The Bengal HURKARU and Chronicle.

A NEW SERIES OF THE BENGAL HURKARU—CALCUTTA JOURNAL—SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST—COLUMBIAN PRESS GAZETTE AND BENGAL CHRONICLE,

[PUBLISHED DAILY—PRICE 8 RUPEES PER MONTH; 20 RUPEES PER QUARTER; OR 64 RUPEES PER YEAR—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. II—No. 3—NEW SERIES.] CALCUTTA—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1828. [VOL. LIV. No. 4139. OLD SERIES.

FOR SALE.—A new 4-oared THAMES WHERRY, with mast, sails, awning, &c. complete, and two sets of oars, built by T. ROBERTS, Lambeth, and now lying between the Chamoaul and Colvin's Ghauts. To be Sold for Rupees 1000 CASH. (355)

STRAYED.—A Black and White FOX HOUND, belonging to a pack in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Any person finding him, will please return the dog to Mr. T. HUNTER, Durromtollah, when a reward will be given.

Calcutta, June 30, 1828. (353)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest of Mr. JAMES HORATIO MADGE ceased in our concern from the 24th ultimo, and that the business will in future be carried on under the late Firm of Messrs. KELSO AND Co. who will thankfully receive all orders in the Surveying Line.

KELSO AND CO. *Surveyors.*

July 1, 1828. (354)

MARINE STORES.—The ship *Malabar's* Stores, consisting of Sails, Cordage, and Spars, are for Sale, deliverable from on board. Apply to Mr. BURT, on board the *Malabar*, at the Cooly Bazar. (346)

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of TODD AND BOSANQUET'S PALE SHERRY and ENGLISH CLARET at

(244) T. & P. PALMER'S.

Extract of T. and B.'s Letter.

"We have sent you some of the best Sherry we remember ever to have put on board Ship. The Claret is of the celebrated vintage of 1825."

IND AND SMITH'S PALE ALE.—Messrs. BRUCE, ALLAN AND Co. have just landed a batch of the above superior ALE, which has been passed by WATSON AND Co.

It may be had at their Godowns, at 100 Rs. per Cask.—CASH.

Calcutta, June 17, 1828. (329)

WE, the undersigned Members of the STEAM COMMITTEE, request a general Meeting of the Subcribers to the Fund for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th of July, at 10 o'Clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition from Mr. Thomas Waghorn of the Pilot Service, for the appropriation of the Funds now remaining on hands towards the prosecution of a plan which it is intended to lay before the Meeting.

H. SHAKESPEAR,	J. N. JACKSON,
C. R. LINDSAY,	J. GRANT,
HOLT MACKENZIE,	A. COLVIN,
G. J. GORDON.	WM. BRUCE.
J. MELLIS,	W. N. FORBES.
JOHN HAYES,	

Calcutta, June 25, 1828.

MR. E. NOSKY begs to notify, that his Nephew, Mr. L. DILTHEY, Apothecary, has been introduced into his Establishment from the present date, and that the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of E. NOSKY AND Co.

Calcutta, July 1, 1828. (350)

BOARD AND LODGING.—Gentlemen accommodated with respectable Board and Lodging, at 141, Durrumtollah. Preference requested.

Calcutta, June 30, 1828. (351)

WINES FROM LEITH, PER LOUISA.—From Messrs. Brougham and Anderson.

Claret, per dozen, Sicca Rupees,.....	40
Hock, ditto ditto.....	70
Burgundy, red and white, do. do.....	50
Moselle, ditto ditto.....	32
Sherry in wood, per butt,.....800 &	1050
Ditto ditto, per hogshead,...400, 450 &	525

From Messrs. R. & J. Cockburn & Co.

Claret, per dozen.....	45

Apply to Messrs. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND Co.

Calcutta, June 18, 1828. (261)

FOR SALE, at the godowns of Messrs. F. BONNAFFE AND Co. No. 1, Church-lane. The so much approved BURGUNDY, of the marks *Beaune Voluay* and *Pomard*, per *Fils de France*.

Calcutta, June 30, 1828. (349)

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1828.—Shares of Tickets, *countersigned by Messrs. Palmer and Co.* may be had of J. W. ROBERTS, on application to his Sircar at the Exchange Rooms.

Half.....	Sa.Rs. 52	Eighth.....	Sa. Rs. 15
Quarter.....	27	Sixteenth.....	8

Orders from Out-stations, with sight remittances, including Postage, addressed to Mr. J. W. Roberts, at Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s will be duly attended to.

N. B. Shares of Tickets, drawn Prizes of 100 Rs. each, will be exchanged, without any additional payment by the holder, if presented prior to the 2d day of Drawing, and provided the price of Whole Tickets is not increased. (206)

THE HORSE SALE. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3d July, 1828. By LEYBURN & Co.

A fashionable half paneled Buggy, built by *Dyke's and Co.* about 6 months ago, and is as good as new.

A beautiful roan Mare, warranted sound and quiet, attached is a set of Harness.

A genuine *Stewart's* half paneled Buggy, complete in every respect.

A stud brown Horse, warranted sound and quiet, with a set of Harness.

A remarkably handsome grey Arab Saddle Horse, warranted perfectly sound.

A splendid Chesnut Mare, got by the imported E. H. "*Padruls*" out of a thorough bred Mare is one of the most stylish animals in town.

A grey Saddle Horse, 14 3 high and 6 years old.

A stylish dark grey stud Horse, warranted sound and quiet.

A capital half paneled Buggy, running on Collinge's patent axles, with hood apron, and lamps complete.

A half English bay Buggy Horse, warranted sound and quiet.

A pair of grey Carriage Horses, good and serviceable Horses and equal to any draught.

A high bred Arab Horse, gallops, trots, and walks remarkably fast.

A superior bay Cate Sire Titiare, E. by Spot G. G. D Rk. Mare.

A ditto Sire Orlando E by Lutoiff Rahmet.

A very superior Yorkshire breed Cow exported per *Norfolk* is in health and gives a good supply of rich milk.

With a number of other valuable Horses elegant Equipages, capital imported Dogs, Cows, &c. &c.

Full particulars will be found in Catalogues now in circulation.

SUGAR MILLS.—FOR PUBLIC SALE.—Messrs. LEYBURN AND Co. beg to intimate to the Public, that on Wednesday the 30th July, 1828, they will offer for public Sale, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the undermentioned two Sugar Mills.

An horizontal iron framed Sugar Mill, with wrought iron vertical shaft, bevil wheels, &c. &c. for working by cattle, with a wooden frame for the Mill to stand upon, the whole complete.

Also an horizontal iron framed Sugar Mill, with wrought iron vertical shaft, bevil wheels, &c. &c. for working it by cattle, with wood frame for the Mill to stand upon, and every necessary apparatus.

A plan together with directions for erecting the Mills, is with Messrs. L. and Co. and can be seen any time on application to them.

LOLL BAZAR COMMISSION ROOM.—LEYBURN AND Co. beg to call the attention of their friends to the very choice assortment of Europe Articles, which they have within a few days past received for Sale on Commission from the numerous Company's ships now in the River, amongst other and various goods will be found

A few BREAKFAST SERVICES of an elegant pale blue and white pattern of beautifully fine Ware, and comprising nearly double the quantity of pieces that are generally found in Services sent to this country. They were made to the particular order and under the immediate superintendance of the gentleman who imported them.

A large collection of really elegant and valuable PRINTS, both colored and plain.

A few copies of the celebrated TOM RAW, from *Ackermann.*

CONFECTIONERY, in the highest possible order, both from *Hoffmann and Lubeck*. Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Ratafia, Raspberry Vinegar, and in short every delicacy.

OILMAN'S STORES, in great variety, and in prime order, from *T. Wyatt.*

Also SURVEYING CHAINS, made particularly for Indian use, measuring tapes, &c. &c. &c.

Various Invoices of magnificent JEWELLERY, PLATED-WARE, &c. from the first London Houses. SADDLERY, of every description. *The whole at exceedingly moderate prices, in order to effect a close of the accounts, while the ships remain in the River.*

MILROY & SON'S SADDLERY, just landed from the Hon'ble Company's ships, for Sale at Messrs. LEYBURN AND Co.'s Commission Room. The Invoice consists of Hunting, Racing, Hussar, and Ladies' Side Saddles, with the usual assortment of Buggy, Carriage and Curricle Harness, together with spare Saddlery, Whips, &c.

Messrs. L. and Co. beg to call the particular attention of the Public to the above, as they have been requested to offer the same at very moderate Prices.

THE BENGAL HURKARU PRESS & LIBRARY,

CONSISTS OF THREE DISTINCT BRANCHES:

VIZ.

I.—The Bengal HURKARU and Chronicle.

Subscriptions payable in advance.	*Per Month.*	*Quarter.*	*Year.*
1. Bengal Hurkaru & Chronicle, Sa. Rs.	8 0 0	20 0 0	64 0 0
2. Bengal Chronicle,	4 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0
3. Calcutta Literary Gazette,	2 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
4. Calcutta Weekly Price Current,	1 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0
5. General Orders, [2nd Edition]	1 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0

II.—THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Terms of Subscriptions.	*Per Month.*	*Quarter.*	*Year.*
First Class, ...	8 0 0	20 0 0	64 0 0
Second Class, ...	6 0 0	16 0 0	50 0 0
Third Class, ...	4 0 0	10 0 0	32 0 0

III.—PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLY.		
Army List H. C.'s Bengal Army { Per Annum,	16	0 0
Army List H. C.'s Bengal Army { Per Number,	2	0 0
QUARTERLY.		
Army List H. M.'s Army in India....	1	0 0
OCCASIONALLY.		
British Indian Military Repository, ...	4	0 0
YEARLY.		
General Orders { His Majesty's Army in India,	4	0 0
General Orders { The Ben. Army [3rd Edition]	16	0 0
Bengal Souvenir, ...	4	0 0
Bengal Almanac { Sheet, ...	2	0 0
Bengal Almanac { Book....	3	0 0
Bengal Almanac { —— with Appendix.....	6	0 0
Bengal Directory { with Almanac.	8	0 0
Bengal Directory { ————, & Appendix,	10	0 0
Bengal Directory { ————, & 2d Edition	16	0 0
Indigo Planters Manual, ...	12	0 0

CALCUTTA. 1828. SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

GENERAL LIST OF PERIODICALS,

PUBLISHED BY

Samuel Smith and Co.

AT THE

BENGAL HURKARU LIBRARY AND PRESS.

DAILY.

The Bengal HURKARU & Chronicle.

Published on a large *super royal* sheet, every morning at six o'Clock. Subscription per mensem eight Rupees, per quarter twenty Rupees, or per annum sixty-four Rupees, *payable in advance on Subscribing.*

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

THE BENGAL CHRONICLE, (a Second Edition of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle) published three times a week. (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) and consisting of three super royal quarto sheets or twelve pages of Letter Press.

Terms of Subscription; four rupees per month, ten rupees per quarter, or thirty two rupees per year, *payable in advance on Subscribing.*

WEEKLY.

THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE, AND JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS, consisting of two super royal quarto sheets, published every Sunday Morning; price per mensem, two Rupees, or per annum, sixteen Rupees.

THE CALCUTTA WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, published every Saturday Morning, price per mensem one Rupee; or per annum ten Rupees. With this work the Monthly and Annual Shipping Intelligence Lists are gratuitously issued.

THE GENERAL ORDERS, [2nd Edition,] issued to the Bengal Army, including those to the King's Troops, published on China paper every Tuesday morning. Price one Rupee per mensem three rupees per quarter or ten Rupees per annum.

☞ *The Subscription to the* BENGAL HURKARU, *including the Literary Gazette, Price Current, and General Orders, is Sicca Rupees One hundred per year,* payable in advance on subscribing.

MONTHLY.

THE ARMY LIST OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS, on the Bengal Establishment, price per mensem two Rupees, or per annum, payable in advance, sixteen Rupees.

QUARTERLY.

AN ARMY LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA, printed uniformly with the Bengal Army List of the Honorable Company's Troops, with an Index, price one Rupee per number.

OCCASIONALLY.

THE BRITISH INDIAN MILITARY REPOSITORY, price four Rupees per number.

HALF YEARLY.

THE BENGAL DIRECTORY AND GENERAL REGISTER, printed on Europe Paper; published in January and July; price, stitched in a blue cover, six Rupees for each Edition, or sixteen Rupees per annum, for both Editions, with a separate (or third) volume containing an Almanac and Appendix.

ANNUALLY.

THE BENGAL DIRECTORY AND GENERAL REGISTER, printed on good Europe Paper; published in the month of January. The Price of the work stitched in a blue cover, is Six Rupees per Copy, with the Almanac stitched with it, eight Rupees; or with an Almanac and Appendix, in a separate volume, stitched, in blue cover, to match the Directory, Ten Rupees.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC, (Published in December, for the ensuing year) printed on a large sheet of superfine Paper for Office use; price two Rupees, and of a convenient size for the pocket, or desk, or to accompany the Directory, price three Rupees. The latter contains, besides the usual Almanac matter, Local Observations for each month of the year, blank leaves for Memoranda, Chronological Tables, Tables of Coins, Weights, Measures, Batta, Interest, Exchange, Servants Wages, and a variety of other information. Price, with the Appendix, Six Rupees.

THE APPENDIX to the Almanac and Directory, contains the Stamp and Palankeen Regulations and those of the Calcutta Post Office, Custom House, Baggage, and Servants proceeding on Ship board; Civil, Military and Marine Abstract of Regulations and Memoranda; Regulations of the Civil, Military, Marine and other public Societies; Price four Rupees, or with the Almanac, in one volume, Six Rupees.

THE BENGAL SOUVENIR, is printed on a beautiful vellum paper, a neat pocket size, and contains an Almanac for the year; 104 ruled pages, for accounts and Memoranda; local observations, for every month in the year, &c. Published in December for the ensuing year. Price four Rupees stitched, or Six Rupees bound in morocco with tuck, pockets, &c.

THE INDIGO PLANTER'S MANUAL or Guide to the purchase and Sale of Indigo; including Statement of Imports, and Exports; total produce of each Zillah; quantity manufactured by each planter; quantity consigned to houses of Agency in Calcutta; and to what Country Exported; quantity used in Calcutta; stock remaining on hand; names of manufacturers in each Zillah; crop of the past and estimate of the present year; and of the quantity expended in Europe, America and Asia; by Ezekiel Mushlea, broker; 4to. stitched 12 Rupees.

THE GENERAL ORDERS, [3d Edition,] issued to the BENGAL ARMY, printed on English foolscap, price sixteen Rupees.

THE GENERAL ORDERS issued to His MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA similarly Printed and Published price four Rupees.

N. B.—No person can be considered as a permanent or regular Subscriber, *to any of the above works unless specific directions are given to forward the same until counter ordered, and the amount of Subscription, for a month, quarter or year as necessary be paid in advance, or by a good reference in Calcutta, or at Madras, Bombay or London. Orders for copies will be received and executed after permanent Subscribers are supplied, payment for which to be made on delivery. Reference for payment of packing charges as well as cost, is particularly requested with all Moofussil orders; also for the amount of Banghy hire when it must be paid in Calcutta on despatch.*

Calcutta: W. THACKER & Co. St. Andrew's Library, J. P. Bantleman. Madras; Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons, Bombay; W. Bridekirk. Cape of Good Hope; and James M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, London.

For London Direct.

Under engagement to leave town on or before the 10th proximo, the Ship SOVEREIGN, WM. MCKELLAR, R. N. Commander, burthen 398 Tons. Has still room for three passengers, and carries an experienced Naval Surgeon. About 100 Tons light freight unengaged. Apply to

COLVIN & CO.

Calcutta, June 21, 1828. (242)

For China.

The ship JANE, Captain MONCRIEF, will be dispatched in a few days. For Freight of Opium, apply to Messrs. PALMER & CO.

Calcutta, May 14, 1828. (263)

For Straits and China.

That fine new brig the LOUISA, of 200 Tons, to sail in all June. For Freight of Opium only, apply to Messrs. ALEXANDER & CO. or the owner Captain WM. CLIFTON. (265)

For China Direct.

To sail in all June, the superior teak-built ship "HEROINE," 700 Tons, Captain J. P. HACKMAN. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, to Messrs. PALMER & CO. or the owner THOMAS FERGUSON, Esq. 17, Rauny Moody Gully. (295)

For Bombay.

The very fine first class brig CARTHA, Captain J. S. LINDSAY, Burden per Register, 358 Tons. Application for freight or passage, may be made to the Commander or to

(307) BUCHANAN, MANN & CO.

For China touching at Singapore.

The Brig SIR FRANCIS McNAGHTEN, of 145 Tons, William Beverly, Master.

For Freight apply to (316)

June 10, 1828 COLVIN AND CO.

For Liverpool.

The JANE HADDOW, Captain HAMILTON, to sail with all possible despatch. For Freight apply to

(328) PALMER AND CO.

For London via Madras.

The ship CLAUDINE, Captain FLINN, to sail with all possible expedition. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PALMER & CO.

or to the Commander at the Office. (347)

HAMILTON & CO have just received and exposed for Sale at (30,000) thirty thousand Sicca Rupees, a splendid brilliant Diamond, weighing 86 grains. Also an extensive Investment of Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c. &c.

Court House-street, June 30, 1828. (348)

HOUSES TO LET.

A snug upper-roomed House, at Ballygunge, with 12 biggahs of ground, repairs just completed.

The House, No. 11, Russell Street, lately occupied by H. S. Mercer, Esq.

Garstin's Buildings, North and South Range, near the Bankshall.

London Buildings near the Government House,

No. 8 Sooterkin's Lane.

22 Cossitollah.

23 Gree Baboo's Lane.

29 Gungadur Baboo's Lane.

Coach Houses and Stabling, Dacre's Lane.

Godowns in the Ruda Bazar.

(67) Apply to Messrs. ALEXANDER AND Co.

TO LET.—The House No. 4, Harrington-street. March 31, 1828.

The House No. 38, Park Street.

The House in Kyd Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Newmarch.

For particulars, apply to

(11) Messrs. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND Co.

TO LET.—The House, No 1. Garstin's Place, lately occupied by MR. PATTENSON, and just undergone thorough repair.

(138) Apply to Messrs. PALMER AND Co.

TO LET.—For the remainder of a lease, or for a shorter period if required, the upper part of the House, the corner of the Radha and Lall Bazar, lately occupied by the late Dr. FLEMING, and admirably calculated for an Europe Ware-house or Shew Rooms. The premises may be entered immediately. For particulars, apply to Mr. SINGER, at Messrs. PALMER AND Co.'s Office. (334)

TO LET. The House in Theatre street, Chowringhee, lately occupied by Major Campbell. Apply to COLVIN AND Co.

Calcutta, May 26, 1828. (284)

TO BE SOLD OR LET ON A LEASE. The House, No. 14, Kyd-street, now undergoing a thorough repair. Apply to COLVIN & Co.

Calcutta, May 23, 1828. (285)

TO LET—No. 1½, Middleton Row.—This House has just undergone a thorough repair, and is the most commodious family house in Chowringhee, having two Backstair Cases, and Bathing Rooms on each Floor. Apply to

Messrs. CRUTTENDEN, MCKILLOP AND Co.

March 11, 1828. (155)

TO LET.—The House No. 3, Old Court House Street, lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Beck, enquire of FRITH, GORDON AND Co. (258)

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT,—July 2, 1828.

THE MAGISTRATE OF HOOGHLY.

On His Lordship the Chief Justice coming into Court this-day, he addressed himself to the Advocate General, and stated that a writ of assistance had been issued to the Sheriff some time since directing him to put a person in possession of certain property. The Sheriff in the usual way wrote to the Judge of the district of Hoogly, in which the property was situated, requesting him to assist the officers in the discharge of their duties. The Judge refused, but the Sheriff being unwilling to subject him to legal proceedings, wrote again stating that if the writ was returned in the usual way an attachment would be issued against him, and at the same time urging him to have the necessary assistance rendered to the officer. The Magistrate said his Lordship, again refused, and as we are as unwilling as the Sheriff to have legal steps taken we would wish you Mr. Advocate General to make inquiries into the case between this and to morrow; it perhaps may be necessary for us to have some communication with government respecting it.

The Advocate General assented.

COURT OF REQUESTS,—July 2, 1828.

Dr. A. Halliday *versus* John Palmer, George Alexander Prinsep, William Prinsep, Robert Castle Jenkins, and Charles Barber Palmer.

This was a case brought into Court by Dr. Halliday to recover from the defendants, as Executors of the late Mr. Jacob Joseph, the sum of Sicca Rupees three hundred and eighty-four, for six visits paid by him to the deceased at the rate of Sicca Rupees Sixty-four for each visit. The claim was opposed by Mr. W. Prinsep,

1st. On the ground that the family of the deceased would not sanction a charge which they considered to be exorbitant, especially as by the advice of Dr. Halliday, Dr. Cameron, had also been called in and their satisfying the claim of the former, would oblige them to satisfy a like claim made through Dr. Halliday by the latter, and

2d. That, as Executors, the defendants were not subject to this Court, which power has no ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Dr. Halliday did not attend personally, and was nonsuited on the second objection taken by Mr. Prinsep.

APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

Sir,—You will oblige the friends of the Apprenticing Society, by inserting the inclosed account of the Third Annual Meeting in your paper.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servt.
D. SCHMID.

2nd July, 1828.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Apprenticing Society, was, pursuant to advertisement, held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening last, the 1st Instant.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, on the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, seconded by Jas. Kyd, Esq.

The Honourable Sir. C. T. Metcalfe, Baronet, was requested to take the Chair.

Sir Charles, after opening the meeting requested Dr. Frith to read the Report of the proceedings of the Committee since the last General Meeting of the Society; which having been read, accordingly, [illegible] on the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, seconded by Captain Ellis,

Unanimously resolved:

I. That the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

On the motion of M. Gisborne, Esq. seconded by James Kyd, Esq. it was

Unanimously resolved:

II. That the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta be respectfully solicited to become the Patron of the Society.

Hereupon the Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, that, after stating that he had been requested by the Chief Justice Sir Charles Grey, to say that he greatly regretted to be prevented by the state of his health from attending the Meeting as he had been very desirous of doing, moved,

III. That the Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, be respectfully solicited to accept of the office of President of the Society; which motion, having been seconded by Dr. Frith met with the unanimous, cordial approbation of the Meeting.

Sir Charles expressed great pleasure in complying with the request of the meeting, from a persuasion, (as he stated,) that in the objects of the Society the interests of the British Empire in India were deeply involved.

On the motion of the Revd. D. Schmid, seconded by the Revd. J. Latham, it was further

Unanimously resolved:

IV. That Major Beatson and Jas. Kyd, Esq. be requested to continue their services as Vice Presidents of the Society; and that Jas. Young, Esq. be solicited to accept of the same office.

Mr. Kyd expressed his acquiescence in the wishes of the society.

On the motion of E. Bird, Esq. seconded by J. Dongal, Esq. it was,

Unanimously resolved.

V. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to continue their services as Treasurers and Collectors; that the following gentlemen be appointed to the committee for the ensuing year:—

Major C. H. Campbell,	Captain J. H. Johnston,
Captain Clapperton,	Messrs. R. Leslie,
Messrs. Thos. Clark, and	R. Macan,
R. Frith,	W. Prinsep, and
	J. Richardson,

Rev. D. Schmid.
Messrs. W. Sinclair, and
R. Stewart.

and that the appointment, by the late Committee, of Messrs. Kyd and Schmid as Joint Secretaries of the Society be confirmed by this Meeting.

A vote of thanks to Sir Charles Metcalfe for his condescension in presiding over the proceedings of the evening having been passed, on the motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Corrie, seconded by the Rev. J. Latham, the chairman acknowledged the vote; and moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Messrs. Kyd and Schmid for their services as Secretaries; which motion, having been seconded by M. Gisborne, Esq. was unanimously carried.

At the conclusion of the meeting Subscriptions and Donations to the amount of 1,870 Rs. were entered in the Subscription books.

FACTS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

Sir,—As I was sitting at my desk yesterday evening, thinking of nothing at all, a man walked in and gave me a parcel which, so he stated, was sent by some *Beebee*. The first thing I said to myself was,—Well! I am glad it came to office, else what would Mrs. Doldrum have said! On opening the cover, I found a neatly stitched printed book with a blue paper outside and it was called. "A Statement of Facts about a Conspiracy, from the original papers." Being all alone and snug, to be sure, I read it greedily. But, body o' me, Sir, it's all about I shant tell you what, indeed, in this public manner. Oh! Sir, I'm an elderly *person* (or *individual*, either answers, I believe, for one *not* in *the* Service) with a wife and seventeen children; and I solemnly protest to the *Beebee*, and to you, Sir, that I never do such things, and know nothing about them. So it was no use to send the Book to me, especially as I have too much respect for, not to say fear of Mrs. D. to take it home and make it serve for odd jobs there.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obediently Servant,
AMOS DOLDRUM.

Calcutta, July 2, 1828.

CHOLERA AND MR. CORBYN.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—It is easy to make assertions and not less so to apply epithets, but your readers are not to be led astray because Mr. Corbyn chooses to employ the one; and his "tardy" coadjutor and defender M. the other. "Ignorant" and "vulgar" as Homeromastic and myself may be it by no means follows that Mr. Corbyn is a whit better informed, than either of us, and on the score of politeness, a perusal of our various communications will shew, I should think, the balance to be decidedly in our favor against both parties. The Grand Army sounds vastly fine; and no doubt the sphere of medical observation and especially of epidemic Cholera must there have been wide enough, and Mr. C. *may* certainly have had opportunities—nay *may* have availed himself of them and actually "seen the disease among all classes." I will not pretend to deny all this. I merely infer from Mr. C.'s own communications, that he is not conversant with, nor has treated the malady extensively in European subjects; and I shall continue to adhere to the same opinion until he thinks proper to afford me distinct and satisfactory replies to the queries addressed to him in my former letter. From the merits of a professional brother, I have no wish to detract; but I should be loth to subscribe to those of any man merely on his own shewing. Of Mr. C. of his practice in the abstract, my opinion can have little weight: The public will appreciate as well as I do, the value of such notoriety as he evidently has courted through the medium of the newspapers, and as to his professional brethren their estimate of his peculiar qualification in the treatment of Cholera and other diseases, had best be taken from his works already published on these subjects or about to issue from the press: joined to their individual experience—I protest against all extracts from letters written by parties at a distance being received as evidence on the question; and not even the high testimony of a late illustrious Governor General now no more, will I admit as of the least weight in considering Mr. C.'s claims to the regard of his colleagues in the ministry of Hygeia. The distinguished character alluded to did I believe in his capacity of Commander in Chief give countenance and give circulation to what was in those days called Mr. C.'s projection, but it yet remains for that gentleman or his friend M. to shew at what time, and in what manner, "Government" have signified their approbation of the same: I hope either one or the other will exhibit less tardiness in reply, than heretofore, and favor us with a plain specific statement, in place of dealing in generals—and calling names. "Inexcusable—ignorant" Medicus, and "vulgar" Homeromastic!!! fie on it M.! it looks as if the lash bold.

Your's obediently,
MEDICUS.

1st July, 1828.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—The individual, from whom a fine of 100 rupees was levied by two of the Calcutta Magistrates on Tuesday the 17th instant, for having assaulted a Burkandaze on the preceding Saturday evening, considers himself to be the person alluded to in the opening Paragraph of yesterday's John Bull.

Believing that the managers of that paper are open to conviction, that they will have no objection to satisfy themselves as to whether or not they have been induced by a mis statement to promulgate erroneous sentiments and that they would not designedly lend the aid of their press to perpetuate a system of illegal and unjustifiable oppression, he has persuaded the two poor men upon whom the oppression of the police officers, was in the first instance exercised, to attend at the apartments of the Editors, in order that they may have an opportunity of examining those persons, and satisfying themselves as to the real merits of the case in question. This note will be delivered by the Peon, who accompanied the writer upon the evening of the occurrence, by examining whom the Editors will find that the Police Officer who received two blows, was the aggressor, that although only a Burkandaze, he exercises the management of Bukkut Singh's Thanna; and collects the usual illegal tax, and that his whole conduct was such as evinced, that it was only in consequence of the cowardice which characterizes the agents of oppression, that he was not the aggressor in overt acts on Saturday 28th June 1828, as well as in his whole behaviour.

On reperusing this memorandum, it appears necessary to mention a circumstance which had considerable influence in inducing the writer to follow a course calculated to bring the conduct of their subordinate agents before the Magistrates, in a shape so decided, as to place them under the necessity of either punishing their conduct, or of supporting it. One morning when walking near Bukkut Singh's Thanna, he saw the Chokeydar, stationed on the bridge of Mumonur Khan's garden, plundering a cart laden with firewood, and throwing part of its contents into the ditch below. A respectable looking mohajun, who appeared to be the owner of this property was protesting against the *Robbery*, but when assistance was tendered to him, to resist it, he answered that in that case, we should have the whole police establishment down upon us. The truth of this opinion has been now submitted to the test of experiment.—He was right!!

30th June 1828.

Note—We willingly insert the above statement. The accuracy of it, we need not add, a conversation with the workmen concerned, and the Peon who witnessed the whole affair, went completely to confirm. While we regard the two strokes of the whip bestowed on the police man, as a punishment quite inadequate to his attempt at an illegal exaction, and as little for his subsequent insolence; our opinion of the conduct of the magistrates on the occasion remains unaltered.—whatever ultimate measures they may have recourse to, in regard to a servant convicted of improper conduct, they had hardly a choice.—The system in withstanding which, the gentleman in question suffered, is certainly a most abominable one, and calls loudly for measures being immediately taken to have it put down,—we hope that as a compensation for his ill usage, detention and fine, Mr.——— will have the satisfaction of seeing a practice which he has been the means of bringing to the notice of the public, speedily put an end to.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTH.

At Chowringhee, on Tuesday the 1st July, Mrs. Henry Hailes, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Nusseerabad, on Sunday the 1st June, by the Reverend W. Palmer, B. A. Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Mottley, Civil Surgeon of Ajmeer, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Brigadier B. P. Wilson, commanding Rajpootana Field Force.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1828.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

July 1st.—The H. C. ship *Thomas Coutts*, Captain A. Chrystee, from England 25th March.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Per H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts.—Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Goodwin; Misses Charlotte Ochterlony, Emma Bishop, Penelop Bishop, Ellen Goodwin; Col. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B.; Capt. J. Mackenzie and Lieut G. C. Pousonby, Bengal Army; John Swiney, Esq. M. D. Bengal Medical Department; Captains O'Niell, 44th, and Mathews, 38th Foot; Lieutenants Barker, 13th, Higginbotham 14th, Watson, 14th, Goodwin, 31st, Strade, 31st, Irwine, 38th, and Mackrell, 44th Foot; Ensigns Wade, Edwards, Darlot, Vigars, and Mackenzie, 13th Foot; Wilder, 14th Campbell and Lewis, 44th Foot; Mr. David J. Thersburn, Asst. Surgeon; Messrs. Richardson, J. C. Dragan, Henry Mathew Nation, Alexander Gillander, Walter R. Barnes, Francis Beavan, William Hagers, and George Vengree, Cadets; Messrs. Francis Miets and Thomas Ostill; Master Charles Goodwin; Messrs William David McClintock and William Dogherty, Volunteers, Pilot Service; Mr. Henry Dempster, Free Mariner; 240 Men belonging to different Regiments in India, 30 Women and 28 Children.

DEPARTURE FROM TOWN.

July 1st.—The English ship *Madras*, Captain Charles Beach, for London via Madras.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1828.

Diamond Harbour.—*Peru*, remains.—*Poquebot*, of Nantz, passed down.

Kedgeree.—*Mary*, outward bound remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships *Sir David Scott, Marquis of Huntly, Reliance, George the IVth, Earl of Balcarras, General Harris* and *Berwickshire*, remain.

WEATHER AND THERMOMETER.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828.

At Diamond Harbour.—Thermometer 86. Throughout strong southerly winds and cloudy weather.

At Kedgeree.—Thermometer 84. First and middle parts hard squalls and rain, latter moderate and cloudy.

S. SOLOMON

Begs leave to inform the Passengers proceeding from India to Europe, that he has made very great improvements to his old established Lodging House by enlarging it, making a Verandah, Hot and Cold Baths, and he also furnishes Carriages and Saddle Horses.

Shipping supplied with stores of every description, a large supply of Live Stock kept in town to prevent delay. All kinds of Naval Stores.

Investments and remaining Stores purchased.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta, July 2, 1828.

BUY.				SELL.	
Prem.	25	12	*Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.*	25 4	Par.
Disct.	0	4	*Old 5 per cent Loan*, ...	0 6	Disct.
Par.	0	0	*New 5 per cent Loan*.....	0 2	Disct

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....	*per* 100	207	0 *a*	0	0
Silver 5 Franc Pieces.....*per* 100		190	4 *a*	190	0
Dubloons.....	*Mach.*	30	8 *a*	31	0
Joes, or Pesas.....	*Mach.*	18	0 *a*	18	8
Sovereigns.....	*Mach.*	10	12 *a*	0	2
Bank of England Notes.....	*Mach.*	10	10 *a*	0	0
Louis D'Ors.....	*Mach.*	8	0 *a*	8	8
Dutch Ducats.....	*Mach.*	4	4 *a*	4	14
Star Pagodas.....	*Mach.*	3	7 *a*	0	0

Thursday, July 3, 1828.—Augaur 21, 1235.
Sun *rises*, 19 *minutes past* 5—*sets*, 41 *minutes past* 6.
Moon's Age, 21 Days—*rises* 22 *minutes past* 11 *p. m.*
High Water. *Morning* 14 *m. p.* 8.—*Evening* 38 *m. p.* 8.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Friend to the Institution, *has our thanks but we believe what we have inserted on the subject of his communication renders its publication unnecessary.*

BENGAL HURKARU.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1828.

An extra Report issued yesterday announced the arrival of the H. C.'s Ship *Thomas Coutts* from the Downs the 25th March. She saw nothing of the *Undaunted*. The *Coutts* has brought 240 Troops, and the new Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Troops is on board of her. The Purser reached town yesterday evening; but our Papers had not reached us when we went to Press: and all we have learned is, that there was no prospect of any war when the *Coutts* left England. An amicable arrangement with the Turks was confidently expected. The List of Passengers by the *Coutts* will be found under the usual head.

At a late hour yesterday evening we received our files of London Papers from the 26th February to the evening of the 22d March, consisting of a great variety of daily and weekly Journals, London and provincial. They reached us at too late an hour to enable us to make more than one or two brief extracts.

The Ministry we find were in a minority of 44 on Lord John Russell's motion respecting the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. On the 27th February, we quote the fact from the *John Bull* of 2d, and the Editor is not a little sore upon the subject.

The Weekly papers of the 9th March, which continue the series of intelligence from the 2d, announce the very important news of a Russian declaration of War against Turkey. The reasons assigned are, repeated violations of the treaty of Akerman and the successful attempt of Turkey to provoke the recent hostility between Russia and Persia. The treaty for the pacification of Greece, is to be carried into effect by the other powers (France and England) jointly or separately.

The Weekly Papers of the 19th March, announce, that the Count Capo D'Istria has assumed his functions as President of the Greek government. He has issued a proclamation in the conclusion of which he pledges himself that it is his resolution to preserve the Greeks from an arbitrary government.

The news from Portugal indicates the restoration of despotism in that country. The British troops were embarking on the 12th of March.

Of domestic intelligence there is nothing very important: His Majesty was in good health according to the latest accounts. There had been no change of Ministry, but the fact we have mentioned above, of the result of Lord John Russell's motion, would argue a want of stability. Lord Liverpool still continued in a most distressing state, attended by Sir Henry Halford.

The Papers announce that the Brunswick Theatre had fallen down by which accident 11 lives were lost. The *Anne* and *Amelia* Transports was lost near Lisbon, having on board a Midshipman, 30 Mariners, 40 of the Crew and 17 Passengers who all perished; and about £50,000 of government stores which were totally lost.

Our readers will find among our extracts a paragraph about Moore's Life of Byron.

At this late hour we are unable to say more, but must solicit the patience of our readers till our next number.

The following paragraph will be highly interesting to our military readers:—

(*From the Examiner, March* 16.)

Deccan Prize Money.—Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains the long expected order for the payment of the prize-money due to the Army of the Deccan. The Commander-in-Chief's share is 44 201*l.*; that of a Lieutenant General 1 984*l*; that of a private soldier, *nineteen shillings and tenpence.*

A deputation left town yesterday to await the arrival of Lord William Bentinck, at the Sand heads. Commodore Hayes and Colonel Vaughan embarked on board the *Ganges*, Steamer, about 9 in the morning. The Hon'ble J. Elliott and Major Jackson on board the *Enterprize*. The *Hooghly* left town in the afternoon to proceed down, and the *Burrumpooter* was to remain at Diamond Harbour to bring up passengers from the *Undaunted*.

A private letter from Trincomalee mentions, that that there had been a trial of sailing between H. M.'s Ships *Champion* and *Satellite*, in which the latter had greatly the superiority as admitted by Captain Studdart of H. M. Ship *Success*, who formerly commanded the *Champion*.

As we republished from the *John Bull* which professed to be a correct version of the affair of a gentleman in the civil service, having been taken to the Police and fined 100 Rupees for striking a civil servant, we quote from that Paper of yesterday, a letter on the subject bearing no signature, but apparently from the party chiefly concerned, together with the note of the Editor.

In this statement it is affirmed that the Chowkeydar was the aggressor, in what manner is not explained; the Editor however states, that he considers that his opinion of the conduct of the Magistrates, remains unaltered by this fact. We know very well by a recent memorable instance, that he has a most enlarged charity for persons in office, and would sugar o'er the Devil himself, if he were only a public functionary: but we wish the gentleman who furnished the statement we republish, had spoken out a little plainer, that we might enable the public the more readily to estimate the *Bull's* most exquisite notions of justice in this case. If as we should infer, it be meant by the Chowkeydar's being the *aggressor*, that he first struck one of the servants of the Gentleman in question, we do not see how justice is met by imposing a fine on that individual, for striking the Chowkeydar in return; and we hope that opinion of his conduct will be entertained in a quarter which the Magistrates in question are bound to respect.

Whatever may be thought however, of the case of the gentleman who has been as we think improperly fined, there can be none as to the instance of downright *robbery* on the part of the Chowkeydars which that individual has exposed. The *Bull* comforts him with the hope that he will have the compensation of seeing this practice (of robbery) speedily put an end to: on what is that hope founded we would ask? is this the first instance of the kind *well* authenticated which has been brought to the notice of the Magistrates? Most assuredly not, and yet what has been done to check the system, or where has any instance occurred when such a case was made public of investigation and punishment ensuing. We have reason to believe, that it is a practice universally prevalent with the Choukeydars not to allow a hackery load of wood, of vegetables, of fruit, or of any thing, to pass without exacting a toll, and that they extort money alike from native accusers, culprits and witnesses.

The third Annual Meeting of the Apprenticing Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall. Sir Charles Metcalfe proposed by the venerable Archdeacon, took the chair at a few minutes after: the business of the meeting commenced by the reading of the report which was put and adopted. After which several Resolutions which will be found in another column were moved by gentlemen present and unanimously carried.

We regret that our being entirely ignorant of the nature of the intended meeting and of the manner in which it would be conducted, prevented us from taking means to insure a correct report of the feeling, appropriate and eloquent addresses with which some of the Resolutions were introduced. Had any intimation been given to us, (which perhaps as a matter of courtesy, as a member of the general and select Committee, we might have expected) that certain Resolutions were to be moved by gentlemen, so likely to make, as they did, most powerful and pathetic appeals to the meeting, we should have taken care to have insured a faithful report of the proceedings and moreover, we should have prepared the public mind to anticipate a meeting of so highly interesting and gratifying a character as that which actually took place, and thus have secured, we have no doubt, a very full attendance of the friends of the Institution; but the public were as unpre-

pared as ourselves for a meeting of such a character, and the number present was, we are sorry to state, very limited indeed.

The Venerable Archdeacon on moving the first Resolution made a most eloquent and pathetic appeal in behalf of the institution, the welfare of which he stated had been a subject of deep interest to him and a frequent theme of discussion with those more immediately connected with it. The Venerable speaker illustrated his opinions of the importance of raising up an indigenous body of Artizans by a reference to the value of that class in England which a celebrated French Philosopher had aptly compared to the middle of a barrel of beer—the best part of it.

The Venerable Speaker adverted to the want of this class in India, and made a very feeling and happy allusion to a new Penal Settlement in Australia, in which the convicts are all taught some useful trade, so that when they have passed through their term of banishment, and by religious and moral instruction have become imbued with a sense of the iniquity and misery of their past conduct, they are furnished with the means of pursuing the paths of industry, and becoming useful and virtuous Members of Society.

But here said the Venerable Archdeacon if any of the class to what I allude should from any cause become delinquents and be banished or imprisoned for their offences, they must be let loose again upon society without a knowledge of any honest avocation, again to become the victims of crime. The reverend speaker expressed in a strain of feeling eloquence, which even had we possessed the opportunity of taking notes it would have been difficult to follow, his sense of the value of the Institution and its strong claim on public support.

Sir Edward Ryan in moving the third Resolution addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and appropriate speech altho' the Resolution had only been put into his hands on entering the Hall, having been intended to be moved by Sir Charles Grey, who we were sorry to learn from Sir Edward, was prevented by severe indisposition, from attending the Meeting. Sir Edward Ryan confessed that he been hitherto in a great measure a stranger to the proceedings objects and prospects of the Institution, except in a very general degree; and that it was on the report we had heard read, that he must chiefly form his opinions of its merits; and he feared, therefore, that the sentiments he must express on the occasion must appear to the meeting exceedingly loose and vague. From what he had learned that night however, of what the Society had already effected, the number of destitute youth now under its protecting care, he did conceive it to be an Institution peculiarly entitled to the support of the British public. He had always been of opinion that there was a class on the community whose condition was most deplorable and for which hitherto little had been done towards their moral elevation. We understood Sir Edward to speak of what he termed the indigenous Christians, the very class whence the boys on the establishment are chiefly if not wholly taken. Sir Edward Ryan also adverted to the importance of the industrious classes at home, which he said constituted the whole moral power of a nation and the consequent claim on public patronage of an Institution which had for its object to create such a class in India; and concluded by a just eulogium on the distinguished merits and almost unexampled benevolence and liberality of the eminent individual whom he had the honour to propose as President and the certainty that under such auspices it could not fail to revive and become more flourishing than ever.

Sir Charles Metcalfe in reply accepted with pride and pleasure what he was so condescending as to term the honor conferred on him and added that he considered that in patronizing and supporting to the utmost of his power and abilities such an institution as this he conceived that he was promoting the success of an association, the objects of which were of infinite importance to the future interests of British India.

Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Bird in moving the Resolutions entrusted to them, also addressed the meeting expatiating with much feeling and powerful argument on the advantages of the Institution they were met to support, expressing a confident hope that it would become better known and more warmly patronized than ever. After the Resolutions were moved, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed and unanimously carried and the Meeting broke up; but not until some gentlemen had liberally subscribed to the support of the Society.

We beg it to be distinctly understood, that in what is given above, we do not profess to give a formal report of the proceedings of the Meeting,; but merely a very faint idea of the substance of what fell from the principal speakers entirely from memory: for we had no opportunity of taking a note and did not attend the Meeting with any view of the kind, but merely as a friend of an Institution with which we had been connected nearly two years and in the affairs of which we had taken an active part.

Latest European Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(*From the Examiner, March* 9.)

The French papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, bring news of considerable importance. The apprehended nature of the answer to the KING'S Speech from the Chamber of Deputies, which has not yet been agreed upon, has it seems led to the resignation of the two remaining Ministers of VILLELE'S Cabinet, the Count DE CHABROL, Minister of the Marine, and FRAYSSINOUS, Bishop of Hermopolis, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. These remnants of an unpopular junta are replaced by M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, and M. FEUTRIER, Bishop of Beauvais who maintains a highly respecable character, and is a zealous supporter of the independence of the Gallican Church. In addition to these changes, twenty Prefects of Departments have also been displaced, and a Commission has been nominated to inquire into the policy of producing a new organization of the Municipal and Departmental Authority. It appears to be the wish of the Liberals to interpose intermediate barriers to Government Despotism, in some respects resembling our Corporations. All these indications demonstrate the strength of the recoil which would at no distant period have taken place, had Jesuitical counsels much longer prevailed in the French Cabinet.

Accounts from Constantinople of the date of the 4th ult., appear in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, which, if they are to be depended upon, show that the Turks continue to act with unabated violence and animosity.

We learn by letters from Lisbon, that DON MIGUEL arrived in that port on the 22d February. A fray has taken place in that capital between certain British Officers and a Portuguese mob, in which Sir VINCENT COTTON of the Lancers received a wound with a bayonet. The querrel appears to have originated in a disagreement having no connexion with political animosities.

It may be worth while to mention a singular tax, imposed by the Government of Russia, on commercial travellers in that country. According to the *Nuremburg Correspondent*, this tax is not to be paid on entering the Russian dominions, but the day and hour of the traveller's arrival must be entered on his passport. When he leaves the empire, his passport is to be examined by a Custom house officer, and the tax paid according to the time he has remained in Russia. If he has been there only six months or less, he pays nothing; if from six to twelve months, 880; and if twelve months or more, 2,200 rubles. This is singular finance.

We learn from the American papers, that on the report of a Committee on Trade, made to Congress the 3d February last, a bill has been founded and twice read, which imposes higher duties on the import of cotton and woollen goods, iron, glass, articles manufactured from hemp, foreign spirits, and molasses.

The Spanish squadron and force commanded by LAGUARDE has appeared off the coast of Cumana, but the Colombians seem quite ready to receive him. It is to be wished they were as unanimous among themselves as in their opposition to the common enemy.

(*From the Examiner, March* 16.)

NEVER since the conclusion of the late war has foreign news been received of more importance, than that which has reached town within the last few days. With the headlong folly that is possibly one of the strongest arguments for the fatalism which is a tenet so prevalent in his creed, the infatuated Sultan has drawn upon himself that direct war on the part of Russia, which, as regards Great Britain and France, it was the primary object of the Treaty of London to prevent. The causes assigned by the Russian Declaration, are numerous breaches of the Treaty of Akerman—which unhappily the late absurd manifesto of the Turkish government virtually acknowledges—and the successful attempt of Turkey to provoke the recent hostilities between Russia and Persia. Ample satisfaction is claimed for these infractions before the sword will be laid down, and it is also explicitly intimated that the orthodox Turk must pay the expenses of his own chastisement in the same manner as the heretic Persian. As respects Greece, the late treaty is to be carried into effect jointly, or separately, as the other contracting parties may think best; on the other hand, the Russian war is held to be exclusively a national affair, and consequently entirely a separate consideration.

That a powerful and triumphant country like Russia, should take this step in the face of so much ridiculous provocation, is anything but wonderful; nor do we perceive that the other powers of Europe can interfere in a warlike way to protect a state which seems so blindly to court its own destruction. At all events, no step of this sort can be taken in the first instance, or until some punishment has been inflicted which may be adequate to the temerity which provokes it. A league might then be formed to avert more dangerous consequences, but how far in such a stage interference would prove effective, may be seriously doubted. It must be confessed that a gordian knot is formed by these circumstances, which it will not be for every day policy to untie. It appears to us, that if the Turks are ultimately to be driven out of Europe, all the leading powers had better take a share in the enterprise, and adopt some plan in reference to the recovered countries which would prevent the undue aggrandisement of any one of them. It is much easier however to advert to such schemes, than to show how they can be executed; and such is the present complexity of affairs in the east of Europe, the natural tendency of Russia towards hostilities with Turkey, and the unmanageable conduct of the party whose fate is in the scale; it is the most difficult thing in the world to anticipate results on any theory. At all events we presume that the independance of Greece will be effected; which country, but for the abused treaty of London, might now stand a fair chance of being numbered among the provinces of Russia. It is asserted in private letters that the Porte is at length beginning to shew symptoms of uneasiness and alarm, that is to say, when next to impossible for it to repair the mischief produced by its rashness. Austria is also said to be in great consternation at the decided turn which affairs have taken, and with reason: for the hollow schemery of Prince Metternich is evidently at fault and other oppressed people besides the Greeks may, in the chapter of changes produced by extensive war, claim something like a renovated existence in Europe.

Since writing the above, we learn that our troops in Portugal are certainly to proceed to Greece.

MR. MOORE'S LIFE OF LORD BYRON.

(*From the Scotsman, Feb.* 27.)

Yesterday the agreement for this work was completed. Mr. Murray is to be the publisher, and is to pay Mr. Moore the enormous sum of £4,200 for the copyright. The life will perhaps not make even one quarto volume; but the book will be so enlarged by numerous original letters, and unpublished compositions of the noble poet,—now in the possession of Mr. Murray, that the work may extend to two volumes. Last season, "Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron" was simultaneously announced by Longman and Co. and Murray; at which the public must have been not a little surprised. The fact is, that Longman and Co. had agreed with Mr. Moore for the life, at three thousand guineas: but the author, after proceeding some time with his work, found it impossible to go farther without the aid of the papers in Mr. Murray's possession, and to these he was refused access. Longman and Co. finding that the life could not, under these circumstances, appear, waived their agreement with Mr. Moore, and permitted him to form a new one with Mr. Murray; the result of which is, that the Modern Anacreon gains a thousand guineas more than he would have gained by his former bargain with the men of Paternoster-row.—*Weekly Review.*

DUBLIN AND GALWAY SHIP CANAL.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Hurkaru.*)

Other suggestions for relief have engaged our attention. They are principally of a local, or limited nature. They consist principally of plans for drainage of bogs, the construction of railways, the erection of piers, and other improvements in harbours, and other most useful works of a similar nature. Amongst which may be instanced, the removing a natural barrier from the River Fergus, at the Town of Clare; and the running another Canal from Ennis to Galway.

We have also considered the subject of the Poor Laws, and a strong opinion prevails amongst many of the Committee, that justice and humanity equally demand a system of Poor Laws for Ireland—not an imitation of, but a great improvement on the Poor Laws of England. Many of us are convinced, that the Poor Laws are imperatively necessary in order to compel our absentee landlords to exert themselves in the protection and encouragement of native Irish industry, and to mitigate some of the enormous evils of the Union.

We recommend, however, that this most important object and the other suggestions of more local and limited interest, should become the subject of very deliberate and mature inquiry and consideration, by "the Society for Irish Affairs," the formation of which we have hereinafter respectfully suggested.

Under the impression that the wealthier and higher orders of a country can never be safe or happy, whilst the poor are miserable and distressed, your Committee turned to every authentic document respecting Ireland which has been presented to Parliament since the Union in relation to population, consumption, manufactures, commerce, fisheries, coast improvements, administration of justice, finance, taxation, religious establishments, education, grand jury levies, absentees, pauperism, crime, municipal, provincial and local improvements—and have endeavoured to compare such documents with such other information relative to those several subjects, as they could obtain. In prosecuting this inquiry they have dismissed from their minds, and they recommend all public meetings to imitate their example, all preconceived notions; they have disregarded all conflicting opinions, and avoid everything calculated to irritate the feeling of party sect; they have arrived at the unanimous but painful conclusion, that nothing can be much worse than the present state of Ireland; that the sufferings of the people are far greater than their complaints are loud, and that policy as well as humanity require that they should not be longer slighted nor overlooked.

The singular circumstance of one of the finest islands in the world, lying almost in the arms of almost one of the greatest empires, continuing in a progressive state of pauperism and almost despair, must fill the imagination of every human being not only with astonishment but with regret, as evidence of the necessity of an immediate inquiry into the actual condition of the country. Your Committee think it better to express in the words of an intelligent British Association rather than their own, their opinion on the reduced and impoverished condition of this fertile but neglected country:—

Whilst the quantities exported from Ireland indicate a progressive increase, the quantities imported indicate a progresive decrease, a solution to which will be found by taking into account a most extensive class of non-resident proprietors and absentee expenders, whose demands being fixed money amounts they of necessity require; either as those amounts increase or as the value of production decreases, an increase of quantity in an inverse rato.

"With an ignorance and pertinacity as presumtuous as the expectations and assertions are fallacious and delusive, it is asserted that the misery which pervades Ireland arises from an excess of population beyond the power of the country to supply subsistence, but in the face of such assertion, and whilst an appeal was being made in England to rescue Ireland from famine, and a subscription, of 804,181*l.* in 1822 was raised on that plea, 30,882 only of which amount was expended for articles of subsistence, and 9,374*l.* more on potatoes for seed, the remainder being distributed in money; Ireland exported articles of subsistence alone to no less amount, at the very reduced value of that year, than 4,518,832*l.*; and, in the years 1821 to 1823, the enormous amount of upwards of 16,000,000*l.* whilst nearly the whole of the remaining exports, to the amount of 10,000,000*l.* more in those three years, were composed of the produce of the Irish soil."

The Committees appointed from time to time by each of the Houses of Parliament, have elicited many facts of the most important nature, respecting the state of Ireland; her capabilities for foreign commerce and domestic manufacture; the fertility of her soil; the facility of increasing the productiveness of that soil by various improvements and modes of cultivation; and at the same time, the wretchedness and misery of her unemployed and starving population. The facts thus ascertained, do however lie scattered over so voluminous a quantity of matter, that it requires more time and labour than any one individual can well afford to bestow, in order to compress those facts into such a shape as to insure for them from the Legislature all the attention that they merit, and that the pressing and increasing wants of Ireland imperatively demand.

Your Committee further beg leave to report, that several most valuable communications have been made to them from different public bodies, and private individuals, on the subject of municipal, provincial and local profitable improvements, they feel that the introduction of those subjects into their Report, would swell it far beyond any attention they could reasonably expect from a public meeting. But, under those circumstances, and as well in order to make all suitable arrangements, and to take all proper measures to forward the construction of the proposed Ship Canal, as to consolidate and compress into practical shape and form, the important suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the people of Ireland, contained in the Reports of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and also to facilitate applications to the Legislature and Government on the subject of useful public works, and to deliberate and maturely consider the state of the poor in Ireland, and the question whether or not resort should be had to a system of Poor Laws upon an ameliorated scale, we, your Committee, respectfully but earnestly and unanimously recommend, the immediate formation of a permanent society, to be called "The Society for Irish Affairs," to sit in Dublin at stated periods, and in particular for some weeks before, and frequently during the sitting of Parliament, so as to be prepared to instruct and assist the Legislature and Government, upon all those important topics, and upon such other means of procuring encouragement and relief for the people of Ireland, as may seem best suited to preserve domestic tranquillity, insure national happiness, increase the strength and consolidate the resources of the Empire at large.

We recommend that "The Society for Irish Affairs," should be composed of all the Irish Peers and Irish Members of the House of Commons, of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Dublin, for the time being; and also, of the Mayors of all the towns corporate and cities in Ireland, as well as of the Sheriffs thereof, and of the counties: and also, of a limited number of landed, professional, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of Ireland.

It would be the first duty of this Society, to address the King and both Houses of Parliament on the present alarming condition of this country—to instruct the Legislature of every practicable expedient for the immediate profitable improvement of Ireland—to devise and recommend such means as may be capable of increasing the capital of this country for many new and untouched resources, without foreign aid or assistance—and to relieve a friendly and patriot King, and a liberal, and we trust, honest Administration, of the painful necessity of observing a naturally healthy and fruitful young country, palsied and debilitated, instead of being the most powerful and valuable part of the strength of the British Empire.

The Report was applauded in several parts, particularly the allusion to the Poor Laws, and the consequences attendant upon the absentee system.

Lord Cloncurry then ascended the table, and was received with loud cheers. It fell, he said to his lot to move, that this meeting do adopt the Report agreed to by the Committee appointed at a former meeting, and in doing so, he could not but return thanks to his kind friends who had agreed, and the excellent Irishman that had drawn up, the Report. Though he had been appointed on the Committee, he had not interfered with the Report; he thought it would be improper in him to do so, as he had made up his mind on the subject, but he left the consideration of it solely to those who were on the committee with him. However, as they agreed to that report, it could not be presumptuous in him to move that it should be adopted. If the measure they proposed should be agreed to, he was sure that it would be attended with benefits the greatest and most important to the country, the Legislature, the King and every part of Government. He was aware that the empire at large was never probably under such circumstances of peril, and it was to be deplored that at the moment of England's difficulty Ireland should be calling for assistance, instead of yielding it. He must allude and he would do it shortly, to a few of the objections which had been made to his project. It was first said, that Canals had hitherto been unproductive in this country. The causes that Canals were unproductive arose from the want of wealth and manufactures in the country—from the manner in which they were constructed, and from the unfortunate rivalship that prevailed between them. The entire business consisted in the transportation of corn, which would be better consumed in the country, and to carrying for fuel to the metropolis, turf, which was deteriorated in quality, but which, if the Canal were formed, would most probably be made better. At each extremity of the Ship Canal, there was a great trade to be carried on. At one end was the trade of America—at the other the trade of Liverpool, both ready to take advantage of the Canal, when formed; and the consequences would be to Ireland, a gradual prosperity to the people, beyond what the human mind could perhaps up to the present moment, conceive, and the prospect of which filled him with the hope that the plan may be adopted. It was complained of in England, and indeed with a great deal of justice, that in the summer months, the people there were overwhelmed with the Irish poor, seeking to obtain a little bread, and willing to earn that bread by the severest and most constant labour. As a resident landlord, he was well acquainted with the state of this country and he knew that when the wretched poor from Mayo came to the King's County, that they were met by the people in arms, and attempts were made to prevent them from interfering with the scanty pittance which could be earned. From the King's County the poor were driven to the west, and so was there a radiation of misery, wretchedness, and poverty, the focus of which might be considered to be in Connaught. The misery radiated to the extreme parts of Ireland, and from thence extended to England. But give the people employment, such as was proposed to be done, and the flux would be rather the other way, for there would be a demand for labour, and the poor could honestly earn their bread. They could afterwards be located through Ireland, for he asserted and it was idle to say the contrary, that the population of Ireland was greatly inferior to her powers of production.

The Noble Lord concluded by alluding to an absentee tax, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. N. P Leader addressed the meeting in a most powerful and argumentative speech, replete with singular and most important facts. During its delivery he was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause from the meeting. Mr. Leader concluded by proposing, that a committee should be appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Report.

Mr. Latouche seconded the motion. He observed that it was not unusual in Scotland for the Burghs to meet previous to the assembling of Parliament, in order to collect facts which may be laid before their representatives. Such a committee as that recommended in the Report would be productive of the greatest benefits to Ireland.—He proceeded to pass a high eulogium on Lord Cloncurry, as the originator of the two meetings which had been held on the subject of the Ship Canal. The qualification for becoming a member of the committee, was the payment of 2*l.* annually; and the payment of 10*l.* constituted a life member. It was to be composed of persons of all religious persuasions. Mr. Latouche concluded by saying, that the formation of such a committee had his warmest approbation.

Counsellor James O'Brien addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a luminous and eloquent speech. He advocated a modified system of poor laws, suited to the peculiar situation of the country. He said that the best bond for the well being of society was a community of interest, which unfortunately did not exist in Ireland. Here the interest of one class was endeavoured to be advanced by the injury of another; and no sympathy existed for the humbler order. The voluntary relief afforded to Irish paupers was as large in amount as that which may be required by a system of poor rates. Mr. O'Brien concluded by observing, that while the extreme distress of the poor continued, the plan of relief, which was confined solely to education, would be found to be a very dangerous experiment, inasmuch as the wretched pauper would more keenly feel the misery in which he was placed.

Mr. James Grattan said, he had devoted much of his attention to the important subject of the poor Laws, and he had taken the liberty in his place in Parliament, to bring the subject before the attention of that body. It was not by any means a compulsory system of Poor Laws that he has proposed, but the vesting a voluntary power in parishes to provide for their poor. (Hear, hear.) The extreme distress which had been prevalent in 1816 and 1817 had first urged him to notice the subject. Since that period, he had been convinced by daily experience, that some system of Poor Laws was indispensable. He had found the Irish Members totally averse to the plan. He candidly agreed with his Noble Friend (Lord Cloncurry), that neither comfort or happiness could exist in this country while all around was misery and desolation. Mr. Grattan proceeded to observe upon the benefits likely to result from the formation of a Society on the plan recommended in the report amongst which there will be many Irish Members of Parliament, who would have the opportunity of meeting in Dublin, previous to the assembling of Parliament. The exact sum which should be required for the proposed Ship Canal was not known; but the present object was to draw the attention of Parliament to the subject. After observing upon the neglected state of the Fisheries of Ireland and the insulting and ridiculous plan of benefiting the country recommended by the Emigration Report, Mr. Grattan concluded, by expressing his hope that the Lord Mayor, on going over to England, would be able to fix the attention of Government on some plan for the benefit of the country. The learned gentleman sat down amid loud applause.

The Lord Mayor begged to observe, that Mr. Paine, who he believed was a member of the Board of Inland Navigation, had submitted some suggestions to the Committee, regarding roads on the coast of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell was here loudly called for, when that gentleman rose, and said, he had heard the report which had been read by the very respectable Secretary, with the most unmixed satisfaction. It was truly delightful to behold the Chief Magistrate of this still great city lending the support which was afforded by his high official station, to a meeting, the object of which was to increase the comforts of the poor, and, at the same time to strengthen the connection between this country and England, and to make that connection valuable to both parties. He hailed with joy the formation of such a society as that contemplated in the report. He had been at one time strongly opposed to the poor laws, because he was aware of the dreadful evils which were inseparable from them. They afforded room for peculation and village tyranny. He disliked the poor laws, because the relief which they afforded was received with unthankfulness by those who obtained it. But he had observed and still felt the growing pauperism and misery of Ireland. Mendicity and pauperism were coming upon them, like the returning tide, but there was no ebbing. A system of poor laws should not be hastily adopted but it would be well to agitate the subject; it would be ringing a warning bell at the ears of the absentees. It would be intimating to them, that if they did not take care of the poor people on their estates the legislature would do it for them. But he would rather see the proposed society in operation, and the necessity of imposing such a system of laws removed, by the improvement of the country. The man who had the appellation of a pauper was a degraded being. If the good efforts which he had anticipated, should follow from the labors of the committee, there would be no need of poor laws. He had long wished for the formation of such a society in which there should be nothing exclusive, and in which all should labor for the good of the nation. Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. Henry Grattan rose to propose the next resolution. He delivered a powerful and very eloquent speech.

The Lord Mayor begged to be allowed to say a few words. They were all aware, that a Public Meeting had been held last Friday, at which he was treated in the most gross and indecent manner. The Chief Magistrate of the City of Dublin was abused and maltreated. He would endeavour in a few words to explain the cause.—He had lived all his life in the

City of Dublin, and his conduct was known to his fellow citizens. He had ever been actuated by a desire to promote the prosperity of his native City. The office of Sheriff, tho it was formerly filled, had been described, as a perfect nuisance. At the time of his appointment to the office which he had the honour to fill, he had declared that he would not serve as Lord Mayor, if the impannelling of juries should be left in the hands of the gentlemen who had it. He had read the report on the office of Sheriff, signed, by four men, as honest as any who had ever sat at a Board, and he saw that the city was near losing its charter. He then expressed his opinion, that the duty of selecting jurors should be placed in respectable hands. For this he was attacked in the Guild of Merchants. He was not allowed to say one word in his defence. He had been beat down by a vile and low rabble. The selection of Juries had been left to Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Goulding. 1,200*l.* a year was made by the job. Every man who did not like to serve as a Juror, had only to launch out a guinea or thirty shillings each year, and then he was exonerated from the labour of attending. By these means, the wealthy portion of the citizens who were the fittest persons for the duty, were allowed to remain away, and it devolved entirely on the middling order of people.--Whatever certain interested persons may say of him, he should always be found at his post, endeavouring to serve his fellow citizens to the best of his ability; and he trusted that he should, to the last moment of his life, preserve his character pure and unsullied.--(Lord cheers.)--

A resolution was then put and carried, that the yearly subscription to the Society should be two pound and that a payment of ten pound should constitute a life member.

Lord Cloncurry, in moving the thanks of the Meeting to the very valuable and respectable Secretary expressed his desire that he should be requested by the Chairman to write to these Gentlemen who are likely to become members of the Society, intimating that its first meeting should take place on Monday se'nnight.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion, which was carried.

A resolution was passed appointing the Messrs. Latouche as Treasurers of the Society.

Mr. O'Connell moved the thanks of the Meeting to Lord Cloncurry, for his exertions on the subject of the Ship Canal, and for the zealous support which he has, on all occasions, afforded to every measure which was calculated to benefit his native country.

The motion was seconded, and carried with acclamation.

Lord Cloncurry was then called to the Chair.

Mr. Leader rose to propose the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, It required no small exertion of the mind on the part of a man placed in high station boldly to commit himself in a great public cause, and to follow it up manfully, without flinching an iota. For the important service which the Lord Mayor had conferred on his fellow-countrymen, he had his thanks. They were feeble and unimportant---but if Providence should crown their labours, with success, the recording angel would register his services above.---(Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell said that the Meeting might easily guess why so humble an individual as himself, should rise to second the motion. He felt bound to do that justice to the Lord Mayor. Although his Lordship had proceeded in the straight forward line of uprightness, he had for one moment compromised his principles; and he, (Mr. O'Connell,) respected him the more. Like himself, he had taken up his opinions from conviction, and he would be ready to yield them to the influence of truth and argument.

Mr. Sheriff Roose said, that he bore willing testimony to the honest integrity of the Lord Mayor in his wishes for the purification of the streams of justice. During the three months which had elapsed since his accession to office, he Mr. Roose, had used the most diligent attention in order to place on juries that order of his fellow citizens, who were best fitted for the duty (hear, hear.) In the selection of Juries, he allowed no interested motive whatever to have the slightest weight. The Lord Mayor had drawn his attention to the subject, and it was by his instrumentality that the change had taken place (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks. The meeting then separated.

LITERARY NOTICE.

DE LISLE, OR THE DISTRUSTFUL MAN. 3 *Vols.*

(*From the Examiner, January* 13)

THIS novel is the production of the wielder of no incompetent pen, and abounds with a great variety of fashionable and worldly character, unseconded however by a corresponding diversity of incident or adventure. Evidently formed on the model of 'Tremaine' and 'De Vere,' its hero is one of those very sickly and morbid personages who we almost fear, from the prevalent taste of the day, are to be received as the beau-ideal of the superlative English gentleman. *De Lisle*, to be sure, neither by the title nor the tenor of his story, is held out as an example, and in a certain degree the same thing may be predicated of *Tremaine*; but no matter, we are led by implication to similar conclusion. Both are regarded as of the very *haut-ton*; both engage the attention of all around them; and both are fastidiously sensitive to everything which disturbs, in the slightest degree, the repose of their *egoism*, or that engrossing self-consideration for which the gallantry and urbanity of the olden time have been so disadvantageously exchanged. Now that something of this sort may be no unusual result of the early enjoyment of rank, opulence, and leisure, on a certain order of temperament, we are by no means disposed to deny; and still less that it may graft itself upon our English *morgue* with peculiar facility. In spite, however, of the Charles Edmonstone and similar style of self-painting in Blackwood, and kindred miscellanies, and the fulsome coxcombries of the Hook and Ultra Tory school, including the 'Exclusive,' the 'Tenth,' and all other combined and embodied fopperies, we still indulge a hope that the fashionably educated and opulent English nobleman or gentleman is not principally distinguishable by these splenetic propensities. We suspect, at the same time, that this sort of portraiture is self-emanative, or the transfusion of certain reflective associations and hues of thought from the author to his subject, rather than the result of a free, vigorous and forcible power of observation of genuine character. We are the more disposed to this opinion, as we find our best and most rapidly conceptive novelists, from Fielding down to Sir Walter Scott, deal little in this sort of factitious creation; and although in reference to the former, we can frankly allow that the times require and exhibit additional refinement, it is impossible not to be impressed with the comparative freshness, nature and verisimilitude both of the ideal world which he created for us, and the beings whom he made to move in it. Our chief reliance is, that the partiality recently exhibited to the species of hero we have been deprecating, is the consequence of the affectation and factitious assumption which at present distinguish the world of fashion in its various grades, rather than of a tendency in our men of consequence and fine gentlemen to dwindle into mere personifications of a fit of the spleen, or fac-similes of Hotspur's fop, who sickened at everything which came "between the wind and his nobility." Something too must be allowed for the talent displayed in the writing, and the literary merit evinced in several of the stories which are furnished with these hypochondriacal heroes; which by the way, so little in the fashion of folly is absolutely new in the world, are but modifications of the dolorous coxcombs of the Elizabethan period, whose business it was, in the language of Master Stephen, to be "gentlemanly and melancholy." Shades of our forefathers! let our wealth and high blood take any shape but this, which has already made us a continental joke, and that a more piquant one than was ever before produced by our national pride, our purse-proud ostentation, or even our formidable *God-damn-mes*.

Something too much in the way of proem and of protest, to which we have been chiefly induced by the recent multiplication of the tribe of heroes that we have been deprecating, and, to confess the truth, by the merit of the novel in other respects. *De Lisle*, in fact, exhibits considerable knowledge of fashionable life and of well-bred domesticity. We have already alluded to the number of personages introduced, and we hesitate not to declare, in the face of our expressed objection, that we were entertained from the beginning of these three sizeable volumes to the end. Moreover, our *Distrustful Man* contrives to become hateful at last, and makes himself a sort of *amende honorable*, which partly appeases us. The character of a *Lady Avonmore* in this story has much merit and considerable originality; nor is the sketch of the adventure of a foreign female seduced into that sort of dependence which has been termed (*lucus a non lucendo*) "the life of honour," without a forcible dealing with accidents and essences. On the whole *De Lisle* is a very tolerable novel. Q.

THE COURIER'S APOSTACIES.

(*From the Examiner, February* 3.)

"The king is dead--Long live the king," is the cry of the French courtiers on the occasion of successions to the Crown. "The Ministry is dissolved, The Ministry is all excellent," has been the cry of the *Courier* through divers opposite changes. It has turned, and turned, and turned again, till the pivot of public patience was worn out, and it could turn no longer; and it has ended therefore in turning off its old Editor, and commencing a fresh score of sycophancy and apostacy. In an address put forth by the new Editor there is this curiously impudent passage in apology for the tetotum operations of the journal, which devoid of any capacity of rectitude, ended its rapid gyrations like the toy we have named, by falling on this side or on that, as the Power of the day seemed to bid for the die.

"Short as the period has been from Lord LIVERPOOL's illness, it had produced a great effect upon the public mind. *Men became involved in doubt and perplexity, they wandered in the dark without star or compass*, they could not take a safe departure, they could not keep a steady reckoning. old companions were lost by the way, and new ones were picked up, *friends were maltreated as foes and foes were mistaken for friends. In so new a state of affairs, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that the Journalist should not have been free from error*, or that, with one end in view---the welfare of his country---he should have sometimes been mistaken in the choice of his means. *Inconsistency* naturally growing out of the strange coalition of Whig and Tory, *became the order of the day*. But its reign has passed away---the experiment of making a Cabinet half Whigs and half Tories, has been tried and failed."

This being translated into the vulgar tongue, signifies, that on the political demise of Lord LIVERPOOL, such an obscurity enveloped the *Courier* that he could not see on which side his bread was buttered, or the way to his dear mouth. In this melancholy state of things he played a sort of game of blind-man's-buff, now hugging this man, now hugging that as the Minister, and cuffing the object of his foundest endearments the next moment, on discovering his awkward mistake. On these mistake the *Courier* now bestows the name *inconsistency*, and, to give the sanction of fashion to this inconsistency, the writer declares it to have been the order of the day. The *Courier* does itself a palpable injustice. Whatever was the order of the day, it at least was most consistent---consistent in servility and thorough-going apostacy. There is no inconsistency in a weathercock---it is always true to its character of veering with every wind.

The shame of some men would be comparatively creditable in others, but the *Courier* has no title to the failing to which it would lay claim.

The *Standard* has the following remarks on the poor apology we have quoted :---

"Who, after this, need want an apology for any baseness? Who will think any apology too stupid or too impudent? Why, if inconsistency were the order of the day, and therefore venial, dismiss the poor editor after ten or eleven year's service for acting reluctantly by your orders; Gentlemen *proprietors?* But no; good pedlars in politics, inconsistency was not the order of the day. The Whig journals were not inconsistent; the Tory journals; ourselves for example; were not inconsistent: you, you were alone in your infamy: you alone were treacherous, sordid, and mercenary: not by compulsion, not by inadvertency, but being as free to choose as any of us, and after long and repeated debates, you almost unanimously outvoted the unfortunate gentleman whom you now turn adrift as your scape-goat. Neither was your "inconsistency," as you call your base treachery, the effect of the "strange coalition between Whig and Tory;" but the effect of a change of masters at the Treasury. Your change of politics was just that kind of which Johnson speaks: 'which always keeps company with advantage, and leaves honour and honesty halting behind.'"

In every cause not intrinsically infamous, constancy and courage will command their fair share of respect. In the field of honourable hostility these qualities will be always recognized, and will unite in one common sentiment men who are at inveterate enmity on all other points.

NEWSPAPERS AND COUNTRY POST OFFICES.

(*From the Examiner, February* 17.)

A circular from the General Post Office, dated Feb. 1, after mentioning the numerous and well-founded complaints made of the suppression or irregular delivery of newspapers from Post Offices in the country, and after remarking on the sacredness of the trust reposed in Postmasters in regard to newspapers equally with letters, orders the ollowing excellent directions to be observed throughout the kingdom:--" 1. That where a Postmaster, on opening his mail, shall find that any paper which he thinks should have reached his office has not arrived, he will, by letter, acquaint the Secretary with the circumstance, and the name of the subscriber whose paper may appear to be missing. 2. No paper is to be delivered but to the subscriber, or to his messenger or servant known to be such. That whenever a newspaper appears to have been mis sent to a town to which it is not directed, the Deputy receiving such is to write in plain characters; "Mis-sent to"; and stamp the paper with the office stamp, and then forward it 3. That under no pretence, either with or without the consent of a subscriber shall a Deputy open and read a newspaper previous to its being delivered to the owner, and, of course, from under his official care. If subscribers are willing that Postmasters should have the benefit of reading their papers, it must be after, not while they have official custody of them. 4. That no Deputy will, under any authority, whether written or verbal, permit any paper to be opened and read by any person but the subscriber to whom it is addressed. If subscribers are willing to permit persons to read their paper, it must be after the Post Office has discharged its duty in delivering it to themselves or their messenger known to be such. Post Offices must not be converted into reading rooms. Such a practice, while it must add to, if not create the very evil complained of, affords the same advantages with subscribers to persons who thereby contribute nothing either to the Post Office, the Stamp Office, or the Editor. Deputy Postmasters must not be agents in acts which have a direct tendency to injure one branch of the public revenue, and by curtailing the circulation of newspapers interfere with the interests of the Press.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(*From the Examiner, Feb.* 17.)

Below we give from the French *Moniteur* the circular address from the new Minister of public Instruction in France to the rectors of Colleges or Academies, in which our readers will be gratified to recognise a document at once rational, liberal, and consistent. Nothing can supply a more striking proof of the effect of the recent energetic expression of public opinion throughout France, than the clear and explicit tenor of this paper, which we regret to say that we fear no correspondent Minister in Great Britain, if any such existed, would pen with half so much general candour and good sense. Were he a Churchman of the predominant or Tory school, it is obvious that nothing of this kind could be expected from him, one half of the small wit of the scribblers on that side the question being employed in ridicule of all attempts to diffuse education, which are not undertaken in some narrow or exclusive spirit. The rage of these gentry at the London University, coupled as it is with the nauseous affectation of a zeal for religion, affords a decisive proof of the spirit of this school of policy, and of its opposition to the tone and tendency of the language which public opinion has forced upon the functionaries of France. For the rest it may suffice to observe that, so far as we can perceive the younger children of liberty are likely to get the start of the elder. In a thousand particulars France has a clearer field before her than Great Britain, and in none more than in the happy absence of a gross, greedy, and selfish oligarchy. Her religious system too, always presuming the present open spirit be preserved; and that fanaticism obtain no extension of tether, is comparatively liberal. No civil rights are withheld on a religious score, cutting off by that one simple negative more hatred, malice, venality, fraud, rancour, oppression, and animosity, than could originate out of all the other sources of evil put together. Good God! what a beating of hearts in Ireland at this moment on that ground alone; to say nothing of the cooler heads and less exasperated spirits in England, who, claiming both in form and in fact what in the eye of nature and reason is the inalienable right of all mankind, regard with involuntary bitterness of feeling the vain attempt to keep them comparatively foreigners in their native land.

(*From the Moniteur.*)

CIRCULAR OF THE GRAND MASTER OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE RECTORS OF COLLEGES OR ACADEMIES.

"SIR,--The office which the King has deigned to confer upon me, must establish between you and me important relations. In announcing to you how much I congratulate myself upon it, I seize the opportunity to lay before you my notions on the principles which ought to direct the teaching body. Religion and morality are the first basis of all good education. It is of importance that this truth should be constantly present to the minds of men employed in public instruction. It is of importance likewise, that in their conduct towards those of their pupils who profess a religion different from theirs, they should never forget what the charter, the laws of the kingdom, and the statutes of the Universities, prescribe concerning liberty of conscience and the authority of parents.

"Love for their legitimate Princess is an innate sentiment of Frenchmen, but this sentiment is strengthened and developed by an education well directed, and above all by sound historical studies which teach youth all that France owes to her Kings. In following the chain of ages, they see issuing from the same source, although at immense intervals, the emancipation of the Communes, the establishment of regular independent justice, the wise and strong measures which have preserved the liberties of the Gallican church, and finally the constitutional charter, which has closed, according to the saying of its august author, the abyss of revolutions. It is by the joint consideration of these benefits, the last of which has surpassed all the rest, that our pupils will learn what ought to be the extent of their gratitude, that their hearts will unite in the same sentiment of love for their King and country, and that their minds will comprehend the happy alliance of monarchical principles and national liberties. Faithful subjects and enlightened citizens, obedience to the laws will become easy, they will be convinced that in learning to fulfil their duties they will show themselves worthy of exercising their rights.

"Classical instruction has arrived in France to a satisfactory degree of advancement. By continuing to employ the same efforts, and to pursue the same paths, we shall obtain new improvements. I reckon in this respect upon the zeal, of which you have not ceased to give honourable pledges; but I think it my duty to call your particular attention to elementary instruction. Over a great part of the kingdom the state of such instruction leaves a great deal to be desired. In order to propagate it, I shall employ all the means in my power. The government of the king owes an equally protection to the different modes of elementary teaching, whose utility is admitted. All will receive encouragement from it. Not only does instruction procure for the labouring classes more happiness and comfort, but it renders them more religious, more moral, and more quiet.

"In all administrations, but perhaps more in that with which I am charged than in any other, it is necessary to maintain legal order. My intention is to attempt its maintenance in all points, and without restriction. I am convinced that I shall find in you a frank and unreserved co-operation, and I shall be happy to lay before the King the proof of your zeal, and the result of your efforts. Accept, &c."

THE LATE RIOTS IN PARIS.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, November* 28.)

PARIS, NOV. 23.—The massacre near Manchester, a few years since, was much talked of in England; but, when compared with the cold-blooded assassinations here, it sinks to nothing. At an early hour in the evening of Monday, small groups, which I can positively state were composed principally of boys, paraded down the rue St. Martin, the rue St. Denis, and the rue St. Honoré, and, where the houses were not illuminated, bawled out for lamps. It is not to be denied that they threw stones occasionally; but, so far from the damage stated by the *Moniteur* to have been incurred, it is a fact that there were not half a dozen windows broken in the rue St. Denis, as I took the trouble the next morning to ascertain the fact. Besides, all accounts agree, that these provocators might have been easily arrested, which was so far from the case, that detachments of gendarmerie, whom they met, let them pass quietly, and only seemed to wreak their vengeance upon the unarmed spectators, the greater part of whom were drawn to the rue St. Denis merely by curiosity. This fact strengthens the supposition that these miscreants were employed by the police to create a disturbance. About ten o'clock on the first night, reports of all sorts were industriously spread about of the events which had taken place in the rue St. Denis, and of course an immense crowd flocked thither. Their attitude at this period was not at all menacing; but when it became known that the soldiery were coming upon them, they took away the scaffolding from a house under repair, more to form a barrier for their protection than with a view to act on the offensive. The rue St. Denis at this part is very narrow, and, from the numbers collected, it was impossible for the people to escape: when a sudden order was given for the troops to attack them on all sides, not the least resistance was offered; and the defenceless men, and even women collected, were exposed to the fire of the infantry. The gendarmes called to the people at the windows to retire; and, where they were not instantly obeyed, fired at them without hesitation. The *Moniteur* asserts that the people were summoned to retire; but where the massacre took place on Monday, if such be the case, it is certain that not one-tenth of the assemblage were aware of it; the fact is, that the soldiery, in many instances, cut down people who were endeavouring to escape, and were quite inattentive to the cries for mercy which were heard on every side. Eight persons were killed on the first night; and the number of wounded, though not ascertained with exactness, was very considerable. One would have thought that the lamentable example of Monday night would have kept people away from the place of danger; but when the succeeding disturbance occurred the mob was much more considerable, and the carnage was really dreadful. The troops kept up a regular fire upon the people, who, as in the first instance, offered no resistance: their curiosity was so strongly excited, that they could not keep away; and when the mob became dense and the military arrived, it was impossible him to escape. One gendarme was killed, and it is asserted that sixty-soldiers were wounded. This, I think is an exaggeration; but at least fifty of the people were killed, including Monday and Wednesday; and the number of wounded, though I cannot ascertain it exactly, must have been frightful. During the whole of yesterday, the *Morgue* (receptacle for dead bodies) was besieged; bodies were brought thither by *sixes*, and, after remaining only half an hour, were carried away to make room for others. Many of them were cut and slashed in a dreadful manner; and counting the numbers I saw there at different times, and the five found in the Passage du Grand Cerf, which is in the Rue St. Denis, 50 cannot be an exaggerated calculation. Last night all was tranquil; but the Boulevards, and indeed many parts of the town, were lined with troops. Paris has had completely the appearance of a besieged city during the whole week, and cannon were planted on some of the bridges. It is almost needless to say that much exasperation exists against the authors of these lamentable events; and without characterizing the ferment in people's minds as revolutionary, it perhaps approaches very nearly to it. To show that the Authorities anticipated that disturbances were likely to arise, the fact may be mentioned that the swords of the soldiery had been sharpened previously to Monday. The strongest evidences of the public feeling were exhibited yesterday at the Morgue; and as the bodies were taken out and in, cries of "Shame!" "Down with the butchers of Ministers," &c. &c., resounded from the immense crowds which were assembled in the vicinity. To day (Friday) gendarmes are seen riding in various directions, and the troops are still on the alert. You will have heard that every body who happened to be passing on the first night in the Place Vendome (where one of the Ministers resides) was suddenly arrested by the gendarmerie, who came in at both ends; but no disturbance took place, and they were allowed to depart after giving their names. Among the sufferers in the Rue St. Denis there are many respectable people; and, as usual in such cases, not one of them mixed in the slight disturbance which arose. One young girl, a milliner, who was taking home some work, was shot in the thigh, and is since dead at the hospital. During all the week, every shop has been closed at an early hour of the evening, and places of amusement are deserted.

MISCELLANEA.

(*From the Examiner, December* 9.)

LAWS OF MALTA.---The Laws of Malta are singularly favourable to the married female. The landlord of a hotel lately ran off, owing large sums and the creditors flocked in upon the wife and abused her; but she set them all at defiance, and held the furniture, and proceeded with the business, as if nothing had happened. It seems creditors cannot there disturb a wife *in possession*.---*Letter in the Scots Times.*

OPERATIVE COMMUNITY AT ORBISTON.---The Glasgow *Scots Times* says that the Co-operative community at Orbiston has broken up. "Out of the three hundred inmates which the establishment lately contained, about fifty only remain; and even these have discarded the co-operative system, and have returned to the selfish plan pursued by the rest of the world. Each person now occupies his own dwelling and his own ground, for which he pays rent from his own earnings, and all his earnings are exclusively his own."

SPANISH REFUGEES.---About 250 claimants attended at Guildhall yesterday week, to receive the weekly allowance from the Committee. Such as were in want of clothing, and had been previously measured, had tickets given to them, which entitled them to receive, in another room, the articles required. The donations of clothing have been unexpectedly numerous, and many of the articles almost new. The benevolence exercised towards the refugees has not been confined to wealthy persons alone; Mr. Besley, a tailor in moderate circumstances, in Wardour street, Soho gratuitously devotes one day of the week to altering the clothing to the size of the applicants.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.---Sir Thomas was shockingly coarse in his manners and conversation. On one occasion, his secretary had invited, by mistake, a gentleman high in place here, to one of Sir Thomas's parties. On his entering the room, Sir. T., addressing him, said, "And who the h---, Sir, desired you to come here?" This was heard by at least fifty people. Sir. T. was also a furious drinker, and shortened his life by that means. Admiral Ball, an ostentatious man, was dining with him on one occasion, and in helping himself to brandy and water, observed to Sir T., "Now you see I just put in enough of brandy to kill the animalculæ;"---"Kill the animalculæ!" returned Sir T., "by G.---, Sir, you have not put in enough to fill them *drunk*."---*Letter from Malta in the Scots Times.*

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER'S WILL.---By a will made after the death of his wife, but not legally executed, the late Bishop of Winchester has left. 5,000*l.* to his second son, George Thomas; 5,000*l.* to his third son, Richard; 100*l.* to his sister, Susan Hubbard; 100*l.* to his sister-in-law, Harriet Maltby; a set of books to Henry Viscount Bayly; a set of books to Thomas Douglas Hodgson; and several legacies to servants. The rest of his propery, real and personal, he has left to his eldest son, William Edward Tomline, whom he has appointed sole executor.---*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

MR. HUSKISSON AND DISPATCH OF BUSINESS. The *Magdelaine*, Capt. Hodgson, with a cargo of fruit from Smyrna, arrived in Liverpool on a Monday evening, at six o'clock; she complied with the quarantine regulations required (by order in council) of vessels from the Levant with clean bills; the Customs' duty was paid on her cargo, it was landed, was regularly weighed by a landing-waiter, was re-exported, and was discharged in Dublin on the following Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. By this extraordinary dispatch, the revenue (to whom every farthing due was paid) was benefited by a saving in the officers' time, the merchant was benefited from the same cause, and by getting his fruit, which is of a perishable nature to the earliest possible market. Before the prudent mitigation, as circumstances demanded, made by Mr. Huskisson, of the odious quarantine restrictions, before the simplification, by Mr. Huskisson, of the Custom house business, and before the use of steam-boats, the *Magdelaine's* fruit, after arrival in Liverpool, most probably would not have reached Dublin in less than 38 days instead of 38 hours.---*Liverpool Chronicle.*

CALCUTTA :—*Printed and Published by the Proprietors* SAMUEL SMITH AND CO. *at the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle Press, No. 1, Hare Street, Tank Square, every Morning at 6 o'Clock, (Sundays excepted.)*

Subscribers are respectfully requested to give early notice of any change of address or irregularity in the delivery of this paper, that its recurrence may be prevented.