

# THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1819.

[NO. 1293.]

## 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.



## THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIP ERNAAD,

Will sail in a few days to the Isle of France and Bombay; has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. GREENWAY AND CO. at the HURKARU LIBRARY.

Calcutta, 2nd June, 1819.

## CHEAP STATIONERY, at the HURKARU LIBRARY.

A large variety, warranted the very best quality, is constantly on Sale.—DRAWING PAPERS, per quire, Elephant, 10rs; Super Royal, 8rs.; WRITING PAPERS, by the first makers, per ream, Royal, 45rs.; Medium, 33rs.; Demy, 32rs.; Folio Post, large thick 24rs.; thin, 22rs.; Wove, 24rs.; Small, 20rs.; Bank, 26rs.; Bank quarto, 14rs.; Foolscap plain, 16rs.; Wove, 16rs.; Copying, 8rs.; Letter Paper, gilt edge, 16rs.; Black edge, 10rs.; Bath hot pressed, 12rs.; yellow Wove, 10rs.; plain large thick, 10rs.; thin, 10rs.; small thick, 8rs.; thin, 8rs.—CARDS per pack of 52 Cards, extra large, 4rs.; large, 3rs.; middling, 2rs.; visiting, 1r. 8an.; engraved invitation, 5rs.; large embossed, 6rs.; small embossed, 3rs.; Blotting Paper, per quire, 1r. 8an.; Writing Parchment, per skin, 1r. 8an.—QUILLS, per hundred, First quality, 6rs.; Second, 5rs.; School Quills, 3rs.; Ink Powders, red and black, per dozen, 3rs.; Ink in bottles, each 1r.; Wafers, Irish, all colours, per box, 1r.; vermilion, per box, 1r.; Black Lead Pencils, from Middleton, per dozen, 4rs.; India Rubber, per bottle, 5rs.; per piece, 1r.; Pounce, per box, 2rs.; Sealing Wax, red per pound, 6rs.; black, 8rs.; Ink Glasses, plated tops, each 2rs.; Sand and Pounce Boxes, 1r.; Wafer Stamps, ivory, 6rs.; bone, 3rs. Penknives, 3rs.; 2rs.; and 1r. 8an. each; Scissors, Ladies' polished, per pair, 2rs.; Gentlemen's, 1r. 8an.; Paper Cutters, ivory, each 1r.; bone, 8an.; Silver Penoil Cases, Erasers, and Stropps.

COURT CALENDARS for 1819 just received by the Lang, for Sale at the HURKARU LIBRARY, price 5 Rupees.

## General Orders,

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 29TH MAY, 1819.

Referring to Government General Orders of the 18th of October, 1816, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the Cavalry Caps and the Caps for the Drummers and Buglers therein specified, shall be made up by the Quarter-Masters of the Regiments and Battalions, under the control and superintendance of the Commanding Officers.

Captain Watson, Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, directed in General Orders of the 3rd Instant, to do duty with the Troops at Bencoolen is to take charge of the Families and Followers now proceeding to that Settlement to join the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion 70th Regiment stationed there.

THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICER HAS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant Fitton, 2nd Battalion 13th Regiment, 6 Months from the 20th June, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 29th May, 1819.

Captain Hales, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having furnished a Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 5th September 1818, is extended for Ten Months from the expiration of the period therein specified, on account of his health.

Authentic information having been received of the decease, in England, of Lieutenant General William Jones, of the Senior List on this Establishment, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in consequence of that event.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baillie is transferred to the Senior List, vice Jones, deceased.

Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel John Arnold, C. B., to be Colonel of a Regiment, vice Baillie.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major Thomas Penson, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Arnold, promoted.

## 27TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain Truscott to be Major. } In succession to  
Brevet Capt. and Lieutenant Robert Raynor } Penson, promoted.  
Young, to be Captain of a Company.

The date of the foregoing Promotions will be adjusted hereafter.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Extract from the London Gazette, under date the 15th of February, 1817.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, UNDER DATE THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1817.

“Whitehall, February 3, 1817.”

“His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers, belonging to His Majesty's Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Colonel Lionel Smith, 65th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis M. Miller, 87th Regiment.”

The Sudder Bazar Establishment which was directed in General Orders issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief under date the 7th of October, 1817, to join the Reserve Division of the Grand Army at Delhi, is now authorized by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to be attached to the Station of Nussurabad, and to be placed under the charge of the Brigade Major with the Rajepootana Force; who is to draw for and pay the establishment of Public Servants, retrospectively from the 1st of December, 1818, the period up to which they continued under the superintendance of the Commissariat Officer, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

Mr. Richard Fraser, a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, having signified his acceptance of the Infantry Cadetship on this Establishment, to which he has been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the 3rd Paragraph of their General Letter in the Military Department, under date the 9th April, 1818, and published in General Orders of the 10th of October last, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 31ST MAY, 1819.

THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICERS HAVE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant Alfred Garstin, 1st Battalion 28th Regiment, 4 months from the 10th May, on sick Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Brevet Captain Stirling, 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment, 6 months from the 15th June, to visit the Presidency on very urgent private affairs.

Captain A. Roberts, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, General Staff, 2 months from the 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

JAMES NICOL.

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

## BENGAL HURKARU.

CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1819.

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the ship *Greenock*, Captain D. McLarty, from Greenock the 1st January. She passed Kedgerie at 3 P. M. on Monday, but we are not aware of her having yet reached town. Her letters were in circulation yesterday, and we expect to obtain in the course of the day a sufficiency of new materials to give an interesting appearance to our paper of to-morrow.

We are as yet unfurnished with any Prices Current, but commercial letters, which we have seen, down to the 23rd December, represent the articles of cotton and indigo, as in no degree improving. The former kept up better in Liverpool and Glasgow than in London, but in the metropolis large sales had been effected at the very reduced prices of 5½d. and 6d.

The prices of other articles were fluctuating, but mostly looking up.

Since writing the above we have been favored with the perusal of other letters to the same date, from Liverpool, in which we find the following commercial intelligence. The *Marquis of Anglesea*, having reached that port on the 4th December, had discharged her cargo, and part of it had been disposed of at the current prices of the market. These were better than in London, being from 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. for Bengal cotton, while in London, the prices for the same quality only averaged 5½d. It was supposed that the Liverpool prices might fall to 6d. when speculators it was expected would begin to buy up. The sales last made had been to purchasers for present use only. On the whole the reasons assigned for anticipating a continued depression of the prices of cotton appear to counterbalance those which are urged on the opposite side. An opinion is entertained in Liverpool, that cotton can be afforded well in Calcutta for 4d. and conveyed thither for 3d.

American and Surat Cottons have had a corresponding fall, the latter, of good quality, selling at 9d, which makes them to be regarded cheaper than good Bengal at 7d. The Surat has accordingly been the only cotton purchased lately on speculation. The consumption is said to be on the increase, which is the most promising feature of the general accounts. Considerable shipments of Bengal cotton were expected at Liverpool from Philadelphia and New York.

In London the disposition to sell at reduced prices was universal, even among those who were expected to have kept up their stock, and notwithstanding good accounts from Hamburg and the appearance of approaching speculation. The January sale, it was believed, would comprehend at least 40,000 bales of all sorts.

Silver was at 5s. 4½d. per oz. and copper at 15½d. — the former likely to fall, and the latter promising to be higher.

A communication from Purneah, dated the 24th May, 1819, gives us the following account of the weather in that quarter, as well as of the Indigo prospects.

"There is little doing here. The weather was very favorable to the Indigo last month, early in which, from the timely occurrence of the showers, the sowings were very extensive, but the planters began to cry loudly for rain again, since the sowings of the high lands have been very limited indeed, and the young plant is perishing for want of rain.

"The thermometer has generally been at 100 in the shade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the last week. We have had several North Westers too, but they are regular dry squalls, as they bring us no rain, although they serve to allay the intolerable heat."

It is to be hoped that the heavy clouds, which hung thick over our horizon on Saturday, and seemed to intimate the regular commencement of the rains, have only passed over us, making but a temporary deposit, in order to refresh the thirsty heights of Parneah, and raise the hopes of the planters. The heat of the weather there, according to our correspondent, has been more oppressive than what has in Calcutta called forth the complaints of the robust as well as of the debilitated; however, we gladly embrace the opportunity of diffusing general consolation, by transcribing with grateful acknowledgment, the following golden lines of comfort from the *Times*, of yesterday.

"The night of Thursday last appears to have been generally felt in Calcutta, as the hottest that had yet occurred in this season. The thermometer was at 93 at 9 o'clock, so that the heat of the atmosphere and that of the human blood were on par. Under such circumstances, we leave it to others more competent than ourselves, to explain how the sensation of heat could be felt, and whether it was any thing else than relative. Had any one, on that very night, entered a bath of water, raised to that very same temperature, we do not think that, although he might have wished it to be cooler, he should have experienced the same inconvenience as from the surrounding bath of air."

"Why not as well this as any thing else? Oh, Liberty! There is no more sense and manliness, than goodness; there is nothing moral in short where thou art not!"

CAL. TIMES, JUNE 1, 1819.

We feel great reluctance to touch on subjects which may be deemed strictly professional, and on which our pursuits afford us no pretensions to decide. With regard to medical matters in particular, the observations of the uninitiated must be ever subjected to the imputation of quackery, although the events of every passing day are perhaps sufficient to demonstrate, that downright irregular quacks abound not in much greater numbers than those who may have been regularly provided with diplomas. To launch our bark among the inferior squadron, we venture to recommend the practice of depletion as a sovereign and efficacious remedy in every disease that can afflict humanity. Its effect in arresting the progress of the savage maldy, which spreads around, has been amply attested from distant quarters of India, and we are led to believe, that it is now more favourably thought of here by the faculty, than it was some twelve or eighteen months ago. Experience has shewn that fevers and other desperate distempers have been subdued by its power, when resorted to by bold practitioners, or when it flowed only from accident. Reason, indeed, which begins to be more consulted now by the wise than in times past, seems to intimate that when the frame is racked by any disease whatever, and the blood is consequently vitiated, the plan of drawing off the bad blood is the readiest way of drawing off the distemper, for what evil that ever issued from Pandora's box would at all chuse to remain amidst a mass of inert viscera after its food had been taken away? The position that we take up is so strong, that we confidently leave it to be reconnoitred with the most careful scrutiny by the learned, whether they be friends or foes. It would be needless to labor in constructing outworks and additional

defences, until it be shewn that our citadel is not impregnable. We must add, however, that mental as well as bodily agonies are equally under the controul of the lancet and bleeding *ad deliquium*, and if the practice be disregarded after we thus bring it to notice, we shall consider the slight as proceeding from the prejudices of those who are interested in drenching the world with the multifarious stores of the pharmacoplist. Let the following statement be attentively perused, and let unprejudiced minds be left to decide, whether the expences of building and maintaining insane hospitals might not be saved, and every species of mental derangement removed, by the employment only of a few barbers, lancets, and blood buckets.

"An officer of high rank in the French army, had left behind him, in Paris, a fair lady, with whom he was desperately in love. Now in Germany, he would dispatch, daily, a messenger, with an epistle, to his beloved, from whom he was no less anxious to receive an answer every day. This officer happened to be severely wounded at the battle of Minden, where the Scotch Greys, amongst others, performed such feats of valour. What with the loss of blood prior to his being removed to his tent, and the subsequent copious bleedings requisite, the excessive weakness of his bodily constitution, influenced his other faculties to such a degree, that he was entirely cured of his love, and scarcely credited what was said to him of his former passion."

The only objection to our theory that we can anticipate, is that timid people may be apprehensive of the vital principle being drawn off at the same time with the blood and the disease. We venture, however, to pronounce that experience will prove this to be an idle fear, yet, allowing the possibility of our being mistaken, we have the authority of a head superior to our own, to assert that the objection can still retain no force whatever. Our contemporary of the *TIMES*, in his paper of yesterday, after a train of luminous and conclusive philosophical reasoning, too brilliant we fear for the mental optics of our readers, produces the following sublime application of genius to the subject in question, which we join with reverence to our own lucubrations, and we entertain the hope that our united efforts (although *haut passibus æquis*) will succeed in ascertaining the "settled principles to guide one in this process of restoration of life."

"Let us now apply the severe closeness of this reasoning and the minute exactness of this investigation to the appearances of life and death. We conceive that he who has no legs cannot walk, and that he who has no arms cannot handle any thing. We conceive equally that, if the various organs through which life was exerted in a body are destroyed, if the solids and liquids which constituted that body no more offer any organic resistance to external agents, and are seen to ferment, and to react upon each other according to the laws of chemical decomposition and combination; we conceive, we say that its organic life has ceased and that its molecules are destined to part from each other in order to constitute in different proportions and circumstances, through nutrition, the life of other organic bodies animal or vegetable—a plain state of things which Indian philosophers have adverted to and disguised by their doctrine of Metempsychosis. Call this—death if you chuse. But why should we admit death to have occurred, when no such circumstances as above described have yet taken place. Is it because this body is cold, these limbs are stiff and inflexible, this face is swollen, this jaw completely locked, this eye shut or immovable, this skin livid, this heart and pulse no more felt—because there is no more breath to tarnish a looking glass—because life in short is no more apparent to our limited senses. Every one of these signs separately, you know, and often many of them together, have proved fallacious. Under their existence, life is known to have spontaneously re-appeared, but especially to have been recalled by the assistance of art. Yet there are no settled principles to guide one in this process of restoration of life. Art does until now but grope its way, as it were in the dark, by repeated and varied attempts and exertions. These attempts are proceeded upon without one knowing whether they will succeed; they succeed without one being able to ascertain the precise cause of success. It is therefore right to say of such a state of things that it exhibits no

fixed line of distinction between life and death, and that either depends on the degree or deficiency of scientific power that is applied to it. We believe for instance that the corpse of the native woman, who hung herself, as stated in the last *Mirror*, would have stood a much better chance, had it been committed to the care of such a man as Mr. Marvel; especially if we consider the very short time that is said to have elapsed between her act and that act coming to the knowledge of her neighbours. The natives however called that body dead, because they did not know how to re-animate or rather awake it; and dead it laid and became in consequence to all intents and purposes. The theory above exposed is moreover justified by certain general data of physiology. Hear the cautious philosophic physiologists of the age! What is life? "It is the totality of the functions which resist Death.—It is a collection of phenomena which succeed each other during a limited time in organized bodies." Now it is known that these functions no more cease than they begin all together—that many of these phenomena are often suspended even during the duration of acknowledged life. All the functions of a animal life for instance cease during sleep, although the organic functions continue and in fact never end but with dissolution. Both are extinct for ought that we can perceive to the contrary in asphyxies. Fortunately physiologists have not only ascertained that even in cases of most sudden death, an interval however short takes place between the cessation of action of every principal organ of life; and every one has heard of the *ultimum moriens* which most physiologists apply to the heart, and the Spanish physician Peyjoo to the abdomen, that is the intestines. They have moreover ascertained that these organs act and re-act upon each other, and that as the death of one causes more or less rapidly the death of the other, it is the same with their reciprocal resuscitation. On this principle do they apply, repeat and vary all such stimuli as the present state of medicine is possessed of, until these stimuli may excite and in some kind awake some one or other of the principal viscera whose restored action will immediately excite the action of all the rest."

**DANDIES OF FORMER DAYS.**—In Elizabeth's reign, during the time that the law was in force against the use of bags for stuffing breeches, Bulmer, in his pedigree of the English Gallant, relates, that "a man was brought before a court of justice, charged with wearing the prohibited article; upon which, in order to refute the accusation, he produced from within, a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a glass, comb, night-caps," &c. &c.—The breeches, in James the First's time, swelled to a most uncouth and preposterous size, and were stuffed out with bags and other bombast, and sometimes with bran. The same writer, in the *Artificial Changeling*, tells of a gallant, "in whose immense gallygaskins a small hole was torn by a nail of the chair he sat upon, so that, as he turned and wriggled to pay his court to the ladies, the bran poured out as from a mill that was grinding, without his perceiving it, till half the cargo was unloaded on the floor."

The human species is now divided into three sexes—men, women, and dandies.

Sir Isaac Heard, Garter at Arms, is now in the 88th year of his age; Sir Philip Francis, in the 85th, Mr. Coutts, the banker, in the 83rd, and the Rev. Mr. Watkins, in the 76th year of his age. The above distinguished characters have been for a series of years upon terms of friendly intimacy, frequently dining together at Brighton, and in the enjoyment of good health.

A man is said to be prowling about Bath with a dog, which he has tutored to pilfer silver spoons, &c. from kitchens and areas, which lie exposed to the view of this canine freebooter. A spoon was on one occasion stolen from a tradesman's kitchen in Union-street, evidently by such an adroit scheme, as the fellow was observed afterwards to stop the dog, and take the article out of his mouth; and the servant of the house saw the animal go up stairs with something in his mouth, but let him pass thinking it was only a bone.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

DR. BATEMAN'S ACCOUNT

OF THE CONTAGIOUS FEVER OF BRITAIN.

This topic is at all times extremely important, but is at this moment rendered peculiarly interesting by the alarming epidemic which still exists in the metropolis, and many of our large provincial towns; and no persons can be better qualified than Dr. Bateman to make a report of it: because he has held for 14 years the office of sole medical superintendent of the House of Recovery for the Reception of Fever Patients. Dr. B. observes, 'that it appears to him to be worthy of record, as it exhibits very distinctly a specimen of the common form, and of the common varieties, which the infectious fever has assumed in this country for many years past—and which is likely to continue, under our improved and improving system of domestic economy, to be the ordinary fever of our island.'—The theory implied in this sentence, that the infectious fevers which have, at various successive periods, invaded the inhabitants of this country, have been really identical,—and that the differences observed in their symptoms and their degrees of virulence have depended on the changes in our habits and manners, and on the means of prevention or cure which have been adopted,—is afterwards more fully maintained and developed.

Dr. Bateman begins by noticing the connexion between scarcity of food and epidemic fever; which appears to be so uniform, that we are justified in regarding the former as the cause of the latter.—And he observes, 'The morbid and even natural effluvia of the living body, when allowed to accumulate by want of cleanliness and air, are unquestionably common sources of fever.—Whence the disease, once generated, is extensively propagated by the accessory circumstances, want of personal and domestic cleanliness, and crowded habitations without proper ventilation.

It would appear that the most constant and characteristic symptoms in simple typhus, are a general prostration of strength, attended with pains in the head, and still more in the limbs and back. Under all its modifications, Dr. B. observes the skin remains dry; and 'no distinct humidity is perceptible at the decline of the disease in a large majority of the cases; in 19 only, out of 678, did any thing appear like a critical diaphoresis, that is, where the symptoms immediately subsided on the occurrence of the perspiration. With respect to the heat of the body in typhus, we are informed, that it was seldom found to be increased beyond the ordinary standard of health, except in the febricula of children, a part which would appear to be much at variance with the statements of Dr. Currie, who regarded the increase of temperature almost as the essence of the febrile action; and the reduction of this morbid temperature, as the grand indication of cure, which is to supersede almost every other remedy. Dr. Bateman expressly informs us that, in a very great majority of the cases which have been under his care, the heat has seldom exceeded 99 or 100.

The typhus fever, in this simple form, with which nearly two-thirds of the patients under Dr. B.'s care, during the present epidemic, have been affected, is not regarded as a dangerous disease; because, by ample treatment and removal of the extraneous circumstances, which are unfavorable to the re-establishment of health, the powers of the constitution appear to be generally sufficient to effect a cure; but the result is very different in the complicated typhus. This second variety of the disease, which fell under Dr. Bateman's inspection, 'approximates very closely to the slow nervous fever, so accurately depicted by Dr. Huxham: a fever which manifestly differs from the putrid pestilential fever described by the same able author, only in the less violence of its symptoms, and its more protracted course.' It is stated that during the first ten days of the complaint, the symptoms were not materially different, in the cases which afterwards became of the kind that is placed in this second class, from those of the first. At this period an increase of the general diminution of the vital powers was very perceptible: and of all those which have usually been regarded as indications of a deranged condition of the nervous functions; but it would appear that the putrid or malignant symptoms, as they have been commonly styled, scarcely ever occurred in the House of Recovery. Among 678 patients, two only had extensive ecchymoses or livid blotches; but even here the state was rather indicative of a failure in the powers of the circulating system, than of any change in the nature of the constituents of the body, or any tendency to their decomposition or putrefaction. This section concludes with some curious documents respecting the average mortality of the typhus fever, which has been (beyond all doubt) greatly diminished in this country within the last century; but it is not easy to form any correct estimate on this point.

The section on the method of treatment occupies nearly one-third of the volume. Dr. Bateman remarks, that we have not yet overcome all our terrors of debility, and we still have recourse to our stimulants, although in less formidable doses. These, however, except in a very few

instances and in the later stages, are to be entirely discarded;—we are to commence with an emetic of ipecacuanha; then to administer a purgative; and afterwards, if the occasion requires, proceed to blood-letting, and employ cold drinks, and external cold through every period of the disease. Dr. Bateman has not, however, found the use of the cold-effusions, as recommended by Currie, to answer the expectations that were raised in its favour; it is often difficult to put in practice; it did not apparently abridge the disease; and it would appear that cold washing with a sponge is generally more effectual. Dr. B.'s remarks on blood-letting are peculiarly candid and judicious:—'No appearance of languor or debility should induce a disposition to swerve from a steady pursuit of the anti-phlogistic plan, in diet, regimen, and medicine.' Through the whole progress of the disease, except in some cases towards its termination, Dr. Bateman enjoins that, whatever may be the appearance of debility, 'the administration of camphor, ethereal fluids, aromatic confection, and every description of cordial or tonic, and more especially bark, should be rigidly avoided.' The opposite treatment has, beyond all doubt, produced those very symptoms of malignancy which the bark and wine were supposed to be necessary to correct. All those appearances which depend on a morbid condition of the nervous system, and which have usually been attributed to debility, are with much more propriety referred to the effect of congestion, and consequent irritation of the brain or its appendages. Many important points are discussed in the section on contagion. The material of these points respects the distance to which the contagion of typhus is capable of being conveyed by the atmosphere—a distance which never perhaps extends more than a few feet from the source where it is generated or accumulated, provided that access to fresh air is admitted. In proof of this very important practical position, facts are cited, from various authors, from which Dr. B. draws the conclusion, 'that infection cannot be caught in the open air, even by a close approximation to the most tainted sources of it, the uncleaned person, and contaminated apparel of the sick: in short, that, to be rendered communicable, it must be condensed and accumulated in a confined and unchanged atmosphere; or in the apparel or bedding, which has been long in contact with the patient.' The practical inferences, therefore, are clear, namely, that apprehensions of danger, from passing through the streets of an infected district, or near hospitals are unfounded; that even in an apartment, contagion may be entirely prevented from spreading by perfect ventilation and cleanliness, which should therefore be exclusively relied upon, carefully avoiding the use of camphor, tobacco, vinegar, and all strong smelling substances, which have no influence in destroying contagion, and which lead to a dangerous supposition of security, by concealing the taint which ought to be removed by ventilation.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Nov. 14.

Saturday, on the application of Mr. Sergeant Best, the Count de Lima was ordered to be discharged from arrest, as he was Secretary to the Portuguese Embassy, and his name entered as such at the Secretary of State's Office, and of course he was, from his situation, a privileged person.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

## CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. CLARK applied for a criminal information against a person named Aldey, resident at Birmingham, under the following circumstances:—Aldey was a dealer in skins, and on the 5th of October, an information on the subject was preferred against him by the inspectors, and he was summoned to attend on the 8th. He did not, however, attend on that day, but sent an excuse, requesting a delay till the Monday following, on a plea of the indisposition of his wife. On the Monday he did not attend, but sent his brother, and desired the inquiry might proceed. It did accordingly proceed, and he was convicted in several penalties of 5*l.* each. The Magistrates, however, who presided, Mr. Bedford and Mr. Spooner, mitigated the penalties to 4*0s.* each, the lowest to which they could be reduced, and they gave Mr. Aldey time to pay the penalties in. On the 22nd of October, Mr. Bedford was surprised at receiving a letter from Aldey to the following effect:—"I wish to inform you, that the conviction to which you came, without investigation, was infamous. The whole town cries shame, and I was not surprised when Edwards told me you were to have part of the money. An answer is requested."

The Court granted a Rule to show cause.

## SENDING A CHALLENGE.

Mr. SCARLET said, he had to apply to the Court for a criminal information against Wm. Peel, Esq. and Geo. Dawson, Esq. for a misdemeanor. He made this application at the desire of a gentleman named Floyer, to whom a written challenge had been sent by Mr. Peel, of which Mr. Dawson was the bearer. It would appear from the affidavit, that Mr. Peel, and his father, Sir Robert Peel, were candidates for Tamworth at the late election. Lord A. Townsend was also a candidate, and Mr. Floyer gave his interest and support to his Lordship. In the course of the

canvass, Mr. Floyer published an address, containing allusions to some parts of Sir Robert Peel's conduct, and in the concluding part of it, he said—"Perhaps these facts may appear strong, but he would meet Sir Robert face to face on the hustings, and answer any questions he might think proper to put." He now solemnly declared he intended no personal defiance in this; but the day previous to the election, Mr. Peel desired to meet him in a field near the town; here some conversation passed, which it was not necessary to detail. Mr. Peel said he should notice what had passed after the election was over. The day after the election, Mr. Peel, in his address to the electors, expressed his hope that now the contest was at an end, all animosity would cease, declaring he had none towards any one. Yet soon afterwards, Mr. Floyer received a letter from him, calling for satisfaction for the insults offered to his father, Sir Robert. In reply to this letter, Mr. Floyer wrote, saying, that till Sir Robert had cleared up certain charges made against him of faithlessness, he should not answer the call; and then there was no greater disparity of years between Sir Robert and himself than there was between himself and Mr. Peel. Shortly after Mr. Floyer discovered that this correspondence had been published by Mr. Peel's friends, and he found it necessary to publish an account of the whole transaction, which he did in an address to the inhabitants of Tamworth; in which publication he said he would bring the whole matter before the Court of King's Bench on the 5th of November. Shortly after, Mr. Floyer also published an account of what passed between himself and Mr. Peel in the field, at their meeting previous to the election; and it did appear, from Mr. Floyer's own account, that he said to Mr. Peel—"Show me a reason, and, if you intend to call me out, you will find me as ready as you can desire." After the election was over, Mr. Floyer went with his family to reside at Worthing; and on the 7th of the present month he received a letter from Mr. Peel, which was brought to him by Mr. Dawson, a part of the contents of which were as follow:—"On a former occasion you sheltered yourself from my just resentment, by saying you insulted my father, and not me, for which you ought to be branded as a coward; your other assertions are composed of infamous falsehoods. I again summon you to the field, and if you will not meet me, I will give you personal chastisement whenever I meet you. Mr. Dawson, the bearer, is acquainted with the contents of this, and will make all the necessary arrangements with you." To this letter Mr. Floyer returned no other answer than that he should lay it before the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Peel and Mr. Dawson, during the remainder of that day, were parading the streets of Worthing, the former with a new horsewhip in his hand. On the following day, which was Sunday, Mr. Floyer was going to church with his family, male and female, when Mr. Peel came suddenly upon him from behind a wall. Mr. Peel said something, but appeared in great agitation, and Mr. Floyer only heard part of what he uttered, from which he understood Mr. Peel wished him to consider that he had been horse-whipped. Mr. Floyer only smiled, and Mr. Peel went away. In the evening of that day, Mr. Dawson put into the hands of Mr. Floyer's servant a printed bill, containing a pretended statement of what had passed between him and Mr. Peel, addressing Mr. Floyer as a coward and a liar, whom he had twice challenged for having uttered false assertions and unprovoked falsehoods, for which he now published him to the world as a coward and a liar. He did not do this till he had endeavoured to meet him, and give him personal chastisement; but he had sought for an opportunity of doing so in vain, having never met him but once, at which time he was protected, being surrounded by the females of his family. This hand-bill had been posted at the Library, and all the most public places in Worthing. The Court, on this statement, granted a rule to shew cause.

## SERJEANT'S INN HALL, OCT. SIXT.

The Court was occupied the whole day in hearing arguments on special cases and demurrers, of which the following only was worth mentioning.

## LEWIS V. MORELAND.

This was an action of debt brought by the plaintiff, an attorney at Canterbury, against the defendant, late Sheriff of the county of Kent, for the escape of a person named Elizabeth Terry, who was taken by the defendant upon a writ of attachment for non-payment of costs claimed to be due to the plaintiff. At the trial before Lord Ellenborough, at the Kent Summer Assizes, 1817, a verdict was recovered by the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, upon a case which stated the following facts.—In a former action, in which a person named Innes was the plaintiff, a verdict was recovered against Elizabeth Terry, with costs. The subject of costs was referred to the Master, who, by his allocatur, directed the defendant in that action to pay to the plaintiff certain taxed costs, which she was ruled to pay; but having neglected so to do, an attachment issued for non-payment, and by the writ the Sheriff was directed to take her, and keep her until she should be forthcoming to answer to the contempt. In the mean time Elizabeth Terry married, and after she was attached by the Sheriff, a subsequent motion was made to set aside the proceedings for irregularity, and in the result, without any adjudication of the Court, the Sheriff permitted the defendant to go at large upon bail. In consequence of this permission, the present action was brought against the Sheriff for an escape, the plaintiff seeking in debt to recover from him the amount of the costs, for the non-payment of which the original defendant was attached. The

# THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Question for the opinion of the Court was, whether the Sheriff, in permitting the defendant to go at large, was liable to an action for an escape.

Mr. CHITTY, for the plaintiff, likened an attachment for non-payment of costs to a final judgment, under which a defendant is taken in execution by the Sheriff; and supposing the analogy to hold, he contended that the Sheriff, in permitting the defendant to go at large in such case, was guilty of an escape, and was therefore liable in an action of debt under the statute of 2 Rich. II. In support of his argument, he referred to a variety of authorities; but he principally relied upon the case of *Phillips v. Barrett*, 4 Price's Exchequer Reports, 28.

Mr. PARKE, on the other side, contended, that the writ of attachment in this case was nothing more than *mesne process*, upon which, by a variety of authorities, it was held, that no action could lie. The Sheriff was only bound by the terms of the writ, which required that he should take the defendant, so that she should be forthcoming to answer the contempt. Having once executed the writ, there was nothing to prevent his taking bail for the defendant's appearance in Court to answer for the contempt, which could be only determined by the Court upon interrogatories. There was nothing in the body of the writ which could inform the Sheriff of any thing more than his duty, that he should take the defendant, so that she should be forthcoming; and having taken measures for the latter object, he had complied with the writ, and was not liable for an escape in taking bail for the defendant's appearance. If the Court should be of opinion that a writ of attachment could not be likened to judgment in a suit, there was no occasion to discuss the second question, namely, whether debt would lie against the Sheriff under the statute of Richard.

Mr. CHITTY was heard in reply, and

The Court were unanimously of opinion, that the attachment could not be treated as any thing but *mesne process*, upon which no action would lie; and, consequently, under the circumstance of the case, the Sheriff was not liable for escape.

Judgment of nonsuit.

GIBBON V. MENDES.

This case arose out of the loss of the ship *Indian*, chartered by the Government of Venezuela, to carry out recruits and stores from this country to South America. The ship sailed in October, 1817, and was wrecked in her outward voyage, when all on board perished. The question was, whether the owner was entitled to freight, from the time the ship sailed till she was lost. The charter-party covenanted for freight, at so much a month, while the ship was in the service of the Government of Venezuela, till her return to London to the day of her being captured, or last seen or heard of, to be paid to the commander, the outward freight on her arrival in South America, and the homeward on her final discharge in England.

Mr. CAMPBELL, for the plaintiff, contended, that as freight was to be paid to the day of the ship being last seen or heard of, *pro rata*, freight was due for the part of the outward voyage which was performed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, on the other side, maintained, that as the freight was to be paid to the commander, at the outward port, and as the ship never arrived there, no freight was recoverable.

The Court were of the latter opinion. They said, that by the general law, the safety of the mother of freight, and that unless some beneficial services have been performed, the ship-owner has no claim to recompense. Parties may make a different contract for themselves, but it did not sufficiently appear that such was the intention of the present charter-party.

Judgment for the defendant.

## ITALY AND SICILY:

[FROM THE TRAVELS OF KEPHALIDES.]

*Sardinian Literary Censorship.*—In the geography of Rome, the Magra formed the political boundary of North Italy; now it is the line for laying the custom-house duties for the King of Sardinia. The boatmen of Sarzana, who had piloted us on the river, at once warned us carefully to conceal all our books, copper-plates, and the like, if we would not be deprived of them for the present. We fancied that there was some little imposition intended, and at the same time did not believe that they would take away from us a few maps and drawings some Latin and Italian classics, that are read in all schools, and the harmless *Guide de Voyageur*: but we soon found that our boat-man had really meant to serve us. Whatever looked like a book, had it even been written by the Pope himself, was seized, (without even condescending to look at the title,) in the name of his Sardinian Majesty, and was to be sent to Genoa, there to be examined by certain Jesuits, and thence to be despatched after us 600 miles to our own country, at our own expence, in case the pious fathers found nothing offensive in a Pocket Dictionary, the Guide, Dante, &c. These troublesome principles filled us with astonishment and vexation, and we could scarcely refrain from some harsh expressions respecting the King of Sardinia; declared that we would rather burn all our papers or books on the spot, than submit to this strange order, and required to see the authority of the custom-house officers, which entitled them to act in this foolish manner. They produced it immediately, for they were themselves fully sensible of the unseasonableness of the Ordinance. In this Ordinance they are prohibited, under a penalty of loss of office, a fine of five hundred Spanish dollars, and six months imprisonment, from suffering any book whatever to be brought over the frontiers: they therefore consequently and without ceremony, take the breviary from the priests, and send it to Genoa to be

examined by the Jesuits; nay the School-boys, who go from the north bank of the Magra to Sarzana, to study, are obliged, as we were afterwards informed by the worthy director of the customs at the latter place, to return home by bye-ways, because if they fell into the hands of the custom-house officers, these gentlemen would take away their Cornelius Nepos, Phædrus, and their elementary books. In fact the officers, in whose hands we then were, had collected a very pretty library, from travellers of all nations; and, notwithstanding our vexation, we could not help laughing a little, at finding in this collection all the books of our Sicilian travelling companion, who had passed this Cacus's Den ten or twelve days before us. As there was evidently no redemption from this Hell, we returned, accompanied by a guard of custom-house officers, to Purgatory at Sarzana, where we arrived at midnight. The next day we found in the chief Receiver there a very obliging, kind, and equitable man; he explained to us the strictness of the law, spoke of it with great prudence, but, after all, could only lament that he was unable to do any thing for us, unless we could find in Sarzana, somebody who would be our surety, under the above penalty of fine and imprisonment, and engage that not a leaf of our papers should be lost in the Sardinian dominion before we reached Genoa. How should we find, two hundred leagues from home, merely in passing through, in a little town like Sarzana, a man who would undertake, for perfect strangers, so dangerous a responsibility! The honest Councillor of Excise, who would willingly have afforded us every assistance, proposed to a skipper, who had already offered us his bark for Genoa, to take our things and us together, to the ancient republic: thus he could give security without danger. The skipper, sensible of our embarrassment, at first endeavoured to profit by it, and demanded double the usual fare; but, on the remonstrance of our friend, he lowered his terms, and we had afterwards every reason to be satisfied with him.

*Curious Hebrew Medal.*—A most curious and valuable Hebrew Medal is now in the possession of Mr Corlett, of the Parade, in this city. An inscription, in Syrio chaldaic character, is very distinctly perceived on the obverse—which purports to commemorate the *Resurrection of the Redeemer Jesus*; a head of whom is on the reverse. The materials of which it is composed are brass, with an alloy of silver. It is apparently much worn, though quite legible, as the letters look as if they had been formed in a very deep die. From all inquiries made, this is, probably, the only brass Hebrew Medal known at present. One of a very similar kind, distinguished also by an inscription of the same import, was discovered in the Island of Anglesea early in the last century, but was lost by the person who was entrusted to convey it to Oxford. Two of the like sort were seen at Rome in the days of Leo X. 1512, and were even then reckoned an invaluable vindication of the truth and history of Christianity. The person from whom Mr Corlett procured this valuable and interesting historical evidence of religion, is not at this moment within the range of that gentleman's inquiry, so that our inability to learn where it was discovered, is much to be regretted. If it was found in Ireland, it will, no doubt, give rise to much speculation, and probably receive the opinion, that this kingdom was, at an earlier period than is generally thought, blessed with the light of Christianity.—*Cork Chronicle.*

Dr. Watts was of so extremely mild a disposition, and so averse from dissension, that when reproached by a friend for not having severely reprimanded a man who had done him a serious injury, he exclaimed, "I wish, my dear Sir, you would do it for me."

Romaine, though a very worthy man, had no small portion of vanity in his composition, as the following anecdote will testify:—Mr. Jones, of Nayland, (in whom the virtue of Christian humility shone most conspicuously, but who was too orthodox in his opinions for the evangelical part of the community,) was walking with a friend over Blackfriars' Bridge, when they espied Mr. Romaine on the other side of the way. Jones knew him imperfectly, as he was known by Romaine, but he determined, at all events, on crossing and asking him how he did. The other, however, pretended not to remember him. "What!" exclaimed Mr. Jones, "do you not know me, Mr. Romaine?" "No, sir," replied the vain Calvinist, "neither do I nor does my Master, know you!"

A person, below the middle stature, observed, he could boast of two negative qualifications, viz. that he never wore a great coat, nor even lay long in bed.

## MISCELLANEOUS:—CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday the 20th Oct. about ten o'clock, a fire, which at first assumed an alarming appearance, broke out on the premises of Mr. Hose, druggist, 9, Crown-street, Finsbury-square. It appears an assistant was employed in melting wax and other ingredients over a fire, which, having ignited, was attempted to be removed, but the flames arising from the vessel scorched the hands of the bearer so severely, that he was compelled to let it fall in the passage, from whence it communicated to the stairs

and lower part of the house. At this time Mrs. Hughes (sister to Mr. Hose) rushed down stairs, and in passing was most dreadfully burnt. Two other females effected their escape out of the back of the house. By the assistance of the neighbours, the fire was eventually got under. Mrs. H. is likely to recover.

Tuesday night, the 20th Oct. at a late hour, an Excise officer, named Forster, was alarmed by the cry of "help," on that part of the Thames, near the West India Docks, on proceeding to the spot, he found it proceeded from two men who were drowning. He instantly went for assistance, which with much difficulty, was procured. Several boats put out, and one of the men, named Crossley, was taken out of the water; he proved to be one of the sentries who were on guard that night at the docks; he was in a senseless condition, but the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society being immediately resorted to, he was soon recovered. It appeared they were assisting each other, in putting a pavoise into a barge, when they both fell into the water. Soon after the body of John Davis was taken out, but all efforts to save him proved useless, he being quite dead. The body was taken to the Black Horse, High-street Poplar.

The *Paro aux Cerfs* was an abominable establishment in the park at Versailles, under the management of Le Bel, the King's first valet de chambre. Into this infamous sink of wickedness were allured, by every nefarious art, girls of the tenderest age, to be debauched by *Louis le bien aimé*. Their numbers amounted at times to more than one hundred, many of them purchased of their parents! Their children, by the King (Louis XV.), were regularly provided for, and they themselves, when they became too old for the Father of his People, were married off, with good fortunes, into the provinces. The whole thing seems to have been conducted with as much regularity and in as business-like a manner as any department of the state. It is horrible such things should be, but right they should be known when they are, or when they have been, that men may see what those arbitrary monarchs often are, upon whom their affections, their blood, and their wealth are lavished, and that they may learn by such pictures, the dignity and the necessity of being free.

On Saturday morning the 24th Oct. about two o'clock, some villains broke into the house of Mr. Leftwich, baker, in Paradise-row, Rotherhithe. They entered through the bake-house into the shop, from whence they stole 4l. 15s. in copper; they then proceeded up stairs, broke open the chamber-door of Mr. Leftwich, and while himself and wife were buried in sleep, took from under their bed a box, and rifled it of 250l. in Bank-notes. An adjoining room in which one of the shopmen slept, next became the scene of their nocturnal depredations, and without disturbing the man, who slumbered as soundly as his master and mistress, they unlocked a bureau, and took out 97l. in notes, and 16l. in silver, and made off unmolested with their valuable booty. Two casks of butter and two large parcels of sugar were set apart, and packed up in readiness to be taken away, in the yard; but it is conjectured that they were found too bulky for conveyance.—We understand it is the determination of Government to superannuate all revenue officers above seventy years of age, on a liberal superannuation similar to that lately given to the officers in the Preventive Service.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

ARRIVAL.—Ship *Greenock*, McLarty, from Greenock 1st January.

*Hewley Lutchmy*, brig, arrived off town yesterday.

The brig *Aurora*, Butler, for Penang, will sail in a day or two for her destination.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—*Cambridge* remain.

*Friendship*, on her way to towns.

KEDGEREE.—*Brixton*, *Hadlow*, and *Antoinette*, passed down.

Brig *Fanny* remains.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—Remain the *Ramdololl Day* and *Pascoa*.

SAUGOR.—*Feniscowles* and *Cudbert Thornhill* remain.

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BUY	1st JUNE, 1819.	SELL
11 As.	Six per Cent Loan P. omissory Notes.	15 As.

## VALUR OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

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

## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning	9 49
Evening	10 12

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