

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1819.

[NO. 1284.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
THE 21ST MAY, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ship *Letter Mails*, are open for LETTERS, to proceed to Great Britain, by the ship *Egfrid*, Captain Kirby, for London direct.

HAMILTON AND CO.

HAVE received by the *EGFRID*, a very large and elegant assortment of PLATE, consisting of services of the latest and most fashionable patterns, expressly manufactured for them and under their own inspection.
May 16, 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 have for SALE a choice collection of WINES & LIQUORS, of the first quality, at the most reasonable prices.
Calcutta 1st May, 1819.

TO BE LET for an unexpired term of three months, the HOUSE, No. 43, Swallow Lane, opposite to the North end of the New China Bazar, lately occupied by Messrs. BAGSHAW, BARLOW, and Co. who have REMOVED their OFFICE to Esplanade-Row, Corner of OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

The terms will be moderate.

Apply to BAGSHAW, BARLOW, AND CO.
Calcutta, May 20, 1819.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An European (who has been in this country for more than ten years) in a Merchants' Counting House, as an accountant or to carry on the Corresponding part of the business, or to superintend the collecting of outstanding Debts, and which he is fully competent to; satisfactory references as to character and abilities can be given.—Applications directed to J. M. to be left at MESSRS. GREENWAY AND Co.'s Library will meet with due attention.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GREAT variety of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. finished in the best style and fashion, stand for SALE, at the Premises of the late Mr. DUCKETT in Cossitollah.—In order to ensure a speedy close of the affairs of the estate, the Administrator has sanctioned the Sale of the Carriages, &c. at very moderate prices.—Applications will be immediately attended to by Mr. DA'CRUZ, on the Premises.
Calcutta, 15th May, 1819.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES.—TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received for Sale, on Commission, the following very superior and genuine FRENCH WINES, just landed, and which they are authorized to dispose of at the following low Prices, viz.

RED AND WHITE HERMITAGE, a very superior Wine, at der dozen, Sicca Rupees 30
COTE ROTE, - - - - - 30
VIN DE GRAVE BARSAC, - - - - - 18
ST. JULIEN CLARET, - - - - - 20

ON COMMISSION, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, TANK SQUARE, the following warranted Europe Articles.—WINES AND LIQUORS. White and Pink Champagne, 50; Chateau Margaux, per dozen, 24; very superior La fite, 22; St. Julian, a light high flavored Wine, in 2 dozen cases, per dozen, 20; Barsac, per dozen, 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 8, 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.

PRIME fresh Plump HAMS, at 1r. 8an. per lb. to be had at C. GREENWALLER'S COMMISSION ROOMS.

ITALIEN LIQUEURS.—A few cases containing the following genuine Italien liqueurs, for SALE, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, at 2-8 per bottle; Mental da Michele Valli; Noccoio li Pesca; Melle Fiori; Cedrato; Latte die Vecchia;

MUSCATELL DE LUNELLE, a high flavored delicious LADIRS' WINE, has been received at Mr. 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.

PARLIAMENTARY Papers on East India Affairs—ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, each 10 rupees; Report from the Committee on Petitions relating to the East India Docks; East India Revenue Accounts, 1813 to 1816; Report on General Royd's Petition, with evidence and appendix; Regulations passed at Bengal and Bombay in 1815; Dispatches relating to the Island of Banca; Report from the Committee on the Nabobs of the Carnatic's Debts, with evidence and appendix; Tenth Report of the Commissioners of the Nabobs of the Carnatic's Debts; Thirteenth ditto.

General Orders,

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 14TH MAY, 1819.

It having been submitted for consideration to Government, that many European Soldiers, from early aversion to spirituous liquor, and praiseworthy habits of sobriety, seldom or never drink the daily quantity furnished to them by the Regulations of the service, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, anxious to give every encouragement to men of such marked temperance, is pleased to authorize a compensation in money to be paid to every European soldier of good character under this presidency, who may prefer that commutation, in whole or in part, to the dram in kind now served out to them.

This indulgence will either be granted or withheld by officers commanding regiments, as they may respectively judge fit, with reference to the character of the soldiers applying for it; and the rate of compensation will be the same as that at present paid, when circumstances prevent the liquor being issued.

(Signed) Wm. CASMENT, Lieut.-Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Assistant Surgeon Heynes is posted to the 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th May, 1819.

Major McPherson, of the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is, at the requisition of the commissioner on the Nerbuddah, permitted to continue in the civil charge of the districts which have been for some time past under his superintendance, on the march of his corps from Hussingabad for Benares.

The General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of foot, is President, is dissolved.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following promotion.

2nd Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Bedjoy Singh to be Jemadar from the 8th April, 1819 vice Sewbucas Singh, deceased.

THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICER HAS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Davidson, Engineers, 6 months, from the 17th May, to proceed upon the River on sick certificate.

Resign Wm. Fitzgerald is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers, until further orders, in place of Lieutenant Davidson, on sick leave.

POETRY.

NAPOLEON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PARIS IN 1815," A POEM.

[From the New Times.]

ST. HELENA.

I hate thee, England! not that thou
Hast cast me where I perish now,
That thy strong hand has stamp'd my name
On mankind's lips a scoff and shame,
But that I see—and cursing see,—
Thy soil, still, temple of the free,

Land of the unconquerable Mind,
Still Sovereign, Saviour of Mankind.
I hate thee, that thy matchless throne
Shadows no slave on earth, but one,
That one, earth's bane and scorn, the slave
That moulders in this dungeon cave.
And shall no after legend tell
The glorious strife in which he fell,
Heading in the final field
His legions sworn to die—not yield;
Rushing with his bosom gored
On the shrinking victor's sword,
Sending out his dying groan
In sounds like monarchies undone?
Heaven! when in fire my eagles flew
O'er thy red torrent, Waterloo,
Had I in the turning tide
Plunged my dishonour'd head and died!
Oh had I but the heart to die!
I fled—my legions saw me fly.—
Now,—where you billow darkly dashes,
Must sleep the coward exile's ashes;
After many a shapeless day,
Wasted, weary, worn away,
After many an agony
Crowding on the sleepless eye,
Till, by the living world forgot,
Nor Regicide, nor Rebel's thought
Glancing tow'rd's the distant wave,
Where earthward bent, in dull decay
The ancient exile wastes away,
I leave the prison for the grave!

And my old murderers, one by one
Sink from me, left alone—alone!
Like me with passing splendours curst,
And but for me, in evil first
Tost from a felon's streaming bier
Sleeps shroudless, grim Labedoyere,
Defiling with his gore the clay,
Feasts the slow-worm the traitor Ney,
And Murat's blazing remnants gave
Pollution to the Italian wave.
Fool!—on whose brow the royal ring
I flung in mockery,—to fling
Contempt upon the name of king!
The peasant musket laid him low,
His knell is rung, what is he now!
His life in guilt—his end in fear,
Spain howling vengeance in his ear,
So sank the man of massacre.
So shall they perish, one and all,
The bloodier rise, the bloodier fall
Each, in his turn of terror, laid
Beneath the bullet or the blade;
And every quivering slave shall die
Concocting on his lip the lie,
Spun'd from life, yet loath to part,
Telling of his royal heart,
Winding up with weep and wail,
His falsehood, idle, odious, stale.

Oh! for the storm of woe and crime,
That swept me upward once, sublime.
When cunning claim'd what chance achiev'd,
Till the wild dream myself deceived,
Half deemed of more than mortal birth,
Or earth-born but to trample earth;
A cloud earth's evil to absorb,
Then stoop in lightnings on the orb;
A planet from its centre hurled
To dazzle and to waste the world;
A scept'red, desperate, demon thing,
Let loose for mankind's suffering,
While Earth my fiery transit eyed,
Trembled, believed, and deified.—

'Tis past—the crown in slaughter worn,
From my dark brow in wrath was torn:
I lived—to hear Fate's basest blow,
To cower before my first, last foe;—
I lived,—by drops my cup to drain,
The rabble's laugh—the den, the chain;
To kiss the dust, and groan and whine,
For added days to days like mine.
Till Treason, Murder, Regicide,
All that was born of blood and pride,
Turned from their recreant Chief in shame,
Till, ere I perished, died my name,
Till in this den of rock and wave,
All left Napoleon to the grave!

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1819.

Yesterday arrived off town the American ship *Sally*, Captain C. Bertody, from Boston, the 16th January. We have not yet received the papers which she brings, but as we expect to be furnished with files to the date of her departure for this country, we shall be ready to present whatever interesting articles they may contain, in our number of Monday.

An extra publication from the *Bombay Gazette Press*, dated the 30th April, reached to us yesterday, which communicates the following important heads of intelligence from Europe.

The ship *Lady Boringdon* arrived at Bombay on the 30th April, having left England the 25th October last.

Passengers from England.

The Rev. Samuel Payne, chaplain; Mrs. Mary Anna Payne, and three children.
Miss Anna Vibart, Miss Honor Vibart.
George Anderson, Esq. surgeon, Madras Establishment.
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson.
William Milburn, Esq. free merchant.
Captain Evan Jervis, Bombay Native Infantry.
Captain James Graham, ditto.
Lieut. Samuel Hughes, Madras Native Infantry.
Mr. George Yeadell } Cadets.
Mr. James Weatherall Robertson }
Mr. Richard Rosoman, Free Mariner.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. M. L. Galloway, Poonah Auxiliary Infantry.
Six Native Servants.

The *Lady Boringdon* touched at the Cape. Previous to her departure, a vessel arrived there with advices from Europe to the 17th December, and we deem it our duty to communicate the intelligence she brought, which as far as it affects one of the powers of Europe is most interesting.

A revolution has taken place in Spain, and the King obliged to quit his capital and fly to Valladolid.—That this spirit will be confined to the limits of that unfortunate monarchy is not to be expected. The withdrawing the Army of Occupation from France leaves that field open to the numerous class of politicians, who are averse to the Bourbon dynasty, and we cannot calculate on the tranquillity of that country.

The Duke of York has resigned the command of the Army, and has been appointed to the charge of the King's person, with a reduced establishment of £73,000 a year.

The Duke of Kent has succeeded to the command of the Army.

Lord Ellenborough is dead.

A considerable body of Germans had embarked for South America, as also a number of English Officers.—The Patriot cause in that quarter seems most triumphant.

By the *Aurora*, we have been furnished with Madras papers to the 13th instant, in which the principal articles of intelligence, that we find, relate to another severe hurricane experienced at the Isle of France on the 28th of March. The accounts of this distressing visitation reached Madras by the ship *Blenheim*, which anchored there on the 9th current, having left the Mauritius on the 10th April. It appears that on the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th March, a dreadful gale of wind raged with the utmost fury at Port Louis, occasioning disasters similar to those experienced from the hurricanes, which have been already felt there, during the last twelve months. The crops of maize

and other grain have been almost entirely destroyed. Several buildings in the country have been blown down, and the shipping in the harbour have suffered severely. The extent of damage, however, is considered to be less than happened during either of the hurricanes that had visited the island during the preceding thirteen months. The quantity of rain, by which it was accompanied, was inconsiderable, and it is stated that no lives were lost on shore. The following is given as a list of the accidents which befel the shipping in the harbour. It has been stated, we know not on what authority, that the ship *Thetis*, belonging to this port, was subsequently condemned, and put up for sale.

PORT LOUIS.

List of Vessels that were moored in the harbour of Port Louis on the 25th March, 1819, with the damages they sustained in the gale of wind on the night of the 28th, and in the morning of the 29th March, 1819.

American Ship Francis Henriette, Allyn Master, Owner, R. Decky, 410 tons.

English brig Junon, Master, S. Noltrow, Owner, B. Berry, 138 tons.

These Ships were moored to the hulk undergoing repairs, but by the violence of the wind the mooring chains were broken and they were all driven on shore.—The Junon at Tonneliers on her beam ends and full of water, from which it will be difficult to remove her; the Francis Henriette is still on shore and making water, which will oblige her to heave down and undergo a thorough repair; the hulk is not much damaged.

English Ship Thetis, Master, B. Brown, Owners, Hogue and Co. 489 tons.

Driven on shore, on the north side of the harbour; she was on the point of sailing for England, having just had new masts and rigging, the former lost in the gale of 25th January last, the cargo has been taken out and the ship is now afloat, her bowsprit is sprung.

Portuguese ship Grao Cruz, Davis, Master, F. P. Rodrigues, Owner, A. Da Cunha, 350 tons.

Was driven from her moorings on an anchor which went through her bottom; she had just received a thorough repair from the damages sustained at sea on the 15th January last, and had got in great part of her cargo, which is all damaged. The ship will be abandoned.

English schooner Jenny, Lami, Master, Owner, do 70 tons.

Driven on Tonnelier and sunk, will be weighed, but with considerable damages.

Do. do. Josephine Lecog, Owner do. 60 tons.

Sunk in the channel near Fort Blanc, will also be weighed.

American ship Rapide, E. L. Keen, Master, Owner, Harbeck, 228 tons.

On shore with little damages.

English Ship Shawfield, Stephenson, Master, 708 tons.
Do. do. Conde d Rio Pardo, H. Beyts, Master, Owner, Moofuehand and Co. 368 tons.

Do. do. Bulmer, W. W. West, Master, Owner, Blauhard, 450 tons.

Do. do. Ketch Myra, Shene Master, Owner do. 110 tons.

Were all driven on shore at the entrance of the Fanfaron, but on the wind shifting to the westward in the morning they were blown off, they have all suffered in spars and ropes; but not very considerably.

American schooner Happy Couple, Charles Savage, Master, Owners, S. White and Co. 150 tons.

Lost her fore mast, &c.

English Ship Constance, Monchosse, Master, Owner, Z. Arlanda, 200 tons.

Lost her mizen-mast, &c.

Do. Brig Udney, Fogerty, Master, Owner, Rumnarmga, 183 tons.

Do. do. Helen, Lecler Durouvray, Master, Owner, Leddet, 150 tons.

Do. do. Henry, P. de la Croix, Master, Owner, Lecudenee, 110 tons.

Do. do. Java Packet, Macquet Master, Owner Artus, 90 tons.

French do. Constance, Dunthon, Master, Owner, Rononey, 118 tons.

Moored at the back of the hospital, were driven on each other but remained afloat, their damages are trifling, chiefly among the rigging.

Lugger Diligent, Jozoz Marcee, Master, Owner, do. 25 tons.

Post at Port Jacote.

H. M. ship Liverpool, Captain J. A. Collier, c. n.

H. M. ship Magicienne, Captain J. B. Purvis.

Moored in the Fanfaron, were both driven on shore, since got off by taking out their guns and stores.

N. B. The remainder of the vessels rode out the gale but sustained some trifling damages.—The boats of this department have again suffered severely, and the flag buoy is entirely lost, having been driven from its moorings on the reefs at Fort Blanc.—The bell and some of the iron work has been saved, but the mooring chain is lost."

The *Lady Nugent* and *Alfred* had returned to Madras Roads, and were not expected to sail with the troops to be embarked on them for England, until the middle of June. Although the threatening appearances, which occasioned the departure of those ships from Madras Roads, had not been followed by the severe weather which they portended, yet it appears that the weather had been at that time extremely boisterous both to the Northward and Southward of Madras. At Masuipatam, from the 18th to the afternoon of the 20th April, it blew most violently, and the damage which the country vessels there sustained was very serious. Two vessels foundered, one of them a brig laden with rice. Six were driven on shore, and had the gale continued only a few hours longer, most of the vessels in the roads, amounting altogether to 30, must have been wrecked. It was supposed that many lives had been lost.

At Colombo the weather was boisterous to an equal degree about the same time. The South West Monsoon set in there with thunder, lightning, rain, and heavy squalls, and blew with almost unceasing violence for the space of a week previous to the last accounts received at Madras. The people at Colombo had never known the Monsoon set in so early or rage with so much fury. A small brig, the *St. Maria das Neves*, and a dhoney, had been driven on shore there, but the shipping in the roads had continued to ride in safety.

We understand that the pieces, which were performed on Thursday evening at the Dum Dum Theatre, went off in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on the actors, whose histrionic abilities were never more conspicuously displayed, nor productive of more fascinating entertainment. The scenery is stated to have been very superior in point of elegance and execution, while it was managed in a most creditable manner.

AMERICAN POLICY.—It appears to be the general belief in France that the Americans are exerting themselves assiduously to obtain possession of some port in the Mediterranean. For this purpose they are said to have offered the sum of 30 millions of francs to the King of the Two Sicilies, for the cession of the port of Syracuse, a proposal which the latter did not hesitate in rejecting. For the Island of Elba they are stated to have tendered fourteen millions to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who also rejected the proposition, and it is further mentioned that they have successively endeavoured to possess themselves by purchase of Port Mahon and Porto Ferrajo. We are not inclined to put much faith in these several assertions, since the advantages, either commercial or political, that could be expected to result from any such acquisition, might be more than counterbalanced by the jealousy which would be naturally excited among the commercial powers of Europe, and the measures that they might adopt in consequence. The attempt to maintain a footing, however small, in Europe, would have the tendency to embroil America in strifes, from which she would otherwise be free, and, in cases of hostility, the European port possessed by the Americans would either become an early sacrifice, or would require expensive and troublesome efforts to retain it. In times of profound peace the Americans find sufficient protec-

tion and facilities for trade in almost every European port, and with these we should imagine they would remain satisfied.

SEAMEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—To those who feel interested in the success of the numerous institutions, established for promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the following particulars respecting the objects and operations of the *Merchant Seamen's Bible Society* will no doubt prove acceptable. It was established in January 1818, for the purpose of providing the crews of outward bound merchant ships with bibles, when it was found that they did not possess them. With this view an agent of the society boards such vessels as they pass Gravesend, ascertains the supply that they may already have, invites the crews to purchase at a very reduced rate, and, where poverty obliges the crews to decline this proposal, furnishes bibles and testaments gratis, for general use during the voyage. A record is kept of all the supplies afforded, and inquiries are made on the return of the vessels to find out what good effects have resulted from the measure. Hitherto the information, which these inquiries have drawn forth, has been highly encouraging. During the first eight months that elapsed, from the formation of the society, 1,200 vessels had been supplied—these were navigated by upwards of 16,000 seamen, more than 13,000 of whom were able to read. One thousand three hundred bibles and 2,785 testaments had been distributed gratuitously, and 275 bibles with 126 testaments had been purchased by individuals of the crews. Thus have 5,900 bibles and testaments been furnished to these 16,000 men, in addition to the number which they before possessed.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

NORWICH UNION FIRE-OFFICE.

DISMISSAL OF MR. BIGNOLD, SEN.

On the 9th November, a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Members of this Society was held at the Angel Inn, in the city of Norwich, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Mr. Thomas Bignold, sen. the Secretary, and adopting such measures respecting him as the Meeting should see fit.

It will be recollected, that in consequence of some delays on the part of Mr. Bignold, sen. in the payment of claims, made upon the London branch of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Office, a committee was appointed some time since for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Mr. Bignold in this respect, and reporting to a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the state of the Funds of this Institution. At a General Meeting held at the City of London Tavern, on the 25th of September last, the Report alluded to was laid before a numerous body of the Proprietors, in which the Committee gave a very flattering account of the prosperous state of the Institution, but recommended the immediate dismissal of Mr. T. Bignold, sen. from the office of Secretary, as a measure highly necessary to the welfare of this Society.

The proceedings of the day were opened by reading from the Chair, the statement of the Board of Directors, respecting the conduct of Mr. Bignold in his office of Secretary. This statement contained various charges against this gentleman, which the Directors thought sufficient to justify his dismissal in pursuance of the recommendation of the London Committee.

The statement paid the highest compliment to the conduct of Mr. Bignold's sons, who had discharged their duty to the Society with fidelity and ability; and at the same time it paid a tribute to their filial conduct towards their father, whose misconduct they had endeavoured to screen from public odium, as far as was consistent with their public duty. Lastly, it urged, as a primary objection to Mr. Bignold's continuance in his office, that he totally disregarded his responsibilities as a subordinate and accountable Agent of the Society.

The Report, which was received with very general applause, having been read.

Mr. BATHE, of Yarmouth, said it was unnecessary for him to take up any of the time of the Meeting, further than

by moving, "That the statement of the Directors, read from the Chair, be received and printed for the use of the Members, and that Mr. Thomas Bignold, sen. be now removed and dismissed from the situation of Secretary of this Society."

Mr COOPER, of North Welsham, seconded the motion, which being put from the Chair.

Mr. BIGNOLD proceeded to address the Meeting in his defence. He insinuated that the statement read from the Chair was made up, for the purpose of raising a prejudice against his character. He put in his claim to consideration on account of his meritorious services, in being the founder of an Institution so beneficial in its consequences to the public and which cost him 22 years of labour to bring it to its present state of perfection. In the course of that time he had had been the butt of abuse, and had been calumniated from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, by the other Insurance Companies, and had been subjected to inconveniences and hardships, which perhaps no other man but himself would have borne. He was proceeding with a variety of extraneous observation, when he was repeatedly called upon to confine himself strictly to the matters of charge.

The CHAIRMAN, who had evinced the utmost candour and impartiality, at length interposed, and stated to him, *seriatim*, the principal points to which his defence should be confined. The following question was reduced to writing, being the foundation of one of the charges preferred by the Directors. Did Mr. Bignold communicate to the Board of Directors the claim made by Mr. Walgrave, and the intention of that gentleman to bring it into Court, and did the Directors sanction him in defending that action. He was called upon to answer this question, yes, or no.

Mr. Bignold contended, that he had indirectly the sanction of the Directors to defend Mr. Walgrave's action, inasmuch as he was in continual correspondence with his sons as to the affairs of the office in town, it being their duty to communicate his letters to the Directors.

Mr. Norvire and Mr. Brightwell, the Solicitors of the Institution in the country, declared most solemnly that they knew nothing of the action brought by Mr. Walgrave, until they saw the trial reported in the newspapers.

They also disclaimed, on the part of Mr. Thomas Bignold, Jun. the joint Solicitor of the Institution, any knowledge of that proceeding, except through the same medium. Mr. Brightwell vindicated the Society from any litigious disposition, by stating that, during the whole time he was joint Solicitor, not a single claim upon the Office in the country had been agitated in a Court of Law.

Mr. Bignold was heard at considerable length, but being tied down to answer the specific charges preferred against him, he was obliged to give up his defence.

After a desultory discussion, in which Mr. Hanson, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Clarke, who composed a Deputation from the London Committee; Mr. Robinson, a London Solicitor; Mr. Youngman a bookseller at Norwich; and several other persons, took part, the question was put for the removal and dismissal of Mr. Bignold from his situation of Secretary, and carried without a dissentient voice.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOUR.—The following droll circumstance lately occurred in the north of the metropolis. A lady, probably very ignorant of what was passing in her own house, was, as she thought, and had reason to think from her unwearied vigilance, perfectly acquainted with all the domestic economy of her neighbours. It happened that, by a long and diligent observation of the proceedings in an opposite mansion, occupied by a foreign Nobleman, she had ascertained beyond a doubt that the footman went to bed in the maid servant's room. To be convinced of error, and to lose no time in correcting it, is the grace of virtue. A letter charged with these suspicions, was immediately dispatched to the Count, who wrote her a very polite answer, stating, how much he was obliged to her for the lively interest she took in the morality of his family, that he would forthwith institute an inquiry into the matter, and put a speedy end to any impropriety he might discover, but he begged leave to observe, that he had hitherto understood that it was the custom of this country for man and wife to sleep together!

Authentic Anecdote.—Among the numerous acts of private benevolence which so amiably characterised our late Queen, the following is worthy to be recorded.—When the late failure of a bank at Windsor happened, the largest portion of the lower order of inhabitants were thrown into great distress, by having one or more of the £1 notes in their possession, with which the sustenance of their families for the ensuing week was to be provided. Her Majesty no sooner heard of this calamitous circumstance, than she ordered her Deputy-Treasurer to provide £400 in small Bank of England notes, and immediately to exchange all the Windsor notes for them; a work of benevolence so truly loyal, that the Princesses personally assisted therein with inexpressible delight.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his friend in Glasgow, dated 20th September:—"The Cecilia has had rather a long run of it this time, leaving the good folks in this country in a state of anxiety about the fate of their long expected parson, as every thing has been prepared here for him long ago. I should suppose divine service will commence in about two weeks in our Presbyterian church, which I understand to be the most elegant place of worship in our West India Colonies, besides being the only church of that persuasion in them. So much for Scots influence in this place; they are here all powerful, being the first of the three in number, riches, and respectability. This is the most sickly month in this part of the world. It being dog-days, the sun is intensely hot; and we are, notwithstanding, much harassed by doing militia duty, exposed to all the dreadful heats by day, and the nightly dews of a tropical climate. I am not fond of those nightly vigils, with their accompaniments a guard-house bed and disturbed sleep—yet this duty has been done for a year past."

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

OPENING OF THE SESSIONS OF THE STATES GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, OCTOBER 20.

His Majesty left the Royal Palace at one o'clock in his carriage, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant suite. On his arrival at the Hall where the two Chambers were assembled, his Majesty was received by Mr. Reel, who is appointed President of the first Chamber for the present Session. His Majesty having seated himself on the Throne, having the Prince of Orange on his right, and Prince Frederick on his left, and the Great Officers of the Household, &c. behind and about the Throne, delivered the following speech, in the Dutch language:

"HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

"My House has received in the course of this year new marks of the Divine protection, by the birth of a second son of my beloved eldest Son, the Prince of Orange. Upon this occasion the inhabitants of the Netherlands have given unequivocal proofs that they consider this event as another pledge of happiness for their descendants. Let them be persuaded that I and my children will always look upon as the dearest of our duties, to inspire our successors with that love which we feel for our subjects, and the solicitude which we have for their interests.

"I have the satisfaction to be able to communicate to you, High Mightinesses, at the moment when you are commencing your labours, that Divine Providence has preserved repose in Europe. If, after the happy restoration of peace, the stationing of an Army of Occupation in France was judged necessary to consolidate the tranquility re-established there, the resolution of the Allied Sovereigns, which puts an end to the occupation, and orders this army to be withdrawn, proves that the object proposed has been attained; and affords, in the unanimous confidence of the Sovereigns on this point, the best guarantee of a durable peace.

"The internal situation of the kingdom gives us fresh reason or gratitude to the Almighty.

"The Universities, the Athenæums, and the Colleges, are organized, and in activity. Constant attention is paid to the means of rendering these establishments still more brilliant and useful. The local authorities, even individuals, most laudably second the efforts of the Government here to prepare and establish primary instruction, then to extend and perfect it. The last year has afforded the surest and most valuable pledges of the revival of the Fine Arts in the Netherlands. Several branches of industry still feel the influence of events which has produced such important changes in transactions and interests of all kinds; but agriculture, on the other hand, is in the most favourable situation. Its rich productions contribute, no less than navigation, and the increasing commercial relations with the Indies, to give to commerce that life and activity, of which the evidently increasing prosperity of several large towns, and other interesting parts of the kingdom, is the visible consequence and proof.

"The situation of the poor is ameliorated, the natural beneficence of the nation has been directed with the most laudable zeal to its true object. The useful institutions of Loan and Saving Banks extend more and more. The depots of mendicancy are become more numerous.

"Your High Mightinesses will find the project of the laws which will be laid before you for the budget of the next year. The necessary dispositions for the maintenance of foundling children, and the want of uniform rules, have often caused uncertainties to arise relatively to the place where the indigent has a right, not to be succoured, but to partake in the succour that exists—I have desired that a law, tending to fix this place by precise and just rules, shall also be laid before your High Mightinesses.

"Some corrections of boundaries have been regulated in concert with provincial states, and will be laid before your High Mightinesses.

"It will not be long before the liquidation of the Debts of the Communes is entirely terminated; the establishment of municipal imports awaits to be completed and generalized only by the law which will be laid before your High Mightinesses, relative to the penalties of transgressions, and the mode of persecution.

"The regular execution of the law upon the Militia meets with few or no difficulties. This is especially owing to the good-will with which the Militiamen fulfil their duties; the number of those whom it is necessary to summon to complete

the contingent, becomes smaller every year. With the intention, however, of accomplishing more and more the safety of the kingdom, and the interests of the Exchequer, some modifications of the existing law will be proposed to your High Mightinesses.

"The confidence with which your Assembly sanctioned the last law on the Finances, has given general satisfaction. The opening of a considerable loan has been followed in the space of a few days by offers which exceeded double its amount.

"Sensible to this proof of good-will and ability, depending on the perfectly re-established credit of the state, at ease respecting the state of the Treasury, certain that all the obligations contracted could be punctually performed, we have been encouraged to introduce even now all possible savings, and to prepare those which may be so in the sequel.

"The Budget for the next year will show your High Mightinesses how far the efforts of the Government have succeeded in this respect. You will find in the formation of it the attempt already announced of a division of expenses into ordinary and extraordinary, and though it contains new sums, which are placed in it in consequence of the new measures of finance which you lately adopted, the sum total is inferior to that of the current year.

It is agreeable to me to be able to announce to you, at the same time, that according to the accounts which will be laid before your High Mightinesses, and admitting an equal valuation in the produce of the taxes to that of the current year, the boni of the anterior Exercises is sufficient to place the Budget of Receipts on a level with the disbursement of the ensuing year.

"In order to obtain this desirable result, some legislative measures will be proposed to your High Mightinesses. I expect the adoption of them with the more confidence, as they are of a nature to convince, and those who are interested in the situation of the finances of the state, that the measures already taken and those which remain to be taken on this subject, must be counted among the first objects of our solicitude for the public good. These laws will also concur to realize my ulterior views with respect to what remains to be done, to balance in future the expenses and the revenue. In a fixed and regular state of things, the greater part of the sums required is indispensable to attain the knowledge of those which are of another nature: I have felt the necessity of having all the details examined. This examination, however, requires much time, and if we will have it made with the wished-for care and attention, all precipitation would be dangerous—it is carrying on with activity and by perseverance, I hope with confidence that it will be perfectly matured, and that my express desires on this head will be accomplished.

"Other important subjects will likewise be laid before you this Session. I hope in the next to be enabled to present to your High Mightinesses the project of a code of laws for the Netherlands.

"And now, High and Mighty Lords, I open the present Session, expressing my ardent wishes and my entire confidence that it will present more and more the characters of a conformity of views between the King and the States-General, the most proper to increase the prosperity of the kingdom and the welfare of its inhabitants."

The King returned to his Palace in the same order as he came. The majesty of the ceremony, the elegance and beauty of the (new) Hall, the presence of the Ministers, the Chancellors of the Orders, the Counsellors of State, and the Diplomatic Body, the number of ladies and persons of distinction who filled the galleries, concurred to heighten the splendour of the Royal Sitting.

The Second Chamber adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Government is making great efforts to improve the port of Ostend. About one thousand workmen are employed in digging and in making a sluice to regulate the ebb and flow, which will render this port more safe, and greatly facilitate the communications between Belgium and England.

FRENCH CRIMINAL LAW.

The following trial, reported in the French papers, presents a singular picture of the manners of the lower orders in Paris.

On Friday the members of the Council of War, assembled to try Pierre Francois Carrier, fusilier in the 4th regiment of the royal guards, aged 24, born near St. Quentin. In the service since 1812, and having belonged to the royal guard since its formation, this young man had always punctually performed his duty. He had the misfortune to form an acquaintance with a girl of the town, named Lise Merlin, and to inspire that prostitute with an attachment, of which the infamy of her course, of life, and the depravity of her character, seemed to have rendered her incapable. Can love inhabit such hearts?

Lise Merlin had long been known to add the crime of theft to that of prostitution. If she sometimes ceased to appear within the purlieus of debauchery, it was to inhabit the prisons; which, with a shameless levity, she called her country lodgings. On leaving La Force or the Madelonnettes, she used to say to her companions, "I am just come to town from my country house."

Carrier was guilty of the criminal weakness of partaking of disgraceful pleasures, which Lise paid for with money, of the source of which he could not be ignorant. She not only defrayed all the expenses they incurred together in public-houses, but brought him money and provisions on the days when his duty prevented him from strolling about with her. On the 23rd of September, when he had been relieved from his turn of duty, as one of the sentinels at the Thuilleries, Lise came to him, and invited him to spend the remainder of the day with her. Carrier did not consent at first, and told her that he must stop in the barrack to clean his arms. To remove this objection she gave him 30 sous, saying, "There, get one of your comrades to clean them, and come and dine with me." Carrier, however, put the money in his pocket, and said he would clean the arms himself when he

returned. They proceeded to a public-house, and soon expended twenty-four sous in spirits in a place where neither the best nor the dearest is sold. After stopping at several places, they arrived at the barrier of Mousseau, where they dined. Their repast was slight, but they washed it down with four litres of wine. The understanding of Carrier began to be troubled; he seemed to be irritated by an old quarrel, the nature of which could be very imperfectly collected by the words which the witnesses had collected. They had heard him order her to leave him, call her a thief, and declare that he would have no concern with her robberies.—She said, "don't be foolish, I don't fear you.—But when I promise, you know I keep my word: you deserve to be out in pieces, and I would not care to do it, for the King is my cousin," &c.

The most extravagant language indicated that Carrier's mind was completely disordered, and Lise seemed to take a pleasure in increasing his disorder, and provoking him to excess, by making him drink more wine. They continued alternately disputing and drinking in different wine shops in their progress, until they reached the gate of the barrack. Carrier entered, much against the wishes of his companion; and it would have been happy for him had he continued there. He returned to give Lise the 30 sous he had received from her in the morning. She still had 20, and she dragged him along with her, and spent the whole in brandy. Carrier was more overcome with the effects of the liquor than the female. He threw himself on the grass in the Champ Blysees; but repeatedly manifested a strong desire to get rid of her. In a moment of fury and impatience he gave her a severe blow, which knocked her down. A lady, who was at the time entering her house, reproached him for his brutality, and wished to persuade the unfortunate woman to leave him; but Lise, like the wife of Sganarella, immediately turned on this officious mediator, and said, "Mind your own business; he is my love and he shall beat me if he likes it." She then lifted up Carrier's cap, which was on the ground, and put it on his head: and in return for her complaisance, received a blow with the flat of his sabre on the arm. He then flourished his sabre, and in a great passion ordered her to be gone. She approached him with her arms extended, and seemed to provoke at once his rage and her own destruction. Moved, probably by a momentary sense of the danger to which the disordered state of his mind was exposing him, he threw away his sabre. The imprudent woman ran to pick it up, and brought it to him. Her calmness seemed to increase his phrenzy; he seized the weapon, struck her, and she fell bathed in her blood. Three blows followed the first with the rapidity of lightning. In a moment after, however, he threw himself upon her and exclaimed—"Lise! Lise! rise; you know I love you." He then embraced her, and begged her pardon. The spectators of this terrible scene called the guard, and yet wished to save the prisoner. Are these contrary movements surprising?—the spectators were females.

Carrier threw from him with horror the instrument of his crime. He walked away, and at a short distance lay down upon a heap of straw, where the gendarmes soon found him fast asleep, or in a state of complete insensibility. He did not attempt to defend himself before the Council of War. He only said that he recollected nothing of what had happened, and that he had never accused Lise of being a thief.

The prisoner was found guilty of voluntary murder, but not with premeditation, and was condemned to perpetual labour.

On Thursday forenoon, as the workmen engaged in taking down Dr Jamieson's old meeting-house, in Nicolson Street, were dismantling thereof, the supporting beams, which they had unfortunately neglected to secure, suddenly gave way, and the whole were precipitated to the interior, the rafters and ceiling falling in above them. We regret to add that six individuals, employed by the purchaser of the roof, were severely hurt by the accident, one of whom has since died, the others (four men and a boy) we understand are in a fair way of recovery.—*Glasgow Chronicle*, Nov. 10.

It appears that in the east ports of Scotland, and in the ports of the Clyde on the west, there are 220,990 tons of shipping which may be fairly averaged at ten pounds a ton, giving upwards of two millions two hundred thousand pounds.

It appears that the typhus fever is spreading in Aberdeen in the Infirmary, where the fever wards in common seasons are frequently empty, there are about thirty cases, and about sixty are under treatment in the public dispensary. It has hitherto been mild, comparatively speaking, but in several cases it has lately proved fatal.

DANDY.—A lady having asked an elderly English gentleman, lately come to Edinburgh, what he thought of the dandies here? Replied, why Madam, I think they much resemble a lamp-post, for it is small and light in body, has a large head, and very little in it.

Royal Exchange, London, Saturday Evening, Nov. 7. The following facts will be found curious and interesting:—On Thursday, a board for the discovery of Longitude, was held at the Admiralty Office, being the first under the provisions of the Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, and which nominated Dr. William Hydes Wallaston, Dr. Thomas Young, and Captain Henry Kater, in addition to the Great Officers of State, the President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. Commissioners thereof. Dr. Young has, however, been appointed Secretary of the Board, and will, under the provisions of the 53. Geo. III. cap. 20, have the superintendance of publishing the Nautical Almanack, and the care and regulation of the nine keepers used in the navy; and the ingenious and scientific Colonel Mudge has been appointed one of the Commissioners in the room of Dr. Young. The Stamp Duty on the Nautical Almanacks is now, in pursuance of the said Acts of Parliament, discontinued.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Sally, C. Bertody, American ship, from Boston, 16th January, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Cambridge and Travancore, outward bound, remain.

Brig Enterprise and American brig Lascar, passed down.

KEDGEREE.—Lady Carrington, Three Brothers, Dutch brig, Eugenia and Lady Kennaway, outward bound, remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th, ship Ganges, Falconer, from Bombay 9th March, and Colombo 3rd April.

Ship Four Sisters, Daniels, from Rangoon 5th April.

Ship Lady Nugent, Swanston, from sea.

On the 27th, brig Helen, Mackintosh, from Cuddalore 26th April.

Ship Alfred, Wilkinson, from sea.

On the 28th, brig Clelie, from Bourbon 7th March.

On the 29th, American ship Oscar, from Troumoude and Sumatra 14th April.

Ship Lang, Clarke, from London 9th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 23d Feb.

Ship Cumbrian, Cooper, from Bombay 7th and Colombo 24th April.

PASSENGER PER CUMBRIAN.

R. Snow, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

On the 30th, ship Sussex, Trill, from Covelong 30th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 21st, brig Parbetty, Brohier, for Chittagong.

On the 22nd cutter Eliza, Barber, for Rannore.

On the 25th, ship Elizabeth, Gibson, for Penang.

Passengers, Mrs. Shuldham, Colonel Shuldham, Major Humphrey, 75d Regt. Captain J. Sepping, Lieutenant Davis, Dr. Ramsay, and a Detachment of 45 Men of the 20th Regt. Bengal N. I.

Administration to Estates.

- Wm. F. Davies, Assist. Surg. 22nd N. I.—Dempster Hening.
- Ben. Roebuck, Lieut. 6th N. I.—ditto.
- Chas. B. Jones, mariner—ditto.
- Ed. Harrison, mariner—ditto.
- Nat. Rogers, mariner—ditto.
- Jacob Birkley, mariner—ditto.
- Ed. E. Capes, of Samary, merchant—ditto.
- George Thomas, mariner—ditto.
- Hugh Inglis Kerr, Lieut. 7th N. C.—ditto.
- John Burr, Stud Depot, Gazeepore—ditto.
- John Frazer, Lieutenant 18th Native Infantry—ditto.
- John Gill, Lieut. 2nd Ceylon Regt.—ditto.
- Robert Moncrieff, Assist. Surg. Gen. Hospital—ditto.
- Lewis Daniell, Assist. Surg. of Gyah—ditto.
- C. H. Sheen, ditto.
- W. Thomson, Capt. H. M. 17th foot—ditto.
- Thos. Montgomerie, Horse Brigd. Art. and Cav.—ditto.
- John De Monte, Merchant—G. L. W. Kenderdine.
- Nic. White, House of Correction—R. Stoy, Goal-keeper.
- Robert Vetch, Lieut. 26th N. I.—Mackintosh & Fulton.
- T. W. Bolst, Chinsurah—Ann Bolst.
- Jas. Wade, Pilot—E. Brightman and J. Dowling.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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| BUY | 21st MAY, 1819. | SELL |
| 8 As. | { Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes. | { 12 As. |

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

Sa. Rs. 205. 8 per 100 Spanish Dollars.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

| | |
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| Morning | 12 46 |
| Evening | 1 17 |

Marriage.

On Thursday last, the 20th instant, Captain George Rollins, of H. M. 14th Regiment, to Miss S. B. Rogers, sister to Mrs. Doctor Jackson of the same Regiment.

Deaths.

Yesterday, Bliza Smith, daughter of Cornelius Smith, Esq.

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