

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1819.

[NO. 1290.]

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

INFORMATION is earnestly requested respecting the fate or present circumstances of OTTE CHRISTIAN JENSEN, who is known to have been employed for several years in India in the Country Service.

Born at Copenhagen, O. C. Jensen left it when 12 years old, in November, 1788, as cabin-boy with Capt. Hoffgaard. For the three following years he sailed in India with the same Commander, and afterwards for five years more with Capt. Mossin, part of the time as a seaman, and latterly as an Officer. The last accounts of him were contained in a letter which he wrote to his friends on the 30th October, 1796, stating that he was well, and about to purchase a ship on his own account.

A sister of O. C. Jensen, now living in Copenhagen, after having made numberless inquiries without success, adopts this method of soliciting information respecting her brother, and will be especially thankful to any one who can make her acquainted with the particulars of his present condition, if living, or the circumstances of his death, if deceased. Letters, containing any intelligence whatever on the subject, will reach her, if addressed to the Editor of the HURKARU Newspaper, who will make full compensation for all trouble and expense that may be thereby incurred.
Calcutta, 29th May, 1819.

Church Missionary Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday Morning next, being Whitsunday, a SERMON will be preached at the Old Church, (by Divine permission,) for the benefit of the Church Missionary Society, and after the Sermon, there will be a Collection.

N. B.—Divine Service begins at 10 o'Clock.
Calcutta, 25th May, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE having been given, inadvertently, of an intention to take out Letters of Administration to the effects of JOHN RICHARD O'CONNOR, of Calcutta, Wine Merchant, instead of JOHN O'CONNOR, Cooper and Wine Merchant, as appears by the deaths on the 20th Instant, Mr. J. R. O'CONNOR, begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the Public to notice this error.

No. 24, Girree Baboos' Gully, Bow Bazar,
Calcutta, 28th 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.

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.

SUPERIOR PALE ALE.

TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND Co. beg respectfully to announce to their friends and the public, that they have an extensive stock of as fine PALE ALE, as any for Sale in the Settlement, from Hodgson, Thorp, and Morton—and Abbot, some of which have been two years and a half in bottle.

The whole of the above can be confidently recommended as excellent, and fully equal to any for Sale in the Settlement.

tlement. For the convenience of customers, part of the above has been drawn off in pint bottles, price 7 Rupees per dozen, and in quarts at 10 Rupees per dozen.

T. McN. and Co. have also on hand, a small quantity of Hodgson's Ripe Mellow PORTER, bottled in this country, which has also been upwards of two years and a half in bottle, and has been greatly approved of. Price 10 Rupees per dozen, quarts.

T. McN. and Co. have also some very excellent BROWN STOUT, PERRY, and CYDER.

The most liberal credit allowed to Regimental Messes, Families, and Dealers, taking a large stock, and their commissions faithfully executed.

Calcutta, 29th May, 1819.

SUPERIOR OLD HOCK.

TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND Co. have for Sale, on commission, a small quantity of very OLD HOCK, which they can confidently warrant equal, if not superior, to any now for Sale in the Settlement. Price 40 Rupees per dozen.

Calcutta, 29th May, 1819.

EXCELLENT SHERRY.

TAYLOR, McNEIGHT AND Co. have for Sale, on commission, a small quantity of very excellent SHERRY, a very superior drink for the hot season, and which they are disposing of at 32 Rupees, per dozen.

Calcutta, 29th May, 1819.

ON COMMISSION, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, TANK SQUARE, the following warranted Europe Articles.—WINE 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; old Cogniac Brandy, per dozen, 26; Ditto, in French bottles, 22; Real Schiedam Gin, 15 bottles in a case, 25; Italian Liqueurs, per dozen, 30; Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, 24; Hodgson's ripe mild Beer, 13 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 Italian liqueurs, for SALE, at C. GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, at 2r. 8 per bottle; Mental da Michele Vally; Nocciole li Pesca; Mello Fiori; Cedrato; Latte die Vochia;

MUSCATELL DE LUNELLE, a high flavored delicious LADIES' WINE, has been received at GREENWALLER'S ROOMS, at 2r. per dozen.—Also, BARAC AND SAUTERNE, two highly recommended WINES, at 2r. and 20.

PINK and WHITE CHAMPAGNE.—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.

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.

Nineteen parts (containing 190 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.

TWO PRINTERS.—For SALE, at the HURKARU OFFICE, a capital COPPER-PLATE PRINTING PRESS, two feet four inches broad, with iron bound lever, and board, five 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 copper-plate PRINTING INK, at ten rupees per pound,—not to be procured elsewhere.

BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1819.

No arrivals were announced yesterday, and the prevailing dullness of the times leaves us without any matters of domestic interest, to which we might be able to direct the attention of our readers. It is to be hoped, that with the coming week some further supplies may reach us, so as to afford us ample room to exert our industry for the gratification of our readers.

The next performance at the Chowringhee Theatre is to be the MERCHANT OF VENICE, in which the character of Shylock will be sustained by a distinguished amateur, and much gratification may be expected from the representation generally.

Although our opinions, when called for on matters of domestic interest, are delivered in as clear and precise a manner as we can well express them, we yet find that they are strangely misconstrued by the correspondents of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, who give us credit for having espoused causes that we never had the most distant intention of advocating, and "wait in anxious expectation of remarks" from us, which we never gave them the slightest reason to expect. Blinded it would appear by the spirit of party, they are determined, when we protest against the use of rash invective, which agrees not with fact, and when we recommend moderation as well as dispassionate enquiry, to consider us as also attached to party, and ready to employ sophistry instead of argument. This estimate of our sentiments is so purely gratuitous, so much in the style of our friend Q. of the *India Gazette*, that we are disposed to think they have united with the Journalist and Q. to bring plain sense into disrepute, and to render the labors both of Dr. Johnson and Lindley Murray, entirely useless in this part of the world. If the fraternity, thus composed, be really destitute of comprehension, we pity their stupidity, but profess ourselves incompetent to furnish them with what nature must have in that case denied.

We continue our references to such articles in the late American Journals, as seem to merit attention.

A commercial Treaty, which has been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, has been received at Washington, and was laid before the Senate on the 30th of December.

The following particulars will enable our readers to form an estimate of the trade of Boston at the present time. During the year 1818, the entries at the Custom-House there of vessels that arrived from foreign ports amounted to 855, while the clearances to foreign ports were 574. The excess of arrivals over departures in this statement is accounted for by the circumstance of many vessels, that intended to proceed to foreign places, having first sailed for other ports in the United States to take in a part or the whole of their cargoes, although on their return they were accustomed to come to Boston to discharge what they had brought in exchange. Accordingly a corresponding excess is

seen in the clearances coastwise beyond the entries, the former being 2082 and the latter 1831 during the year. Of the foreign clearances, fifty were of vessels bound to ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Many of our readers may regard the exportation of cheese from the New World to England as something similar to sending coals to Newcastle. The experiment, however, has been tried by the industrious Americans, several thousand weight of American made cheese having been shipped at New York in December last, on board a vessel bound to Liverpool. The shippers had no doubt of their speculation turning out well, and proving acceptable to the British consumer, resting their expectations on the belief, that American cheese only wants age and a sea-voyage to make it equal to any in the world. We recollect its having been imported into Calcutta in large quantities two or three years ago, doubtless under the same impression, but we suspect that from insufficient packing or inferiority of manufacture, the importers were disappointed in their hopes, as the supply has not been kept up.

American Corn Brooms are specified as an article which has been found to answer the European market, thus gratifying the people of Jersey, with whom it is the great staple.

The Bank of the United States had declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. in the beginning of January. An article in an official shape had announced that the Banks of Philadelphia paying specie, were indebted to the United States Bank 1,745,37573 dollars. This was met by a counter-statement from the cashiers of the former establishments, in which they maintained that the National Bank was indebted to them collectively the sum of 49,83914 dollars,—something of a difference, truly!

A vessel that reached New York, on the 5th of January, from Gibraltar, had touched at St. Michael's on her passage and found that Island in a state of disorder. The Governor had been arrested by order of the Governor General at Terceira, who had directed that he should be brought before him, in order to be tried by a court-martial for writing what was construed to be a disrespectful letter to his Excellency. The aid-de camp to the Governor General, who had been charged with arresting the Governor of the Island, was appointed to officiate in his stead. The crops of corn on Saint Michael's had been so unusually abundant, that after supplying all the wants of the inhabitants, it was supposed there would remain at least four hundred thousand bushels for exportation.

With regard to Banking establishments for the promotion of commerce and internal trade, the measures of the Americans have exhibited a contrast with those pursued in this country. Hitherto little accommodation has been procurable in this quarter from such sources, while in the United States both chartered and unchartered banks have been for many years extremely numerous. Now we find that speculations with us are aiming at supplying the deficiency, but with the Americans both the general and state governments are sedulously employed in endeavouring to reduce the excess that they experience, and to cure the evils to which it has led. In this comparative state of things, our commercial readers may consider the following letter a document of some interest. It has been given as the production of a banker of some capital in the State of New York, who had been entrusted with large funds by the merchants east and west of him. They might draw on him as occasion required, but, although he possessed the confidence of the merchants of the East, they found that they could never borrow of him to half the amount of what they had placed in his hands. Their complaints on this score drew forth the answer which

we subjoin, and we leave our readers, without offering further comment, to appreciate its arguments.

"MY DEAR SIR,
 "I have the honor to transmit you a statement which I hope will enable you to answer any inquiries made in relation to the diminished value of my bills. I commenced issuing bills, purporting that I would redeem them on demand, and it is impossible for me to designate the amount of capital which I had in coin. When I required any money of my debtors, the general course pursued by them was to pay part in coin and part in my own paper, and then, with other of my paper, demand the coin they had paid, so that they would have been able to get back all the specie if the literal formality of paying it in had been required. Other bankers in the principal cities paid specie for their notes, of course I received their notes as specie, whenever I collected a debt. Now it is a subject of complaint that professing to lend my money, for a public benefit and to aid the country, I have in fact refused it when these purposes might have been effected, and assisted only my individual friends—but my efforts to produce a more equal apportionment have been counteracted by circumstances I could not control, the origin of which may be referred to the state of the currency and of domestic exchange at the period immediately preceding my establishing myself as a banker.—The merchants in the east, had allowed their funds to accumulate in the west, refusing to draw as exchange then was, in anticipation that my establishment would enable them to do it more advantageously, and the merchants of the west became greatly indebted to the merchants of the east. Shortly after this period, you will recollect, Sir, that the merchants of the west determined to pay their debts, under a special agreement with me, and in order to bring about this desirable and indispensable event, I engaged to protect them and send my bills to the merchants of the east, as the only possible means of enabling them to pay their debts, and liquidating these immense balances. In the mean time many of the merchants of the west insisted upon my leading them more bills. These circumstances have constantly maintained so great a demand upon me by the merchants of the east, that I have actually been unable to send them as many of my bills as I have earnestly desired to do; as I should incur the immediate liability to a demand of payment, whereas the merchants of the west have not required one dollar. It is a fact corroborated by the experience of all bankers, that if a prudent, parsimonious banker, with a small capital, establishes himself in the vicinity of one more liberal and more extravagant, the former will buy all the bills of the latter, the consequence of which is an immediate specie responsibility. I form no exception to this rule, and facts have demonstrated, that a man with a very small capital, governed by an avaricious policy, and applying his means not to public accommodation, but to drawing out payments from those who owe him, and repeating this operation daily may subject his neighbour, with the largest capital, to incessant contribution.

"What I have said, I hope will satisfactorily prove that I could not send enough to the merchants of the west, to enable them to pay their debts and lend any thing to the merchants of the east too, they have a substantial benefit in having been enabled to collect their bad debts. It is true that I received a large sum of money, by the unexpected payment of a debt to me which took place shortly after my establishment in business, but I was so new in the business that it precluded the possibility of an equitable distribution of this sum. It was a very desirable object with me to employ this specific money, which was what the merchants of the East did not consider equivalent to specie, and I determined to lend it to the merchants of the West, upon their pledge of its equivalent value. Though I did not receive as much as I expected, yet I did not lend upon pledge to near the amount I did receive. To have lent this to the merchants of the east would have required its previous conversion into money, or what would have produced money, which was impracticable, and to require the merchants of the west to pay money would have been to require impossibilities. I therefore loaned the money to the merchants of the west, to enable them to pay their debts to me with it. This crisis, in which I have acted, has been one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. My policy cannot be appreciated by any abstract view of any single measure, it must be taken in connexion with every other which it involves. I have earnestly endeavored to promote the public interest and my own, but I disclaim the presumption that would exempt me from error.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

"PHILEMON CHASE."

The adjustment of the Boundary Line, between the British North American possessions and the United States, does not appear likely to be soon finally settled, although from the dispositions which both Governments have expressed on the subject, we do not apprehend any serious result from the clashing of opinions. The Senate of the United

States are stated to have been discussing the matter in conclave, and it would appear that they anticipate the necessity of making concessions beyond what they at first expected. This we naturally conclude from the circumstance of their having officially ordered the works at Rouse's Point to be suspended, until the line shall have been determined. These works, which were to constitute a grand point of defence, to be furnished with nearly three hundred cannon, and for the completion of which 200,000 dollars were to have been appropriated from the national purse, are now allowed by the American Journalists to be doubtful property, which the decision of the commissioners may adjudge to the British side.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

CONSISTORY COURT OF SCOTLAND, Oct. 8.

JUDGMENT BY MR. COMMISSARY FERGUSON, IN A CASE OF DIVORCE.

Elizabeth Cole, the wife, against T. V. Cole, the husband.

The proof in this case being concluded, it is now the duty of the Court to give judgment:—

By the evidence it is established, that the parties were married in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, in the year 1804; were then both domiciliated citizens of England, and have since cohabited as husband and wife in that kingdom only; but that the defender having for several years deserted the society of the pursuer, and being in this city last spring, then living at his lodgings here for the space of five weeks in open adultery, with a woman of the town, and was here convened by citation upon the libel.

Since this action came into Court, according to the rule of our procedure, the pursuer has been interrogated upon oath, and she has sworn in the most unequivocal terms, both that there is no collusion between them, and also that she brought her suit for the dissolution of their marriage, as soon as she discovered that it was in her power to take this step. These solemn averments are likewise not discredited by any circumstance which appears from the record. Indeed, in no case of the kind is it now to be expected that any such concert, agreement, or understanding between the parties, as amounts to collusion by the law of Scotland, will really take place; for it is perfectly plain, that aversion, and desire to be free from the conjugal bonds may be mutually entertained, and may be expressed in a thousand ways, without any communication, direct or indirect, that can affect the title to sue for divorce. The state of the law of Scotland on this head is matter of notoriety. By the mere commission of adultery upon this side of the Tweed, which will not be concealed if the dissolution of the marriage is the object opportunity afforded. The other party only needs to be on the watch, and to seize that opportunity. But if there had been grounds in this case to suspect collusion between the parties, the decisions of the Court of Review, in the recent cases of Newte and O'Brien, prove that we could investigate these only by interrogating the pursuer, which has been already done.

Upon the other hand, it is no doubt certain that the pursuer could not claim the remedy of divorce, a vinculo, under the law of their own country. It is equally clear, that if nevertheless she is entitled to succeed in this action, it must be not less competent to sue here for dissolution of any other marriage, contracted under the law of England, or under any other foreign law, upon the grounds alone that one of the spouses has committed adultery, and been cited for divorce within this jurisdiction. But the judgment given at the Assizes of Lancaster, after consulting the twelve judges of England, in the year 1813, declared the rule of that kingdom to be, that a regular decree of divorce a vinculo, of an English marriage, obtained in this Court, could afford no defence even against a criminal prosecution for bigamy, if either of the parties, during the life of the other, should afterwards contract a second marriage in England; and condemned William Martin Lolly, who had been found guilty of that crime, to transportation. Hence it follows, that the children of such second marriages must be bastards in England and all other parts of the empire, although legitimate in Scotland; and that as to every effect and consequence, the same decree of divorce which is valid in this realm must be held a mere nullity in the other united kingdoms, and in all our colonies and foreign dominions.

In further proof of these propositions, it can only be necessary to mention, that in the case of Lolly the husband and wife were cohabiting together in this city when he committed adultery—that he appeared as a defender—that both parties were judicially examined, in order to ascertain whether there had been any collusion—and that the conduct and suit of his wife, the pursuer, were found to be liable to no just suspicion.

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

This collusion of the laws in the same empire and island, fraught with danger so manifest and extensive to those sacred relations of domestic life, upon which civilized society depends for all its value, and even for its existence, cannot however enter into consideration in deciding the present case. Here the law of Scotland only can be consulted; and a series of uniform, solemn, and recent judgments of the Supreme Court of Review in this kingdom, have ruled, that neither the law of the real domicile of the parties, nor the law of the place of their contract, when different from our own, is to be regarded in a case of divorce sued here, between strangers who have been married in another country, but one of whom has committed adultery, and been cited within this jurisdiction.

The circumstances in the latest of these cases were the same in the present, except that the husband was an attorney of London, and both parties had all their lives been inhabitants of the Inns of Court of that city, where they had been married and cohabited. But during a vacation jaunt, in which his wife did not accompany him, he visited Edinburgh, and invited by letter a woman of the town in London to come to him at his hotel here, which invitation having been complied with in the most open manner, his wife gave him a citation upon a summons of divorce before he returned home to keep his term. She had not, however, time to call her action in Court previous to his departure from this country; yet there was not the least ground to infer collusion against the suit of the pursuer, who accounted satisfactorily for the knowledge of her husband's guilt, and for her own measures.

Both that and the present may indeed be regarded as extreme cases, but the principles which have been established, embrace and regulate these, not less than others of the ordinary description. In all of this class, the number of which it is evident may become infinite, there can no longer be any doubt that this Court must allow the divorce to proceed.

The influx for some time after those very decisions, by which it seems to be finally sanctioned, did indeed unaccountably cease; but it now revives, and no bar to it can be opposed here. Unconscious we cannot be of the gross and flagrant injuries to morality, and great and manifest discredit to the administration of justice among us, arising from the crimes of strangers, that would not have been committed here, and probably would not have been committed at all, but for the temptation afforded by the defect which apparently exists, not in the municipal law of either of the sister kingdoms, but of the international law between them. Judges, however, can do no more to stay this plague, than solemnly and publicly, on each occasion, to inform both the innocent and the guilty party, how little respect is paid to the decree they obtain here in the other realms of the empire. And, in performing this indispensable duty, we neither deceive ourselves nor our fellow-citizens, so far as to suppose that the admonition can have any other effect but to lead those to whom it is addressed, if they shall have previously made arrangements for entering into second marriages, to celebrate these before they return home, or if they shall afterwards contract such marriages, to make an excursion to Gretna-green, or some other place not under the jurisdiction of the English law, before they solemnise them, in order thus to avoid the risks of challenge, and of criminal prosecution.

According to these views, the original deliverance on the present action, given by the whole members of this Court, did entertain this suit in respect of the decision in the Court of Review, in the case of Rowland, to which allusion has been made. A Judge, officiating singly in this tribunal during the vacation of the other judicatures, consequently has no question still before him upon which he can even consult his brethren; and a sentence restoring the pursuer to the rights and freedom of a single person, as if her husband were naturally dead, and dissolving their marriage as to him likewise, must therefore go forth, on account of the adultery committed by the defender with the woman proved to have been his paramour.

These observations are not made to express the pain felt in reflecting upon the consequences which have actually followed on a similar occasion, or which may ensue from this decision, if the parties shall trust to its validity in their own land, nor would it be proper in this place, to descant upon the evils to which the British people at large might be exposed, were a matter of such vital importance to them to remain in this predicament. Although to all of them, in every rank and class, whatever affects the right and security of marriage, legitimacy, and divorce, as well as the course of justice, the stability of the laws, the credit of the judicatures evidently must be deemed of the very highest moment. But it is necessary to explain the present state of the different laws as to divorce, which now prevail in the several kingdoms of this united empire, for the purpose of putting these individual parties upon their guard against the dangers that must infallibly arise to themselves, and to their innocent offspring, if they shall overlook the collusion which exists, and shall enter into new marriages under the jurisdiction of the law of England during their joint lives. They, it is probable, have severally returned to England, as soon as their attendance here ceased to be necessary for the purpose of carrying through this divorce; and their

connexion with this judicature, which commenced with the present case, will terminate for ever, when the decree which the clerk is about to read shall be subscribed. It is, however, the duty of a solicitor, which no doubt will be well fulfilled, to inform his client as to the opinion of the Court, the notes of which, as now delivered, he may have for that use.

THE TWO KINGS OF SPAIN.

An article appeared some time since in a Flanders Journal, asserting that the present King of Spain had, by violence and intrigue, compelled his father to resign the sovereign power into the hands of his son, and on that ground the writer asserted the right of Charles IV. to resume the sceptre of Spain, now detained from him by his usurping son. The adherents of Ferdinand in this country have, in reply to this assertion, declared the abdication of Charles formal and spontaneous. The following documents will, however, enable the public to form an opinion upon the disputed titles of the two Kings.

The instrument of abdication was signed on the 19th March, 1808, when Charles was subject to constraint, and under circumstances that led him to entertain fears for his life. On the 21st March, when free from this constraint, he issued the following protest:—

"I protest and declare that my Decree of the 19th March, by which I abdicated the Crown in favour of my son, was an act extorted from me against my will, to prevent greater evils, and to avoid the effusion of the blood of my beloved vassals. In consequence it ought to be regarded as null and of no value.

"Aranjuez, March 21, 1808. "I, THE KING."

Again at Bayonne, 1808, by an instrument, bearing date the 6th May, 1808, Ferdinand renounced the Crown in favour of his father, and this act was formally published to the Spanish nation on the 10th May. If it be objected that this abdication was the fruit of constraint, it may be answered that the constraint was not greater in the one abdication than it was in the other.

In a letter from General Monthion to the Grand Duke of Berg, dated 23rd March, 1808, an account is given of a conversation he had with Charles, in which he stated, "that this Revolution had been very premeditated; that much money had been distributed to bring it about; and that the principal personages were his son and M. Caballero, Minister of Justice; that his Majesty had been violently forced to abdicate the Crown to save the life of the Queen and his own, as he knew well if he had not taken this step, they would both have been assassinated that night."

In a letter from Charles to Napoleon, dated 23rd March, 1808, he declares, "that he had been forced to renounce his crown; that he only renounced it in favour of his son through the force of circumstances, when the crash of arms and the clamour of an insurrectionary guard taught him sufficiently the necessity of choosing between life and death." But it is unnecessary to adduce further proofs of the abdication not being spontaneous. It has been observed by the Author of the "Memorias para la Historia de la Revolucion Espanola," a work of authority, that he does not believe there is one even among the most zealous opponents of Charles IV. who believes that his abdication was spontaneous.

In a letter from Charles IV. to Ferdinand, dated the 2nd May, 1808, he tells him,

"I believed myself obliged to remember my rights as a Father and King; I caused you to be arrested, and I found among your papers the proof of your crime; but at the termination of my career, reduced to the grief of seeing my son perish on a scaffold, I allowed myself to give way to my sensibility on seeing the tears of your mother, and I pardoned you, notwithstanding my subjects were agitated by the treacherous machinations of the faction of which you have declared yourself the head. From that moment I lost the tranquillity of my life, and I was compelled to unite the pains caused me by the sufferings of my subjects to the afflictions which I owed to the disseissions of my own family. Against my Ministers calumnies were uttered to the Emperor of the French, who, believing that the Spaniards were separating from his alliance, and seeing the minds of men agitated (even in the bosom of my own family), covered, under various pretexts, my dominions with his troops. . . . What, under these circumstances, was your conduct? You introduced disorder into my palace, and instigated the corps of body guards against my person. Your father was your prisoner. . . . You have dishonoured my grey hairs, and you have stripped them of a Crown worn with glory by my ancestors, and that I had preserved without a stain.—You have usurped my Throne, and you placed yourself at the disposition of the mob of Madrid and the foreign troops which entered at that moment. . . .—But in stripping me of the Crown, you have destroyed your own, depriving it of whatever it possessed calculated to render it august and sacred in the eyes of the world."

No language can be more dignified, or convey reproach more keenly, than this, used by the unhappy old man, who had been degraded and insulted by the cruelty, and perhaps we might add, the treachery of his son. For it cannot be unknown, that the first invasion of Spain was principally caused by the abject conduct of Ferdinand, earnestly praying Bonaparte to take him under "the parental protection of his Majesty," and "to concede to him the honour of giving him for a spouse a Princess of his family." To this and similar appeals of Ferdinand, Spain owed all her miseries.—When the intrigues of Ferdinand were discovered, he addressed the following letters to his father and mother:—

"MY FATHER—I have been guilty against your Majesty: I have failed in what I owed to my Father and King; but I am grieved at my conduct, and I promise your Majesty the most humble obedience. I ought to have done nothing without the permission of your Majesty, but I was surprised. I have revealed the guilty to your Majesty, and I entreat you to pardon me, and to permit your Royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son, "FERDINAND.

"San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807."

"MY MOTHER—I am very repentant of the great fault which I have committed against my Sovereigns and parents—I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost humility, to pardon me; and also for the obstinacy with which I denied the truth last evening. I supplicate your Majesty, with the utmost truth of heart, that you would deign to interpose your powerful mediation with my father, in order that he may permit his Royal feet to be kissed by your grateful son,

"FERDINAND.

"San Lorenzo, Nov. 5, 1807."

These documents, we conceive, afford sufficient proof that Ferdinand owes his crown to acts not consistent with his duty either as a son or a subject. He compelled his aged father to descend from the throne of his ancestors by machinations which ended in his own imprisonment, and the invasion of his country. These acts passed unnoticed during the conflict that followed, and the personal sufferings of Ferdinand diverted the public eye from the causes that led to them. It was the interest of both Spain and Great Britain to excite an enthusiasm among the Spaniards in favour of the imprisoned King, as his confinement presented an obvious proof of Bonaparte's treachery and violence. This enthusiasm was at its height at the termination of the war, and Ferdinand was borne in triumph from his prison to the palace of his ancestors. How far his conduct since that period has been consistent with his early practices, the world has had sufficient means to determine.

TRAVELS IN BRAZIL.

A subscription has been opened at Frankfurt for publishing Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied's travels in Brazil during the years 1815, 1816, and 1817. The work will appear in four volumes quarto, with plates and maps.

The principal object of the illustrious traveller was to enrich natural history by a description of the animals of Brazil yet unknown in Europe. But he has done more: he has pursued learned investigations relative to the statistics of the country, with observations on the manners and customs of its wild and civilized inhabitants. He visited the Eastern coast of Brazil, between the 13th and 23rd degree of south latitude.

The greatest dangers which the Prince encountered in the course of his enterprise were among the Botocudos, a remarkably ferocious and cruel race of people; and in a desert near the river St. Mathew, which is infested with ounces, ocelots, and other carnivorous animals.

Prince Maximilian has formed a collection of 76 species of quadrupeds, 400 of birds, 79 of reptiles, and 1000 of plants.

M. Ocken, a native of Jena, an aulic counsellor, and a man of considerable learning, speaks in the following terms of this work, in the journal entitled the Isis.

"That a human being should undergo such enormous fatigue, and suffer so many privations, for the space of two years, is almost inconceivable. From resolution of the Prince, his extensive knowledge of natural history, and the great sacrifices he has made, could alone have inspired him with energy, and furnished him with the means of realizing his vast undertaking. In addition to the novel nature of the information which this work will convey to the learned world, the immense number of plates and curious observations it contains, must render it superior to any work on Brazil that has hitherto appeared."

The King of Prussia has granted Baron Humboldt 2000*l.* a year, and all necessary instruments, to enable him to prosecute, advantageously to science, his projected journey into the interior of the Indian peninsula.

The Princes of Brunswick were, from their very early years, boys of what the French call, *très grande esperance*: it was from about the age of eight till twelve they were

in England for their education. One day, the younger Prince William, had been mimicking several persons remarkable for their eccentricity of speech, when the elder Prince Charles, boy-like, began to copy his brother, but in a very awkward manner. His tutor checked him, observing, the talent was natural in his brother, but absurd in himself, when the Prince pettishly replied, "I know it is natural in William; he was, as you say, born an ape!"

A lady, in ill health, resident in Essex, was recommended the use of asses milk by her physician, and an ass was accordingly hired. The difficulty was, who should perform the office of the milk maid, to which the servants of the house were, according to their own ideas, inadequate. A country girl was at length fixed upon, and, upon being asked if she could undertake the business, replied, very innocently, "I don't know what I can do, but I'll try; but I'm sure I never milked a jack-ass in my life."

AMERICA.—The following is the advertisement of a public entertainment at New Orleans last year:

"INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

"On Sunday the 9th instant, will be represented in the place where fire-works are generally exhibited, near the Circus, an extraordinary fight of furious animals. The place where the animals will fight is a rotunda of 160 feet circumference, with a railing 17 feet in height, and a circular gallery well conditioned, and strong inspected by the mayor and surveyors, by him appointed.

1st Fight.—A strong Attakapas Bull, attacked and subdued by six of the strongest dogs of the country.

2nd Fight.—Six Bull-dogs against a Canadian Bear.

3rd Fight.—A beautiful Tiger against a black Bear.

4th Fight.—Twelve Dogs against a strong and furious Opelousas bull.

If the Tiger is not vanquished in his fight with the bear, he will be sent alone against the last bull; and if the latter conquers all his enemies, several pieces of fire-works will be placed on his back, which will produce a very entertaining amusement.

In the circus will be placed two manakins, which, notwithstanding the efforts of the bulls to throw them down, will always rise again, whereby the animals will get furious.

The doors will be opened at three, and the exhibition begin at four o'clock precisely.

Admittance, one dollar for grown persons, and 50 cents for children.

A military band will perform during the exhibition.

If Mr. Renault is so happy as to amuse the spectators by that new spectacle, he will use every exertion to diversify and augment it, in order to prove to a generous public, whose patronage has been hitherto so kindly bestowed upon him, how anxious he is to please them.—*Fearon's Sketches.*

Mr. Buchanan, of Greenock, author of the "Walks by Clyde," has transmitted to Mr. Walter Scott the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*. It is said that its authenticity cannot be disputed.

Horse-stealing about twenty years ago was so very common in the north of England and throughout Scotland, as to be by many regarded as an illegitimate means of subsistence rather than a serious crime; but, until within the two last years, the number of offences of this description had gradually decreased. It is now, however, so common in the above-mentioned districts, that upon an average about six horses are stolen weekly, scarcely one in twenty of which is recovered.

NEWGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—I read in your paper of last week, a statement which purported to be the presentment of the Grand Jury of the city of London, relative to the state of Newgate, and the condition of the prisoners therein. The authenticity of this document I cannot doubt; but I confess no publication has ever surprised me more. The grand Jury present, "that having visited the gaol of Newgate, they are much gratified by the order, cleanliness and comfort apparent in every part." No doubt the grand Jury did, in point of fact, walk over this prison; but the notions of comfort and order which they entertain must be peculiar to themselves, and were probably framed to justify all they saw. I, too, visited Newgate on Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, and found 40 persons in the condemned cells, under sentence of death; two of them boys about 15 years of age. These 40 persons were shut up in 15 cells (being nearly 3 in each), which are in dimensions 9 feet long by 7 wide; and the prisoners are shut up in them at least 12 hours in the 24.—I would then ask any number of persons in this kingdom, excepting only the city of London Grand Jury, if this mode of imprisonment be not so much bodily torture; but even allowing, that, as the lives of these poor wretches are forfeited, it is fitting to fill up the interval between their sentence and the execution of them, by the infliction of a certain portion of bodily suffering, there is yet a more important question to be considered—namely, what are the moral effects of thus mixing together all classes of prisoners? Some of these miserable beings are to be executed. Do the grand Jury mean to approve of this system as a mode of religious preparation for the day when the terrible sentence of the law is to be carried into effect? Did any of the gentlemen take the trouble even of inquiring what the victims themselves thought of the comfort and order which are stated to be so manifest here and elsewhere in the prison? Did the grand Jury ask the ordinary, Dr. Cotton, what were his opinions upon this subject? Do they not know, that he spoke before the Prison and Police Committees, with the horror that became him as a Minister of the Gospel of Christ, of the unseemly and irreligious effect

of this part of the Newgate arrangements? In truth, the bodily pain endured is happiness to their mental anguish. To the vicious and profligate,—to those who seek to drive out of their minds all thoughts of the future, and all recollections of the past, this mode of imprisonment may inspire feelings of order and comforts; in this sort of society all religious conversation is banished as a matter of course; here the present world is alone thought of; the chances of escape are discussed; future robberies are planned; and, above all, the mind is amused by the detail of former achievements, of hair breadth escapes, and those romances of real life which are the delight and occupation of the idle and desperate, and which blunt the stings of conscience and check the feelings of remorse. I have no doubt, many of those who are confined in the condemned cells would very unwillingly exchange these amusements for the solitude and reflection which become their unhappy condition; but to the serious and repentant offender, this mixed association of numbers is the most distressing evil of this ill-organized prison.

It may be of no importance in the eyes of some persons, whether the individuals who are hanged are repentant or not, blaspheming God, and cursing their fellow-creatures; or in the humble but pious hope of forgiveness, and in charity with mankind. When these poor ignorant creatures are executed, they are, at least, out of the way. But of the 40 who are condemned to death now in Newgate, perhaps 35 will be spared. Is it then of no consequence to take advantage of their unhappy state, and in this season of despair and doubt to make it also one of repentance and reformation?

In truth, I do not know where the words *comfort* and *order* can be applied, except on the female side, and to the infirmary. Did the Grand Jury know that there is no room in Newgate for prisoners of a better situation in the man common offenders; and that in order to save Dr. Haboran from the society of pick pockets and thieves, this individual (whose offence of forging a trunk, defrauding the revenue of 10*l.* the law of England, so just at all times in proportioning the punishment to the crime, has sentenced to seven years' transportation) was, before trial, confined in the condemned cells, among thirty or forty vicious and idle boys; and is at present in the infirmary, lying and associating with the sick felons? No part of this system is to be laid to the charge of the keeper, Mr. Brown; he, on the contrary, does all he can to remedy the evils which arise from it. Many of these have been, indeed, redressed of late: the prisoners no longer suffer from famine and want of bedding. All these miseries, for years unobserved, and unrepresented by inspecting Grand Juries, have been, by those who were not the natural guardians of the friendless and imprisoned, exposed, and are now, I hope, for ever at an end.

I observe, too, that while the Grand Jury take no notice of the real condition of the prisoner, they are very careful to note the expense which the city incurs for the maintenance of the convicts. This is a grievance which ought to cease; but it is as nothing to the state of the condemned cells; to the idleness, noise, and intermixture of all classes and ages, with the exception of boys under 15; and above all, to the moral depravities of this school of vice. All these things the Grand Jury do not seem to have observed; or if they have, may be taken to be altogether in different about.

I have thus, Sir, ventured to comment upon this strange document, because it is calculated to raise a belief that all the evils of Newgate have been amended; and that, instead of those grievances, moral and physical, which are detailed in the evidence taken last year before the Prison Committee (Mr. Alderman Wood in the chair,) order, cleanliness, and comfort are apparent in every part.

Besides, I fear that this presentment is to be received as a demonstration, that the city of London consider that they have done enough in the way of amendment, and that the public have no right to expect from them a better regulated and constructed prison.

I, for one, Sir, beg leave to protest against coming to this conclusion, and with the blessing of God will never cease my humble but zealous efforts to effect that radical reformation of the establishment, which shall make it what it is not at present, a credit to the metropolis, and an example to the kingdom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Walton-upon-Thames, Nov. 10. H. GRAY BENNET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,

It would naturally be concluded that what I complained of in your paper of the 26th instant, had been redressed by the insertion of a letter in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of an old inhabitant, were I to allow the subject to drop, without stating the grounds of my complaint.

Some time since I sent a letter by my servant for the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and desired the man to leave it at the door without giving in my name. The man shortly returned with the letter, saying, that no one would receive it without his stating who sent it or delivering it himself to their master. Thinking, however, if he could leave it behind him they would of course deliver it, he contrived to get it into one of their hands and left the door. Two people however followed, and forced him to take it back again. Having failed in this, I determined to adopt another method, if I had occasion again to address the Editor, which was, sending it by a perfect stranger. This I put into execution the other day, but having no clue by which I can find out the man, I know not how he managed.

Why the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL should take these precautions I know not; but it occurred to me, with what greater freedom abuses might be pointed out, and communications made, if receiving boxes were placed for the letters of those, who wished to make any communication and keep themselves behind the curtain; for want of this, many valuable and interesting communications, I make no doubt, are withheld, as the trouble and difficulty of sending a letter without the author being detected, is very great and attended with a degree of meanness, that no gentleman wishes to stoop to: the Editor, of course, acting as a censor, to be at liberty to erase, curtail, or exclude altogether, as he might conceive right, taking care, however, not to incur the accusation of abusing any communication, which a writer not long since complained of.

Should the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and the Editors of the other Calcutta papers, adopt the plan I have taken the liberty to point out, their publications will prove a vehicle for fair and open discussion, and I will venture to predict, would occasionally be embellished by amusing and highly interesting communications from men of talent with which Calcutta abounds.

Howrah, May 28, 1819.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

DEPARTURE.—The English ship *Hudlow*, J. Craigie, for London.

The English brig *Fanny*, J. B. Smith, for the Isle of France.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Cambridge*, *Feniscowles*, and *Cudbert*, Thornhill, remain.

American ship *Randolph Day*, gone down.

KEDGEREE.—*Pascoa*, outward bound, remains.

SAUGOR.—*Mercury*, *Acteon*, and brig *Palmer*, gone down, from Saugor point.

Administration to Estates.

- W. F. Davies, Assist. Surg. 22nd N. I.—D. Heming.
- B. Roebuck, Lieut. 6th N. I.—ditto.
- C. B. Jones, mariner—ditto.
- Surrup Chunder Bysack—Seemutty Comul Dossee.
- E. Harrison, mariner—D. Heming.
- E. E. Capes, of Samarang—ditto.
- J. R. O'Connor—ditto.
- R. Manson, Lieut. 23rd N. I.—ditto.
- Jas. Wade, Pilot—E. Brightman.
- H. Watkins, Lieut. 1st N. I.—Maria Watkins.
- J. W. Boist, of Chinsurah—Ann Boist.
- Nicholas White—R. Story.
- John DeMonte—G. L. W. Kenderdine.
- R. Mouchieff, Assist. Surg.—D. Heming.
- L. Daniell, Assist. Surg.—ditto.
- C. H. Sheen—ditto.
- W. Thomson, Capt. H. M. 17th foot—ditto.
- T. Montgomerie, Capt. Horse Brigade—ditto.
- Jacob Birkiey, mariner—ditto.
- John Burr, Stud Depot—ditto.
- N. Rogers, mariner—ditto.
- H. J. Kerr, Adjt. 7th N. C.—ditto.
- G. Thomas, mariner—ditto.
- J. M. Jones, Harbour Master—William Graham, Gentleman and David Jones—Palmer and Co. Agents.
- Chas. Nicholson, (Senior)—Ann and Charles Nicholson.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	27th MAY, 1819.	SELL
10 As.	{ Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	{ 14 As.

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

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

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	6 30
Evening	7 0

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