

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1819.

[NO. 1268.]

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.—The Public are informed, that my Son, CHARLES TWING BLANEY, is admitted from this date, a partner in my Commercial and Agency Concerns, which will be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES BLANEY AND SON.

CHARLES BLANEY.

Calcutta, May 1, 1819.

NOTICE.—This is to CAUTION the Public against trusting any of the Crew of the American ship Cadmus of New York, as no debts will be paid by me.

REUBEN BRUMLEY, Master.

May 1st, 1819.

BENJAMIN GRAY, Organ Builder, No. 46. Zig Zag Lane, Cossitollah Street, respectfully informs his Patrons 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.

FOR SALE, a few cases of two dozen each, of very superior fresh LA TO R CLARET, in the original packages, just landed.—Apply to R. FORBES.

April 29, 1819.

ENGRAVING AND COPPERPLATE PRESS WORK executed with the utmost neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms, at the HURKARU PRESS.

Address, Invitation, Admission and other cards, engraved according to order.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.—Reviews, Magazines, and Pamphlets for the four years preceding 1818, may be had in detached numbers at the HURKARU LIBRARY, at the prices affixed; viz. Edinburgh Quarterly, New Quarterly, and British Reviews, Pamphleteer, Classical and Colonial Journals, at 5 Rs. each.

Ackerman's Repository, La Belle Assemblee, Scourge, Satirist, and Busy Body, at 2 Rs. each; Monthly, New Monthly, European Gentleman's, Military, Sporting, Agricultural, Blackwood's, Edinburgh and Philosophical Magazines, Ladies Monthly Museum, Naval Chronicle, Repository of Arts, Asiatic Journal, Military Panorama, Literary Panorama, Anglian Review, Christian Guardian and Christian Observer, at 1 Rupee each.—The above for 1818 are also for sale at double prices, cash.

TO LET, a very snug upper-roomed HOUSE, containing two bed-rooms, a good hall, and a verandah upstairs, situate in Meredith's lane, a little past Captain Graham's, well calculated for two single gentlemen or a small family, perfectly open to the southward. Rent very moderate.

Apply to Mr. T. M. WAINWRIGHT, at the Hurkaru Office April 13, 1819.

General Orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MARCH, 1819.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct that a donation of six Months' Batta be granted to all Officers, non-Commissioned officers, and privates of corps and detachments and staff belonging to the divisions under Brigadier Generals Doveton and Smith, and who served in the field with scarcely any intermission since November, 1814, and a more limited grant of three Months' Batta to the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and privates of corps and detachments of staff, separately employed in the pursuit of Bajee Row's Army, or the reduction of his country, during a part only of the latter period, and not previously in the field with either of the above divisions, comprehending the troops employed in the reduction of the Concan under the Command of Lieutenant Colonels Prother, Kennedy and Imlack, and Captain Barton, who thought less arduously and unremittingly employed than the two principal divisions, have nevertheless borne a share in the hardships and losses of the campaign.—The corps and detachments hereafter enumerated are declared to be entitled to the latter donation and all paymasters are authorized to issue the amount to individuals within their range who may establish their claim to it.

As a considerable portion of the 1st Battalion 10 Regiment Native Infantry were recruits attending drill in a stationary Camp, and in fact performed no field duty against the enemy, they are to be considered as excluded from any participation in this donation, as also the Invalids at Bancout, Severndroog and Vingoria, whose duties were strictly limited to the defence of those places, but all other troops, who were actually employed against the enemy below the Ghauts, at any time between the commencement and conclusion of the war for a period of three months, were to be considered as having established for themselves a

claim to the liberality of government, and the Muster Rolls are to decide the right of individuals to participate accordingly.

The following are the corps and detachments having claim to benefit by this donation.

Detachment His M.'s 17th Dragoons.
" Native Cavalry.
" Artillery.
" Engineers.
Detachment His M.'s 47th Regiment.
" His M.'s 89th Regiment.
" 1st Battalion 5th Regiment.
1st Battalion 9th Regiment.
Ordnance Department.
Detachment of Pioneers.
2d Battalion 4th Regiment.
Detachment 2d Battalion 5th Regiment.
Detachment of Artillery.
1st Battalion 10th Regiment.
2d Co. of 1st Battalion 11th Regiment.
Detachment, from various corps.
Detachment of Artillery.
Engineers.
2d Battalion 2d Regiment.

The Officers of the staff are to receive the Batta of the Rank to which they would be entitled in a division of prize money.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD APRIL, 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. A. Kempe of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to be Commandant of the Garrison at Tanush.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH APRIL, 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Charles Walter of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry to be Aid de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, vice Macleod, date of appointment 1st instant.

J. FARISH,

SECRETARY TO GOV.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE HURKARU.

Hints to Assistant Surgeons, &c.

CROAKER.—“ And what if I bring my last letter to the Gazetteer on the increase and progress of Earthquakes?—It will amuse as I promise you. I there prove how the late earthquake is coming round to pay us another visit, from London to Lisbon, from Lisbon to the Canary Islands, from the Canary Islands to Palmyra, from Palmyra to Constantinople, and so from Constantinople back to London again.”

‘The Good Natured Man.’—Act I. Scene I.

Get hold of a subject as fast as you can,
And bother the world with your noisy opinions,
Obliquely abusing each medical man
That dares to prescribe in our Eastern dominions.

Be bold and presumptuous—for that is the way
To force us to swallow your strains energetic;
Thus—nurse, when to physic the urchin says nay—
Keeps open its jaws, till it gulps the emetic.

Engage yourself soon in a choleric war
And in terms that startle politeness and reason,
Assert that the causes of Cholera are
Great surfeits of Rice gathered late in the season.

Your style should be courtly ‘as this I maintain’—
‘I deny’—‘I insist’—and it cannot be fact,—
What once you have written—write often again
And though found in the wrong—you must never retract

If you possibly can—put yourself in a rage
With those whose ideas may differ from thine,
Give a spice of vulgarity too in your page—
‘Twill flavorous make it as Tartar doth wine.

If scribbling they love not as warmly as you do—
Your silent compeers in a fury assault;—
If ‘Morbus Oryzeus’ they drag not to view too,
Expose them as drones that deserve not their salt.

Once a week (tho’ new facts it defies you bring)
Your name at full length in the news should appear;
On your hobby full tilt enter fiercely the ring:
(For fast trots the Ass that has little to bear.—)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VELUTI IN SPECULUM PAPER.

Sir,

Tho’ I’ve done all I could to illumine their brains
On the poison of Rice and on Cholera pains—
Still our Indian Doctors their oculi close

And demur at my theories under my nose.—

Understand ye not, flamens of ATROPOS yet

That Assertion is proof—and that gallee is wit?—

It is strange if ye don’t—since I’ve taught for some time

These elegant points in my letters sublime.

It is shameful to see how our Medical men
Dare to judge for themselves in spite of my pen,
(That Scythian pen which will scribble for ever
Till I get an appointment, or die of the liver—)
‘Tother day Surgeon M. said—he car’d not a louse
For myself or my strains against Doctors and ouse,
His cane o’er my head he e’en ventur’d to brandish
Threatening if ever I dipp’d pen in standish
To publish accounts of the sick of his station,
My scull he would fracture without hesitations.
Perhaps I ought to have made an apology
(For I admire not this same cranial ogy.)

But I scorn him and all that are led by the rules
They acquir’d in Great Britain’s dogmatical schools,
Where to prate they are taught in Scholastical style
About ‘Ranges of temperature’—‘Spasm’ and ‘Bile’—
And forever the changes they ring upon these:
(Just as I do on Rice and the Rice disease,
But mum’s for that—I love Notoriety
And for it I’ll dare the Public’s satiety—)
‘Hence’ they never I’m certain will meet with success
Till they chatter on bile and miasmata less,
And this ‘TRUTH UNIVERSAL’ be current believ’d,
That when poisonous food’s in the stomach receiv’d,
‘Tis the cause of many an ailment and care too,
Which man in his journey through Terra is heir to—
(A remarkably deep observation and new
As Garrality e’er from Vapidity drew!—)

That the Cholera springs not from causes remote
Which in Atmosphere fly or with Zephyrus float
But arises alone from an Ousean source,
None will surely deny, since I say so of course.
Pray is it ‘maintainable’ then that its cause
Should depend upon meteorological laws?
No—No—I defy any man to say so, for
This malady travell’d to Sumatra over:
Not—on breezes miasmatic wafted from shore
But in bags of ‘ouse rice, that were sent from Jessore’—

By a tedious train of most strict observation
(When reason succumb’d—when my Pride gave occasion)
I have found—without doubt that this death dealing grain
A sharp poison contains which to life is a bane
(The Analysis yet has showna nothing partic’lar)
But I for Analysis ne’er was a stickler.—

Though the fact to believe, some affect to be nice,
Most undoubtedly Cholera spring from some rice
Which was reap’d in a field, a mad dog had run o’er
When pursu’d for its life through the gates of Jessore:
Each grain bit its neighbour—producing a virus
That worse than the pestilence, famine or fire is,
Too rapidly travell’d this rabid production,
From district to district it got introduction,
Till over these Regions it spread in all quarters
And thousands to Rabies Oryzeus fell martyrs!
When poisonous rice you receive in the belly
Depend on’t you’ll find it is truth that I tell ye;
And this ‘Truth’ to uphold Sir, shall e’er be my pride
E’en though facts should appear that may set it aside
Still right be’t or wrong be’t—I’ll always stand by’t—)

‘Suppose now that Arsenic’ could sprout up like cresses
And mankind admitted such stuff in their messes—
(Not that a Crop ever grew of this Mineral
According at least to nature in general,
I merely suppose it to render more awful
My picture of those who of rice take a mawful.)
—Suppose then that mankind in spoonfuls ingested
Hot curries mixt well with this poison detested—
What purging—what puking—what sweating would
follow!!!

I tell you—whoever will venture to swallow
Dishes containing this grain deleterious,
Must suffer from symptoms equally serious;
Which th’ adage confirms of my reverend Granny
‘Quod Cibus est aliis—is poison to many.’—

Friend Editor think—should this grain be sent over
(As likely it may)—from Calcutta to Dover,
And from that to the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle
Or to Ferdinand’s Court which would just do as well—
But my pen must here pause—for my mind shrinks aghast
From its own eagle flights most tremendously vast—!!!
Puff’d with conceit that would sicken your stomach, I
Remain, Sir, your servant Zoilus Sciomachy.

April, 1819.

PLUNKET.

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA,

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1819.

From Kedgerie no arrivals were reported yesterday.

The Honorable Company's ships *Prince Regent* and *Marchioness of Ely*, from Bengal the 4th December, reached the Cape on the 5th February.

Before the *Ganges* left Madras Roads, news it was said had arrived there, that the *Jane*, Captain Maughan, had reached Colombo from this port on her voyage to England. This must have taken place soon after the 7th April, on which day the *Ganges* left Colombo Roads.

We find that the brig *Maria*, reported yesterday from sea, touched at the Cape on her passage out from Europe, as letters have been received on her from that quarter, dated the 3rd February. We are sorry to state that these inform us of the death of Captain Walker, commanding the ship *Lady Banks*. He died on the 29th January, on the day before the vessel reached the Cape, on her passage homewards from Calcutta. His complaint is specified as having been a "mortification of the liver," which the medical men who examined that viscus after his death pronounce to be a disease that is of extremely rare occurrence. Only one instance of the kind was recollected by an old practitioner. All the passengers and children, on board the *Lady Banks*, were well, and she was to continue her voyage to England, without making any stay at the Cape.

A report was current yesterday morning that the brig *Brothers* had foundered, after leaving the Sand Heads, and that the crew had been saved by the *Ganges*, on which ship they had been brought to town. On enquiry we find this rumour to be in every way incorrect, although from the following authentic particulars our readers will be able to discover how the whole originated. It appears that the *Brothers* on reaching the Sand Heads had to encounter a very heavy gale, which she began to experience before the pilot who carried her out could quit her. He was accordingly carried off in her, and only found the opportunity of returning after she had got ten miles to the southward of Jagernaut, where the Ship *Ganges* received him on passing and brought him back to Calcutta. For two days it had blown very hard, but the *Brothers* sustained no damage whatever.

We have been obligingly favored with Hobart Town Gazettes, to the beginning of January, brought by the Ship *Lord Melville*. We do not, however, find much of their contents that deserves transcript. They are brief as might be expected in an infant colony, but they are equally dry, which proves that A. Bent, Esq. Printer and Editor, has no competition as yet to make him bestir himself in the news way.

On the 1st January, the Price of Meat at the Government Stores, at Hobart Town, as well as Port Jackson, was reduced from 6d to 5d per lb. by orders from the Governor in Chief. This measure, of course, diminished the value of most of the property belonging to the settlers, about one sixth.

Governor MacQuarrie was expected to visit Van Diemen's Land in the course of January. The Honorable the Judge of the Supreme Court, B. Field, Esq. reached Hobart Town from Sidney on the 2d of January, there to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c.

A short time before the arrival of the *Lord Melville* at Hobart Town, the last of the desperate

gang of bush rangers, which had so long infested the settlement there, was come up with and killed by a soldier and convict, who used statagem to effect their purpose. They brought his head to the Governor and were rewarded; the former with his discharge and a sum of money, and the latter with a free pardon and a passage home to England. We are promised farther particulars respecting these bush rangers, as well as the general state of the colony at present.

Having observed various advertisements in the Calcutta papers, of late, regarding runaway wives, and thinking them couched in terms rather flat and unimpressive, we shall perhaps perform a piece of service to those who may in future have to issue such productions, by offering the following specimen for imitation, which appeared in the Hobart Town Gazette. While it exhibits precision of statement, it shews that wives are not more constant in these temperate regions of the South, than they are in Calcutta, where the temptations to vice are perhaps stronger, and habits of dissipation more inveterate.

Notice.—Whereas my Wife, Jane Martin, is again walked away with herself, without any provocation whatever, and I hear, has taken with a fellow who looked after cattle in the neighbourhood of the Macquarie River,—this is to give notice, that I will not pay for bite or sup, or for any other thing she may contract on my account to man or mortal; and that I am determined to prosecute with the utmost Rigor the Law will admit, any Person or Persons who may harbour, conceal, or maintain the said Runaway, Jane Martin, after the Publication of this Advertisement,

"JOSEPH MARTIN."

Dec. 26, 1818.

We regret to find that the last accounts from Asseerghur are such as to destroy the expectations formed regarding prize-money. These had advanced so high, that the friends of those, who have been employed in the besieging army, have been calculating on their respective shares of five crores of rupees. Unfortunately no money or valuables have been at all found, the only articles that might claim the latter character being twelve brass guns.

We find it stated that the Arabs, on marching out of the place in order to lay down their arms, appeared to hesitate, when the whole of the British line was ordered to load. The effect of this prompt measure was instantaneous; the Arabs surrendered their weapons and marched off immediately.

COTTON.

It will be observed from the following extracts of letters received by the last overland packet, that the price of this article at the sale in London on the 27th November had suffered a further reduction of 1d. to 1½ per lb.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MANCHESTER, DATED 25TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

"The immense imports this year cause a general opinion amongst the spinners that cottons must fall in price, the consequence is, they buy from hand to mouth, whilst on the other hand, the Liverpool importers have so forced their cottons upon the market, that a general reduction has been the consequence of those united causes."

"Bengals can hardly fail to be very heavy for a long time to come, especially the common qualities, as many that did substitute them for Bowed Georgia, are giving up the use of them, and the consumption of Bengals bears no proportion to the stock and probable import."

"I expect the sale in London on Friday the 27th instant to be very dull."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LONDON, DATED 27TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

"The sale of Cotton at the India House this morning, consisted of 2840 Bales Surat and 20 Bengals:—360 of the former were withdrawn before the sale commenced—

There was but a very thin attendance of the trade, and only about 500 bales sold as under, being about 1d. to 1½d. per lb. under the sale of the 16th October last."

"Sold 500 Bales: for very ordinary 8½d.; fair to good fair 10d. to 10½d.; very good 11½d. to 12d."

"Bought in 2000: very foul and ordinary 8d. to 9d. middling to fair 9d. to 9½d.; good fair 10d. to 11d."

Bombay Courier, April 10.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE WITH EXTRACTS.

SPAIN.—On the authority of private letters from Madrid, it is stated that King Ferdinand sent down to the Captain General a list, comprehending the names of 60 individuals, who were suspected by his Majesty and who were accordingly to be sent under escort to several distant towns of the kingdom. The order, however, was not enforced, and two reasons are assigned for the non-performance of the intended measure. It was represented, in the first place, to his Majesty, that there were not troops enough in readiness to form the several escorts which would be necessary; and, secondly, the Queen is said to have interfered and convinced the monarch that an increase of the public discontents would inevitably result from such severe proceedings. These reasons weighed so forcibly with the King that he recalled the list and tore it in pieces. If the circumstance be substantially correct, as thus given, it certainly proves, that, however blind the beloved Ferdinand has hitherto been to the true art of governing, he begins at last to apprehend that there are limits beyond which an enthralled nation may cease to obey, and that even legitimate Kings may find it perilous to wanton in the exercise of arbitrary authority. It would indeed appear, that the Spaniards are becoming impatient of suffering, and that convulsion is at hand, unless measures of conciliation and justice be adopted by their sovereign to wipe away the effects of his past folly.

NOVEL TOUR.—Some time ago we were informed that M. Cotter, Councillor of the Royal Court, in France, had been sent to England for the purpose of collecting useful information respecting the administration of justice in the British dominions, particularly with regard to the institution of juries, and also respecting the liberty of the press and other political subjects of high importance. We now find that this gentleman has returned to Paris, after having been employed for six months on the objects of his mission, and the French journals state that he has carried with him an abundance of valuable materials as the fruits of his investigations. This is certainly paying a tribute to the wisdom of British jurisprudence which the French in other times would have been unwilling to concede.

CORN LAWS.—Throughout the manufacturing districts petitions are actively forwarding against the Corn Laws. According to calculations which have been made on the subject, the Corn Bill tax is 6d. a day per head; £9. 2s. 6d. a year each; £54. 15s. on a man, his wife, and four children; £130. 10s. on a man, his wife, eight children and two servants; and £164, 250,000 on a population of eighteen millions.

INCREASE OF CRIMES.—The business of the criminal events in England, as well as every thing connected with the public prisons of the country, have for some time excited a great degree of attention at home, and discussions on the subject are kept up with unceasing assiduity. It is lamentable to think that notwithstanding the many institutions which have arisen of late years, aiming in various ways at the dissemination of useful knowledge and the improvement of public morals, crimes have increased in a still greater proportion. From a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that during the last 13 years, the number

of criminal offenders, committed for trial in England and Wales, has increased in the last year to triple the number of the first, that the number sentenced to death has been in the same proportion, although the number of executions was not one half in proportion to the number that received sentence. The following is the comparison, as stated in the return.

	In 1805.	In 1816.
Committed for trial,	4,605	13,932
Sentenced to death,	350	1,302
Executed,	68	115

the executions being 1 in 5 in 1805 and 1 in 11 in 1817.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY ABSORBED IN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—On the 2nd of November the claims of Mr. Slade, proprietor of the Argyle Rooms, upon the commissioners of the new streets, were finally decided at the Guildhall, Westminster, where the Deputy Bailiff presided. The amount, sought for, was nearly £30,000; viz. 17 years purchase at a rent of £1150, making £19,550; three years clear profit at £2500 a year, equal to £7,500; and £2,200, for losses by sale and removal of property, with other small items. The case was argued by eminent counsellors on both sides, and, after nearly an hour's deliberation, the Jury awarded to the claimant the sum of £22,750.

SINGULAR PLEA.—At the Kantsford Quarter Sessions, which were opened on the 20th of October, one of the gentlemen who had been summoned to serve upon the Grand Jury, put in a plea of exemption, which he grounded on the fact of the lands he occupied having formerly belonged to the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, who always claimed an exemption from service on juries. The claim was considered in this case valid, and the gentleman obtained his exemption.

CURIOUS OFFENCE.—Sir Joseph Banks, and several noblemen at the west end of the town, have been severally complained against at the police offices, for having removed their own ashes from their town houses to their residences in the country, and thereby injuring the interests of the distinct collectors of dust. They have been convicted under the Act of Parliament, and sentenced to pay, each a fine of £10.

INDICTMENT FOR BRIBERY.—A true bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury, at the Exeter Quarter Sessions, against Sir Manasseh Lopez, his solicitor, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Symons, one of the electors of Grampond, for bribery, during the late election at that borough.

THE FINE ARTS.—When Canova was in London, he was engaged by the Prince Regent, who honoured him with distinguished notice, to execute for His Royal Highness a certain number of classical groupes and single figures making his own choice of the subjects. In this work he is now occupied at Rome, and he is said to have finished the three Graces in a manner unrivalled in modern sculpture. He has also finished a fine monument of the late Cardinal York, for the execution of which the Prince Regent had contributed a considerable sum. It is erected in Saint Peter's Church at Rome, and the inscription that it bears with a due regard to legitimacy styles the Cardinal HENRICOUS IX. When the arms were first sculptured an awkward mistake occurred, the armorial bearings of the House of Hanover being introduced as they are at present, before the anachronism was perceived. This blunder was, however, observed and rectified, the white horse being erased from the shield of the Stewarts.

THEATRICAL GAINS.—Miss O'Neill's benefit, lately at Liverpool, produced her £331 7s. 6d. During the whole of the fortnight that she perform-

ed there; she cleared £1,097, and she is said to have obtained during her three visits to that town about £5000 altogether.

MARSHAL CLARKE, DUKE OF FELTRE.

The death of this highly-distinguished character has been already noticed in our Paper, but we are induced to give the following biographical sketch of him which we have extracted from the Journal des Dabats:—

Henry James William Clarke, Duke de Feltre, Marshal of France, was born at Landrecies, on the 17th of October, 1765. Descended from one of the noblest and most ancient families of Ireland, his father had entered the service of France, and obtained a regiment of infantry. Young Clarke was brought up with great care by M. Shee, now a Peer of France, and then Colonel of cavalry, and Secretary to the Duke of Orleans. Having completed his early studies, he entered the Military School in 1781, being then 15 years of age, and in the following year left it, with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the regiment of Berwick. In 1784 he was appointed Captain of Hussars, and in 1790 was sent to England as Gentleman of Embassy.—On his return he resumed his rank of Captain in the regiment of Orleans; in 1792 became chief of a squadron in the second regiment of Cavalry, and at length he arrived to the rank of General of Brigade, and Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Rhine.

General Clarke had already too much service, and the wisdom of his principles, his hatred of anarchy, his noble disinterestedness, had made him too many enemies for him to escape the persecutions of the Convention. Obligated to conceal himself during some months preceding the 9th Thermidor, after the fall of Robespierre, he was recalled to Paris, where those who were then in power, aware of the necessity of being surrounded by skilful military men, confided to him the direction of the topographic cabinet, and that of all the operations of the war. The rank of General of Division was the recompence of his services. The Directory having succeeded the government of the Convention, General Clarke was charged with a very important diplomatic mission to the Court of Vienna; and it was he who, in 1797, concluded with the King of Sardinia a Treaty of Alliance very advantageous to the army of Italy; he was also one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Campo Formio.

In 1800 he was charged with the preparing the departure of the Russian prisoners of war, who were assembled at Lisle, and who were about to be restored to their country. He displayed so much attention and delicacy in this pleasing duty, that Paul, Emperor of Russia, sent to thank him, and presented him with a magnificent sword.

Created in 1804, Counsellor of State, and Cabinet Secretary for War and the Marine, he was present at the battle of Ulm, and at all the affairs of that campaign, which preceded the capture of Vienna of which he was appointed Governor; as also of the two Austrias, of Carinthia, Styria, and the Tyrol. The nobleness of his conduct, and disinterestedness he there displayed, were so eminent, that time has not yet effaced the sentiments of esteem and gratitude with which he inspired the inhabitants.

In the campaign of Prussia, he shared the glory and the dangers of all the battles. Appointed Governor of Berlin, he conducted himself there as at Vienna, and no less merited the esteem of the inhabitants by his moderation and inflexible probity.

In the following year he was named Minister of War, in place of Marshal Berthier. It was in the second year of his Ministry, when almost the whole of the French forces were assembled at Wagram, that the debarkation of Lord Chatham in the Isle of Walcheren, at the head of 55,000 men taking place, General Clarke found the means, in less than five weeks, of forming an army of 100,000 men, which checked the progress of the enemy, and reduced him to imminent danger. The importance of this service was recompensed by the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the title of Duke of Feltre took place of Count de Hunebourg, which had been conferred on him in the year preceding.

His administration obtained for him new claims upon public esteem. The most scrupulous integrity distinguished all his operations; immense funds were placed at his disposal; his authority extended over almost every point of Europe. He continued for more than seven years; and during that long space he could never be reproached with a single abuse of his Ministry, under the most despotic Government that ever existed. On the 8th of April, 1814, he sent in his adhesion to the Government of the Bourbons.

Created Peer of France, by the King, he took little part in the public affairs until the month of March, 1815; but when Bonaparte marched on Paris on the evening of the 11th of March, the well-known loyalty of the Duke of Feltre called him to replace Marshal Soult in the Ministry of War. It is known that he followed the King to Belgium, where he continued to hold the *porte feuille* of the War Department. On his return the King honoured him with the *baton* of a Field-Marshal. The state of his health compelled him to resign the duties of the Ministry. Having engaged Physicians to attend him, he retired to his estate in Alsace.

when a dropsy on the chest soon manifested itself, and terminated his life in the latter end of October, aged 53 years and some days.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.—As Garrick advanced in life, and still increasing reputation, so he still, if possible, became more and more tenacious of it, and more easily disconcerted; therefore, during the last two years of his acting he requested the musicians not to leave the orchestra for the future when he played tragedy, as their going in and out and the doors opening and shutting, caught his eye and ear, and distressed him. Till this time, after playing the music between the acts, the band used to hob under the stage, and in their music-room enjoy themselves quietly at a game of whist or drafts, till the prompter's bell gave them warning that the act was just over; this in future they were obliged to forego when he performed tragedy. His first part after this order was Macbeth; and, conformably to the same, all the musicians reluctantly kept their seats. But a Mr. Cervetto, well known to the galleries by the appellation of "Nosey," who had belonged to the theatre above forty years, and repeatedly seen Garrick in all his characters, now deprived of his customary indulgence, found it difficult to keep awake during the first act; after playing the music to which, he profoundly fell asleep! The longest pause that Garrick ever made was in this part, and in the second act, previous to his saying,

"Is this a dagger that I see before me?"

At this moment the house was all eyes and ears—all silence, all attention: I suppose no one thought they were in a theatre; the "very conning of the scene" had obtained the deception which it aims at, and wholly engrossed all their faculties. At this critical moment, unfortunately, poor Cervetto awoke with an uncommon gape; a loud, long, uncouth, tremendous gape! such a one ne'er heard before! The howling of a dog, compared to it, was harmony! Had a loaded gun been fired among the audience, they could not have been more alarmed; they were electrified—then, in a few seconds, went into a general laugh; indeed 'twas irresistible. However, they restored themselves to order, and Garrick became composed as soon as possible; but when once he got into his room, after the play was over, the storm broke out. He demanded to know who it was that made that infernal noise from the orchestra? On being told, Cervetto was brought up to him; and perhaps no criminal ever came before a judge with more anxiety and trepidation than he did to Garrick.

On his entering, the enraged Roscius incoherently exclaimed, "What! is it possible? can it be you, Sir? is it you, who have been in the house with me so many years? is it you that made that cursed outlandish noise from the orchestra, and set the whole audience in a roar of laughter?"—He went on, till poor Cervetto could just get an opening to say, "Sir, I am extremely sorry."—"Confound your sorrow, Sir! what's your sorrow to me? You have ruined me; I could not recover myself the whole night; all the reputation I have gained in 40 years, I have lost in two hours by your execrable noise. You must have been suborned; you've been hired to destroy me; you have joined with assassins, to stab me in the vulnerable part."—"No, Sir, I assure you I was not hired; I abhor the idea; and to-morrow you will do me the justice to believe me, but you are now in a passion."—"Aye, Sir, and no wonder; but how came you to fall asleep? Did my acting displease you? was it so tiresome as to make you go to sleep?"—"No, Sir; but the house was so attentive, so very silent, and your acting was so wonderfully great, so much beyond, I thought what I have often seen you do in the same part, that I was overcome, quite overpowered with sensations that I cannot express, and involuntarily dropt into sleep. I know not how to account for it, but I always do so when I am very highly pleased."

GERMANY.—The *Observer*, of the Lower Rhine, contains a somewhat amusing article, dated Aix-la-Chapelle;—"The Princess of Tour and Taxis often gives brilliant circles, which the King of Prussia commonly attends. Lady Castlereagh has her circles twice a week, at which all the diplomatists are received. When the card parties are arranged, the Ministers assemble in an adjoining room. Their discussions are then purely political, and often continue for a long time. The Monarchs live quite in the style of private gentlemen. There is nothing like pomp among them; they drive out with only two horses, at which some wealthy citizens express no little surprise. Wellington walks about every day in a plain blue great coat and round hat, without the least mark of distinction, and the spectators never imagine that it is the man of Belle-Alliance who is walking along with so much simplicity among them. Of all his portraits none resemble him either in figure or features. I may also assert the same of Alexander, whose countenance is altogether different from the representations given of it in prints. The Duke of Richelieu has a very characteristic and marked family countenance. Castlereagh has good-nature and yet sly exterior, with something more of a courtier-like appearance than one would look for in an Englishman."

IMITATION TEA.—On Sunday the 31st October, two more trials took place before the Commissioners of Customs in Dublin, for imitating the tea plant. In the first case

the defendant, John Lawless, of Poolberg Street, was found guilty in penalties amounting to £2230. In the second, the penalties were laid at £2720; but it turned out in evidence that the defendant had died shortly after the seizure had been made, which, of course, put a stop to the trial.

GAS LIGHTS.—Mr. Paterson, road surveyor at Montrose, has been making experiments on the gas lights, the result of which is likely to become very beneficial. His mode of obtaining the gas from the coal is very little different from the common; but his method of preserving and storing up the gas in bags (which are prepared in such a way as to be perfectly airtight), and dealing it out in portions, as it is needed, is what appears most worthy of notice. He has stated to the Provost the practicability of lighting the public lamps of the town, on his plan, at less than half the common expence; and proposes, with a small apparatus, not exceeding the trifling expence of £8, to satisfy the Magistrates on that subject. He proposes a gasometer under every lamp in the form of a column, of a capacity sufficient to contain as much gas as will burn eight hours, and on a plan quite different from the common gasometer. These are to be charged with gas every day from the bags, by means of a kind of bellows, and in less time than he could trim the common lamps. On this plan, the great expence and inconvenience of pipes conveying the gas through the town is saved, and also the disagreeable smell that unavoidably rises from these pipes, prevented. On the same plan, the gas can be dealt out to families into portable gasometers, which may be moved through the house at pleasure.

SURREY SESSIONS.

THE PARISH OF CAMBERWELL. WILLIAM PALFREY.

On Wednesday the defendant, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, was indicted for having walked in a naked state, in the day, on the banks of the canal, between Peckham and Camberwell, in which he had been bathing.

Mr. Whiffen was about 300 yards from the canal; saw the defendant at twelve in the day walking backwards and forwards naked for twenty minutes. Officers went and talked to defendant, but did not take him into custody. Several people were on the ground. A woman walked past on the opposite side while he was walking naked. The defendant was, when naked, about 300 yards from the bridge; the bank was high, and people on the ground could see him as plainly as possible, and thought him mad.

Thomas Bull was stationed on the banks to prevent people from exposing themselves. Witness asked him whether he was not ashamed to expose himself, and desired him to put on his clothes. He replied he would not put on his clothes for any man living, and said he would smash them (meaning witness and a companion.)

Mr. Goodwin said, the females of his family could see the banks of the canal. Several complaints were made by his father's tenants. Had seen persons in most indecent positions on the banks from the windows of his house.

Mr. COWLEY, for the defence, said, that men were not to be interdicted a healthful and beneficial amusement because indelicate women pass by; why should a great advantage be given up for a partial mischief, and that practice be done away with by which the lives of so many fellow-creatures were saved? Why should Surrey alone oppose this principle of humanity and declare bathing to be against the law of the land. He called on the Jury to consider the consequences of a verdict of guilty to one who was respectable in society, and who had no other motive than that of a strong necessity, in the heat of an oppressive summer, to run the hazard of being accused of what he would startle to hear. He had several highly respectable persons to call to character, amongst whom were Mr. Stephens, son to the Master in Chancery. He conceived that if this squeamishness of seeing naked figures was to be listened to, there would soon be an end of our boasted Constitution?

THE CHAIRMAN begged the Jury would dismiss what they had just heard from their minds; observed, that facts were not to be overturned by any speech, however brilliant; and declared that it was but a poor proof of delicacy in the defendant, to walk naked when a female presented herself, whose appearance should have made him instantly hide himself.

There were two counts in the indictment, making however, no moral distinction as to the offence imputed.—The Jury found the defendant guilty on the second count, which verdict does not prevent an application to a higher Court.

Mr. COWLEY in a speech of great length and vehemence, called upon the Bench to quash the indictment.

Mr. NOLAN.—Is it necessary to answer this?

CHAIRMAN.—There is not a Magistrate on the Bench who has the smallest doubt of the propriety of the verdict.

Mr. COWLEY.—Then I shall try the King's Bench.

CHAIRMAN.—You may take your case any where you please.

The defendant was informed by the Bench of the impropriety of his conduct, and in consideration of his having already suffered imprisonment, sentenced him to pay a

fine of 1s., and to enter into his own recognizance, in the sum of 20l., to keep the peace for 12 months.

LITERARY.—Among the forthcoming novelties, of the press, there is one announced, which seems to have been long wanted,—a *Literary Pocket-Book*.—The object of this publication (says the notice) is to furnish a Pocket and Memorandum Book, for those who would have the commonest matters united with something intellectual and tasteful. The intellectual power of society indeed has so much increased of late years, and has become so prominent, as one of the ruling or controlling authorities, that it seems proper and necessary it should have a sort of Court Calendar of its own; and the *Literary Pocket-Book*, is an attempt to supply one.—It is to contain, it appears, among many other things, a diary, including the Birth-days and Birth-places of persons of original genius; a newly-written Calendar of Nature, pointing out the Beauties and Productions of the different Months; a List of Living Writers, Artists, and Musicians; of Institutions and Exhibitions connected with Literature and the Arts; of the Schools of Medicine and the Medical Lecturers; new Publications that have attracted notice, and select Passages or Anecdotes from eminent Authors, with original Pieces of Poetry, &c.

MR. BUTTS's action against Sir NATHANIEL CONANT, for false imprisonment, will, we are informed, be tried in the Court of Common Pleas, during the sittings in or after the present term.—Besides the action against Sir N. CONANT, Mr. BUTT has served notices of trial, for next term, upon Mr. NEWMAN, the keeper of Newgate, for detaining him 48 days illegally; and also upon Mr. JONES, the Marshal of the King's Bench, for nine days' illegal detention, and breaking upon his doors to recover the fine of 1,000l: he has also served notice of trial upon the Stock Exchange, for the money stopped upon the disgraceful hoax-day

STATE PAPER.

TREATY FOR THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their Majesties the King of France and Navarre, and the King of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their Plenipotentiaries, the Ministry of the five Courts having assembled in conference, and the French Plenipotentiary having made known, that in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution of the Treaty of November 20, 1815, his Most Christian Majesty was desirous that the military occupation stipulated by the fifth Article of the said Treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the Ministry of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, (the names of the Powers you will see arranged in the alphabetical order, after having, in concert with the said Plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such a decision, declared that their Sovereigns would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation; and wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal Convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said Treaty of November 20, 1815, their Majesties named (here follow the names of the Ministry), have agreed upon the following articles.—

Art. 1. The troops composing the Army of Occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to Commissioners named for that purpose by his Most Christian Majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the 9th article of the Convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the Treaty of Nov. 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the Army of Occupation, shall be paid, in all case, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the Allied Powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the Treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of *rentes* on the great book of the Public Debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, (Note—I formerly by mistake named the 26th of December, of the present year), by draughts on the house of Hope and Co., and Baring, Brothers, and Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the *rentes*, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to Commissioners of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Rus-

sia, by the Royal Treasury of France at the epoch of complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the Commissioners of the said Courts shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France the six obligations (*engagements*), not yet discharged (*acquittés*), which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (*engagement*) delivered conformably to the second article of the Convention concluded for the execution of the fourth article of the 20th November, 1815. The said Commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscriptions of 7 millions of *rentes*, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said Convention.

Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner, if possible, in the faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 19th of October, in the year of Grace, 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the Minister.]

We have found the above Treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the Sovereigns, with the specifications of the different years of their several reigns.]
Aix-la-Chapelle. Oct. 17, 1818.

The Princess of Wales.—Previous to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales leaving England, she gave orders for all the domestics in her service at Kensington to be retained till notice to the contrary; in November advices were received for their dismissal, and on Friday, after the inspection of the Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and Colonel Stevenson they all received notice to quit, nine in number, Her Royal Highness, it is said, has given up her apartments in the Palace.

The *Morning Herald* says,—“Sir M. Maxwell again starts for Westminster, in consequence of the lamented death of Sir S. Romilly, and will be opposed by Mr. Brougham, supported by the Whig interest.”

The late Princess Charlotte.—On the verge of Esher Common, Surrey, in the garden of a small house, is a memorial to the lamented Princess Charlotte; it is an urn upon a pedestal, with this inscription, “Erected to the Memory of the Beloved Princess Charlotte.” Upon the pedestal around the Urn are placed pots of flowers. This simple testimony of respect from an obscure individual, is perhaps more honourable to that beloved Princess than most costly monuments. These, indeed, she does not want, for her memory is enshrined in all hearts; no public grief has been so deep, so universal, and so lasting, as that which her loss has excited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—April 5th, H. M.'s ship *Malabar*, John Clavell, Esq. Captain to England.

6th H. C.'s Timber ship *Ernaad*, Lieutenant David Jones, to Bengal.

7th, Ship *Cumbrian*, Captain Edward Cooper, to Calcutta.

Schooner *L'Agile*, Captain P. L. Jude, to Mauritius.

Ship *Dutches of Argyle*, Captain Hugh Cathro, to Calcutta.

Ship *Cornwall*, Captain Wm. Richardson, to the Persian Gulph.

Passengers by H. M. Ship *Malabar*.

Captain Brown, H. M. 6th Regt.

Master Duncan King and 2 servants.

Passengers by the Ship *Cumbrian*.

J. R. Snow, Esq. C. S.

Mr. Grey.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	9 58
Evening	10 20

Birth.

Yesterday, Mrs. J. S. Nyss, of a daughter.

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