

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

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VOL. XXIX.]

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1819.

[NO. 1303.]

JUST PUBLISHED at the HURKARU LIBRARY, a TREATISE on the LATE EPIDEMIC, as it appeared in the Centre Division of the Grand Army, in the Month of November, 1817; with the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment, together with an account of the TERAEF REMITTENT FEVER, which occurred in the Terree during the years 1814-16, by FREDERICK CORBYN, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, and Member Royal College of Surgeons, London. Price 5 Rupees.

General Orders,

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 10TH JUNE, 1819.

Serjeant Major Duncan, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, is removed from his situation, and directed to be sent as a Serjeant to the European Regiment by the first opportunity.

The following Serjeants from the European Regiment, are appointed Staff Serjeants to Battalions of Native Infantry, and directed to proceed and join their corps by the first opportunity.

Colour Serjeant Henry Sutherland, Serjeant Major 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment.

John Shaw, Serjeant Major 2nd Battalion 29th Regiment.

James McHugh, Quarter Master Serjeant, 2nd Battalion 29th Regiment.

George Gill, Serjeant Major 1st Battalion 17th Regiment.

George Stone, Serjeant Major 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.

James McCarthy, Quarter Master Serjeant 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment.

James Benoroff, Quarter Master Serjeant 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment.

Thomas Colclough, Quarter Master Serjeant 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment.

Serjeant William Bryan, Serjeant Major 1st Battalion 5th Regiment.

The Officer Commanding the European Regiment will forward correct Descriptive Rolls of the Serjeants transferred to the Battalions to which they are posted.

Serjeant Southgate, doing duty as Quarter Master Serjeant with the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, is appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 2nd Batt. 1st Regiment, and is to be sent to Saugur by the first opportunity that offers.

Quarter Master Serjeant Lonsdale, of the 2nd Batt. 1st Regiment, is appointed to Captain Smith's Infantry Levy until further orders, and directed to join by the first opportunity.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 11TH JUNE, 1819.

The following Officers, now attached to the 2nd and 3rd Ceylon Volunteer Battalions, are directed to be struck off the strength of those corps from this date, and to proceed by water with all convenient expedition to rejoin the Battalions to which they belong.

Lieutenant-Col. Garner and Thompson, Commanding the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of Ceylon Volunteers, are requested to give particular directions that all the Papers of the Volunteer Companies are made over to the Officers who succeed to the Command of them, and to ascertain before the Captains proceeding to join, leave the Presidency, that this has been done.

Capt. Morisant to join 1st Bat. 7th Regt. at Agra.
Captain Ryan, do. 2d do. 12th do. at Muttora.
Lieut. Mailey, do. 1st do. 14th do. at Saugur.
Capt. Gordon, do. 1st do. 17th do. at Hanfi.
Capt. Wheeler, do. 2nd do. 24th do. at Lohargang.
Capt. Fleming, do. 1st do. 19th do. at Sultanpore (Oude).
Capt. Anquetil, do. 1st do. 22nd do. at Secrota.
Lt. Mackintosh, do. 1st do. 25th do. at Meerutt.
Lieut. Blundell, do. 1st do. 26th do. at Saugur.

The undermentioned Boys are appointed Hospital Apprentices in the Apothecary's Department, and are to join corps as follows.

Peter O'Brien, } Artillery at Dum Dum,
Joseph Long, }

John Burk, } His Majesty's 59th Regiment at Ber-
John Mackenzie, } hamptore.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the 2nd Company 1st Battalion of Artillery will proceed by water to Allahabad, to complete the relief now in progress, whenever the requisite tonnage can be supplied by the Commissariat, for their conveyance.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Guthrie will proceed in Medical charge of the above Detachment.

Mr. J. Bowron, Apothecary, doing duty in the General Hospital, will accompany the Detachment as far as Allahabad, whence he will continue his route to Cawnpore, and on his arrival, place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station.

Captain Powney, Commissary of Ordnance at Delhi, and Lieutenant Nicholl, of the 6th Troop Horse Brigade, are directed to proceed by water with the 2nd Company 1st Battalion Artillery as far as Allahabad, from which place the former Officer will proceed to his Station, and the latter will continue to do duty with the Company until its arrival at Saugur, whence he will join his Troop at Hsingabad.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following Removals in the Regiment of Artillery:

Captain P. L. Paw is removed from the 6th Company 2nd Battalion to the 2nd Company 1st Battalion, vice Parby, from the latter to the former.

Lieutenant Symons is removed from the 2nd Company 1st Battalion to the 6th Company 3rd Battalion.

The 2nd Company 1st Battalion to be 90 Men, including Non-Commissioned.

Lieutenant Twonlow is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery of the Nerbudda Field Force from the 1st Instant, vice Crawford, who resigns the appointment.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Imam Bax, Jemadar of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, doing duty with the Body Guard, to be Subadar in the Guard from the 22nd ultimo, vice Ishmael Khan transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Harildar Dureow Sing, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, doing duty with the Body Guard, to be Jemadar in the Guard, from the 22nd May, vice Imam Bax promoted.

These Native Officers are to be borne in their advanced rank on the Returns of the corps to which they belong, as doing duty with the Body Guard.

THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICERS HAVE LEAVE OF ABENCE.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Macfar, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, 4½ Months from the 20th June, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Captain Hodgson, Indore Escort, 5 Months from the 21st June, in extension, to rejoin the Escort at Indore.

Lieutenant R. L. Anstruther, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, 3 Months from the 2nd June, to Benares, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Hailes, 2nd Nusseree Battalion, until 1st August, to remain at the Presidency.

Captain P. Comyn, 2nd Battalion 7th Regt. 3 Months from the 20th June, to Subattoo, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from DR. TYTLER, which shall appear to-morrow.

The "faithful account of the meeting to take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday next," we decline publishing, from the reasons which we assigned, in a similar case, on the 4th instant.

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CALCUTTA.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1819.

Several arrivals from sea have been announced since Friday. That of the *Blenheim* was reported yesterday from Madras the 6th instant. A French ship, called the *Eugenia*, passed Kedgere, inward bound, on Friday.—the Commander's name and other particulars not yet ascertained. The *Pascoa*, Captain Ashmore, and *Theodosia*, Captain Flinn, have put back in consequence of damage received in the very severe weather now prevailing outside—the latter on account of her windlass, and the former from having been struck with lightning. Another ship has reached the New Anchorage, supposed to be the Danish ship *Frederick*, put back.

The *Prince Regent* arrived off the Cooly Bazar on Friday. The *Aberdeen* still remains at Diamond Harbour. The ship *Egfrid*, Kirby, will sail for London in two or three days.

Not having witnessed the performance at the Chowringhee Theatre on Friday evening, we are obliged to our critical friends who were present for the following brief estimate of its merits.

The acting of *Shylock* was in general excellent, and answerable to the anticipations which had been formed by the audience, from the known abilities of the gentleman who personated the character.

Antonio went through his part with great feeling and effect, contributing his full share to the entertainments of the evening.

Bassanio displayed throughout the justest conception of his part, and afforded a specimen of very fine acting—in the trial scene his powers, as well as those of the Jew, were exhibited to the very best advantage.

Gratiano performed with much humour, and made the most of what little he had to do. The character of *Portia* was sustained with great chasteness and ability, and the other characters were respectably filled. The *Duke*, indeed, was imperfect in his part, and his utterance less suitable to the character than might have been expected. It is true that the insipidity of the character is such as to prevent any theatrical powers from being able to give it attractions, but as secondary stations must often be filled by those who have talents fitted to shine in the highest, they should be careful in such cases, where high credit is unattainable, to avoid such remissness as may render them subject to blame. We make this remark from the best of motives, as we have often witnessed the gentleman, who personated the *Duke*, extorting in other characters, of an arduous description, the greatest and most merited applause, although we have also noticed him at times doing injustice to his own powers by being imperfect in the text.

From the written communications that we have received, descriptive of the performance, we select the following.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,
I was at the representation of *The Merchant of Venice*, at the Chowringhee Theatre, last night, and saw, with pleasure, the influence which so judicious a selection of a play had on the community of this city, over those pieces which composed the bill of fare on the play-night immediately preceding this last, equally with regard to numbers, as to increased fashion and brilliancy of audience.—At an early hour, the theatre was filled, and from the satisfaction which was evinced throughout the evening, on the part of the spectators, I may safely venture to believe, that all present were pleased. In the stage arrangements, connected with scenery, proprieties, &c. more than common pains appeared to have been taken with this piece; as was the case, also, in the *dressing*; where, indeed, every requisite attention would seem to have been given. On the merits of the performers, I could say much, but as I should be led to a greater length of remark, with regard to the most prominent few, than might be convenient for me to go to, I shall intrude no farther than to observe the extraordinary and versatile powers of the *Bassanio* and *Gratiano* of the night, whose inimitable performances took the lead decidedly, in the relative degrees of excellence which each character maintained, contrasted, one with another, throughout the east of the play.

Next in succession, as forming the second walk of superior talent, stood *Shylock*, *Antonio*, and *Launcelot*, each of whom did ample credit to the part assigned to him. *Shylock*, in some passages, was equal to expectations, but his *ensemble* was, by the general voice, declared inferior to the *Penruddock* of the same gentleman. *Launcelot* was irresistibly comic, and in the gentleman who personated

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the character, the theatre is to be congratulated as on the acquisition of an immense treasure. The parts of the *Duke* and *Lorenzo*, were in the hands of gentlemen, who, no doubt, did their best; but I shall leave the valuation of these respective performances, to those who witnessed the play; mentioning only, that the text of the characters, as to words merely, appeared to have been studied. The residue of the *Dram. Pers.* on the male side, was creditably filled, studied, and supported.

Amongst the female candidates for encomium, Miss Williams, as *Portia*, stood foremost: who looked, played, and was, all that the great author of the play intended. Much has it been wished that such an opportunity as was last night afforded, had been earlier given for a display of this lady's talents; tho' in the one which has occurred, I think there will be found but little disappointment of any expectation which had been formed. Mrs. Cooke's *Nerissa*, and Mrs. Kelly's *Jessica*, were very ably sustained; and their perfect study in every way, of their respective characters, rendered their performances throughout pleasing. It could have been wished that *Jessica* had a more captivating lover than chance gave to her, for the sake of the support which such would have been to many of her best scenes,—which, through want in that way, were lessened in effect; although the fair representative of the part may take it for granted, that to no part of her acting was attributable the uncommon disposition to fear and laughter, which pervaded the house during the moonlight scene which commences the 5th act of the play.

I shall now but offer a tribute of praise to the excellence, in effect, of the serenade,—and of the flute solo in the *casket scene*; with the like on the ability and taste displayed in the new scenery which was presented to the audience, at this performance, and subscribe myself

Your's, AMICUS.

Chowringhee, 12th June, 1819.

Accounts from the force in Rajpootana, just received, represent the troops there as busily employed in completing and improving their cantonments at Nusserabad. The following extract of a late letter, joined to the statements which we have already given, will enable our readers to judge of their occupations and prospects.

"We are hard at work building bungalows. Many are nearly finished, and, when the whole are completed, our roads, which are now cut up by hackeries, bringing bricks, &c. will be soon in good condition by being regularly driven on. We shall then find it a most excellent station, and when we shall have a few gardens laid out, I may venture to say, that, with the exception of Barrackpore, there is not one which will be able to display so many fine and commodious bungalows.

"Considering the time of the year, now the hottest up the country, it is quite cool here, when compared with the sultry weather experienced at Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, or Muttra.

"The foolish report, which has somehow or other gone down to Calcutta, that we shall never get water in the wells, is incorrect. They are certainly hard to work, and it is very tedious to make them, but when once done they will be superior to any pukka wells ever built, having the solid rock for their circumference. Water has been got in great plenty at the depth of 70 feet, and many have found it at the depth of 24."

We have received Madras and Bombay papers to the 27th and 22nd May, respectively, from which we extract the following paragraphs.

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The *Alfred*, it is understood, will positively sail on Saturday evening; the Packet is advertised to be finally closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The Ship *Atlas*, Captain Short, is stated to have arrived at St. Helena on the 26th of December, after a passage of less than 9 weeks from Madras.

The *Cæsar*, Captain Taylor, had also passed.

The *Prince Regent*, Captain Richmond, bound to Bengal, having on board a Detachment of the 2nd Ceylon Volunteers, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday, from Columbo.

Passengers, F. Gellander, Esq. Mrs. Cavandish, and 3 children.

We are still unable to report the arrival of the *Providence* Packet. The Ship *Barton*, Captain Claridge, reached the Roads on the 21st. This ship left England on the 29th of August, and has been at St. Helena and the Cape; she sailed from Table Bay on the 27th of March, and reports that the *Providence* left the Cape for Madras on the 10th.

Passengers by the *Barton*.—Major West, Lieut. Noble, Mr. C. Holloway, Mr. W. Holloway, and Miss Holloway.

When the *Barton* left St. Helena, Napoleon was said to be in good health, but continued to live retired; and it is said, would not communicate with the new Physicians appointed to attend him.

Since the foregoing was prepared for the press, the *Providence* has reached the Roads.

The following are the names of her Passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, and two children, Mrs. Watson, Miss Tear, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Messrs. Brady, Conolly, M. Cash, French, Warren, Gaulton, and L. Nelson.

It appears that the Neelgherry mountains, which an intelligent correspondent enabled us to bring to the notice of our readers, have lately been visited again: the climate is stated to have been found equal to every expectation formed of it at the first visit; and there is every reason to conclude that it would prove both a delightful retreat during the hot weather, as well as a place of refuge for invalids, suffering under the enervating effects of the heat of this country. The thermometer about sunrise, at this time of the year, is stated to be 58—in the middle of the day 71 or 72, and about 64 in the evening; and this is considered rather to exceed the usual temperature owing to a want of rain.

BOMBAY, MAY 22.

The arrivals from England during the last week are the free traders *England*, Captain J. Reay, from London the 15th December, the *Westmoreland* Captain Crie, last from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Brampton*, Captain Green, from Liverpool the 11th December. By these ships we have received a few English journals to the 11th December; but as these papers are only of two days' later date than those brought by the *Lang* to Madras, their contents are not new. We have made a few extracts, which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The candidates for the seat in the direction vacated by the death of Mr. Lumsden, are Wm. T. Money, Esq. well known at this presidency, John G. Ravenshaw, Esq. late of the Madras civil service, and Captain Charles E. Prescott; Mr. Reid and Captain Loch having withdrawn their claims on the present occasion.

Private letters mention that Lieutenant General Sir C. Colville, our new Commander in Chief, will not leave England until April. Lieut. Colonel Hunter Blair, H. M. 21st foot, it is said, will accompany H. E. as his military secretary; and Major Jackson, of the 6th Dragoons, and Captain Dawkins of the Grenadier Guards, as his Aides de camp.

Colonel Le chevalier de Maisonneuf and family arrived at this presidency on Saturday evening, from Mangalore. The chevalier was received under the salute due to his rank; and we are informed he will proceed early next week by the *Deria Dowlut* to Suari, to assume charge of the French factory at that city.

Advices have been received here from Juneer, which state that a violent hail storm had been felt in the vicinity of that town 10 days ago, and that hail stones were picked up of the size of a two ounce ball!!

The *Blenden Hall* is ready for sea to day; and the *Partidge* will sail early next week for London.

MALTA GOVT. GAZ. EXTRAORDINARY.

DECEMBER 19, 1818.

The following account of the First Chapter of Investiture of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in and for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, is published for general information.

Palace, Valletta, 19th Dec. 1818.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

RICHARD PLASKET,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

(THOMAS MAITLAND.)

The Right Honorable Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands, and Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 27th day of April last, to institute and create an Order of Knighthood by the Name, Style and Title of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

And whereas, by the said Letters Patent, His Royal Highness has been also graciously pleased to constitute and appoint His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, Governor of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, to be Grand Master of the said Most distinguished Order:—

And whereas His Excellency hath been by command of the Sovereign, solemnly invested, by Major General Sir Frederick Adam, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa of Austria, and Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Anne of the First Class of Russia, with the Insignia of Grand Master of the said Most distinguished Order, at the Palace in Corfu on the 17th ultimo:—

It is hereby proclaimed, that the First Chapter of the Most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in and for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, will be held in the Great Hall of the Palace, on Wednesday next the 16th instant, in form and manner as will be hereafter published.

And His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct, that the said Great Hall shall, henceforth and for ever, be styled the Hall of St. Michael and St. George.

Palace, Valletta, 10th Dec. 1818.

By Command of His Excellency,

RICHARD CLASKET,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

PROGRAMME of the Ceremonial of the First Chapter of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in and for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies; and of the Investiture of the Knights of the said Most Distinguished Order, at the Palace of Malta, on Wednesday the 16th Instant.

At 8 o'clock A. M. the Royal Standard will be displayed on the Palace, when a Royal Salute will be fired, and the Colours hoisted on all the Forts.

The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Navy, having expressed his readiness and wish to contribute to the honors of the day, the Squadron will receive on that subject the necessary orders from His Excellency.

At 11 o'clock, Grand Parade of the Troops, under the personal command of Major General Layard, who will be pleased to detach from it such Guards of Honor, with Colours and Bands of Music, as may be required by the Adjutant General of the Forces, in consequence of instructions which will be transmitted to him.

At 12 o'clock the distinguished persons, duly summoned by the Secretary of the Order to be invested with the Insignia, will repair to the Palace;—they will be received by the Master of the Ceremonies, and conducted by him to the State Apartment, prepared for their reception, there to await the further commands of the Grand Master.

At the same hour too, the Persons hereinafter named, (habited in their dress of ceremony), destined to form the Procession of the Grand Master to the Throne in the Hall of St. Michael and St. George, will assemble in the Tapestry Room, and the order of the Procession will be arranged by the Master of the Ceremonies as follows:—

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Officers of the Navy and Army, below the rank of Field Officers, two and two, Juniors in front.

Heads of the Civil Branch of the Naval and Ordnance Departments.

Sitting Police Magistrates, and Intendant of Marine Police.

Jurats of Valletta.
Reggente and Jurats of Notabile.
Collector of the Customs.
Comptroller of the Customs.
Civil Auditor of Accounts.
Collector of Land Revenue.

Commanders and Captains of His Majesty's Navy, under three years standing, and Field Officers of the Army, under the rank of Colonel, two and two, Juniors in front.

Advocate of the Crown.
Judges of His Majesty's Courts.
Lords Lieutenants of Districts.
Inspector General of Police.

Colonels of the Army, and Captains of the Navy, of three years standing.

Superintendent of Quarantine.
His Majesty's Assessor.
The Treasurer.
The Chief Secretary of Government.
The Commissioner of the Navy.
The Supreme Council of Justice.

General staff of the Mediterranean Army, Deputy Quarter Master and Adjutant-General last. His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp; Military and private Secretaries, and Chaplain.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER, VIZ.

The Secretary, bearing the Letters Patent, instituting and creating the Order, on a Cushion of Crimson Velvet.

The Registrar, bearing the Statutes of the Order, on a Cushion of Crimson Velvet.

Prelate of the Order, supported by the Dignitaries of the Church.

King of Arms, bearing the Sovereign's Commission for the Investiture, on a blue Velvet Cushion.

The Sword of State, carried by the Senior Colonel.

The Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, wearing the Insignia of his Office, habited in his mantle, his train borne by two Equerries, and supported on the right by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Navy, attended by his Flag Lieutenant, and on the left by the Major General Commanding the Troops, attended by his Aid-de-Camp.

The Procession will be conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies from the Tapestry Room, turning to the left, through the great Corridor, into the Banqueting Room, and entering the Hall of St. Michael and St. George, by the door opposite the Throne, will advance to it through the line of Serjeants.—The Grand Master after having made the due reverences, will take his seat on the Throne, when a Royal Salute will be fired.—On the Procession beginning to move, the Military Bands of Music will play "God save the King," and they will cease at the end of the Salute.

THE INVESTITURE.

The Grand Master being seated on the Throne, will direct Divine Service to be solemnized, after which he will command the Secretary of the Order to read and publish the Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, instituting and creating this Most Distinguished Order.

The Registrar of the Order shall next, by command of the Grand Master, read aloud the Statutes, ordained and enjoined by the Royal Founder for the government of the Order.

The King of Arms will then present to the Grand Master His Majesty's Commission, directing him to proceed to the Investiture, which Commission the Grand Master will deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government, who will read the same aloud. A Royal Salute will be fired, and His Excellency stand uncovered while the Commission is read.

The Grand Master being again seated, will direct the names of the several Persons nominated by His Majesty to the several Classes of the Order, to be declared by the King of Arms, which being concluded, the King of Arms, and the Registrar will, by command of the Grand Master, retire, making three reverences to His Excellency, and introduce the first Knight Grand Cross into the Hall of the Order, the King of Arms bearing upon a Velvet Cushion the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross. They will then conduct the Knight Grand Cross between them to the Throne, making three reverences, and on arriving at the Throne, the Ribbon and Badge will be presented by the King of Arms to the Grand Master.

The Knight Grand Cross kneeling, the Prelate will administer the oath appointed by the Statutes; after which the Grand Master will invest the Knight Grand Cross with the Insignia, and deliver to him the proper Star. The Grand Master will pronounce the Admonition prescribed by the Statutes, and the Knight Grand Cross will then rise, and making due reverences retire to the right side of the Throne, when the Registrar shall present him with an authentic copy of the Statutes of the Order.

The King of Arms and the Registrar will again retire, and, in a similar manner, introduce the second Knight Grand Cross, to whom the oath shall be administered by the Prelate, and who will thereupon be invested with the same ceremonies, and also retire to the right side of the Throne.

The Registrar shall now retire to his place, and the King of Arms, accompanied by the Knights Grand Cross already invested, will introduce the third Knight Grand Cross, who will advance to the Grand Master, between the two Knights Grand Cross, (the First Knight Grand Cross on the right,) the King of Arms preceding them, and bearing, upon a Cushion, the Insignia of the First Class of the Order. The Knight Grand Cross shall then take the oath, and be invested as in the former cases. On the Investiture respectively of each Grand Cross being completed, a Royal Salute shall be fired.

The Knights Commanders of the Order will then be respectively introduced, and conducted to the Grand Master by the King of Arms; the oath shall then be administered by the Prelate, after which the Grand Master will invest them with the Ribbon and Badge of Knights Commanders of the order, and will deliver to each the appropriate Star, and make them the due admonition; after which the new Knights Commanders will retire to the left of the Throne, making the due reverence.

The King of Arms will in the same mode, introduce the Knights of the third Class, who will be invested by the Grand Master with the same formalities, when they also will retire to the left of the Throne.

When the Ceremony of the Investiture is completed, the King of Arms shall, by command of the Grand Master, proclaim that the Chapter is concluded:—a Royal Salute will then be fired, the Bands of Music shall play "Rule Britannia," and the Procession will return in the same manner to the place of assembly;—the newly invested Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders and Knights wearing their respective Insignia of the Order, falling into the Procession immediately before the Officers of the Order,—the Knights and Knights Commanders walking two and two,—the Knights Grand Cross one by one.—Juniors first.

Palace of Malta, 12th December, 1818.

By Command of His Excellency.

FREDERICK HANKEY,

Private Secretary.

The following is a copy of the General Memorandum issued by His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief.

Albion at Malta, 14th December, 1818.

General Memorandum,

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Maitland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c. &c. &c. having directed that the First Chapter of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in and for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and the investiture of the Knights of the said Most Distinguished Order, be held at the Palace of Malta, on Wednesday the 16th instant, and it being my intention that all possible demonstration of respect and honor shall be shown by me, and all under my command, on this solemn occasion, the following regulations are to be observed.

At 8 A. M. the Standard at the Main and the Union at the fore of His Majesty's Ship *Albion*, bearing my flag, will be hoisted, and a Royal Salute fired from every ship in port, beginning as nearly as possible when the first gun is fired from the battery on shore, on the Standard being displayed from the Palace.

A second Royal Salute from all the ships when the Grand Master takes his seat on the Throne.

A third Royal Salute to be fired first from all the ships when His Majesty's Commission, directing His Excellency the Grand Master to proceed to the Investiture is read.

A fourth when the first Grand Cross is invested.

A fifth) when the 2nd) Knights Grand Cross
A sixth) and 3rd) is invested.

The seventh and last Salute to be fired from all the ships at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Captain Coobe is requested to establish proper signals with the Palace, if requisite, that the ships and batteries may fire the several salutes at the same time.

The Captain and officers of His Majesty's Navy are requested to be at the Palace in full dress at 11 A. M. on the day before mentioned, to receive from the Master of the Ceremonies notice of the particular office assigned them on the present solemn occasion, or to be placed in the Procession, according to the ranks they hold in His Majesty's Service.

The fourth salute mentioned as above, being intended to be fired when the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean is invested as First Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, the yards are to be manned, the mariners paraded, present arms, and a march beat at the time of this Salute, to mark the honor conferred on the Commander in chief by the orders of the Sovereign.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

(Signed) C. V. PENROSE,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Palace of Valletta, 15th December, 1818.

This day the Most Rev. Dr. Guiseppe Bartholomeo Xerri, Archdeacon and First Dignitary of the Cathedral Church of Malta, having been duly summoned to attend the Grand Master in the Private Apartments of the Palace, and having taken the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, was invested by His Excellency with the Insignia as Prelate of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in and for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies.—This ceremony took place in the presence of the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, the Major General Commanding, and of the principal Civil and Military Officers of His Majesty's Government of Malta.

By Command of the Grand Master.

FREDERICK HANKEY,

Secretary of the Most Distinguished

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On the 16th the Chapter of Investiture was held in form and manner described in the programme.

The ceremony was witnessed by upwards of Six Hundred Persons, consisting of the Ancient Maltese Nobility, the Foreign Consuls, and the principal British and Maltese inhabitants; as early as ten o'clock they began to occupy the seats prepared for the reception of those who had received tickets of admission into the magnificent Hall of Palace, now denominated the Hall of St. Michael and St. George.

On this solemn occasion, the following eminent persons nominated by the Sovereign, were invested in due form by the Grand Master with the Insignia of the different Classes of this Most Distinguished Order, viz:—

Rear Admiral of the White, Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit of the two Sicilies, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and vessels in the Mediterranean,—as First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Most Illustrious Dr. Guiseppe Borg Olivier, President of His Majesty's High Court of Appeal, and Member of the Supreme Council of Justice for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies,—as Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Most Illustrious D. Raffel Crispino Xerri, Member of the Supreme Council of Justice for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies,—as Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Most Illustrious Dr. Guiseppe Nicolo Zammit, one of His Majesty's Judges for the Island of Malta and its Dependencies,—as Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Richard Plasket, Esquire, late Secretary to the Primary Council and Legislative Assembly in the Ionian Islands, and at present His Majesty's Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta and its Dependencies, as Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On the day of the Investiture, the Grand Master and the Knights of the Order were most sumptuously entertained at dinner by the Commander of His Majesty's Naval Forces, Sir Charles V. Penrose, the First and Principal Grand Cross of the Order; and on the following evening, His Excellency the Governor, the Grand Master, gave a splendid ball in honor of the Investiture, to upwards of five hundred persons. The dancing took place in the Hall of the Order, and the whole of the company were admirably accommodated at supper in the beautiful Tapestry Room of the Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from a young man, a candlemaker, who left Glasgow last Spring, with a view of settling in America.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 29, 1818

I have, you see, got to the western side of the Alleghany mountains, after a journey of about 400 miles, from New York to this place, a journey of difficulties and fatigues that you have no idea of—through woods and wildernesses, and clay holes, over rocks and stones, up the face of mountains and down the other side, mountains as steep as the side of a house. You know that before I left home I was not buoyed up like some others with respect to America—that it was every thing. All such, on coming here, will find themselves miserably deceived. Moderate as my views were, I find that I have been greatly imposed upon by authors and letter writers, who represent this as the "land flowing with milk and honey." In place of flowing with milk and honey, it flows more copiously with the sweat of the way-worn traveller, and the laboriously employed, under the suffocating heat of a scorching sun in lat. 40.—When I landed at New York, the heat was intolerable. You will scarcely credit me when I tell you that the thermometer was so high as 100, 102, and even 104 deg. in the shade, and it was fully as high in Philadelphia. In my room, where I slept, it was 90 and 92 deg. and our skins were never dry.

The western country, by almost every account, was represented as more moderate both in heat and cold. On the 8th of July we left New York, and on the 3rd of August we reached Pittsburgh. I had expected that here I would find some reward for my privations, toils and difficulties; but, in place of the air being more salubrious, and the thermometer seldom or never above 80, as Melish describes it, that wretched impostor, whose book on America every Scotchman here execrates, the summer is as hot as in the Eastern States, and the winter equally rigorous. Down the river the weather is still hotter, and here the river is often frozen over in one night. The weather is quite different here from what it is in Scotland. It is either a dead calm all the year round, or it rises in gusts perhaps once a week, and lasts for an hour or less, when it is like to blow down the houses; and, when it rains, it is just in tub-falls and torrents. In fact, every thing almost is in the extreme. It is even very dangerous to take a drink of cold water without spirits in it; accordingly every one takes spirits in their water. Every season great numbers lose their lives owing to inattention to this precaution. During my short stay at New York and Philadelphia a great many died. None of these cases came with so much force upon me, as that of J. C. a weaver from Brownfield. He started for Pittsburgh, by way of Philadelphia, and the day he left New York he was a corpse, merely by taking a drink of cold water. A man in this country has to take a vast deal more care of his health than in Scotland—which prevents him in many respects from enjoying himself. If he eats fresh meat in summer, he may calculate on bringing on a bilious complaint or a flux. The latter is a very common complaint in most parts of the United States, and almost every one I have spoken to knows, by experience, the nature of the disease.

When I left Scotland, I intended to buy a piece of land; but I now find that, if I do so, I would have cause to repent it; especially if the land was situated far back. People in Scotland who are accustomed to the high value of land are much deceived by thinking it a grand thing to purchase 200 or 300 acres in America. They are not aware of the drawbacks upon it; for instance, a dollar and food a-day, all the year round, is paid to a labourer. Even at these high rates workmen are often not to be got at all; and, when got, they have no steadiness. Sometimes, as a reward for their labour, they must have one half of the produce. The long bad roads, and little that is got for the produce, are also great drawbacks. If a person buys woody land, it takes a lifetime of labour to clear it, although he has a family. The woods are so tall and close that to look to the top of the trees is like looking to the weathercock on the top of the Glasgow cathedral. Indeed, I think it is greatly folly in a man to go into the woods, unless he has been miserably before, has a family to labour, and thus has society within himself.

A good doctor, I believe, would do well here, although the number of medical gentlemen is already large; but I am told the most of them are quacks, and their charges are very high. If a doctor comes to the western country, he should in particular study bilious and fever complaints, likewise flux and ague. The latter, although unknown about Pittsburgh, is common in a great many low lying situations in America. The country is very poorly supplied with schoolmasters. The most of the teachers are itinerant Irishmen. Although the country is not closely peopled, I am told that a good steady teacher would do well in this place. It would be necessary that he should teach Latin. He would just get according to his written agreement; perhaps one or one and a half dollar a quarter, and a bushel of wheat at the end of the second, third, or fourth quarter. He would board in

the house of each scholar a month in rotations. One teacher in Pittsburgh draws 1500 dollars a year.—His charge is, however, five dollars a quarter.

All transactions where there is credit must be done in writing, the people are so much addicted to cheating.

The manufactories have greatly fallen off since the war. The European goods can be imported cheaper. Great quantities, from necessity, are often sold by auction. In this way they are frequently sold cheaper than they could be bought in Europe. Storekeepers charge about 30 per cent. of profit; but they do not sell many. I have not heard of any wearing in this part of the country, but that description of it called country work; but in New-York cotton manufacturing is flourishing, if we may judge from the abundance of work, and the weavers' wages. The article principally made is a coarse stuff, 800 or 1000, narrow, for shirts; and a weaver will make 1 to 1 1/2 dollar—and in all the sea-port towns this is a good manufacture.

Storekeepers and clerks will not better themselves by leaving Scotland and coming to this country—for there are too many of this description of people here already.

As to religion and morals, I do not like the Americans. Gain is their main object, and to this every thing is sacrificed. They will not steal, but they will cheat their very father. In Pittsburgh the sabbath is loosely observed, and in some parts down the Ohio they have no sabbath at all.

I have not fallen into any thing yet. I wish to be cautious, as there are a great many sharpers here. There is no want of work if a man wishes it.

I have had my health very well since I came to America. It is common for all the Scotsmen that I have seen, to be very healthy after the voyage for 12 or 18 months; and in course of time they become assimilated to the appearance of the Americans. I have sometimes been astonished that I did not catch some disease; for I was sometimes compelled to sleep in our covered cart for the safety of the luggage, when on our way from New-York to Pittsburgh. In the morning, so heavy are the night dews, the cover would be as wet as if it had been dragged through a rivulet.

Extract of another letter from the same person, dated Pittsburgh, September 21.

This American expedition has not turned out what I could have wished, but I have satisfied myself; and I am happy that it is not at any other person's expense. It is a fine summer's jaunt. I think I will be soon back again. I do not repent it much; and I hope it will prevent my friends from making the expensive experiment for themselves. When a man comes here he must throw up all idea of enjoying any thing like social life and real rational enjoyment, and adopt as his motto, 'what shall I eat, or what shall I drink, or wherewithal shall I be clothed,' making it his object first and last to make money. No matter how I come by it—get money. There is a wonderful degree of selfishness in America—it is every one for himself; and emigrants soon become the worst.

I had a notion of buying a piece of land, but I find that it is cooped up with wood, and that the pieces cleared are just like specks to the boundless ocean. Plenty of land can be got at all prices—according to quality and situation—from one to one hundred dollars an acre. United States' land can be got in Indiana and Illinois at two dollars. Living on it only wants the name of banishment to be correctly described. It is impossible for any part of the United States ever to be thickly peopled while there are such out-lets to the west.

Mechanics and labourers' hours are long—from sunrise till sunset; and if their employer keeps a store, they have often to take one half of their wages in goods. Barter is very common, money is so scarce; there not being any circulating medium but ragged bits of paper—some of them even so low as three-fourths of a cent. Indeed business is carried on in a very unfair and troublesome way, and there is much of it done on credit.

There is, I understand, very little stealing in America; but it is superseded by the more manly art of cheating; and there is no such thing as depending on a man's word; and of course, all business must be transacted by means of writing.

Agriculture is far behind. They have horrid looking ploughs, and yet they call them patent.—Although they have plenty of bare land, yet the price of labour is so high, and they are so lazy, they use no manure. The dung they either fill holes up with, or throw into the river; but what will astonish more than any other thing is, that they will rather remove the stable than the dung that is lying before its door; the houses being moveable. What would we think if you were to see a tenement going round the corner of Stirling-street.

For my part, I will advise no man to come to America; but let my friends judge for themselves.

[Another letter, dated October 31, states that the writer had returned to New York.]

Steeple Chace.—A race of this kind was run on the 1st December from the neighbourhood of Welwyn, Herts, to Colney-house, four miles from Royston, across a rough country, of about 22 miles direct, between Captain Smallet and Mr. Ridgeworth, fox-hunters of much celebrity. The Captain, mounted on his hunter which has often astonished the field of the Leicestershire Quorndon Hunt, was backed at odds. The riders kept the same course the first seven miles, when they separated, by each taking separate corners of Rigby Cover. Here the heavy ground and fences much impeded them, and when within four miles of home, Mr. Ridgeworth was half a mile ahead, but his horse refused a seven-foot bank which the other cleared, and won by nearly a mile. The distance was done in one hour and thirteen minutes.

It is asserted by a writer in *Galignani's Messenger*, a paper published in Paris in the English language, that the expenditure of France for the ensuing year will be less than that of the present year by the sum of 285 millions of francs, or about 12 millions sterling. If such be an immediate consequence of the removal of the army of occupation, the French nation may be well resigned to the payment of the contributions to the allied powers, which fall far short of this annual saving.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

ARRIVALS.—A ship, inward bound, passed Kedgeree yesterday, whose name is not yet ascertained.

The *Margaret Ann*, *Forbes*, and *Prince Regent*, arrived off town yesterday.

JUNE 13.

ARRIVAL.—English ship *Blenheim*, Shirley, from London 10th December, and Madras the 6th June.

Put back the *Pascoa*, Ashmore, being struck with lightning; and the *Theodocia*, Flinn.

The inward-bound ship, reported yesterday, is the French ship *Exgenia*.—Commander's name and other particulars not yet ascertained.

Another ship put back to the New Anchorage, supposed to be the Danish ship *Frederick*.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Remain the *Cambridge*, *Aberdeen*, and *Isabella Robertson*. *Blenheim* passed up.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—Remains the American ship *Julius Cæsar*.

SAUGOR.—Remains the *Pascoa*.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 13th JUNE, 1819.

2 As. { Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes. } 4 As.

VALOR OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

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

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning 7 40
Evening 8 6

Deaths.

On the 10th instant, Edward Cornelius Frederick Pike, Esq. surgeon at this Presidency, aged 28—a gentleman whose superior intellectual endowments, and more than common excellence of heart, made him not only an ornament to his profession, but to human nature.

On Saturday last, Major P. L. Grant, 12th regiment N. I. and Officiating Town and Fort Major of Fort William, aged 36 years.

On the 27th of May, at Saugor, Mrs. Patterson, widow of the late Lieut. William Patterson, District Barrack Master at Saugor. Excessive grief for the loss of a husband, whom all who knew, admired, but whom she from duty more devoutly loved, brought his amiable wife and mother to the grave; and the tears of her friends had scarcely yet ceased to flow for him, when the fountains of sorrow were again burst open to weep, if possible, still more deeply for her own untimely and lamented fate.

On the 10th June, at Calcutta, Mr. George Smith, aged 45 years and 8 months; remarkably distinguished for his candour and an openness of mind, with uprightness of dealing.

May 21st, at Bombay, Captain Ross, of the Country Service.

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