

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1819.

[NO. 1287.]

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 25, 1819.

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. D'CRUZ, on the Premises.
Calcutta, 15th May, 1819.

STRAYED

FROM a house in the Durrumtollah, on the 24th Instant, a small TERRIER BITCH, of a light brown color, elegant shape, answers to the name of Gipsy, and when lost had on a leather collar. Information will be thankfully received, and a reward, if required, given on the BITCH being brought to this Office, or to No. 25, Durrumtollah.
May 25, 1819.

BOTANICAL CABINET consisting of elegant delineations, beautifully colored, of Plants from all countries, with a short account of each, directions for management, &c. The plates engraved by Cooke—published monthly, in parts—each part containing 10 plates, and 10 parts forming one volume.—Price, large paper, 4 Rupees; small ditto, 2 Rs. per part.

Fourteen parts (containing 140 exquisite engravings,) of this delightful work have been already published, and the regular delivery of the succeeding ones as received from England may be secured by the purchaser.

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, 1815 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.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, at the HURKARU OFFICE, a capital COPPER-PLATE PRINTING PRESS, two feet four inches broad, with iron bound lever, and board, two feet nine inches long, and one inch and three quarters thick, attached, constructed in the best manner, of excellent solid teak timber.

Also, a few pounds of the finest Hambro' black copperplate PRINTING INK, at ten rupees per pound,—not to be procured elsewhere.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The Secrets of Tartarus.

A DREAM.

This is indeed the age of Revolutions, not that consequently any where of SECURITY."

Calcutta Times, May 25, 1819.

"As pensive I sat, in my old elbow chair,
Pulling hard at my Hookah, to drive away care,
The days of my youth rose afresh to my view,
And my toils ceased to grieve as the phantasies grew.

I thought that I lightly tript over the green
Where Loves and sweet Friendships embellished the scene;
The groups that once charmed me stood thick all around
And on none was the wan look of care to be found.
The raptures I felt 'twould defy me to tell,
Till reflection stept in, when again my heart fell.

I thought on the years that had flown o'er my head
That had numbered three-fourths of my friends with the dead—

I thought on the thousands, now silent and low,
Whose cheeks then were tinselled with health's freshest glow.

Dark gloom shot across me, the tear filled my eye,
And my head sunk inert, as I breath'd forth a sigh.
Old Morpheus, who kindly relieves human woes,
Spread his mantle around and I sunk to repose.

Yet fancy refused to be checked in its flow
For it wandered in dreams to the regions below.
Methought that in darkness, which tongue cannot tell,
I groped round the strong iron portals of Hell,
Where the horrible howlings that soon rent the air
Shewed that Cerberus guessed I had no business there.
I would fain have gone back for he ceased not to bore me,
But, alas! I could not see my finger before me;
So I made bold to knock, though the large knocker burned,
Just to beg for some shelter till day-light returned.

The door started open but such was the crash
That I wished myself married for being so rash.
Still 'twas no time to boggle or shew any fear
Since the rogues might have gloried to see me look queer.
I entered then boldly, with impudence crowned,
Like the folks that pierce catacombs under the ground.
Yet no pen could describe the sensations I felt
From the sights that I saw and the fumes that I smelt;
I staggered and quaked, ay, and white grew my gills,
While my hair stood on end just like porcupine's quills.

A fierce looking devil laid hold of my sleeve,
Saying, "Stranger, how dare you come here without leave?
Where's the pass that you've got if you mean to return,
Or the guard and the halter, if sent down to burn?"
"Worthy Sir," I replied, "I've no passport to shew,
Nor captive and guarded have I come below;
I had no wish indeed on your Honor to wait,
And I'd rather be flogged than be found at your gate:
But, when there, your big dog made such horrible din,
That I thought it was best like a man to step in,
Just to beg a night's lodging, with something to eat,
And your leave in the morning to beat my retreat."

I stopped—he looked cross, but at last oped his jowl,
And answered in tones, 'twixt a grunt and a howl;
"Begging Pat, for I find you're a Pat, by your brogue,
Know that here hospitality ne'er was in vogue;
Yet since you are the first that has deigned to be civil,
And boldly come in to ask alms of the devil,
Perhaps you may find that we've mercy to show,
So I'll call up King Satan and say you're below."

Away flew the fiend, but returned in a trice
With a smart Dandy Gentleman dressed very nice—
A Wellington Beaver tacked under his arm,
And nought save his hoofs that could stir up alarm.
"Son of Erin," he said, "let your mind rest contented—
You'll find that we're not quite so black as we're painted;
Our torments indeed make the reprobates howl,
But for strangers like thee we fill up the strong bowl:
Then prythee sit down and partake of some grog,
While our bobajees go to the cookroom for prog;
I will afterwards shew you these regions of heat,
And land you quite safe in Old Post Office Street."

Thus assured, I fell to, though the heat was intense,
And feasted full well at old Satan's expense,
With his Dandyship, then, I prepared for a flight,
As the secrets of Tartarus blazed on my sight,
Fites, countless in number, were spread far and wide,
Each as large as Calcutta and Dublin beside;
But the spaces between left an excellent road,
Free from dust and from jungle, full seven leagues broad—
Right a-mid-ships we steered, had we yawed in the least
I'd been burnt to a cinder or melted to yeast.

Yet, though distant, I viewed every torment quite clear
That was heaped on the wretches—while shrieks pierced my ear,
Such as well might have made Boney's hard heart to bleed—
Oh! the shrieks of the damned are appalling indeed!
I shrieked in response, but my guide bade me *chüzp*
Till he told o'er the story of each horrid groupe.

"Mark that huge blazing fire on the right," he began,
"Which is heaped up with newspapers, nostrums and bran,
With laces, engravings, rouge, trinkets, and types,
Ouse rice and etceteras, that stir up the gripes;
Where my imps are so active in feeding the flames,
While the wretches that burn never cease calling names.
'Tis the stove where hell's flails are applied to the backs
Of Mountebanks, Editors, Strumpets, and Quacks.
These sinners on earth dart so brisk through the mire,
That they no sooner enter than jump in the fire;

"And the loads which they bring of their infamous war
Keep the flames ever blazing, and leave some to spare—

"This fire on the left is much smaller, you see,
Yet its rogues suffer anguish in equal degree.
'Tis for Pickpockets, Pettifoggers, Swindlers, and Crimps,

"With the wide spreading hordes of Duennas and Pimps;
All so sly upon earth and so sharp after gain,
That, when brought to regale in these regions of pain,
They rush to the fires, each to follow his trade,
And begu with the least to see what can be made.
Plunged in briefs and petitions, forged letters and writs,
Snuff boxes and purses, rope ladders and chits,
Their squalling at times breeds such terrible riot,
That ten extra devils can scarce keep them quiet."

Brief descriptions were given by my cloven foot squire,
Of the gangs that we saw as we passed every fire,
But second thoughts hint that 'tis not wise to tell
The whole all at once of the secrets of Hell.
Enough then besides be't to name a few groupes
Of the rogues that were galled by his Majesty's troops,
Pangs, dreadful and numberless, tortured the crews
Of Horsejockies, Stockjobbers, Smugglers, and Jews—
Fed with pure liquid flames and with sulphurous cakes
Were the Epicures, Gamblers, and Tipplers and Rakes—
In heaps were piled up, thick as prime Europe goods,
All the Hypocrites, Auctioneers, Statesmen, and Prudes—
And with tongues tacked together, in strange-looking folds,
Groaned the Demagogues, Busy Bodies, Liars, and Scolds.

As we scoured here and there, I expressed my surprize
That no Sailors or Scotchmen had yet met my eyes.
Of these motley tribes I could not guess the dearth,
Since they both are so restless and roguish on earth.
"This way then," says Satan, "I'll soon let you know
How these cross grained rascals are dealt with below."

Off we flew like a shot and arrived in a trice,
On the confines of boundless plantations of ice.
"Tis here," he rejoind, "where the Scotchmen deplore
The bad use they make of their cuteness and lore,
Confined in these masses they struggle with pain,
And they see the hot fires but sigh for them in vain.

"Afar on the skirts of our empire behold,
A field spread with carpets and fringed round with gold,
Where thousands in joke join in single-stick fray,
Cracking each others sconces by night and by day.
'Tis the famed FIDDLER'S GREEN, to which sailors are sent,

And I wish that the rascals would there be content,
For when in their freaks they rush this way pell mell,
They well nigh oblige us to scamper from Hell;
And I always begin to prepare for the fight,
When I see them swig freely on Saturday night.

"Once indeed we were all-nearly driven to despair,
When the Nore mutineers were consigned to our care,
The tars growled so fiercely, the sounds reached the Green,

All the rogues came to rescue, and sad was the scene;
A fortnight we fought and got shockingly hacked,
Every fiend throughout hell was most terribly thwacked,
At last they got tired, and we purchased a peace,
By granting their mutinous shipmates release.

"Our empire was ne'er in such danger before
Saving once when wise Cumberland sent us a corps
Of big brawny Highlanders, marshalled and led
By Lovat, who looked like great Mars at their head;
They had gathered to place Charlie Stewart on a throne
Yet their own brother clans made them let it alone;
So when foiled in their projects and sent down below,
They refused to be quartered on mountains of snow,
But boldly declared that they'd cut off my head
And upraise cunning Lovat to rule in my stead.

"To the combat we rushed, but repulsed were our corps,
So strong were their arms and so keen their claymores;
I therefore proposed to assign them a spot,
Where the climate was fine, neither too cold nor hot—
They yielded assent, and they now stack their sheaves,
While Lovat and I are as thick as two thieves—"

He paused, as a shout from the Green rushed along,
And thousands of tongues joined to give us a song;
Yet the music, though grand, struck old Satan with fear,
Since 'twas, "Cheer up, my lads, 'tis for glory we steer."
Off he flew, saying, "Mortal, take care of your skin,
For in ten minutes time you'll hear damnable din."
Affrighted, I tumbled—when lo! I awoke,
And my heart was right glad to find all end in smoke—
When the row on the Green had disturbed Satan's chair,
I had dropt from my chair, and lay stretched on the mat.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FAIRPLAY" is inadmissible, not answering to its name. We recommend the writer to peruse the communication in the last India Gazette on the Vestry Question, which may teach him to attack without being gross, and to stick closely to the matter in dispute.

"PHILO A-CORN" shall appear to-morrow.

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1819.

Yesterday was announced the arrival of the ship *Bombay*, merchant, Captain Rowe, from the Persian Gulph, April the 5th, and Madras the 19th instant.

Passenger from Madras.

Mr. J. Clift, Free Trader.

Extract of a letter from Ajmeer, dated May 7th, 1819.

"A disturbance has just broke out at Jeypore, and I was in hopes to have been ordered to that quarter, but have only met with disappointment. The Detachment marched yesterday, comprehending two battalions, one of the 19th Regiment, two squadrons of the 2nd Native Cavalry and four guns. I hope they will drub these Jeyporeans to their hearts content, for I never met a more insolent and insulting set of vagabonds."

"Sir David Ochterlony is at or near Jeypoor, awaiting the arrival of our force."

The letter, from which we extract the following intelligence, relative to American Commerce, is dated from Boston, January 14, 1819.

"The fall which we anticipated in the price of this country Cotton, has been realized. It is now selling in Georgia, Carolina, and New Orleans, at 23 to 25 cents per lb. for uplands, with every appearance of going lower, unless the next accounts from England are more encouraging. It is probable that a decline generally in the article may bring the India Cottons more into disrepute, in which case the upland may sustain its present value in England."

"The accounts from England and the continent, respecting Bengal Cotton, are so extremely unfavorable, that our people are done with it entirely, even if it should go down to 12 rupees per maund with you. If your shipments for the last 6 months have been very large, I see no reason why Bengal should not go lower than 7d. unless the large holders keep back and wait for its consumption. Our planters will go on extending their cultivation till it gets down to 13 or 14 cents per lb. here, so that in time we shall undersell you, even at 10 per maund, unless you can improve your staple."

"The best Surats may compete with ours, if they can be afforded in Bombay, at 11 or 12 cents say 6d. per lb. on board, with freights at £6 or £7 per ton, and present premiums of insurance. I mean, when ours get down to 13 cents. (or whatever the planter can afford to raise it for,) which may be three or four years hence. Our Cotton population is limited, but the production increases very fast, as they take off labor from every other branch of agriculture, this being decidedly the most profitable, even at two thirds its present price. On the whole you must count on reducing your export of Cotton to Europe to one half or less of the quantity you shipped in 1818."

"COFFEE keeps up better than any other article, and as the crops are shut in the West Indies, and the cultivation cannot be extended very fast, it

may continue for a long time beyond its natural price. We are sending many ships to Java for it and they will go to 25 dollars per pecul, and some higher, rather than not have it. The last sales in Holland, net of all charges (except freight and insurance, was 26 cents, say 14d.

"SUGARS have fallen here of late. Benares sold to day at 12 1/2 to 13 per Cwt, which is net of duty 9 1/2 dollars, about the price which it fetches in London. Our traders, who go to Calcutta, will want this article to fill their ships."

"BENGAL RICE has fallen in Europe. It yields in Holland 22 stillings sterling, clear of Dutch charges. This is for common Patna, which at 26 per ton freight, yields fair profit."

"PEPPER has been selling in Antwerp at 15 cents say 8d. clear of all charges, saving freight and insurance. It is about the same in Leghorn. In the North of Europe it had fallen in November. We have sent more ships to Sumatra than can load with that article."

"RAW SILK, Italian and French, has fallen in France, but is still high. We shall have very large importations of China Silk manufactures this year—say three millions of dollars at least. They came much cheaper than from France or Italy, which was not the case 7 or 8 years ago. Our China Trade now employs 8 millions of dollars and is still increasing. We sell many of our teas and nankeens in Europe."

"INDIGO we have none here."

"WHITE BENGAL PIECE GOODS no longer sell in quantities for home consumption. Such as have arrived lately have been exported."

"MONEY is very scarce here, and they write from Paris and Amsterdam that the same is the case in those places. This no doubt has had a tendency to depress many staple articles, and will operate still farther, if the Bank of England resume specie payments, which is here much doubted. Spanish dollars are scarce every where, even in Mexico. Here they are at a premium of 6 per cent. As 9d. each in London, 5 to 6 per cent. premium in Paris, and the same in Amsterdam."

"United States Bank Stock is now 103 1/2 for 100 paid in—has fallen within 5 months from 135!!! and within 15 months from 152!!! 6 per cents. 101."

"Our trade to quarters beyond the Cape, must diminish or we must find some other way of paying you. Our misunderstanding with Spain continues, but we shall have no war with her. The colonies in South America she has lost for ever. The voyages from this port to Coquimbo and other parts of the Western Coast of South America, have not ended profitably. Pray, how did those undertaken from Bengal answer?"

Mr. Graham, one of the late commissioners to Buenos Ayres, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Rio Janeiro. The cause of the harsh measures, which we lately noticed as having been adopted by the Portuguese Government in the Brazils, against the American merchant vessels, may be found in the following extract. It becomes certainly incumbent on the authorities of the United States, to restrain the piratical practices of their countrymen, and to shew the world that these laws in securing internal liberty are also able to stop the progress of lawless and disgraceful aggression on the commerce of friendly powers.

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.—Interesting official Document.—The annexed royal order from the king of Portugal to the chamber of commerce of Lisbon, is a document which must be very interesting to an American reader. It shows that the piracies committed against Portuguese vessels are deemed of sufficient consequence to command the particular attention of that government. But, as Americans, what we should regret the most, is that it holds up a part of the United States, the port of Baltimore, as the depot of piratical

plunder and the asylum of the violators of the laws of nations. Unfortunately, there is too much foundation for the implied charge, since it is notorious that those privateers leave that port and return to it with their booty, in the face of day, and in the full knowledge of the public, without restraint or opposition.

ROYAL ORDER.

LISBON, Oct. 22, 1818.

The royal chamber of commerce, agriculture, manufactures and navigation, has received the following notification from the Secretary of State.

Government Palace, Oct. 21, 1818.

His Majesty having learned that there have arrived at the port of Baltimore, a great part of the cargoes of many Portuguese vessels, which having been captured by the privateers of the people called Independent Spanish Americans, were carried into various ports of the United States, and from thence shipped on board of other vessels, under a different flag, and taken into the said port of Baltimore, where more goods and merchandise belonging to the same prizes were expected, and also the vessels themselves disguised and covered by other flags; and it being proper that the said merchandise and articles, and the vessels captured by said pirates, contrary to the laws of nations, and carried into the ports of a friendly power, should be there claimed by their legitimate owners, according to the established forms of the laws of the country.—His Majesty has been pleased to order that the royal chamber of commerce, &c. cause all persons interested in the captured vessels and their cargoes, to be informed that Don Joaquim Jose Vasques, the consul general of the United Kingdom in New York, is at present engaged in prosecuting those important claims, and that it is essential that the authentic documents and vouchers, which may prove the vessels and cargoes to be Portuguese property, be forwarded without delay, and that the same persons furnish the consuls the funds which are necessary to defray the expenses of their respective claims. The following vessels or cargoes have already arrived at Baltimore: Rainha dos Anjos; San Joas Baptista; Don Joas Sexto; Montalegre; Lord Wellington; Vasco don Gama; Monte Felix; besides many others; all which I communicate to your excellency, that you may notify to the chamber of commerce, and cause it to be executed. God preserve your excellency.

MIGUEL PEREYRA FORJAZ.

To his excellency Don Cipriano Ribeiro Freire.

Lists of vessels taken and robbed by pirates under divers flags.

Ship Marques de Pomal,	taken
Monte Allegre,	do.
Ventura Felis,	robbed.
Sao Joao Baptista,	taken.
Lord Wellington,	do.
Sao Miguel,	do.
Raynha das Anjos,	robbed of D32,000.
Brig Globo,	taken.
Vasco da Gamma,	do.
Don Joao Sexto,	do.
Rozalia,	do.
Paquete de Porto,	do.
Tutao,	robbed of D30,000.
Ship Ceres de Douro,	do.
Brig Hum Paquete de Rey,	do.
Ship Santa Anna,	do.

And many others, the names and particulars of which are not known.

Since the above was written, the following vessels are known to have been taken; schooner Flora, brig Aurora, ship Raynha, and Mares; brig Restaurador, ship Don Pedro, and schooner Galdoim.

Several American ships, brigs, and schooners, have pointed out a rendezvous, and taken the cargoes from on board of said prizes into different ports of the United States, where they enter them, having altered their packages or balings, and defaced their marks to a degree which renders it difficult to recognize them. Several passengers on board of these prizes, who in their country were men of riches and distinction, have been thrown destitute in strange and foreign countries. Some time ago were offered for sale in Baltimore, the habiliments of some female passengers which were plundered on board said prizes. The crews of those prizes are dispersed in the ports of foreign nations, where these unfortunate men, who are not able to make themselves understood, are in the greatest misery.—Among the prizes were several vessels bound from Europe to the East Indies, on board of which were a number of criminals, whose sentence of death had been changed to banishment, either to China or Africa. These men have been brought here, and are now free and at liberty; which is no benefit to the morals of this country.

The negotiations of the Americans with the King of the Netherlands have been successful in obtaining advantageous regulations for their commerce with the Belgian ports. His Majesty had

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annulled the discriminating duties, to which American vessels were subjected in the ports of his kingdom, and had decreed that the American flag should be equalized with the national one, providing also for the repayment of all sums overpaid to the customs by virtue of the former decree, bearing date the 24th November, 1817.

AMERICAN EXTRACT RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, at Madrid. (No. 7.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 28th Nov. 1818.

Sir, Your despatches No. 92, inclusive with their enclosures, have been received at this Department. Among these enclosures are the several notes addressed to you by Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the transactions during the campaign of General Jackson against the Seminole Indians and the banditti of Negroes combined with them, and particularly to his proceedings in Florida, without the boundaries of the United States.

In the fourth and last of those notes of Mr. Pizarro, he has given formal notice, that the King, his master, has issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the United States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for those proceedings of General Jackson, which he considers as acts of unequivocal hostility against him, and as outrages upon his honor and dignity; the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American General, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct, and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnity for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private, sustained in consequence of it.

Within a very few days after this notification, Mr. Pizarro must have received, with copies of the correspondence between Mr. Onis and this Department, the determination which had been taken by the President, to restore the place of Pensacola, with the fort of Barrancas, to any person properly authorized, on the part of Spain, to receive them, and the Fort of St. Marks, to any Spanish force adequate to its protection against the Indians, by whom its forcible occupation had been threatened, for the purpose of hostility against the United States. The officer commanding at the post, has been directed to consider 250 men as such adequate force, and in case of their appearance, with proper authority, to deliver it up to their commander accordingly.

From the last mentioned correspondence, the Spanish government must likewise have been satisfied, that the occupation of these places in Spanish Florida, by the commander of the American forces, was not by virtue of any order received by him from this government to that effect, nor with any view of wresting the province from the possession of Spain; nor in any spirit of hostility to the Spanish government, that it arose from incidents which occurred in the prosecution of the war against the Indians—from the imminent danger in which Fort St. Marks was of being seized by the Indians themselves, and from the manifestations of hostility to the United States, by the commandant of St. Marks and the Governor of Pensacola, the proofs of which were made known to General Jackson, and impelled him, from the necessity of self defence, to the step of which the Spanish government complains.

It might be sufficient to leave the vindication of these measures upon those grounds, and to furnish, in the enclosed copies of General Jackson's letters, and the vouchers by which they are supported, the evidence of that hostile spirit on the part of the Spanish commanders, but for the terms in which Mr. Pizarro speaks of the execution of the two British subjects, taken, one at the Fort of St. Marks, and the other at Suwanee, and the intimation that these transactions may lead to a change of relations between the two nations, which is doubtless intended to be understood as a menace of war.

It may be, therefore, proper to remind the government of His Catholic Majesty, of the incidents in which this Seminole war originated, as well as of the circumstances connected with it, in the relation between Spain and her ally, whom she supposes to have been injured by the proceedings of General Jackson, and to give to the Spanish cabinet some precise information of the nature of the business, peculiarly interesting to Spain, in which these subjects of her allies, in whose favor she takes this interest were engaged when their projects of every kind were terminated, in consequence of their falling into the hands of General Jackson.

In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States and Great Britain, to which Spain had formally declared herself neutral, a British force, not in the fresh pursuit of a defeated and flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary and equivocal boundary between their own territories and those belonging, in some sort, as much to their enemy as to Spain, but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open invasion of the Spanish province, at a thousand miles, or an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida, took possession of Pensacola, and the Fort of Barrancas, and invited, by public proclamations, all the runaway negroes, all the savage Indians—all the pirates, all the traitors to their country, who they knew or imagined to exist within reach of their summons, to join their standard, and wage an exterminating war against the portion of the United States immediately bordering upon this neutral, and thus violated territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force, was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of Gen. Jackson, actually left to be blown up, the Spanish fort of Barrancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and evacuated that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Apalachicola river, and there erected a Fort, from which to sally forth with his motley tribe of black, white, and red combatants, against the defenceless borders of the United States in that vicinity. A part of this force, consisted of a corps of marines, levied in the British colonies, in which George Woodbine was a Captain, and Robert Chrystie—Armbrister was a Lieutenant.

[IX.] As between the United States and Great Britain, we should be willing to bury this transaction in the same grave of oblivion with other transactions of that war, had the hostilities of Col. Nicholls terminated with the war. But he did not consider the peace which ensued between the United States and Great Britain, as having put an end either to his military occupations or to his negotiations with the Indians, against the United States. Several months after the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, he retained his post and his party-colored forces, in military array.

[II.—2.] By the 9th article of that treaty the United States had stipulated to put an end immediately after its ratification, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they might be at war at the time of the ratification, and to restore to them all the possessions which they had enjoyed in the year 1811. This article had no application to the Creek nation, with whom the United States had already made peace, by a treaty concluded on the 9th day of August, 1814, more than four months before the treaty of Ghent was signed. Yet Col. Nicholls not only effected to consider it as applying to the Seminoles of Florida, and the outlawed Red Sticks, whom he had induced to join him there, but actually persuaded them that they were entitled, by the virtue of the treaty of Ghent, to all the lands which had belonged to the Creek nation, within the United States, in the year 1811, and that the government of Great Britain would support [II. i. III.] them in that pretension. He asserted also this doctrine in a correspondence with Col. Hawkins, then the Agent of the United States, with the Creeks, and gave him notice, in their name, with a mockery of solemnity, that they had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, and a treaty of Navigation and Commerce with [IX.] G. Britain, of which more was to be heard after it should be ratified in England.

Col. Nicholls then evacuated his Fort, which, in some of the enclosed papers, is called the Fort at Prospect Bluff, but which had been denominated the British post on the Apalachicola; took with him the white portion of his force, and embarked for England, with several of the wretched savages, whom he was thus deluding to their fate—among whom was the Prophet Francis, or Hillis Hadjo—and left the Fort amply supplied with military stores and ammunition, to the Negro department of his allies. It afterwards [IV. V.] was known by the name of Negro Fort. Col. Hawkins immediately communicated to this government the correspondence between him and Nicholls, here referred to, (copies of which, marked No. 1 to 5, are herewith enclosed) upon which Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, [X.] addressed a letter, (copy marked G.) to Mr. Baker, the British Charge d'Affaires, at Washington, complaining of Nicholls's conduct, and shewing that his pretence that the 9th article of the treaty of Ghent, could have any application to his Indians, was utterly destitute of foundation. Copies of the same correspondence were transmitted to the Minister of the United States, then in England, with instructions to remonstrate with the British government against these proceedings of Nicholls, and to shew how incompatible they were with the peace which had [XII. a. b.] been concluded between the two nations. These remonstrances were accordingly made first in person, in interview with Earl Bathurst [XII. a. b.] and Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards in written notes, addressed successively to them, (copies of which, together with extracts from the despatches of the American Minister to the Secretary of State, reporting what passed at those interviews,) are enclosed. Lord Bathurst, in the most unequivocal manner,

confirmed the facts, and disavowed the misconduct of Nicholls; declared his disapprobation of the pretended treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, which he had made; assured the American Minister that the British government had refused to ratify that treaty, and would send back the Indians whom Nicholls had brought with him, with advice to make their peace on such terms as they could obtain. Lord Castlereagh confirmed the assurance that the treaty would not be ratified; and, at the same time, that these assurances were given, certain distinctions of public notoriety, were shewn to the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, and he was actually honoured with a commission, as a British officer, it is to be presumed, that these favours were granted him as rewards of past services, and not as encouragement to expect any support from Great Britain, in a continuance of savage hostilities against the United States; all intention of giving any such support having been repeatedly earnestly disavowed.

The Negro fort, however, abandoned by Col. Nicholls, remained on the Spanish territory, occupied by the banditti to whom he had left it; and by them as a pass from whence to commit depredations, outrages, and murders, and as a receptacle for fugitives, slaves, and malefactors, [XIV.] to the great annoyance both of the United States and of Spanish Florida.

In April, 1816, General Jackson wrote a letter to the Governor of Pensacola, calling upon him to put down this common nuisance to the peaceable inhabitants of both [XV.] countries. That letter, together with the answer of the Governor of Pensacola, have already been communicated to the Spanish Minister here, and by him, doubtless, to his government. Copies of them are nevertheless, now again [XXII.] inclosed, particularly as the letter from the Governor, explicitly admits—that this fort, constructed by Nicholls, in violation both of the territory and neutrality of Spain, was still a less objection to his government than to the United States, but, that he had neither sufficient force, nor an authority without orders from the Governor General of the Havannah, to destroy it. It was afterwards, on the 27th of July, 1816, destroyed by a common shot from a gun-vessel of the United States, which in its passage from the river, was fired upon from it. It was blown up, with an English flag still flying as its standard, and immediately after the barbarous murders of a boat's crew, belonging to the navy of the United States, by the banditti left in it by Nicholls.

In the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot, of the Island of New-Provident, a British subject, first appeared as an Indian trader in Spanish Florida; and as the successor of Col. Nicholls, in the employment of instigating the Seminole and outlawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence that they were entitled to all the lands which had been ceded by the Creek Nation to the United States in August, 1814. As a mere Indian trader, the intrusion of this man into a Spanish province, was contrary to the policy observed by all the European powers in this hemisphere, and by none more rigorously than by Spain, of excluding all foreigners from intercourse with the Indians within their territories. It must be known to the Spanish government, whether Arbuthnot had a Spanish licence, for trading with the Indians in Spanish Florida or not; but they also knew that Spain was bound by treaty, to restrain by force all hostilities, on the part of those Indians against the citizens of the United States, and it is for them to explain how, consistently with those engagements, Spain could, contrary to all the maxims of her ordinary policy, grant such a license to a foreign incendiary, whose principal, if not his only object, appears to have been, to stimulate by force to restrain. In his infernal instigations he was but too successful. No sooner [XLIX.] did he make his appearance among the Indians accompanied by the Prophet Hillis Hadjo, returned from his expedition to England, than the peaceful inhabitants on [L.] the borders of the United States were visited with all the horrors of savage war; the robbery of their property, and the barbarous and indiscriminate murder of woman, infancy, and age.

After the repeated expostulations, warnings, and offers of peace, through the summer and autumn of 1817, on the part of the United States, had been answered only by [LI. a.] renewed outrages, and after a detachment of forty [LXI.] men, under Lieutenant Scott, accompanied by seven women, had been waylaid and murdered by the Indians, orders were given to General Jackson, and an adequate force was placed at his disposal, to terminate the war. It was ascertained that the Spanish force in Florida was inadequate for the protection even of the Spanish territory itself, against this mingled horde of lawless Indians and negroes; and although their devastations were committed within the limits of the United States, they immediately sought refuge within the Florida line, and there only were to be overtaken. The necessity of crossing the line was indispensable; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the United States. It was there that they had their abode, and the territory belonged in fact to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction. There it was that the American commander met the principal resistance from them; there it was, that were found the still

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

XXXVIII.] bleeding scalps of our citizens, freshly butchered by them; there it was that he released the only woman, who had been suffered to survive the massacre of the party under Lieutenant Scott. But it was not anticipated by this government that the commanding officers of Spain, in Florida, whose especial duty it was, in conformity to the solemn engagements contracted by their nation, to restrain by force, those Indians from hostilities against the United States, would be found encouraging, aiding, and abetting them, and furnishing them with supplies for carrying on such hostilities. The officer in command, immediately before General Jackson, was, therefore, specially instructed to respect, as far as possible, the Spanish authority, wherever it was maintained, and copies of those orders were also furnished to General Jackson, upon his taking the command. In the course of his pursuit, as he approached St. Marks, he was informed, direct from the Governor of Pensacola, that a party of the hostile Indians had threatened to seize that fort, and that he apprehended the Spanish garrison there was not in strength sufficient to defend it against them. This information was confirmed from other sources, and by the evidence produced upon the trial of Ambrister, it proved to be exactly true. By all the laws of neutrality and of war, as well as of prudence and of humanity, he was warranted in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused, by the forcible occupation of the fort. There will need no citations from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engrained in adamant on the common sense of mankind; no writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to assert it.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

REMARKABLE CASE OF RESUSCITATION.

(Lately communicated to the Royal Humane Society.)

On the 11th of May, 1818, James Carney, a boy aged eleven years, while at play on board a keel or coal lighter, fell into the Wear. A strong ebb tide forced him under a ship's bottom, where he remained for a short time, but being, by the rapidity of the current, hurried for nearly half a mile, must have inevitably perished in the sea, he being but a short distance from the harbour's mouth. Providentially Robert Kirkhouse, being in his boat, saw his hat on the surface of the water, and his arm appearing; he laid hold and pulled him into his boat to all appearance lifeless. The period of time from this falling into the water to that of his arrival at the shop of Mr. Marvell, chemist, &c. was a full half hour at least; but how long he might have been immersed, could not be ascertained. His whole aspect exhibited a state of complete dissolution, his body stiff and inflexible; his face swollen, and jaw completely locked. He was immediately stripped, put to bed, enveloped in warm blankets, his head reclining on pillows, bladders of hot water applied to his feet, and friction, with flannels, by four persons to the whole surface of his body, were used, whilst Mr. M. rubbed the region of the heart, thorax, &c. with *col alkali*, and camphorated spirits; and on gently pressing it, the air and froth issued from his mouth and nostrils. These methods being persisted in for about twenty minutes longer, his body felt warm, and the limbs became somewhat more flexible, yet a full half hour elapsed before any symptoms of vitality appeared, which was evinced by slight convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face and under-lip accompanied with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, and also a gradual disappearance of the lividness of the face. His jaws being so far relaxed as to admit a spoon between his teeth, Mr. M. attempted to let down some warm diluted wine, but this not succeeding, he applied his mouth to that of the patient, and at the same time closing his nostrils, made repeated efforts to inflate the lungs and using gentle pressure on his chest, he then fetched several convulsive sobs. These exertions were continued one hour longer, and when nearly two hours had elapsed, some spoonfulls of diluted white wine were given with advantage. He began to revive, he screamed aloud, and struggled hard, threw about his arms and legs in such a manner that it was found difficult to keep them quiet. The pulse at the wrist was scarcely perceptible till about this period, but it afterwards became strong. He passed a troublesome night, but towards morning slept pretty well. Some medicine was prescribed, and the next day he seemed quite recovered. He remains in perfect health.

It is not a little singular that Britain, the country in which political economy may be almost said to have originated, and in which certainly by far the greatest number of able works on that science have been written, should in practice, with respect to so important a point as money and currency, be far behind a State in Europe in which out-

would least have been expected such a superiority, namely, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

By an edict, dated the 20th April, 1818, which the Finance Minister of the Neapolitan Government, De' Medici, drew up, and had sufficient influence to get adopted, a complete revolution was effected in the monetary system of the Two Sicilies, which has been, it is said, attended with the most advantageous results.

In this edict, the principle of a constant proportion between gold and silver, a principle which has been adopted by nearly all civilized nations, is rejected. It adopts the principle, that as money is the measure of price, and of every species of contract, one metal alone ought to be legally considered as the matter of money. To the non-application of this principle, it is owing, that gold at one time disappears from a state, and at another time abounds in it, the law having subjected it to a fixed price, a given weight of pure gold being held equal in value to a given multiple of that weight in fine silver. When the hypothetical proportions of the legislature, and the proportions dictated by the wants of the buyers and sellers of the two metals, happened to vary, which is almost always the case, the gold naturally disappeared. The law endeavouring to remedy the evil, by preventing the exportation of coin, can only be productive of aggravated evil to the country in which the prohibition exists.

The money of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as measure of price, is of silver alone. The law fixes its title, and its weight.

Silver money is ordered to be taken by rate and not by weight, and can only be refused when it has evidently been clipped.

The title of gold money is fixed at 996-1000, which corresponds to 23 carats 904-1000 of a carat. This gold money has a current value, and is taken by weight.

Any person may freely export from the kingdom either gold or silver coin, or may melt it down, make it into bars, employ it in all manner of workmanship, &c. &c.

The utmost liberty is allowed in trafficking in gold and silver, that is, in buying gold with silver, or in buying silver with gold.

The mint receives bars of gold and silver, which it delivers out coined to the proprietors, after deducting a small per centage for the expenses of the coinage, and a certain allowance for the refining.

The edict was followed by an Ordinance of the Minister of Finance, dated the 8th of May last, in which the result of a careful examination of the gold and silver coins of different countries, and the proportion which they bear to the Neapolitan currency, is stated in tables, for the information and use of commercial men.

Thus it appears that the most complete freedom in every thing that concerns money and circulation has been adopted in the Two Sicilies.

A gentleman, who has just returned from a tour through the counties of Chester, York, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, states that several Russian agents, or persons accredited, and acting under the directions of some eminent individuals in that country, have been tampering with many of the best hands in the silk, woollen, and cotton trades; holding out to them the immense advantages to be derived from an exercise of their professions in Russia, but more especially in the Polish provinces, where considerable manufactories have already been begun, and where great immunities and privileges are granted to artisans of every description. It has been long known that the Emperor Alexander entertained the design of colonizing the distant and half-peopled districts of his vast empire; and, by the introduction of ingenious foreigners, to direct the energies of his powerful and hitherto scarcely civilized dominions, into the channels of commerce and the useful arts. It must have been evident to every person of common sagacity, that the late Royal and Imperial visits, and the close prying into and inspection of our various manufactories and machine-ry, from the Tweed to the Tamar, as well as in Scotland and the sister Kingdom, were not undertaken on the score of curiosity only—they were the result of well-founded and deliberate plans. Most of these persons were men of shrewd observation; and were accompanied by persons of equal or superior abilities to themselves, who did not suffer the most minute particulars connected with the manufactories and machinery which they visited, to escape their notice. The different European nations have all in their turn partaken largely of the fruits of British commerce and industry, in the shape of subsidies, and now, knowing that "Othello's occupation" in this respect is gone for the present, they wish to possess themselves of the primeval sources of our greatness, and in this, to a certain extent, they cannot fail to succeed. The time they have chosen is certainly favourable to their views, when so many of our manufacturing population show a desire to emigrate.—*Star*, Oct. 22.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—You will much oblige a friend and constant reader of your entertaining daily miscellany, by giving a corner

to the following few lines, which it is hoped may meet the eye of the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

I only arrived in Calcutta last November, and therefore as yet am not much initiated in Indian politics or Indian customs, but thinking myself as good a scribbler as many who wrote anonymous letters, I thought I might amuse myself in the same way, and was much gratified by my productions being considered worthy of a place in several of the weekly papers; and when even I touched on matters which might have been rather sore, or likely to cause displeasure or dissatisfaction, I had at least politeness shewn me, by my production being noticed, and a reason alledged for its non-insertion. But this politeness has been withheld from me by the Editor or Conductor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and why forsooth? because I pointed out to him the folly of his late warm and hasty animadversions on respectable individuals, for I do conceive, that if a man comes forward in the character of an Editor, as champion in any cause, he is bound to insert all that is said, or can be said on both sides, and not after venting his wrath in invectives, to shrink from an investigation of what foundation he had for his aspersions. If this champion seeks only for reform, and to correct abuses, let him endeavour to ascertain whether it is practicable, even allowing he thinks a reform necessary; and let him recollect, his readers have as much right to give him their opinion, as he has to give them his. But I am wandering from my object, which is, to request from the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, his reason for refusing to receive letters without ascertaining the authors, and why he declines inserting such communications, or at least acknowledging them when they have by chance reached his hands? This explanation he perhaps may not give, but if he does not, and in a most satisfactory manner, the public, I presume, will form their opinion of the man, who levels his envenomed quills through the loop holes of his castle, but takes good care they shall not be returned; by his keeping within the walls, and not allowing strangers to have admittance.

Howrah, May 23, 1819.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

ARRIVAL.—English ship *Bambay Merchant*, G. Rowe, from the Persian Gulf 5th April, and Madras 19th May.

PASSENGER.

Mr. J. Clift, free mariner, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—The Danish ship *Antoinette*, W. J. Schow, for Copenhagen.

Expected to sail in a day or two, the ship *Brixton*, Captain Pedler, for the Cape of Good Hope; and brig *Fanny*, Captain J. B. Smith, for the Isle of France.

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Cambridge, and *Three Brothers*, Danish brig, gone down.

Fenescowles, outward bound, remains.

Mercury, and *Palmer*, American brig, passed down.

KEDGEREE.—*Lady Carrington*, *Lady Kennaway*, and *Pascoe*, outward bound, remains.

Travancore passed down.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	25th MAY, 1819.	SELL
10 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	1 Ru.

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

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

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	4 12
Evening	4 36

Births.

On the 25th May, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 23rd instant, Mr. John Coppinger, aged 26 years.

On the 24th instant, Samuel Blackburn, Esq. aged 59 years, sincerely regretted.

Same day, Mr. C. Francis Lewis.

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