Organs; and for repairing and tuning Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments.**

**BURGUNDY, per Titus.—TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received for Sale on Commission, the entire remains of the so much approved of BURGUNDY, on the Ship Titus, direct from Bordeaux.—This Wine is in such general estimation as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing in its favor.**  
Price, per dozen Rs. 55, Cash.

**NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT McCLINTOCK, late a Partner in the House of MACKINTOSH, FULTON and McCLINTOCK, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of his retirement from that Establishment hearing date the 1st of March, 1819, he has again commenced Business, as an AGENT, in Calcutta, under the Firm of McCLINTOCK and CO.**

Mr. McCLINTOCK trusts that his character as a Man of Business, for 23 years in India, and his heretofore uniform assiduous attention to the interests of his Employers, will entitle him to that support which he now earnestly solicits.

Mr. McCLINTOCK has refrained, for particular reasons, from making any personal or other application, to his own more immediate Friends and Acquaintances, since his return to Calcutta, in April, 1818; nor does he even now mean to do more than thus to inform them that the best services of himself and his Colleagues, in all kinds of Agency Transactions, await their call.

Messrs. McCLINTOCK AND CO'S Terms of doing Business will be found moderate, and as they mean to adhere strictly to mere Agency, they hope to give that confidence to their Employers, which is so absolutely necessary in all transactions where the parties ought to be mutually benefited.

Messrs. McCLINTOCK AND CO. propose to make Loans, and discount Bills, on the Banking System, and for the convenience of their Friends in Calcutta, they will furnish them with the Check Books, for the purpose of drawing on them at pleasure, but do not intend at present to issue Bank Notes.  
Calcutta, 1st May, 1819.

**OLD GENUINE MADEIRA WINE.—TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND CO. have the honor to state to their Customers and the Public, that their extensive Stock of genuine London Particular and London Market MADIRA WINE, both in respect to quality and age, is equal to any in the Settlement, and they continue to dispose of it, at the following rates.**

	per pipe.	per doz.
No. 1, Superior London Particular, . . . . .	1400	48
— 2, Ditto, . . . . .	1200	40
— 3, Ditto, . . . . .	1100	36
— 4, Ditto, . . . . .	1000	32
— 5, Picked London Market, . . . . .	800	28
— 6, Ditto, . . . . .	700	24
— 7, Ditto, . . . . .	600	20
— 8, Ditto, . . . . .	450	16

All the above-mentioned Wines, can with confidence be recommended according to their several qualities, the four first numbers are from 12 to 15 years old, Nos. 1 and 2 in particular, have been selected by Judges of the most delicate taste, for their own use, as well as for Presents to Europe, and the whole form an assortment with reference to goodness and Prices, well adapted for the community at large.

A liberal credit given to Messes and others taking an extensive supply.

**SUPERIOR PALE ALE.—TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND CO. beg respectfully to announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have an extensive stock of PALE ALE, from HODGSON, THORPE, and MORTON and ABBOT, upwards of Eighteen Months in Bottle. The whole of the above, can be confidently recommended, as excellent, and fully ripe and fit for present use; for the convenience of Customers, part of the above has been drawn off in pint bottles, price 7 Rupees per dozen; in quarts, 10 per dozen. TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND CO. have also some excellent HODGSON'S PORTER, BROWN STOUT, PERRY and CYDER. The most liberal credit allowed to Regimental Messes, Families and Dealers taking a stock, and their commissions faithfully executed.**

**MUSCATELL DE LUNELLE, a high flavored delicious LADIES' WINE, has been received at M. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, at 22 per dozen.—Also, BARSAC AND SAUTERNE, two highly recommended WINES, at 22 and 20.**

**PINK and WHITE CHAMPAIGNE.—A small batch of this delicious Wine, has been received on Commission, by GREENWALLER, who is authorised by the Proprietor to announce it as fine and high flavored a Wine, as ever received in the Presidency. The price is fixed at 50 Rs. the dozen.**

**ITALIEN LIQUEURS.—A few cases containing the following genuine Italian liqueurs, for SALE, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, at 28 per bottle; Mental da Michele Valli; Nocciole li Pesca; Melle Fiori; Cedrato; Latte die Vecchia.**

**ON COMMISSION, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, TANK SQUARE, the following warranted Europe Articles.—WINES AND LIQUORS. White and Pink Champaigne, 50; Chateau Margaux, per dozen, 24; very superior for site, 22; St. Julien, a light high flavored Wine, in 2 dozen cases, per dozen, 20; Barsac, per dozen, 22; old Cogniac Brandy, per dozen, 26; Ditto, in French bottles, 22; Real Schiedam Gin, 15 bottles in a case, 25; Italien Liqueurs, per dozen, 30; Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, 24; Hodgson's ripe mild Beer, 18 months in bottle, per dozen B. Europe bottled mild Porter, per dozen 6; also Seidlitz Powders, Soda Powders, Ginger Beer ditto, Oilman's Stores, Confectionery Westphalia Hams, Pine Cheese. All orders from the Upper Stations, accompanied by a reference for payment in Calcutta, promptly attended to, and every kind of Goods the parties requiring will be forwarded on as moderate terms, as the state of the markets allow.**

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Regulation is published for General information  
A. D. 1819. REGULATION IV.

**A Regulation for the Appointment of a Board, for the Superintendence of the Revenue derived from Customs, Town Duties, Salt and Opium.—PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 22d April, 1819, corresponding with the 11th Bysack 1226 Bengal era; the 12th Bysack 1226 Fusly; the 12th Bysack 1226 Willaity; the 13th Bysack 1876 Sumbut; and the 26th Jumadee-us-Sanee 1234 Higeree.**

**PREAMBLE.—WHEREAS** it is desirable that the Board of Revenue should be enabled to devote their attention exclusively to the important arrangements now in progress in the interior of the Country, and especially that they should from time to time personally visit the districts under their control;—and whereas it appears necessary for that purpose, to relieve the said Board from the Superintendence and Control of the department of Customs and Town Duties;—and whereas with a view to the improvement of these branches of the Public Revenue, and to the promotion of the interests and convenience of the Community it further appears expedient to vest the Superintendence of the several Custom Houses in the Province of Bengal in a distinct Board, which shall sit daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) for the transaction of Public business connected with the said Custom Houses, and shall perform such other duties relating to the Commercial Concerns of the Country, and the perception of the Revenue derivable therefrom, as Government shall from time to time direct;—and whereas it likewise appears expedient to unite under one Authority of Control, the Departments of Customs, Salt and Opium; and it is also desirable otherwise to modify the Constitution of the several Boards entrusted with the Superintendence of the Territorial Revenues of this Presidency;—the following Rules have been enacted, to be in force from the first of May next ensuing.

**II. FIRST.** So much of the Rules contained in Regulations IX. and X. 1810, and in any subsequent Regulations, as renders the Collectors of Government Customs and town duties within the Province of Bengal, and the Officers subordinate to them, subject to the authority of the Board of Revenue, and vests that Board with the several powers and duties relating to those branches of the Public Revenue specified in the Regulations aforesaid,—is hereby rescinded and annulled.

**SECOND.** In like manner so much of the Regulations in force as renders the Salt and Opium Agents, Superintendents of Salt Chokies, and the Officers subordinate to them, subject to the Board of Trade, and vests that Board with the several powers and duties specified in the said Regulations,—is hereby rescinded and annulled.

**III. FIRST.** A Board shall be constituted, consisting of such number of Members as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine, for the Superintendence of the several branches of the Public Revenue above-mentioned, to be denominated the Board of Revenue in the Customs, Salt and Opium Departments.

**SECOND.** The Board aforesaid is hereby vested with all the duties, powers, and authority heretofore legally possessed and exercised by the Board of Revenue, with respect to Customs and town duties.

**THIRD.** The aforesaid Board are likewise hereby vested with all the powers, duties, and authority heretofore legally possessed and exercised by the Board of Trade, in the Salt and Opium Departments.

**FOURTH.** The Members of the said Board, and the several Officers attached to it, being Covenanted Servants of the Company, shall previous to entering upon the execution of the duties of their respective Offices, severally take the Oath prescribed by Act of Parliament for Servants of the Company employed in the Management and Collection of the Revenue, before the Governor General in Council, or such person as he may appoint.

**FIFTH.** It shall be competent to the Governor General to authorize a single Member of the said Board to exercise, either generally or locally, all the duties, power, and authority which are vested as aforesaid in the Board collectively, whenever circumstances may render such an arrangement advisable.—It shall further be competent to the Governor General in Council to authorize the several Members of the said Board, separately, to exercise at the same time and within the same limit, or within distinct limits, such part of the said duties, power, and authority, as it may be judged proper to assign to each respectively, whenever, for the greater dispatch of business or other cause, it may appear advisable to divide the business of the Board, or to assign any special charge to any Member separately.

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sect. to the Govt.  
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, The 29th April, 1819.

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA,

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1819.

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the brig *Fanny*, Captain J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France the 24th March. The *Forbes*, which had put to sea on Wednesday, returned to the New Anchorage on the following day—from what cause is not stated.

We have looked over the Mauritius Papers of February and March, received by the late arrivals, but have not observed any articles of particular interest among their contents. We notice that various sales by auction took place at Port Louis, in the early part of March, of damaged goods shipped originally on the *Thetis*, Captain J. B. Brown and *Woodbridge* Capt. Munnings, with condemned masts and rigging belonging to the former, all of course on the account of the underwriters.

A severe Ordonnance was published at Bourbon, in the name of the French King, respecting the introduction of Dogs into that Island from the Isle of France or India. This it entirely prohibits, and imposes heavy penalties on those who may transgress against the enactment.

The Ship *Shawfield*, having been condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court, as prize to His Majesty's Ship *Magicienne*, was sold on the Exchange at Port Louis on the 25th February.

The *Ennore Transit*, Captain John Greig, arrived at Batavia, on the 16th March, last from Siam.

The brig *Favorite*, Captain Roe, was about to take her departure for the Mauritius, when the *Lord Melville* left Batavia roads.

Commercial Notices.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 1818.

		Bags, &c.
The Imports of Cotton in October,		
were from New Orleans,	3185	
The rest of the W. States,	6075	(part E. J.)
Brazil and Portugal,....	12116	
East Indies, .....	6953	
West Indies, &c. ....	694	
Making, .....	29035	
And the sales are estimated at 31,000 to 32,000 Bags.		
The total Imports into Great Britain this year, compared with those of last year during the same months are as follows:		
1st Jan. to 31st Oct. 1818.	1st Jan. to 31st Oct. 1817.	
From the United States, 196,800	....	183,500
Brazils and Portugal, 139,600	....	80,300
East Indies, .... 183,300	....	91,000
West Indies, &c. ... 37,800	....	40,200
	557,500	395,000

Making an increase this year of 162,500 Bags. During the former part of October, the Market was exceedingly heavy, and prices (particularly at the public sales) continued gradually giving way, and they are now lower than they were at the beginning of the month by 1d to 1½d in Bowed, Orleans, Tennessee, Bengals and Surats, and ½d to 1d in Brazils and West Indies.—About ten days ago the dealers purchased pretty freely in consequence of the decline, but the demand is now become again rather quiet in most descriptions.

A principal feature in the market of last month has been the quantity of East India Cottons offered by Auction; as they could not all be taken off by the trade, they have fallen in value, and produced an effect on other descriptions.—The consumption of them for the last eighteen months has been gradually increasing, and they are used to a very considerable extent, both by themselves and mixed with other cotton as substitutes, chiefly for Bowed and Orleans. By the particular adaptation of the machinery to the shortness of the Staple, and by drawing out the thread carefully and slowly, Bengals have been

spun by themselves to a degree of fineness, which formerly was not thought attainable. The consumption on the Continent, is also increasing considerably. In the opinion of most persons, the use of them in consequence of the present lowness of the prices, is likely to become still greater, and they may therefore be expected still more to interfere with Bowed and Orleans. From this cause, as well as the general increase in the growth of Cotton, to which the increase of consumption, though very considerable, does not appear proportionate, it is probable American Cottons will not rate so high next year as they have done this. For a while however, their present prices may be pretty well maintained, as the fall which has taken place caused the trade to Orey with more confidence, and the demand for yarns, both for home use and exportation, has been good, so as to keep the spinners low in stock.—The stock of Manufactured Goods, is also small, though owing to the fall in raw Cotton, the prices of them, as well as of yarns have given way.

The consumption of Brazil Cottons appears to be increasing considerably; this circumstance added to the prices being comparatively low, and to the probability that the imports will be limited for some time may cause them to improve a little.—East India Cottons have for the present assumed a more steady appearance, but it is probable the imports for a length of time will be so large, as to prevent any permanent improvement in prices.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The following is the table of Contents, prefixed to Number LX. of the EDINBURGH REVIEW. We have not yet had time to peruse any of the articles, but we shall no doubt find some portion of them that our readers will consider acceptable, when matters of intelligence strictly are less abundant.

ARTICLE I.—*Considérations sur les Principaux Evénemens de la Révolution Française. Ouvrage Posthume de Mad. la Baronne de Staël. Publié par M. le Duc de Broglie et M. le Baron A. de Staël.*

ARTICLE II.—*Osservazioni intorno alla Questione sopra la Originalità del Poema di Dante. Di F. Cancellieri. 2 Osservazioni concerning the Question of the Originality of the Poem of Dante. By F. Cancellieri.*

ARTICLE III.—*Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature.*

ARTICLE IV.—*Observations on the Geology of the United States of America. By William Maclure. 2. An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology. By Parker Cleaveland.*

ARTICLE V.—*1. Voyage of His Majesty's ship Alceste along the coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewchew; with an Account of her subsequent Shipwreck. By John M. Leod, Surgeon of the Alceste. 2. Naufrage de la Frégate la Méduse, faisant partie de l'Expédition du Sénégal en 1816; Relation contenant les Evénemens qui ont eu lieu sur le Radeau, dans le Desert de Sahara, à St. Louis, et au Camp de Daccard; suivi d'un Examen sous les Rapports Agricoles de la Partie Occidentale de la Côte d'Afrique, depuis le Cap Blanc jusqu'à l'Embouchure de la Gambie. Par Alexandre Corréard, Ingénieur-Geographe, et J. B. Henri Savigny, Ex-Chirurgien de la Marine.*

ARTICLE VI.—*An account of Experiments for Determining the Length of the Pendulum Vibrating Seconds in the Latitude of London. By Captain Henry Kater, F. R. S.*

ARTICLE VII.—*Mémoires pour Servir à l'Histoire des Evénemens de la Fin du Dix-Huitième Siècle. Par Fev M. L'Abbé Georget.*

ARTICLE VIII.—*Manuscrit de l'Isle d'Elbe. Des Bourbons en 1815. Publié par le Comte.*

ARTICLE IX.—*1. An Inquiry, whether Crime and Misery are Produced or Prevented, by our present system of Prison Discipline. Illustrated by Descriptions of the Borough Compter-Tothill Fields Prison; the Jail at St. Albans; the Jail at Guildford; the Jail at Bristol; the Jails at Bury and Hechester; the Maison de Force at Ghent; the Philadelphia Prison; the Penitentiary at Millbank; and the Proceedings of the Ladies' Committee at Newgate. By Thomas Fowell Buxton. 2. A Letter to the Common Council and Livery of the City of London, on the Abuses existing in Newgate, and the Necessity of an immediate Reform in the Management of the Prison. By the Hon. A. G. Bennet, M. P.*

ARTICLE X.—*The Speech of Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. in the House of Commons, May 8th, 1818, on the Education of the Poor, and Charitable Abuses.*

ARTICLE XI.—*Documents connected with the Question of Reform in the Burghs of Scotland.*

ARTICLE XII.—*A Journey to Rome and Naples, performed in 1817; giving an Account of the present State of Society in Italy, and containing Observations on the Fine Arts. By Heyrick Sass, Student of the Royal Academy of Arts.*

HEADS OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, WITH EXTRACTS,

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain, which reached England in the latter end of November, give intelligence of a new although not a very unexpected species of embarrassment which has resulted from the difficulties of the Spanish Government. A number of soldiers are stated to have deserted and assembled together in Galicia, in consequence of having been long deprived of their pay. A large body of peasants,

accustomed during the late war to Guerilla warfare, is said to have joined them, increasing the whole to a very formidable force, which the ordinary Police has been found incompetent to repress. Hitherto they have confined themselves to the stoppage of travellers and incursions into the neighbouring villages, but their views are represented as extending to open rebellion, for the purpose of augmenting which they have circulated declarations to inflame the provinces in the vicinity. It is added that a body of Spanish infantry has been dispatched to subdue them, but it is suspected that many of these soldiers are equally disposed to revolt.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—It is stated in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the important question of admitting our Roman Catholic fellow subjects to a participation of the constitutional rights of Britons, will be brought under the notice of the new Parliament in a manner most favorable to its temperate but serious discussion. Separate petitions on the subject are expected to be presented by almost every county in Ireland, as well as by the Catholics in the other parts of the United Kingdom.

LORD MULGRAVE.—We find it stated that Lord Mulgrave, in consequence of continued indisposition, addressed a letter to the Privy Council, stating his wish to be enabled to retire from his official situation before the meeting of Parliament. The Council, it is stated, agreed to offer his Lordship's place of Master General of the Ordnance, with a seat in the Cabinet, to the Duke of Wellington, as soon as the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent could be taken. Hopes had been entertained that the salary of this Office would have been saved to the public, by associating its duties with those of some other bureau.

ETON COLLEGE.—In the beginning of November, Eton College was all in a state of uproar, the scholars having rebelled and proceeded to the commission of extensive acts of violence, which the most vigorous measures of Dr. Keate, the head of the College, were employed to repress. The origin of the disturbance and its progressive circumstances are thus stated.

The senior scholars had for some time back been accustomed to extend their excursions beyond the bounds that had been fixed by their superiors, and when thus out of the reach of controul they had indulged to a great extent in amusements highly expensive as well as dangerous, such as hunting, shooting, driving, &c. Aware of these practices, Dr. Keate resolved to check them—the scholars joined in protecting each other from conviction, and matters proceeded to an extremity. An order was issued that the boys should retire to the houses in which they lodged, and not be seen out afterwards, at five o'clock. This was an hour earlier than preceding regulations had fixed. The boys considered this an injurious infringement of their liberties, and the seniors expressed their discontent very pointedly on the subject. Two of them, one a son of Mr. Marriott, M. P. the other a son of Mr. Justice Holroyd, having disobeyed the order, Dr. Keate wrote to their parents to remove them from the college in order to avoid the disgrace and serious consequences of expulsion. This produced no favorable effect. Tumults arose and proceeded to a great height. The first attack was made on the desks and benches of the school, many of which were destroyed. Suspicion rested on one individual as the ringleader, who under the apprehension of punishment denounced the four most active rebels. These were expelled, and a severe admonition delivered to the scholars on the occasion which only inflamed their resentments still farther. Another was

subjected to the sentence of expulsion, and matters became more serious. Dr. Keate was pelted with eggs and otherwise insulted. The work of destruction was extended on the part of the scholars, and their superiors proceeded to new measures of severity. More expulsions took place, and at last some degree of quietness was restored to the establishment.

During the existence of these disturbances the town was kept in a state of uproar, acts of riot being general among the scholars, whose numbers amount to five hundred and thirty. The consequences of their insubordinate conduct to those who have been punished with expulsion are in the highest degree serious, as the circulars addressed as usual on such occasions to the several Universities will prevent their being allowed to study there, while they are at the same time rendered ineligible to hold any commission in His Majesty's service. The intentions, therefore, of their parents with regard to their future settlement, will in all likelihood be frustrated, and they will have to betake themselves to pursuits in which they may have less interest to ensure success.

**TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.**—As soon as the demise of Her Majesty was made known at Liverpool, the journeymen tailors were instant in their demand for double wages, and the masters not being disposed to yield to their wishes they immediately left off work. The articles of clothing which they had begun to make being left unfinished, the masters grounded a complaint before the Magistrates on the circumstance. The refractory workmen were summoned to the Town Hall and on hearing the case, they were ordered to finish what they had begun, which they accordingly did with great reluctance.

**REVENUE.**—The improvement of the revenue in England has lately been a subject of high satisfaction to all who desire to witness the prosperity of their native country, and we are glad to observe that the public revenue in Ireland has experienced a corresponding increase. The produce of the Irish Customs and Excise was, on the 14th November, £314,030, more than had been the case at the same period during the preceding year.

**ADULTERATED COFFEE.**—In England and Ireland the detection of spurious articles vended by unprincipled dealers under the character of Tea, Coffee, &c. has been frequently brought to public notice of late. We do not recollect, however, any similar instance having been heretofore pointed out as having taken place in Scotland. Yet fraudulent practices of this nature begin now to be discovered in Edinburgh, for on the 17th November several cases of adulterated coffee were taken before the justices of the peace there, and found on examination to consist chiefly of burnt beans, called by the traders, American Vegetable Powder. The article, it was pretended, had come to Liverpool from America, and had been sent thence to Edinburgh without orders per invoice. No invoice was forthcoming, the trader alledging that he had returned it and refused to take the articles. The whole was believed, however, to have been the manufacture of the neighbourhood, and obtained in the course of a practice that had been long carried on without detection. The justices considered the case, which had so important a reference to the public health, as well as to the public revenue, of a nature sufficiently serious to be laid before the Lord Advocate, and accordingly delayed proceedings for the purpose of doing so.

**FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.**

**EVENING DRESS.**—A black crape dress over a black garnet slip; the body cut very low and square round the bust, and tight to the shape; it is trimmed round the bosom and the back with a rouleau of crape intermixed with jet beads; this trimming does not go round the shoulders

The bottom of the waist is finished by rounded tabs.—Long sleeve, made very loose, and finished at the hand by a rouleau to correspond with the bosom; the fulness of the sleeve is disposed on the shoulder in puffs, which are interspersed with jet beads, some of which also confine it across the arm; this forms a new style of half sleeve.

**WALKING DRESS.**—A round dress of black bombazine; the body is made tight to the shape and up to the throat, but without a colour; long sleeves, with white crape weepers; the skirt is finished at the bottom with a broad black crape flounce, disposed in large plaits; over this is a very narrow flounce, which is also plaited to correspond; a little above this is a third flounce, which is quilted in the middle to correspond, and the whole is surmounted by a broad band of bias crape. The spencer worn with this dress is composed of black cloth, it is cut without a seam, and ornamented with a fulness of black crape, disposed in large plaits at the bottom of the waist; a high standing collar rounded in front, made to stand out from the neck, and edged with a light trimming of black crape.

**CARRIAGE DRESS.**—Round dress of bombazine, elegantly finished at the border with broad black velvet, surmounted by a flounce of fine white muslin headed by a rouleau of the same.

**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.**

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Nov. 21.

**DECLARATION of the ALLIED POWERS.**

I have it now in my power to-day, to send you four documents, which may be considered as the most important results of the deliberations of Congress:

Though the declaration, about which I had previously spoken so much, was not signed till the 15th instant, you cannot fail to perceive how accurately I had, in different letters, pointed out the course that would be pursued with regard to the alliance which it announces. This is not the declaration which it was originally intended to publish. It has undergone great modifications. You will see, in this declaration, the indication of future meetings of Congress.

The first of the documents which I send you is a note of the ministers of the four allied powers, addressed to the Duke of Richelieu on the 4th instant, inviting the King of France to join their alliance, for the "more general and comprehensive objects," to which, in speaking of the quadruple alliance, I alluded. The second is the answer of the Duke, on the 12th, accepting, in the name of his master, the invitation tendered. The third is the protocol signed in the sitting of the 15th instant, in which the general principles of the subsequent declaration were agreed to. The last is the declaration itself of the business which Congress has executed, and of the object for which the future alliance of the powers is to be maintained. These documents speak for themselves, and require no further comment from me.

As the business of Congress is now terminated, this town is emptying very fast.

The King of Prussia departed yesterday morning, for Berlin, with the greatest quietness. His majesty, who dislikes very much any kind of ceremony or parade, probably was averse to the observances of a formal parting. He, therefore, went away two days before the Emperor of Russia's arrival, issuing himself (as I have been told) his own bulletin, and declaring himself indisposed. His majesty passed quietly through Cologne, which had been illuminated two nights (the 18th and 19th) in honour of his guest, the Emperor of Austria. The Duke of Wellington arrived here last night from Brussels, to sign papers and perform other routine duties connected with his mission. His grace will depart on Monday or Tuesday. Prince Meternich leaves this town for Brussels to-morrow. The Emperor Alexander arrives here to-morrow, and proceeds to Cologne on Monday. His route to Vienna and to his own frontier, I sent you on Thursday last. A regiment of Russian cavalry passed this town to-day, on their way to their own country: the regiment is that of Colonel Nostitz. It is entirely dressed after the French manner, and seems a fine body of men.

**THE SOSTENENTE.** This newly-invented instrument the first of which was made at Brighton, and its peculiar powers communicated to the Prince Regent by one of his household, who was pleased to desire that it should be brought to the pavilion, and the inventor, Mr. T. H. R. Mott, had the honour to perform on it in his presence; his Royal Highness was highly pleased with its superior powers, and desired the patentee to furnish one, to be finished in the most superb manner. It is in appearance exactly like the cabinet piano now in use, but in tone more grand than the most powerful organ, while the softer notes are plaintive and far superior. The great number of personages, of the first rank, who daily call at the inventors, Messrs. T. H. R. and T. C. Mott and Co. in Pall-mall, to hear it, prove the very high estimation in which the instrument is held. Among the company present yesterday were the Duchess of Richmond, &c. &c. The Grand Duke Michael and suite are expected in a few days.

**BURGH REFORM.**—Aberdeen.—We are gratified to learn that meetings are to be held in some of the principal Burghs, and we trust they will become quite universal, in order to enter into resolutions to support the burgesses of Aberdeen in their attempt to set aside the proceedings under the late warrant of the Privy Council. The cause for which the burgesses of Aberdeen are contending is in fact completely national, it is the cause of the whole burgesses of Scotland.—The attempt of the Privy Council to replace a set of men in power, whose mismanagement had involved the city in bankruptcy, and who had been dismissed from office by a solemn decree of the Court of Session, is a gross insult to the whole people of Scotland. But the burgesses of Aberdeen ought to be especially supported by those Burghs who have brought actions to set aside the elections of their magistrates. These actions, however well-founded, will in fact be all nullified if the precedent in the case of Aberdeen be allowed to remain uncontested. What will the citizens of Edinburgh gain by having the present junto turned out, if they should be again authorised to meet and appoint their successors? To avoid the chance of so miserable an issue to the efforts in the cause of reform, it is the obvious interest, as well as the duty of every inhabitant of this city, to support the burgesses of Aberdeen in their attempt to set aside the late election of their magistrates. In fighting their battles, they are in fact fighting their own; and we trust that we shall speedily have it in our power to announce a general meeting of the burgesses of this city, for the purpose of concocting measures relative to this most important subject.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, the following resolution was carried by a majority of at least twenty to one:—

"That this meeting having taken into consideration the gross and unwarrantable outrage yesterday (the Lord's-day) offered to the person of Alexander Brebner, Esq. of Lairney, at present chief magistrate of this city, in going to attend divine worship, by throwing at him stones or other missiles, express their abhorrence of such a wicked and unprincipled proceeding, and will zealously use every effort for bringing the authors or instigators of it to condign punishment; and recommend to the proper officers to take steps for that purpose: That while the meeting deprecate any outrage or insult offered to the magistrates and Town Council, they cannot help expressing their regret, that any set of magistrates should have persisted in pursuing measures contrary to their own recorded opinion, and to the opinion of the great body of all classes of the inhabitants."

**SCOTS BOROUGH JAILS.**

Nothing can shew the deplorable effects of the mal-administration of the self-elected Magistrates of the Scots burghs, than the scandalous state of their jails. In the report of the committee on the petition of the royal burghs to the house of commons, there are returns of the present state of their prisons, and they in general present a shocking picture of their extreme wretchedness. Indeed it is scarcely credible they should exist in an enlightened age, particularly in a country where there are so many professors of humanity. Nield's account of the present prison of Aberdeen, the worthy magistrates of which have squandered upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand pounds in the improvement of the town, is a striking example of the monstrous abuse of their trust, and of their neglect of the wretched state of the prison. It is here selected as the most prominent part of the picture. He mentions the prison of Aberdeen "as a focus of disease, where the unfortunate inhabitants are pent up and surrounded by an atmosphere of pestilence, from which they have no power to escape. Whoever visits the jails in Scotland will, generally speaking, be forcibly struck with that destitution which Hooker declares to be such an impediment to virtue, "as till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit of any other care." The whole prison is filthy to a degree that cannot be described but by an eye-witness. In a word, it is hardly possible to form an idea of this dreary recess of human wretchedness, or to conceive how it should be tolerated in a civilized country." So far Mr. Nield. It is but fair, however, to add that it is now in contemplation to erect a new jail for the city and county of Aberdeen, at the joint expence of both; but where will the city treasurer be able to raise its proportion in the present dilapidated state of its finances?

Another sample of a Scots burgh jail is taken from the town of Burntisland, in the county of Fife. This jail, it appears, is no other than an iron cage. The following is the description given of it by Mr. Town Clerk, without any comment, except that it is not sufficient for the accommodation of the civil and criminal prisoners confined therein:—"The jail consists of an iron house, that is, an apartment, laid on the bottom (paved) with large stones, air-holes in the walls, and an iron door made in the form of a window frame inside of the outer door, for the purpose of securing criminals in."

Upon the whole, it appears from the above reports that the jails of Scotland, with the exception of a very few, and those are lately built, are wretched mean and insecure. It is high time that this just reproach to the country were removed.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

List of ships destined to India for the season, 1818-19. Marquis Camden, Capt. T. Larkins (2d); Charles Grant, Capt. H. Scott; Lowther Castle, Capt. C. Mortlocke; Inglis, Captain T. Borradaile; Essex, Capt. R. Nisbet; and Vansittart, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple—for Bombay and China; and William Pitt Capt. C. Graham—for St. Helena, Ben- coolen, and China; to be afloat 12th November, sail to Gravesend 29th November, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 3d January, 1819.

Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton; and General Harris, Captain G. Welstead—for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Windsor, Capt. J. R. Francklin; and General Kyd, Capt. A. Nairne—for Madras and China: Waterloo, Capt. R. Alsager; Atlas, Capt. C. O. Mayne; and Streatham, Capt. for Bengal and China; to be afloat 12th December, sail to Gravesend 27th December, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 2d February, 1819.

Rose, Captain T. M. Taggart; and Minerva, Capt. G. Richardson—for Madras and Bengal to be afloat 25th Jan. 1819, sail to Gravesend 9th February, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 17th March.

Carnatic, Captain J. Blanshard; and Thomas Grenville, Captain W. Manning—for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 23d February, 1819, sail to Gravesend 11th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th April.

Kellie Castle, Capt. A. Lindsay; Bridgewater, Capt. P. Hughes; Herefordshire, Capt. J. Money; Warren Hastings, Capt. R. Rawes; and Lord Castlereagh, Capt. W. Young-husband—for China; to be afloat 23d February, 1819, sail to Gravesend 11th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th April.

Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. B. Gribble; and Marquis of Wellington, Capt. J. Wood—for Bengal; to be afloat 25th March, 1819, sail to Gravesend 10th April, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th May.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 28.—The papers found in the possession of General Gourgaud are, it is said, of the highest importance. They designate the principal agents of the St. Helena conspiracy; develop the secret machination on which were founded the hopes of delivering Buonaparte, and will lead to discoveries of the highest importance.—*Quotidienne*.

Besides what has been stated in the journals, letters direct from Aix-la-Chapelle have completely satisfied every doubt respecting the St. Helena plot, by confirming that the whole affair resolves itself into an equivocal correspondence; and that Buonaparte, like another Prometheus, is still chained to his rock.

This certainty, supported, it is said, by Lord Castlereagh himself, destroys what still remained of mystery in some of the ministerial papers after the spreading of the first alarm.

It appears that it was thought proper to maintain at Aix-la-Chapelle, all the importance which was at first given to the discoveries made by Sir Hudson Lowe. Lord Castlereagh must doubtless have felt, that if intrigues, which had not been defeated, still existed at St. Helena, the blame could not attach to the French government, which could have nothing to do with the affairs; but to the English ministers or their agents, as they hold in their hands all the means of superintendence and repression with respect to the prisoner, for whose custody they are responsible to Europe.

OATH OF A JUDGE.—The oath of a Deemster, or Judge, in the Isle of Man, runs thus:—

“By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in Heaven above, and in the earth beneath, in six days and seven nights, I \_\_\_\_\_, do swear that I will, without respect of favour or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King and his subjects within the isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's back bone doth lye in the middle of the fish.”

MISCELLANEOUS:—CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

Chantry, the sculptor, has been at Edinburgh for some time, superintending the erection of his fine statues of the late Lord President Blair, and the Lord Melville. The former occupies a place behind that chair, which he filled with so much ability and honour to himself & country. The noble peer has been placed in the outer parliament house, where the lords Ordinary, as they are called, sit and where his lordship first began that career of fortune, by which he at length attained more power and patronage than fell to the lot of any man that ever filled the throne of Scotland.—Wallack, late of Drury-lane, took with him to America a most splendid wardrobe of theatrical dresses; stage ornaments, and other properties to the estimated value of 2,090*l*.—The Lord Chancellor has at last made up his mind to take possession of his splendid mansion in Piccadilly, which is now undergoing the process of painting previous to its being occupied. It is to be opened on the first day of Michaelmas Term, with a

*dejeune a la fourchette* to the vice chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the other judges, with Attorney and Solicitor-General, &c. from whence they are to proceed in procession to Westminster Hall, to open the courts with the usual solemnities.

The foundation of an ancient building has been discovered in the ground behind Northumberland house, by the men employed in preparing it for a shrubbery.

As the name of Henry Smith, Esq. is mentioned in the evidence respecting charities, it may not be amiss to give the following anecdote respecting him:—He was formerly a silversmith in London and having acquired a considerable fortune, formed the strange resolution of spending the remainder of his days as a common beggar with a dog. He confined his limits to the country of survey, where he was known by the appellation of dog smith, but having given offence to an inhabitant of Mitcham, he was, by a justice of the peace, ordered to be publicly whipped. The he resented so much, that he left at his death 50*l*. a year, or 1000*l*. in money, to every market town in the county, Mitcham expected.—A new system of mendicity or extortion has become very prevalent at the west end of the town. Abandoned women hire infants of healthful appearance. at about 12 months old, which they exhibit in the streets in a laughing attitude, and in order to extort charity, they follow every respectable person, on whom they practise unceasing and almost menacing solicitation until they have gained their point; and what is infinitely more deplorable these women continue in the public streets with these poor children nearly in a state of starving during the greatest part of the night.—The intended navigable canal from the river Thames by Dagenham and Romford, to Collier's-bridge, in Essex is to be 36 feet wide at the waters surface 21 feet wide at the bottom, and five feet deep, and to be navigated by barges of from 40 to 60 tons burthen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the EDITOR of the BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR, It was my intention long since to have begged your insertion of a short comment upon a letter which appeared in the Calcutta Journal of the 26th ultimo, signed, W. M. upon the subject of “Veterinary Practice;” but a sad habit of procrastination delayed the result of my intentions, I cannot now however any longer be silent when I see W. M. ignorantly, I had almost said maliciously, attacked in a letter signed “C. D.” in the same paper of the 27th ultimo. This writer not content with charging him with inefficiency of practice, accuses him of a want of candor and veracity.

Blind as C. D. is to the great practical utility of the exposition given to us by W. M. of the gradual progress made by him towards the cure of the disease in question, Coffin joint lameness,—and evidently not understanding the reasons which induced him (after having tried in vain) mechanical contrivances, medicated applications, modifications of temperature, and a diminished supply of blood to the part, at length to adopt the practice, which has been since unfairly assumed as a discovery by Mr. Sewell, it cannot surprise any one that he should call this scientific explanation of practice, “a long story,” or that he should dignify a mere notice of the operation as performed at Glasgow, as “conveying solid and useful information.” In asserting that this discovery is unfairly assumed, I have more than the internal evidence of truth which his letter itself contains, and which would amply satisfy any philosophical reader; for W. M. himself explained to me this operation four years ago at Benares, and recited in nearly the same words, the very singular case of Lord G. Canvendish's horse; to prove not the want of success from the operation, but the enormous power of the muscles of the back when thrown into too sudden contraction. What is said then to be a new discovery of eighteen months ago, was related to me at Benares in 1815 as an old one. It is difficult to conceive how C. D. can be blind to the superior practical utility of relating such a case as the second, to the mention of fifty merely successful ones, unattended by any circumstance elucidatory of the theory of the operation itself.

The mare after having both nerves divided, “rose from the bed, trotted boldly and without lameness.” Here the cure was perfect—but its consequence was, what it must ever be, the loss of that exquisite sense of touch, which guards animals from injury.—This we see her, in galloping over glass bottles, receive a fragment through the frog into the joint itself, and yet continue her course, “apparently regardless of the injury.”—Nothing could more beautifully have explained the rationale of this practice; or have stamped more precisely upon the operation its due value, than this case. In regard to physiology Mr. Richerand who wrote after W. M. performed his operations, speaking of the communication between the organ and the brain, states that “the torturing pains of a whitlow cease, if you bind the arm so strongly as to compress the nerve,”—and that “a living animal suffers nothing from the most cruel laceration, if you have first cut the nerves of the part.”

A similar practice is not new in Surgery, for it has obtained of late years in more diseases than the well known

one, Tic Doloureux. A case related by Mr. Abernethy in his “surgical operations,” is remarkably strong in confirmation of W. M.'s mode of operating, on account of a most painful affection of the finger of a lady, Mr. A. did not hesitate to divide the nerve from which all disorder seemed to originate. He laid it bare by a longitudinal incision of about 3-4 of an inch in length, from the second joint of the finger, and divided it opposite to that joint by a curved sharp pointed bistoury conveyed under it. He then took hold of the nerve with a pair of forceps, and reflecting it downwards, removed a portion of it half an inch in length.

C. D. is not content with accusing W. M. of want of veracity but proceeds to charge him with inattention to the two principal diseases of horses in this country, the Bursatee and Kummeree; though from what he says of the latter I suspect he knows more of W. M.'s opinions upon the subject than he chooses to acknowledge; for that gentleman has made no secret of his belief that it arises from pressure upon the spinal marrow. Openness of communication, and candor of narrative are the characteristics of my friend, and it is not the least of his merit that he constantly endeavours, by analogy, to render the diseases of that noble animal the horse subservient to the benefit of his nobler rider; and this he is enabled to effect as well by the correctness of his anatomical, as by the soundness of his surgical skill.

I trust however that W. M. will employ his abler pen to answer C. D. and to explain his views of those diseases.

I am, Your's obedient. J. B.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

ARRIVALS.—The Fanny, Smith, from the Isle of France, 14th March.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remain the Cambridge, and Lady Carrington.

Po gone down. Fanny and Kronprinzessin, inward bound, also remain.

KEDGEREE.—The Forbes put back. The ship Brixton, Captain C. London, will sail for the Cape of Good Hope, in a day or two.

ENGLISH ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

Partridge, Clarkson, from Bombay at Liverpool 20 Oct. Windsor Castle, Daggart, from do at London 25th do. Bengal, Cuthbertson, from hence at Liverpool 27th do. Messenger, Bufferton, from Batavia at Cowes 2d Nov. Chapman Drake, from Batavia at ditto. Mary, Lusk, at ditto. Mary, Wilson, at ditto. Hero, Parr, at ditto. Ceres, Herd, at ditto. Almorah, Mackessock, at ditto. Orient, Barclay, at ditto. Monarch, Luty, at ditto. Prince of Orange, Silk, at ditto 3d Nov. Albion, —, at Bristol 10th Oct. Hastings, 74.

AT FOREIGN PORTS.

The Maria, Gray, from Batavia at Antwerp 15th Oct. Governor Belle, Boyle, from ditto at Copenhagen 19th ditto. Sophie, —, from Isle of France at Bordeaux 15th ditto. Beverly, Cardner, from Bombay at Boston 19th Sept. Johanna Maria, —, from Batavia a Middleburgh 14th ditto. Cybele frigate from India at Brest 19th ditto. Dove, Page, from Mocha at Marseilles. Rose, —, from India at Garonne. Villiantia, Silvera, from Sumatra at Liabon. Snipe, Orton, from Bengal at Malta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	APR 1, 1819	SELL
Ru. 2 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	1 Ru. 6 As.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY

Morning	7 46
Evening	8 8

Births.

Mrs. C. Panioty, of this city, of a son. At the Mauritius, on the 11th March, the lady of Capt. Lesage, of Madagascar, of a daughter.

Deaths.

At Malacca, on the 20th March, Mrs. Rachael Milne, wife of the Revd. Wm. Milne, Missionary, aged 35 years. At Port Louis, Mrs. Mary Ann Wedderly.

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