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The Bengal HURKARU and Chronicle.

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VOL. IV.—No 103.—NEW SERIES.] CALCUTTA—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1829. [VOL. LVI. No. 4552, OLD SERIES.

MESSRS. D. NUTHALL & CO. *Tailor, No.* 11, *Cossitollah*, begs most respectfully to inform the military gentlemen, that they have just received their Investment of Staff Cocked Hats and Chakoes, agreeable to the new regulation.

Also Gentlemen's Black Beaver Hats, broad and narrow brimmed, and Children's Black Beaver ditto

D. N. & Co. warrants the above articles to be of the most fashionable pattern, and superior in quality to any that have been imported to this country. Terms Cash. (771)

NOTICE.—The friends of Native Female Education are hereby informed, that the seventh Annual Examination of the Children under the patronage of the Ladies' Society, will take place on Tuesday morning next, the 3d of November, at 10 o'clock, at the Central School, Cornwallis Square, Simleah, when the favor of their presence is solicited

After the Examination there will be an Exhibition of Fancy Articles and Children's Books.

(772) H. ELLERTON, *Secy. to the L. S for N. F. E.*

MONSIEUR A. GAYRAND, *European Distiller*, begs most respectfully to intimate to Ship Captains, Merchants and the Public in general, that he has established a Distillery at Budge Budge, where Rum of a quality very superior to any that was ever distilled in Bengal, London proof, and even stronger, coloured and pale, and Spirits of every sort, can be had at moderate prices in either small or large quantity on previous notice being given to him.

Ships can be supplied with Rum when passing Budge Budge subjects to Government Custom House Regulations. Apply to Mr. A Gayrand, at Budge Budge, or to Mr. W. C. D'Rozario, Hurkaru Library.

Calcutta, 26th October, 1829. (769)

WISE AND CO'S PATENT PAPER.—A quantity of this superior Paper, imported per *Victory*.

The size of this Patent Paper is made from a Vegetable matter and is incorporated with the materials or pulp before the Paper is made, thereby securing soundness and color, and the peculiar capability of bearing writing after an erasure much better than any other Paper; which are all sized on the surface and not in the interior of the sheet.

This Paper being dried by heated Machinery of nearly 300° temperature (which would destroy the size in Paper) made in the usual mode from an animal substance is a sufficient proof of its power to resist the *Heat of any Climate*.

Apply to *Debnarian Dey*, 92, China Bazar. (770)

MR. HORNER begs to inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of indisposition he was prevented opening his Riding School on the 1st, but it will open this-day, the 22d instant.

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.

Ladies—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Gentlemen—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Cards of Terms may be had at the Riding Academy.

Theatre Road, 22nd Octr. 1829. (753)

SCHEME OF THE FIRST LOTTERY OF 1830, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

1 Prize of	Sa. Rs	100,000
1 Ditto of		50,000
1 Ditto of		25,000
2 Ditto of 20,000 each		40,000
5 Ditto of 10,000 ditto		50,000
10 Ditto of 5,000 ditto		50,000
10 Ditto of 2,000 ditto		20,000
10 Ditto of 1,000 ditto		10,000
22 Ditto of 500 ditto		11,000
500 Ditto of 120 ditto		60,000
560 Prizes		3,96,000
3940 Blanks.		
Applicable to the purposes of the Lotteries		54,000
4500 Tickets.	Sa. Rs	4,50,000

1st. The 500 Tickets drawn from the Number Wheel, on the First Day's Drawing, will be entitled to the Prizes of Sicca Rupees 120 each, and will be paid in Cash, at the usual period, at the Bank of Bengal.

2d. The First Day's Drawing will take place on Friday the 15th January next, the 2d Day's Drawing Twenty Days after the First, and the remaining Drawings will proceed at the rate of Three in each week, until the whole be concluded.

3d. The Prizes will be paid without any deduction at the Bank of Bengal, (after having been examined and certified at the Lottery Office) Thirty Days after the conclusion of the Drawing.

4th. The Prize of One Lac Sicca Rupees will be put in the Wheel, as a Floating Prize, on the last Day's Drawing.

5th. All right to the value of Prizes, in this Lottery, shall lapse on the expiration of Three Years, from the date on which payment may be come due, and the amount of such Unclaimed Prizes shall be then carried to the Credit of the Lottery Funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the Lotteries have been established.

A. TROYER, *Asst. Secy. to the Lotty. Com.*

Lottery Office, the 12th Oct. 1829. (715)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 1st, or ensuing Lottery for 1830, has been sold to *Connyloll Burrall* this-day.

A. TROYER, *Asst. Secy. to the Lotty. Com.*

Calcutta, the 12th Oct. 1829. (716)

NOTICE.—*Connyloll Burrall* begs to call the attention of the Public to the above Notice, and to state that Tickets may be had on application to him at the Bank of Hindoostan, at the rate of Sa. Rs 110, (One hundred and Ten) until further notice. (717)

ALL PRIZES.—LOTTERY ON FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO Tickets in the 1st Lottery of 1830, to be divided into 300 Chances at 200 Rupees each.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	100	whole Tickets.
1 Ditto of	50	Ditto Ditto
1 Ditto of	20	Ditto Ditto
1 Ditto of	10	Ditto Ditto
1 Ditto of	8	Ditto Ditto
1 Ditto of	7	Ditto Ditto
1 Ditto of	6	Ditto Ditto
2 Ditto of 5 each	10	Ditto Ditto
4 Ditto of 4 each	16	Ditto Ditto
4 Ditto of 3 each	12	Ditto Ditto
10 Ditto of 2 each	20	Ditto Ditto
273 Ditto of 1 each	273	Ditto Ditto
300	532	whole Tickets.

Applications for Chances in the above will be received at the Bank of Hindoostan by the undersigned, and the Drawing will take place on the 19th January next.

CONNYLOLL BURRALL, *Projector.*

Calcutta, 12th October, 1829. (719)

NOTICE.—Shares of Tickets in the present Calcutta Lottery, may be had on application to Connyloll Burrall at the Bank of Hindoostan, at the following prices until further notice.

Halves	57	Rupees.
Quarters	30	"
Eighths	16	"
Sixteenths	9	" (720)

FOR SALE, at Messrs. WILKINSON AND PETRIE'S Godowns.

Harper and Bell's PORT and SHERRY, quarts and pints in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

Allsopp's PALE ALE, in Butts and Hogsheads and bottled in cases of 6 dozen each.

Harper and Bell's fine COGNAC BRANDY, in wood and London bottled, in cases of 3 dozen each.

July 13, 1829. (89)

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Of Messrs. RAIKE'S and NEWBERRY'S English Claret, to effect speedy sale of this choice Wines (received per *Robarts*), the price has been reduced to Rs 35 per dozen.

(388) Apply to BUSH & Co.

1783 HOCKHEIM FIRST CLASS OLD HOCK.—A few dozens of the above superior Wine, may be had on application at the Godowns of *Bush and Co.* Price Sa Rs. 35 per dozen. (650)

HODGSON'S RIPE PALE ALE, AND HARPER'S BRANDY, may be had at No. 148, Colingah-street, at per half chest, for the former 32 Rs or 6 R per Dozen, the latter at 60 Rs per half chest, or 12 R per Dozen. Terms ready money. (681)

CHATEAU LATOUR.—WM. BELL AND Co. have just received a batch of the above remarkably fine Claret, which they with confidence recommend to their friends and the public at 20 rupees per dozen

Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1829. (760)

FOR SALE at the Godowns of BOYD, BEEBY AND Co's Hodgson's Pale Ale, by the last arrivals, passed by Watson and Co. per hogshead, - - - 55

Ditto bottled by Watson and Co. ripe and new, per half chest, quarts, - - - - - - - 44

Ditto ditto, pints, - - - - - - - 56

Ditto London bottled by Batson, per tierce of 7 dozen, - - - - - - - - - 32

London bottled Porter, (Taylor's entire) per half chest, 6 dozen, - - - - - - - - 56

Cash—discount allowed to wholesale purchasers. (608)

BANSBARREAH INDIGO CONCERN.—*For Sale* by *Public Auction*, on the 30th October, unless previously disposed of by *private contract* that well known and compact Indigo Concern called *Bansbarreah*, situate on the banks of the River Hooghly, about 35 miles from Calcutta, and comprising the Bansbarreah and Ramnaghur Factories, with excellent Pucka House, Godowns, Drying Houses, &c. Apply to Messrs. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND Co.

Calcutta, 10th September, 1829. (607)

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—A small INDIGO CONCERN situated in the district of Kishnaghur, having a cultivation of 3000 begahs. For further particulars apply to *Palmer and Co.* (623)

FOR SALE.—The *Muttydally Indigo Concern*, situated in the district of Rajeshye, and within a coss of the civil station of Bogoorah; consisting of six factories and 26½ pairs of vats, with a Ryottee cultivation of about 7500 Beegahs Jessore measure, which may be increased to 10,000 Beegahs. The Factories are in complete working order. For particulars apply to *Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* (686)

FOR SALE.—*Chipeguatcha Indigo Factory* situated in the district of Barruset, having 6 pair of Vats, 2 Bungalows and other buildings complete, with a cultivation of 1250 beegahs, chiefly Neiz. For further particulars apply to *Palmer and Co.* (685)

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Indigo Factory of Baudthaut, in the district of Kishnagur, containing 3 pair of vats, one boiler cutcha godown, matted bungalow, &c.

The present Proprietor is induced to sell it on account of the distance from the other Factories, as he is not able in consequence to give it his personal attention.

In the past season it had 450 Beegahs of Ryottan cultivation, and 200 of Neez, from which it has made fully 30 maunds of Indigo, on an outlay of about 1,600.

In the incoming season there will be above 600 Beegahs of Ryottan cultivation, and Neez can be had to any extent.

For particulars apply to Messrs. *Alexander & Co.* (727)

BOOGLA INDIGO CONCERN.—To be sold by Public Auction, at the Exchange Rooms, on Thursday, the 10th December 1829, unless previously disposed of by private bargain.

The Boogla Indigo Concern, comprising 14 Factories, situated in the Districts of Furreedpoor and Mymensing, having a cultivation of 28,000 biggas, about 3-5ths Ryotty and 2-5ths Neez.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. *J. Scott and Co.* (764)

A Small Compact INDIGO CONCERN in Rungpore consisting of two factories, 10 pair Vats, 1600 Beegahs cultivation. For particulars apply to the Printer. (747)

FOR SALE.—Two fashionable English Stanhopes, imported per H. C. Ship *Minerva*, and made by the celebrated Peters of Park Street, London.

To be seen at No. 15, Dacre's Lane. (730)

FOR SALE and to be seen at T. HUNTER'S Livery Stables, "Stag" an imported Gelding, 15-2 high, one of the best Stanhope Horses in Calcutta. (739)

FOR SALE on Commission at Messrs. *Burkinyoung and Co.'s* Ware Room, a fine toned Broadwood's Grand Piano Forte, almost new, the property of *Wigram Money, Esq.* Price Sicca Rupees 1200. (692)

FOR SALE on Commission, at Messrs. Burkinyoung and Co.'s a very fine toned Finger Organ, by Flight and Robson, in a handsome case of Gothic Mahogany, with gilt front shifting movement and six stops; this instrument is the property of a Gentleman gone to England, and is deserving the notice of any person requiring a really good Organ. (754)

FOR SALE, a batch of Thirty-eight FRESH ARABS landed from the *William Wilson*. The Horses are standing in the Stables, S. W. of the Body Guard Lines, where they can be seen at any time, and particulars ascertained.

N. B. To ensure a ready Sale, very moderate price, have been affixed. (539)

FOR SALE.—A London built Baroucbett with seat in front, imported on the H. C. S. *Marquis Wellington*. Apply to *Steuart and Co.*

21st October. (752)

FOR SALE.—Fresh up-country Indigo Seed. Apply to Mr. THOS. ROSE, Bogwongolah. (272)

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, direct from J. Havell and Son, warranted the best in the country to be had of Mr. Somerville, at No. 8, Weston's Lane, Cossitollah. (567)

For London touching at Madras and the Cape.

The Ship FAIRLIE, 756 Tons Register, Captain S. J. FULLER, to sail positively on the 10th December. For Freight and Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SMITHSON, HOLDSWORTH & Co. or Captain FULLER, 4, Kyd Street.

October 13, 1829. (443)

For London touching at the Cape to land Passengers.

ARMED AND WELL MANNED.

The Ship LORD LYNDOCK, 650 Tons, SAMUEL BEADLE, Commander, will positively leave Town on or before the 1st January. For Passage or Freight apply to the Commander, at the Bengal Club House, Tank Square, or to Messrs. COLVIN AND Co. (492)

WELL MANNED AND ARMED.

The Ship ROBARTS, 800 Tons burthen, Capt. CORBYN, will *certainly* sail hence for London in December next, under similar arrangements and terms for passage as those hitherto adopted, and so generally approved. Apply to the Commander, at No. 11, Park Street Chowringhee, to Messrs. PALMER AND Co. or THOMAS FERGUSON, Esq. 11, Esplanade Row. (518)

For London.

To sail in all December. The H. C. C. Ship GANGES, burthen 700 Tons, Captain E. M. BOULTBEE. For Passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to MESSRS. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND Co.

August 29, 1829. (562)

For London.

(Armed and well Manned, having taken a tier of Guns on board at Calcutta.)

The fast sailing Bombay built Ship DAVID SCOTT, 800 Tons, JAMES JACKSON, (late of the *William Money*,) Commander. Has 600 Tons of her Cargo engaged, and will positively sail from Saugor on the 10th day of December, touching at Madras for 48 hours to receive Passengers, from whence she will proceed for London direct. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. FERGUSON AND Co. or to Captain Jackson, at E. S. Ellis, Esquire, Marine Paymaster.

N. B.—Two respectable European women, came out in the *David Scott*, as servants to the Lady Passengers, and will return in the ship to England, with such Children as may be entrusted to their care.

For character apply as above.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1829. (572)

For London Direct.

Well Manned and Armed. The Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Captain GEORGE DENNY, will leave town on the 1st December. For Freight or Passage, apply to BRUCE, ALLAN AND Co.

October 15, 1829. (585)

For London calling at Madras for Passengers.

The Teak Ship EXMOUTH, 750 Tons, R. GRAHAM, Commander, to sail on the 15th December, has superior accommodations and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. or to Captain Graham, No. 217, Bow Bazar.

N. B. A respectable European female Servant, proceeding home in the *Exmouth* will be happy to take charge of such children as may be entrusted to her care. For particulars apply as above. (593)

For London.

The Ship WILLIAM MONEY, of 800 Tons, Captain FULCHER, has excellent Cabins for passengers and carries a Surgeon. To be despatched the middle of next December. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. PALMER AND Co.

Sept. 19, 1829. (630)

For London touching at Madras.

The new Ship BRUNSWICK, of 500 Tons, Captain PARKERS, has commodious cabins for Passengers; to be despatched the first week in next December. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. PALMER AND Co.

Sept. 21, 1829. (631)

For Liverpool.

To sail the 20th November. *The well known* A. 1. Ship ALBION, of 500 Tons, N. MCLEOD, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GISBORNE AND Co. (641)

For London touching at Madras.

The Ship VICTORY, of 712 Tons, Captain C. FARQUHARSON. Armed and well manned; to leave Saugor on the 10th next December. For Freight or Passage, apply to PALMER AND Co. or the Commander.

Oct. 22, 1829. (642)

For Bristol, via Port Louis, Mauritius.

The Ship CITY OF EDINBURGH, A. 1. Burthen 500 Tons. This vessel has very superior accommodations, and will be despatched in all the present month. Application for Passage may be made either to Captain MCKINNON on board, or to BUCHANAN, MANN and Co. (654)

For London, calling at Madras for Passengers.

The PALMIRA, 600 Tons, Captain HENRY THOMPSON, H. C. S. to sail on the 15th of December, has first rate accommodations, an experienced Surgeon, and two-thirds of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to BOYD, BEEBY AND Co. (693)

For Madras and London.

To sail the first week in December the remarkably fast sailing Teak Ship MARY ANNE, 600 Tons, W. HORNBLOW (late of the *Moira*,) Commander, is fitted up expressly for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to PALMER AND Co. (698)

For London.

The new Ship ROYAL SAXON, of 600 Tons, Captain D. W. PETRIE. Will sail on or about 20th December. Has most superior accommodations, carries an experienced Surgeon, and is well armed and manned. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain PETRIE, or to Messrs. MACKINTOSH & Co.

Calcutta, 7th October, 1829. (702

For London via the Cape.

The Ship NEPTUNE, of 650 Tons, Captain CUMBERLEGE. To sail on or about the 10th December. Has superior accommodations, carries an experienced Surgeon and well manned and armed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain CUMBERLEGE or to Messrs. MACKINTOSH & Co.

October 10, 1829. (703)

To sail in all November, for London, well armed and manned.

The fine teak built Ship RELIANCE, Capt. C. D. HAYS, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, for which or for light Freight, apply to *Gilmore and Co.*

October 16, 1829. (738)

For London.

The *new* Ship PERSIAN, of 400 Tons, Capt. ROBERT PLUNKETT, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. *Wants about 120 Tons of Light Goods, and offers a good opportunity for the first despatch of Indigo, this Season.* To sail the first week in next November. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. PALMER AND Co.

Sept. 21, 1829. (491)

For London.

To sail early in January next. The Teak Ship AURORA, 600 Tons, S. OWEN, (late of the *Exmouth*) Commander. For Freight or passage, apply to Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND Co. or the Commander, No. 29, Guirey Baboo's Lane, Bow Bazar. (552)

For Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales

To sail in all November next. The good Ship BOMBAY, J. DARE, Commander, completely fitted with excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PALMER AND Co. (537)

For Penang.

The Barque MERCURY. For Freight or Passage apply to CHARLES BELL, Commander, No. 5, Garstin's Buildings. (732)

Houses to Let.

Three-storied Houses.

No. 1, Jaun Bazar, Chowringhee.
Loudoun Buildings, furnished or unfurnished.
Garstin's Buildings, North and South Range.
No. 1, Russell Street, Chowringhee.
At Ballygunge with 30 beegahs of Land.
No. 5, Chowringhee Road.

Two-storied Houses.

No. 12, Wellington Square.
3, Kyd Street.
258, Lall Bazar.
8, Sooterkin's Lane.
22, Cossitollah.
„ Radah Bazar.
Godowns in Radah Bazar.
Coach Houses and Stabling in Dacre's Lane.

(67) Apply to Messrs. ALEXANDER AND Co.

TO LET.—The House No. 11, Kyd Street. Apply to COLVIN AND Co.

February 26, 1829. (156)

VALUABLE PREMISES IN OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.—To be let or sold, that capital upper-roomed House, with extensive Godowns and Offices, adapted for a Mercantile establishment on the largest scale, situate in Old Court House Street, and lately in the occupation of Messrs. Stewart, Robertson and Co. Apply to CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP AND Co.

July 10, 1829. (452)

TO LET.—That excellent Garden Residence situated at Cossipore, lately occupied by G. A. Bushby, Esq. For terms, apply to Mr. Bushby.

August 3, 1829. (496)

TO LET the Upper Part of that commodious House situated in Loll Bazar and corner of Radda Bazar For terms which are *moderate*, apply on the Premises. (726)

TO BE LET.—The two new four storied Houses, in Esplanade Row, (lately occupied by the Bengal Club) either singly or separately, each House consists of

7 Principal Rooms, 32 feet by 22 feet
7 Other Rooms.
7 Closets.

A Grand Stair-Case, and two Private Stair-Cases, with suitable Out-Offices.

Also, one of the Lower roomed Verandahed Building, in front of the new four storied Houses, in Esplanade Row, Rent moderate.

(740) Apply to Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND Co.

TO LET with immediate possession and at a moderate Rent, being for the short remainder of a lease. The House at Garden Reach on the banks of the river lately occupied by John Bax, Esq. Apply to *Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.*

Calcutta, October 17, 1829. (743)

TO LET.—The House No. 2, Mission Row.

Apply to *Colvin and Co.*

October 20, 1829. (751)

MESSRS. F. BURKINYOUNG AND CO respectfully intimate, that they have now exposed for Sale their supply of BROADWOOD'S new improved PATENT PIANOS, and beg to recommend them as highly deserving of notice, being upon an entirely new construction and very superior in every respect to any they have hitherto received.

Messrs. F. B. and Co. have also received by the *Palmira* and *Duke of Bedford*, a few French and English Machine Organs, made by the celebrated DAVRAINVILLE of Paris, and CLEMENTI and Co. of London, together with an assortment of Instruments and Music, consisting principally of Flutes, from RUDALL and NICHOLSON, the latter accompanied with Mr. NICHOLSON'S certificates, Guitars with DUVERNEY'S patent Screws, Violoncellos, and Instruments of every description for Military Bands, Harp and Violin Strings, and a general assortment of the newest Music. (691)

CONCERT.—Mr. C. MUNZ has the honour to announce that his Concert under the patronage of the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck, the Nobility, and Gentry, of Calcutta will take place at the Town Hall on Friday Evening the 30th instant, Mr. M. has also the pleasure to state that he will be favored by the valuable assistance of the Amateur and professional Gentlemen who have kindly consented to perform on this occasion.

PRICES.

Single Ticket	Rs	12
Double ditto for a Gentleman and Lady		20
Do. for a Gentleman and the Ladies of the Family		30

N. B.—Tickets may be had on application to Messrs. Burkinyoung and Co. (708)

A SURGEON of the Honorable Company's Service would be glad to perform the Medical duties of any ship proceeding to England, provided he can obtain his passage free.

To be taken on board on the Coast, or at Madras.

Reference to Messrs. ALEXANDER AND Co.

October 8, 1829. (704)

AN EUROPEAN COOK who is competent in all the branches of Cookery, will be happy to engage himself as a Captain's Cook in a Ship bound to England from 600 Tons or upwards, who carry from 20 to 30 Cuddy passengers. Most respectable reference can be given. For further particular enquire of the Printer. (725)

TYPE FOR SALE.—Several Fonts of new and second hand Type of all sizes, for sale at the Bengal Hurkaru Press. Apply to the Printer.

Correspondence.

HALF BATTA.

King Henry. Still exaction!
The nature of it? in what kind, let's know,
Is this exaction.

Queen Katherine. I am much too venturous
In tempting of your patience: but am bolden'd
Under your promis'd pardon. The subject's grief
Comes through commissions, which compel from each
The *sixth part of his substance*, to be levied
Without delay: and the pretence for this
Is nam'd, your *wars in France*: this makes bold mouths,
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them: their curses now
Live where their prayers did: and its come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. I would your highness
Would give it quick consideration, for
There is no primer business—KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I have now completed a careful perusal of those two publications which have lately issued from your press, entitled "a collection of facts and documents relative to batta, &c." and if my head may fairly be presumed to ache after such an undertaking, I assure you my heart is still more painfully affected. The admirable letters of Col. B. appear to me so conclusive as to the inexpediency and injustice of the measure, that I would hope for the revision of it from these alone, did I not know that public measures are very seldom controlled by considerations of reason and justice but too often dictated solely by the suggestions of a short sighted policy. The misery and distress which are now felt by many officers in the Company's service, ranking as gentlemen, and living in an ungenial clime, subject to a variety of duties involving great personal fatigue and exposure, cannot surely be contemplated by their superiors without compassion and sympathy. Do they deny the existence of this distress? Let them read these papers, and they will no longer doubt. Do any hesitate as to the propriety of relieving such distress? Let them make the case their own, and apply the golden rule of "doing to others, what they would that others, in like circumstances, should do to them," and they will no longer dispute the reality of the evil, and the necessity of its removal. I am now at a half batta station, and daily and hourly witness the distressing effects of this unwise reduction, "too rash, too unadvised, too sudden." I am not a systematic railer against Government: I am not one who would join in hasty censure of the head of that Government, on the contrary I often rank myself amongst its defenders, from a firm conviction that the noble Lord at the head of it is not aware of the actual situation of officers on half batta. He cannot know that there are officers, who after 18 years service are placed on allowances with which they are unable to meet the necessary expences of their daily life: whose incomes were actually larger 18 years ago, than they are now. He cannot know that poverty and its attendant wretchedness are gradually embittering every moment of our existence, and that the perpetual subjects of our conversation at our messes, on our parades and within our dwellings, are, the impossibility of providing for ourselves and our families, the hopelessness of our future prospects, and the despair arising from the supposition that our grievances will not be redressed. I say that he cannot know and feel this to be true, because if known and felt it could not continue: redress must follow: "you take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live." A Government fully convinced that their servants cannot live upon the means allowed them, and provide for the just and natural claims that their stations in society involve, must relieve them or—or what Mr. Editor? Aye there's the rub: what is the alternative? I will not shrink from it: the alternative is, that a continuance of such a state of things would drive the most honorable mind to contemplate the undertaking of such measures as would inevitably lead to its removal. Who can deny this? It is human nature: it is written in the page of every history we possess, and are not men every where the same. "We must not rend our subjects from our laws, and stick them in our will." I now proceed to the proof of what I have above hinted at. There are married officers at half batta stations, of 12 and 16 years standing in the service, who receive, after deducting the difference between sicca and sonat rupees and the subscriptions to the Military and Orphan Funds the sum of 175 *rupees* a month. Will any one say that they can live upon this? As married men their house rent is not less than 90 rupees a month, inevitably so, for there are no houses at a lower rate; and the necessary servants of such married men cannot be less than 60, and to be comfortable, ought be 100 Rupees a month: so that in these two items alone, the *whole* of his income is absorbed. How is he to pay for his daily meals? for his clothes, furniture, &c. for himself and wife? for the little expences attendant on regimental sociality and improvement, by an occasional meeting with his brother officers, or subscriptions to a band and library and perhaps the indulgence of a newspaper. And if to this be added the possible misfortune (can I call it by any other name?) of having two or three children to provide for, what is he to do, but to despair? All these wants to be provided for from 175 rupees a month, and perhaps the very authors of such reduction complaining of the difficulties *they* experience in living on two and three thousand! Are we not then "of the same flesh and blood? have we not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, heal'd by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a ——— is? Will any man point out the mode in which by economy and management this officer can make his expences, keep pace with his income? No one can. Then what is his situation? is it not desperate? is it not overwhelming—

"Take physic, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the heavens more just."

But all arguments will be thrown away, all appeals useless if such a *matter of fact* statement does not answer every purpose. I firmly believe that the head of this government is a man of honorable mind and strong intellect: that the members of council are humane and benevolent men, fully acquainted with the wants and means of officers amongst whom they have spent their lives: will they not meet this matter openly and fairly and state their grounds for believing that what I have written is untrue: they will not, from never having known want, disbelieve in the necessities of others. A celebrated prisoner derived comfort from observing that the spokes of his conqueror's chariot wheel were alternately elevated and depress'd—and the highest have in modern times lived to change places with the lowest. It is a wholesome lesson. Let our rulers not disdain it: let them remember the sentence that was hail'd by a whole people with one universal shout "*Homo Sum: nil humani a me alienum puto.*" I am a man: and sympathize with every condition of humanity.

I have heard that it is said "that the fuss made by the Bengal Officers about this half batta is very disgusting, &c." A *fuss* made about my means of living in decency, or dying with tranquillity: of providing for my children, or leaving them in hopeless poverty! but it cannot be: I will not believe that sarcasm would thus be added to injustice, as if we had not enough to bear, and I still retain the conviction with which I set out, that the real misery and discomfort produced by these late reductions are not appreciated, because they are not known and believed in—and that when (as soon must be) they are made manifest as the sun at noon day, that like the mists of the morning they will disappear before the genial and powerful influence of a dignified liberality on the one hand and a happy resumption of content and submission on the other. In the hope of so blessed a change, of "a consummation so devoutly to be wished,"

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Half-Batta-bad Cantonment, Oct. 15, 1829. JUSTUS.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT AND CAPT. CRISP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Various circumstances connected with the salvage case having detained me in town till this day, the opportunity of thus briefly noticing the statement, affidavit and certificate (each of which ought to have had added to them "to the best of my knowledge and belief") that appear in the *Bull* of this day, is very luckily afforded me.

Arrested and dragged into Court, at the shortest possible notice, by the Patron of Mr. Ducasse, the duty of a counsel, with all the privileges and latitude to expose the injustice and illegality of that arrest, most unexpectedly devolved on me. If therefore, I have made but an uncouth counsellor in my own defence on this occasion, Mr. Ducasse's Patron has himself to blame: he forced the duty on me. Judging by the mean expedient of making an industrious foreigner their puppet, the withers of those behind the scenes must be dreadfully wrung. Meanwhile however, it is to be regretted that Mr. Ducasse did not perceive how much better it would have been had he given direct answers to the following questions asked him, instead of refusing to reply to them in court. *Q.* "In what capacity did you arrive here in the Ship *Henri?*"—*Q.* Did you never cook for or lay out the tables for Mrs Hayes? He did not answer these questions and by his silence, I submit that the reports on this head became confirmed.

It appears by Mr. Ducasse's affidavit, that he served as an apprentice two years in NAVIGATING the French Ship *La Fanny* (but whether as an apprentice to the *cook* or the navigator or otherwise he does not state) and came round to Bengal in the French ship *Henri*, but whether as the navigator or the *cook* is of no consequence, he does not however, even in his statement, deny that he is or was a *cook*; we must however suppose the former, because our Master Attendant deems him qualified to be "appointed to the humble situation of Assistant Harbour Master" by virtue of an application from "a very humble source" although it appears from Mr. Ducasse's letter that the Master Attendant *knows nothing of him*, but from the reports made to the Master Attendant of his proceedings by his common superiors in the Harbour Master's Department. Yet the Master Attendant is the head of this important department which involves the safety of valuable Ships and Cargoes; in fact he is the principal conservator of the Shipping Interest and commerce of this Port. It is therefore most extraordinary, that he should know nothing of the men whom he sends on board the vessels, to take charge from experienced sailors and to move and secure them at their moorings but from report. From the certificate of Captains Collie and Milner I infer, it is by virtue of their report that the power of protecting our vessels from damage is transferred to incompetent Foreigners.

I have some where read that those who are so lavish of their praise should be themselves deserving of it. For example, the zeal and ability with which Captain Collie attends to his Desk all day, signing stamps &c. &c. is foreign to the zeal and ability which are required in Assistant Harbour Masters—and I am much mistaken, if you do not receive abundance of evidence from those who have unfortunately had practical experience of Mr. Ducasse's knowledge in seamanship. As to the Certificate granted by the Harbour Master, certifying that Mr. Ducasse conducted himself to Mr. Milner's entire satisfaction, it amounts to nothing.

First let the Harbour Master prove that he himself ever moored a vessel at her own anchors at Sulkea during the freshes, or indeed moored a vessel in any part of the river, or that he ever moved a vessel in this river to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding, who alone are the proper judges of the Assistant Harbour Master's proceedings. Perhaps he has forgotten that he once exhibited his nautical ignorance in a Man of War Brig, but it has not escaped my recollection.

True I have been a common Sailor, of this I am proud; for having been so, qualifies me to form a correct judgement of the ability or incompetence of those who pretend to nautical skill.

Your obedient Servant,
27th Oct. M. F. CRISP.

CAPTAIN CRISP AND MR. DUCASSE.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,—As my conduct and character, have been grossly misrepresented to the Public, by the Master of the *Bucephalus*, M. F. Crisp, and the parties who publish the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*, (1) I trust you will do me the justice to publish through your valuable Paper the following statement of facts, in refutation of such calumnies.

I lament to observe that the name of a respectable Lady, Mrs. Commodore Hayes has been so improperly, and unnecessarily, brought forward on the occasion, (2) as both Mr. Crisp and the parties publishing the *Hurkaru*, well know, that Mrs. Commodore Hayes could not possibly have any knowledge of, nor interference with, the duties of the Harbour Master's Department; upon this part of their foul calumnies (3) I am bound to declare that I never was in the presence of that respectable Lady, and that I am at this period, an utter stranger, to her. I am also bound to declare that I was equally a stranger to Commodore Hayes, when he introduced me to my present humble situation; I was brought to his notice, by application from a very humble source; and he knows nothing of me, but from the reports, made to him, of my proceedings by my common superiors, in the Harbour Master's Department: the annexed certificates, A. B. will best shew what my conduct has been since I joined the Establishment.

Although I am a Frenchmen of humble origin, and pretensions, it ill becomes two persons to reflect upon my condition, seeing that the one was a common Sailor, the other a common Soldier. If I had been a cook, I presume it would have required some skill, and ability, if not science, to attain such station, whereas it is known to all the world that, neither ability nor worth, are requisite, to place a man before the mast on shipboard or in the ranks of an Army.

The accompanying statement C. will shew that the loss sustained by the Brig *Bucephalus*, was occasioned by the misconduct of the Master of the Vessel himself, not the Harbour Master's Department.

In conclusion as I am a friendless Foreigner, in a foreign land, I trust I am entitled to the general protection of the British community, (4) from such foul misrepresentations, as have been made against me by the Master of the *Bucephalus*, and the parties publishing the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*. (1)

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
B. DUCASSE,
Calcutta, 26th October, 1829. *Harbour Master Assistant.*

N. B.—My Affidavit is hereunto annexed.

I hereby solemnly swear that I served as an apprentice two years in navigating the French Ship *La Fanny*, and came round to Bengal in the French Ship *Henri*,—that I never entered the threshold of Mrs. Commodore Hayes' residence, nor served that Lady in any capacity whatever.

B. DUCASSE. (5)

Sworn to at Calcutta this 26th day of October 1829, before me. G. J. GORDON, *Magte.*

A.

These are to certify that B. Ducasse has been assistant Harbour Master for more than two years, during which time he has conducted himself with zeal, ability and sobriety, in his Station, and has thereby acquired the approbation of his superiors in the Department.

JNO. COLLIE, *Deputy Master Attendant.*
Calcutta, 26th October, 1829.

B.

Certified that B. Ducasse has served in my Department upwards of two years, and during the whole period conducted himself to my entire satisfaction. He is an active steady and diligent officer, and remarkable for sobriety and mildness of demeanour.

J. MILNER, *Harbour Master.*
Calcutta, 26th October, 1829.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU.

(1) *Mr. Ducasse begins his Letter with an untruth. No editorial Notice whatever has been taken of him in this paper and the Reports of the proceedings in the Court of Requests which have appeared in our columns are unaccompanied by a single remark. Unless therefore Mr. D. means to say that the reports are unfaithful, (which charge he ought to advance distinctly so that it may be rebutted fully) he must (as the reverend Editor of the* Bull *has done before him) rest content under the charge of having uttered a wilful and deliberate falsehood, with a malicious intention.*

(2) *Mr. D. alone is to blame—had he answered the question put to him in Court by Captain Crisp, the question and all notice of it would have fallen to the ground.*

(3) *What this means we cannot tell—we have no knowledge of these matters one way or the other. We never uttered any calumnies and do not hold ourselves responsible for the conduct of Plaintiffs, Witnesses or Defendants in public courts of law or equity; it is our business, through our Reporter, to obtain and publish reports of all proceedings in them, but we know of no law that makes us responsible for the conduct of those who may chuse to resort to them.*

(4) *This man (or his backers for him) calls out lustily for protection while in the same breath he is grossly calumniating us, who know him not and have never injured him.*

(5) *If Mr. Ducasse, instead of unjustly libelling us, had sent us this document, or had come in* propria personæ *or had written to us to the same effect, we would most readily have published and remarked upon it and the trial too, which we have not yet done.*

C.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS MILNER,
Harbour Master.

SIR,—In reply to Captain Crisp's letter dated the 22d instant, I beg leave to state, that on the 8th instant, I repaired on board the brig *Bucephalus* and hauled her underfours at her own Anchors at Sulkeah and obtained a certificate from the chief officer, wherein he specified that she was moored in safety—it appears that on the night of the 11th, she parted her inshore flood bridle and swung round on board the ship *Shaw in Shaw*, and no doubt when she swung, she took with her the offflood Anchor, she was then re-moored by the Commanding officer, without applying to the Bankshall for assistance, at midnight of the 12th; she again brought her stream flood Anchor home which was laid out by the officer in charge, they then sent a message by a dingywallah that the brig was adrift. Accordingly, Mr. Liggath, the Assistant on the look out on board the *Sea Horse* immediately repaired on board and re-moored her on the following day as per certificate from the chief officer at 1 A. M. of the 14th; she again parted her in shore flood bridle, and was re-moored by me, as likewise certified.

I am, &c.
(Signed) B. DUCASSE.
Calcutta, 29th September, 1829.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

[FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.]

At a meeting held on the Evening of the 21st Inst. Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair, the following Gentlemen, as proposed by the persons whose names are successively mentioned, were elected Members of the Society, viz.

By Mr. Robison.—Maha Raja Meterjeet Singh Bahadoor, His Highness Shumsoodowlah Bahadoor, Nawaub of Dacca; Mr. G. Lamb, Dacca; Mr. J. W. Hogg, Calcutta; Mr. Geo. Wood, Calcutta; Mr. T. Beeby, Calcutta; Mr. T. A. Shaw, Chittagong; Mr. R. Neave, Sherghatty; Mr. J. Watson, Furreedpore.

By Mr. N. Alexander.—Mr. D. Hare, Calcutta.

By Sir Robert Colquhoun.—Sir Frederick Hamilton, Benares; Mr. E. Marjoribanks, Santipore; Mr. G. W. Trail, Kamaon.

By Raboo Ram Comul Sen.—Baboo Gonny Loll Takor.

By Raboo Radamadub Bonnerjee.—Baboo Goculnath Mullick.

On the motion of Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. Carey was requested to accept the office of additional Vice-President of the Society.

Dr. Carey intimated his acceptance of the same, and returned thanks.

The Secretary stated that he had, at the request of the Society at their last meeting, applied to the several printing offices to ascertain for what sum they would engage to print the future Transactions of the Society, in parts of the same size and quality as the volume already published,—he now submitted the result; upon which he was requested to procure specimens of the paper and printing from each of the offices.

Read a letter from the Proprietors of the Asiatic Lithographic Press, offering (if the Society would supply paper) to print extracts from the works on Agriculture, by Rajah Gunsham Singh, and Mr. Da Costa, (presented to the Society by Mr. Breton,) free of all charge—provided the work should not be of any great length.

The thanks of the Society were voted on account of this handsome offer.

It was resolved, that the 1st volume of the Society's Transactions lately published, should be immediately translated into Bengalee, and printed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Madras Literary Society, acknowledging receipt of the 1st volume of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, presented to the former.

A letter was read from Dr. Vos, forwarding a set of copies of a work published in Latin at Batavia, by Dr. Blume, being a Synopsis of Indian Plants, and which he begged to present to the Society, in the name of the Batavian Society.

Captain Jenkins forwarded, on the part of Captain Watkins, Treatises on the Vine, and Mangoe tree.

Read a letter from Mr. D. C. Smith of Hoogly, accompanying a number of Mangoe trees for the Society's Garden, which he had taken great pains to obtain of the finest kinds known in his district.

Read a letter from Dr. Royle, Saharunpore, pointing out the great advantage which would attend the acclimating of foreign fruit trees, and vegetable seeds, in the garden on the mountains under his charge; if the Society would supply him with such, and offering to return the acclimated produce, and to assist the Society in every way which lay in his power.

Mr. Nathaniel Alexander presented to the Meeting a Paper by Mr. Wilkinson, of London, on Indigo, as a Mercantile speculation, and some additions to his own Essay on that subject, presented at the last Meeting.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to the different donors and writers alluded to.

Sir Robert Colquhoun submitted the report of the Garden Committee; including the resignation of Mr. Mitchel, the gardener, of that situation; which was immediately accepted.

Sir Robert Colquhoun further reported that the Garden Committee had taken a lease for two years, of a piece of ground adjoining the garden, for Agricultural purposes—a measure which was approved of and confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. Robison, and carried;—that the Garden Committee be requested to prepare, and lay before the Society at its next meeting, a report on the garden, exhibiting the objects, and grounds, on which Government had been solicited to bestow it on the Society in 1827;—the rules then drawn up, and approved of for carrying those objects into effect;—the sums which had since been laid out on the garden;—the objects and plans now pursuing by the Committee; and lastly, a distinct account of the present state of the garden; and how far, in the Committee's opinion, the expectations of Government and the Society have been realized.

The President suggested the propriety of the Society annually nominating a Committee of Papers, consisting of the Office Bearers of the Society, and five ordinary Members, before whom the Secretary should lay all such Essays and Papers, as had been read before the Society, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to select such as were most fitted for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

It was resolved accordingly, that the following Gentlemen form the Committee for the present year:

Mr. Calder, Mr. Harry, Captain Jenkins, Mr. Minchin, and Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart.

On the motion of Sir Edward Ryan, Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and Radamadub Bonerjee, were added to the Committee.

It was resolved that the morning of the second Wednesday in January next, (the 13th) be appointed for the annual show of vegetables, and the distribution of Prizes, in the Town Hall; and that the annual election of Office Bearers for the following year, be held on the same evening, and in the same place, after which there should be an Anniversary Dinner, at which such members might attend as previously gave in their names to Messrs. Gunter and Hooper.

Mr. Wilkinson, in his Paper on Indigo, deems that he has, beyond all doubt, established the important fact, that the cultivation of Indigo in India, has been rapidly extending during the last four years, and has arrived, as evidenced by the last crop, at an amount unprecedented in the history of the article.

There is no question, he thinks, that the means of producing Indigo in India, are unlimited. The new lands—and these he asserts are in abundance—are more productive than those now in use—'Every year must improve the system of the Planters and the Manufacturers, as well in the preparation of the Indigo, as in providing against great failures in the crop, either from droughts or inundations; of which fact the crop of 1826 is the best proof, having, according to the reports of it, from the time of the sowing continually, to its maturity and housing, been exposed to every disadvantage of early drought and late inundation, and yet yielding 90,000 maunds!

'*It is evident* (Mr. W. proceeds) *that the spur has been given to extended cultivation, and that the tide of ever-production in this Article has set in through India, in the same way, in which, in other foreign produce it has eventually brought down prices to the level of the cost of production.*' If this be conceded as fact, it is of main importance in considering the future currency of the article.

In short, Mr. Wilkinson evidently considers Indigo as far advanced in price beyond its natural level—whence it follows that it must have a considerable fall. Such of our readers as perused an abstract of Mr. Alexander's valuable Paper on the same subject, which appeared in a former Gazette, will recollect that Mr. Wilkinson is at issue with some of the facts clearly demonstrated in that Paper. For instance, Mr. Wilkinson thinks that new lands are to be easily got in Bengal, and that they are more productive than the old—Mr. Alexander, unless we are mistaken, is of a very opposite opinion. Mr. Wilkinson endeavours to make it out that there is over-production—Mr. Alexander on the other hand, shews that production has prudently and properly kept pace with demand. Had we no more cogent reason, therefore, than his view being the most cheering one, we would rather lean to the opinions and experience of the latter gentleman, who does not appear to dread so much from foreign competition as the former—but expresses his conviction, that we may fairly calculate on no decrease in the demand for Bengal Indigo from the produce of South America—and that we have a fair prospect, if peace continues, of a very considerable increase in the consumption of Continental Europe. 'We possess the greatest of advantages in the cheapness of manufacture and excellence of the quality of our Indigo, and to continue the prosperity of the trade, we have only to continue to conduct it with the same prudence and forbearance which have hitherto regulated it.'

We cannot conclude these observations better than with the following Note taken from the same paper, which, besides being apposite—is interesting in a general sense.

'It may be said that there are vast parts of land applicable for Indigo cultivation in the most eastern districts of Bengal, but these districts are at present over-run with forests and jungle, and are so scantily supplied with inhabitants that it would require ages to bring them into general cultivation. The population even of that part of Bengal which is now occupied by Indigo, is too scanty for its manufacture, and the Planters have supplied themselves with workmen from the hilly country between Burdwan and Nagpore. The people who inhabit this country are savages, living mostly in trees, who trust to hunting for their precarious subsistence. These now come down in bands of from 100 to 1000, under their Surdars, with their families, and contract with the Planter for two or three years; who pays a monthly sum for each individual of the family, and provides them with huts, forming them into a colony—by this means, employment is given to a vast number of these hill people, who will gradually introduce improvements into their own country, and convert their wastes of jungle into cultivated land through the knowledge and wealth they have acquired during their sojourn in the Plains of Bengal.'

The Principles of Free Trade.

[FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE OF MONDAY.]

In the present state of the world nothing appears of more importance, in a social and political point of view, than the general diffusion and the practical adoption of the principles of free-trade. The unrestricted interchange of the products of the various countries of the world would be one of the most effectual means that could be employed for encreasing the comforts and improving the condition of the great mass of their inhabitants who are at present, and have generally been, in a state of great misery and degradation. It would produce the same effects, but on a much larger scale and with fewer accompanying evils, that followed from the establishment, in feudal times, of the trading towns freed from the tyranny of neighbouring lords and princes. It would elevate their character, lead to the gradual amendment of existing institutions, more thoroughly identify the interests of rulers with those of their people, and prevent those convulsions which the obstinate maintenance of oppressive restrictions and monopolies will inevitably entail: The English landlords when advocating their corn-laws, and the American manufacturers when defending their restrictive tariff, in the view of future possible disagreements with other nations insist on the necessity of keeping their respective countries *independent* of foreign supplies as far as regards the great staples of national consumption. This is considered one of the strongest arguments of the monopolists on both sides of the Atlantic, but it is in fact only on a perverted view of one of the strongest arguments that that can be employed against their principles. The freedom of international commerce would remove nine-tenths of the causes that have generally led to war; and while it would take away the causes of war, that mutual dependence which is so much deprecated, would furnish the best safeguards of peace which it would be the highest interest of all to maintain. Mutual dependence is the law of our being, not only individually but nationally; and just in proportion as nations advance in civilization, will their dependence on each other be extended and confirmed. Who are less dependent on their fellow-creatures than the savage tribes that roam in the woods for their prey? Who more so then those European and American nations that have made the greatest attainments in civilization, including under that term physical enjoyment, political liberty, and moral and intellectual excellence?

These remarks may appear to have too general and speculative a bearing on a question so direct and practical, as that which relates to the freedom of trade; but we have a very strong example to adduce of the evils of monopoly, with the detailed proofs of which the late arrivals from the United States of America have abundantly furnished us. We sometime ago had occasion to state the fact that the manufactures of the United States, notwithstanding all the protection which had been afforded them by a gradually encreasing scale of duties, are at the present time in a more depressed condition than during any former period of their history. This fact we derived from conversation with gentlemen lately arrived from America, and we now have ample evidence to support the statement. Let us look first at the progressive encrease of the duties imposed on imported British manufactures with a view to the protection and encouragement of the American manufacturer. The duty on Cottons, costing 5 cents per square yard, was

in 1789	5	per cent.
in 1790	7½	ditto.
in 1794	12½	ditto.
in 1804	15	ditto.
in 1812	27½	ditto.
in 1816	125	ditto.
in 1824	150	ditto.
in 1828	175	ditto.

The three last additions to the duty clearly show that it was intended to be prohibitory, and, *but for smuggling*, it would have been prohibitory. Every successive addition to the duty has been made during a period of distress and depression at the prayer of the manufacturer, and expressly for his protection from foreign competition. But although the duty, as far duties can, might protect from British competition, it could not and did not protect from domestic competition. On the contrary, the encreased duty afforded a stimulus to it. Every successive addition to it caused a new influx of capital into the manufacturing business; and an American Editor, an advocate, be it observed, of what he calls the *protective* system, thus describes the general effects it has produced:—

"All their appeals have been granted; and as the protective system was carried to too great an extent, and closed our doors against foreign importations, the people became apparently mad; and they have gone on, from step to step, till they have fairly overdone the business; and as they have no foreign market of any kind of consequence to export to, they are left where we now find them, at home, engaged in the fabrication of goods, which are from necessity, sacrificed at auction, and sold, in many instances, at rates which will not pay for the material, and the labour employed to carry it into market. Excessive protection has been the ruin of the trade; it is true that it has comparatively closed our doors against foreign importations; but in doing this, so many have been allured to the business, that the country has been overstocked, and the manufacturer now looks forward, and contemplates his ruin."

We have still more precise and determinate evidence of the extent of loss that has been suffered. The shares of one cotton factory in New England are at a discount of 40 per cent.; of another, the capital of which is 1,200,000 dollars, the shares are at a discount of 50 per cent.; of another, whose capital is 2,000,000 dollars, the shares are at a discount of 82 per cent.; and one, with a capital of 600,000, dollars, has sunk to nothing. The average of cotton factory stock is not worth more than 60 per cent.; and the capital invested in woollen manufactures is in a still worse state, having sunk to 30 and 40 per cent. In other words, every shareholder who wishes to sell out must sacrifice 40, 60, if not 70 per cent. of his capital; and it is estimated that in consequence of this depreciation the manufacturing mania has caused to the New England States alone a loss of 30,000,000 dollars, say 6 crores of rupees. This is the loss of the manufacturers, who have been protected to their ruin: the loss sustained by the great body of consumers in consequence of the exclusion of British manufactures it would be much more difficult to estimate.

The facts we have detailed above, have been derived for the most part from the *Free Trade Advocate, and Journal of Political Economy*, a weekly paper, published at Philadelphia, the head-quarters of the advocates of the Tariff, and employed in the refutation of their monopolizing principles. It is conducted with eminent ability, and displays an acumen, research and intimate acquaintance with questions of commerce and public economy, that do honour to the writer and his country.

We cannot afford room for more than one quotation, and we cannot offer a better wish both for England and America, than that the doctrine which it inculcates should be more generally embraced and applied to the regulation of the commercial intercourse between the two countries :—

"But let us examine this subject a little closer. Great Britian chooses to say, "we are determined in order to favour the interests of our landholders and farmers, that our population shall pay dear for their bread; and to accomplish this object, we will not allow the importation of foreign grain, unless in times of scarcity." This, to be sure, must strike every sensible mind, as an act of great folly if not of great wickedness, for the tendency of it is to make living dearer than it otherwise would be, to raise the price of wages, and thus to make her manufactures cost more than they otherwise would cost. It is, however, a matter with which foreign nations have no concern, any more than they would have with an act of parliament, not more absurd we think, which, for the protection of gold-beaters and gilders, should declare that horses should eat gilt oats. Every nation as regards its own internal economy, has a right to be as unwise as it chooses, and to make its bread cost a guinea a loaf, if it thinks it better to buy dear than to buy cheap. The people of the country, indeed, who suffer by this policy, have a right to complain, but we have no such right. It is true that such a legislation operates unfavourably to our interests, because we have cheap flour to sell; but however silly a baker might think his neighbour, who would refuse his bread at sixpence a loaf, and make it himself at a shilling a loaf, yet he would have no right to quarrel with him about it. Now, under such a state of things, what sort of retaliation could be resorted to which would benefit us? The policy of the advocates of restrictions would be, a refusal to buy British manufactures. This, so far from being retaliation, would be self-punishment. Great Britain is willing to take from us agricultural products of some kind or other, and does actually take them, in exchange for all the manufactures we are willing to buy from her. She chooses, however, as every individual trader does, to select the products which suit her best. Surely we have no right to find fault with this. It is a privilege which common sense and common justice proclaim as legitimate, and it corresponds precisely with what occurs daily in individual life, and which is known to every one who trades at a country store, where he is left at perfect liberty to take in exchange for his produce, any article the merchant has for sale. No one ever hears of a merchant refusing to deal with a customer, because he prefers one article to another, nor should we as a nation complain of another, because she prefers rice, cotton and tobacco, to flour. Nay, do not we in all our dealings with foreign nations in every instance, exercise the same discretion in selecting those objects which suit us best? Would we not think it strange, if the Irish should complain that we would not buy their potatoes, in exchange for our flax-seed, but would insist upon taking linen? Would it not equally astonish us to hear the Chinese complain that we preferred nankeens to rice? and in the South American markets do we not take coffee, sugar, hides, copper, or specie, as best suits our convenience?"

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 27th October, the Lady of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, 48th Regiment, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday last, the 24th October, Mrs. Joseph Rodrigues, of twin Daughters.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th October, by the Revd. J. Henderson, George Maxwell Batten, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Amelia Frances Plowden, Daughter of Trevor Plowden, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

DEATH.

At Ghazeepore, on the 4th October. Harriet Anne Lomer, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant Lomer, 21st Regiment, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

(None.)

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

October 27th.—The Ship *Mellish*, A. Vincent, for London in 6 or 8 days.

DEPARTURE FROM TOWN.

October 27th.—The American Brig *Wanderer*, W. Gould, for New York.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

Monday, October 26, 1829.

Diamond Harbour.—H. C. Ships *Marquis of Wellington*, *Minerva*, *Princess Charlotte of Wales* and *Thomas Grenville*, remain.—*Margaret*, outward bound remains.—H. C. Ship *Eremad*, passed up.

Kedgeree.—*Futtah Salam*, inward bound remains.—*Asia Felix*, passed down.

Ships advertised to Sail.

To sail.	Ships & Commanders Names	Tons.	Destination.
Oct.	*City of Edinburgh*, ...	500	Bristol via Mauritius.
Nov. 5	*Mellish*, Vincent, ...	500	London.
	Persian, Plunket, ...	400	London.
	Reliance, Hays, ...	451	London.
18	*Arabian*, Wills, ...	550	Bristol via Cape.
20	*Albion*, McLeod, ...	500	Liverpool.
Dec. 1	*Roxburgh Castle*, Denny,	600	London.
1	*Clyde*, Munro, ...	600	London via Madras.
10	*David Scott*, Jackson, ...	800	London.
10	*Neptune*, Cumberlege, ..	650	London.
10	*Fairlie*, Fuller, ...	756	London via Cape.
10	*Victory*, Farquharson, ...	712	London via Madras.
15	*St. George*, Swainson, ...	605	Liverpool.
15	*Exmouth*, Graham, ...	750	London.
15	*Palmira*, Thompson, ...	600	London via Madras.
20	*Royal Saxon*, Petrie, ...	600	London.
28	*Sir Ed. Paget*, Campbell,	500	London.
	Roberts, Corbyn, ...	800	London.
	Bland, Callan, ...	573	London.
	Ganges, Boultbee, ...	700	London.
	William Money, Fulcher,	800	London.
	Brunswick, Parkers, ...	500	London via Madras.
	Mary Anne, Hornblow, ..	600	Madras and London.
Jan. 1	*Lord Lyndock*, Beadle, ..	650	London via Cape.
1	*Eliza*, Sutton, ...	700	London.
10	*Lady Flora*, Fayrer, ...	758	London.
	Aurora, Owen, ...	600	London.
	Columbia, Kirkwood, ...	600	Liverpool.
	Lady Nugent, Wimble, ..	550	London.
	Bombay, Dare, ...	315	V. D. L. & N. S. Wales
	Mercury, Bell, ...	190	Penang.
	Statira, Scriffen, ...	500	Mauritius and Bourbon.
Dec. 10	*Le Demosthène Français*,		Bordeaux.

FREE TRADERS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

1829.				
June 15	Diamond, ...	225	George Clark,	Bengal direct.
17	Zenobia, ...	588	J. Douglas, ...	
17	Catherine, ...	522	Bernard Fenn,	
20	Orient, ...	597	T. White, ...	
July 1	Lady Nugent, ...	535	John Wimble,	
1	Eliza, ...	632	D. Sutton, ...	
1	Ganges, ...	627	E. M. Boultbee	
7	Providence, ...	678	Robert Ford, ..	
20	Lady Flora, ...	705	R. J. Fayrer, ..	
20	Euphrates, ...	557	W. Buckham,	
20	Columbia, ...	600	C. Kirkwood,	
Aug. 5	Lady Holland, ...	455	Samuel Snell,	Mad. & Bn.
20	Boyne, ...	620	Wm. L. Pope	Ben. direct

Weather and Thermometer.

Monday, October 26, 1829.

At Diamond Harbour.—Thermometer 78. Westerly wind with light rain and cloudy weather throughout.

At Kedgeree.—Thermometer 79. First and second parts strong Easterly wind, thunder, lightning and heavy rain, latter part variable wind, cloudy and fair.

BANK SHARES.

		Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Bank of Bengal, ...	*Premium*.....	4,400	4,600

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ...	per 100	207	8	a	207 10
Silver 5 Franc Pieces.....	per 100	190	4	a	190 8
Doubloons.....	Each.	30	8	a	31 8
Joes or Pezas	Each.	18	8	a	19 0
Sovereigns.....	Each.	10	8	a	11 0
Bank of England Notes	Each.	10	8	a	0 0
Louis D'Ors.....	Each.	8	0	a	8 8
Dutch Ducats.....	Each.	4	4	a	4 10
Star Pagodas	Each.	3	6½	a	3 7½

Sonnet.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE.]

O! now glad Nature bursts upon mine eye—
The shroud of care is rent. Deep rapture thrills
My waking heart; for Life's deforming ills,
That come like shadows when the storm is nigh,
Foreboding strife, at length have floated by,
And left my spirit free!---The skylark trills
His matin song; the cloud-resembling hills
In dim cerulean beauty slumbering lie,
And from the throne of Peace; the silver stream
Is sparkling in the sun---its bright waves seem
Instinct with joy; the verdant breast of Earth
Teems with delight.---The past is like a dream,
A dull trance broken by the voice of mirth,
Or grey mist scattered by the morning beam!

D. L. R.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.		SELL.
1s. 11*d.* *a* 1s. 11½*d.*	*On London 6 months sight,*	2s. *a* 2s. 1*d.*
	On Bombay 30 days ditto, per 100 *Bombay Rs.*	90 92
	On Madras ditto ditto, per 100 *Madras Rs.*....	90 0

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	4 *per cent.*
Ditto on Private Bills.....	6 *ditto.*
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months open date..	5 *ditto.*

UNION BANK.

Approved Bills, not more than 4 Months to run at	6 *per cent.*
Interest on Deposits of not more than one lac of Rupees and of which the average balance is not less than Sicca Rupees 2,000	2½ *per cent*

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		Calcutta, October 21, 1829.	SELL.	
Prem. 25	8	*Remittable Loans, 6 per cent*.....	24	8 *Prem.*
Dis. 1	10	*Old 5 per cent. Loan*.....	2	2 *Dis.*
Dis. 0	6	*New 5 per cent. Loan*	0	12 *Dis.*

Wednesday, October 28—Kartick 13.

St. Simon and St. Jude.
High Water, Morning 59 m. past 2—Evening 23 m. past 3.
New Moon, 31 minutes past 1. Morning.
Sun rises, 23 minutes past 6—sets 37 minutes past 5.
Equation of Time, Clock after Sun, 16 minutes 6 seconds.

☞ *The publication of the* Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle *of this-morning for despatch to Cossipore, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly, commenced at 3 o'clock, and for the environs and in Calcutta at 5 o'clock.*

Concert.

PART 1ST.

Overture, (La Dame Blanch) .....Boildeau.
Recitative and Air, (Oh speed my Bark).....Osborne.
Duo (Eh Vir Buffone) .....Mozart.
Grand Sonata, Piano Forte (Violencello Obligate) Beethoven.
Air (The bewildered Maid) .....Bruham.
Canzonet (Long years have passed) .....Haydn.
Air with variations Clarinett (Orchtl. Accpts.)

PART. 2D.

Concerto Piano Forte, (The Storm).....Steibelt.
Recitative & Aria, (Ecco il soggiorno oh Dio).....Rossini.
Glee, (Ye high-born Spanish Noblemen).....Arnold.
Fantasie, (Flute and Piano Forte).....
Air, (They may rail at this life).....Moore.
Rondeau, (Oh! can I e'er forget thee.....Bishop.
Finale, (Overture to Euryanthe).....Weber.

BENGAL HURKARU

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1829.

We perceive by Mr. Muntz's *Programme*, inserted above, that the Musical Public may expect a rich treat on Friday when his Concert takes place.

The French Ship *Nancy* from Bordeaux — July has arrived, we hear, at the Sand Heads, though no announcement has reached us from the Bankshall on the subject.

Private Letters received in town by this opportunity bring the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the *Carn Bræ Castle*, coming out of Portsmouth on the 8th July. The Crew and Passengers were understood to have been saved; but the packets &c. all lost.

Particulars are said to be contained in the French Papers of the 10th July, and as we hope to receive our files in the course of the day, we shall probably be able to publish further particulars to-morrow.

It appears by our Bordeaux files that a great sensation has been excited in France, by the execution at Naples of a Captain Galotti, who having offended the Neapolitan or rather the Austrian Government had taken refuge in Corsica, confident of a protection which he had well merited from the French, having served in their Army at Marcugo at Wagram and at Brienne. These claims however were not sufficient to shield him from Austrian vengeance, or perhaps they constituted additional crimes in the eyes of the French Minister, for the unfortunate man has been given up by his orders and murdered acording to law at Naples.

The ministerial papers affect to state that he was not given up on account of his political offences but because he was accused of assasination. There is no great difficulty in fabricating such a charge against a man in his situation, and there can be no doubt that he was purely a political victim. The French are naturally indignant at such a violation of hospitality and more especially that it should have fallen on a man whose services entitled him to be considered a Frenchman. It is we believe almost the only instance since the peace of any person being thus sacrificed. Even the Austrian Government has been contented with imprisoning the Greek patriots in its own dungeons, but has in no instance given them up to the tender mercies of their legitimate Turkish Masters. One of our Gibraltar Governors did attempt to curry favor with the pious Ferdinand by giving up some Spanish refugees, but they were reclaimed by our Government and released by our worthy ally out of respect for the solicitations of his brother of England. Had they been executed we think the Governor's head ought to have been sent to Ferdinand to complete the sacrifice. The French are indignant that it should have been reserved for them to crush the unfortunate, hithertо respected by the legitimates, and they feel it a national reproach, from which they would be glad to free themselves at the expence of the Minister who has brought it upon them, and as ministerial responsibility is not quite so completely a rhetorical figure in France as in England, it is possible that the Government may have to repent the politeness (as the French papers express it) which they have shewn in this instance. Considering the progress which the French people are making in the acquisition of a share in their own Government, it does appear rather late for such an experiment, and it will probably lead to some new claim on the part of the people, and some new concession by the Government which is evidently not strong enough to resist the force of public opinion, now reinforced by a free press. We are not deep enough in French politics, even to guess at the object, which could have influenced the Government to commit a crime so apparently useless: what can they have to hope or to fear from Naples or even from Austria? Some o the French journals assert that the victim was *sold*, and that the national honor has suffered more from this event than from the loss of a battle. We should say that twenty lost battles could not equal the disgrace of one national crime, but if the nation has it not in its power to punish the guilty, the dishonor and the guilt must attach to the Government, not to the people. It is well however that the nation should be so jealous of its honor for we greatly mistake, if the excitement caused by this atrocity will not effectually prevent another from being attempted, even should the Ministry escape unharmed from this.

Labouring in our "vocation" we lately published the report of a suit in the Court of Requests, to which the parties were, Commodore Hayes, *Plaintiff* Captain Crisp, *Defendant*. The point at issue involved the interests of Ship Owners to no inconsiderable degree, viz. whether the Master-Atttendant was responsible for the alleged incompetency of the Harbour Master's Assistant, or in other words, whether Commodore Hayes, in his situation of Master-Wrecker could claim salvage on an Anchor and Cables lost through the imputed mismanagement of Mr. Ducasse, the Harbour-Master's assistant.

The Court decided, that the defence set up by Capt. Crisp was not tenable, and that the Plaintiff's claim was valid. So far, it might have been expected the winners would have been quite satisfied, but unfortunately something was stated, *in Court*, about Mr. Ducasse having been a cook, and more expert at laying out tables than anchors. The first branch of the imputation this person has met by rather an indirect contradiction, but the latter he has rebatted by certificates from his immediate superiors. Mr. Ducasse, however, is extremely indignant with us, for having published the proceedings, and for not having known, intuitively or instinctively, that "he had never been in the presence of Mrs. Commodore Hayes, nor served that lady in any capacity." *We* never said, he had, nor do we believe he ever was employed in the service of the Lady whose name, we exceedingly regret to find, he has so unnecessarily *again* brought before the public; but we must really protest against being considered the assertors or believers of all that passes in Courts of law, because reported in our columns. Thus much for the general disclaimer against identification with Plaintiff, Defendant or Witness; but we beg to assure Mr. Ducasse individually, that had he been a cook, a good cook—*un vrai artiste*, our respect would not have decreased; for we hold with the immortal Kitchener, that no profession is more entitled to the gratitude and admiration of mankind—and we should rather have lamented the hardship of that fortune which could have reduced him to the subordinate and *infra-dig* situation of a Harbour Master's assistant. We cordially concur with him too in the necessity of a scientific education to reach any distinction in this most difficult and yet most delightful of the arts— and also that whilst the qualifications of a common soldier or common sailor are neither choice nor rare, yet to cease being a *common* and to become an *uncommon* one is no faint praise; we should likewise inform Mr. Ducasse that there are instances on record of their rising to the highest ranks and keeping most excellent cooks, inferior only to *Very* and to *Ude*. Supposing however that Mr. Ducasse *was an artiste* of the 1st or even 2d order (which we are far from asserting) we cannot withhold our pity for him; *he* has fallen from his high estate, while the quondam "common soldier" and "common sailor" have risen it appears to the highest attainable grades of their respective professions, which one has quitted because he pleased and the other still follows because he likes—they now enjoy the pleasant labors of their choice, much to the annoyance of blockheads like Mr. Ducasse and his abettors, who had they been similarly situated would like him have retrogaded, or at best have remained "common" soldiers or sailors to the last days of their ignoble lives.

We have always much gratification in a recurrence to the subject of Indian Agriculture: a subject, the paramount importance of which, as connected with the true prosperity of this country is now duly estimated by all the benevolent minded and disinterested of our community. The momentous consequences of attention to this subject cannot be more familiarly illustrated than by a reference to the results, attributed in a great measure to the labors of the Agricultural Society at home; where the productive powers of the soil have been quadrupled,—its capabilities to enrich a nation to an unlimited extent clearly demonstrated, and where notwitstanding the fourfold price of land and consequently augmented rent, the condition and comforts of the majority of operative farmers have been in a remarkable degree ameliorated.

When we turn to this country, what an unbounded field presents itself to the comprehensive mind. All the improvements which science or art thave accomplished in the cultivation and treatmen of other soils, remain yet to be tried here; and they are so numerous, and the country so extensive, that the mind finds it difficult at present, fully to embrace the prodigious resources which still remain.

We have been led into these remarks by the re-perusal of a "proposal for the establishment of an Agricultural Institution for the general improvement of the country," which we published a few days since from the July number of "Gleanings in Science." The design and views of the author of the proposal we have already recommended to the attention of our readers.

The establishment of a great board or institution for the accomplishment of this purpose, in which the well known private enterprize of the community should be vigorously supported by Government; seems a desideratum which in the present state of this country would appear to be well worthy the attention of any chief ruler truly desirous of forwarding the real interest of their charge.

To accomplish the views of the author, by distributing stock farms over the country under the direction, in the first instance, of qualified Europeans, it is to be borne in mind is premising at once the disinheritance of some of the most darling urchins of the Honourable Company; and until security of person and property; a better defined justice; and all vexatious intermeddlings removed; until such gaurantees shall have been provided, it is to be feared that this or any other magnanimous undertaking must fall abortive. However, the liberal views of our present chief ruler and the visibly improving spirit which in some respects now manifests itself; might encourage the philanthropic and enterprizing of our fellow citizens to hazard an attempt for so grand an object. An object which we may rank amongst the first of those, which had they been pursued to the present day by the princes of the land, they would not now have been necessitated even in their eleventh hour, to descend to grasping at the pittances of their junior servants.

Although the late influx of English and French News has diverted attention from the New Assessments; the Perpetual Settlement; the improvement of the Suburbs; the settlement of the Soonderbuns, Saugor Island, &c. it is not, we hope, the intention of our correspondents to give up the discussion until much more light has been thrown on these interesting subjects and at least *some* good effected thereby.

With a view to revive these questions we republish from the last number of the *Bengal Herald*, some further particulars and just remarks respecting the Regulations of 1793 and 1828 which bear upon the subject matter of discussion.

[FROM THE BENGAL HERALD OF SATURDAY.]

Since our last number went to press, we have learnt some further particulars regarding Regulation 3 of 1828, that appear to us, to place in a strong light, the inexpediency (to use no harsher term) of that measure. We are informed, that the mode of proceeding laid down at the formation of the perpetual settlement for the resumption of tenures supposed to be liable to assessment was as follows:—Whenever a Collector discovered land of the above description, he reported the case to the Board of Revenue, which authority, on a full consideration of the circumstances, either directed the Collector to discontinue the investigation, or to enquire more fully into the tenure. On closing his enquiry, the Collector again reported the case to the Board, who thereupon either rejected the public claim altogether, or authorized the Collector to institute a regular suit in one of the District Courts, for the recovery of the public dues, and in the event of the Court considering the prosecution vexatious, they were empowered to award costs and damages to the party who had been thus unnecessarily annoyed and aggrieved by the Revenue authorities. The law continued in this state until the year 1819, in which year a regulation was passed modifying in some respect the rules of 1793. The Collector was still bound however to obtain the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue before he commenced his proceedings; and after he had held an enquiry, the details of which are very precisely laid down, he was to close his proceeding and record his opinion, on the subject of the liability of the tenure to assessment or not. Having done so, the record was forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who sat in appeal on the decision of the Collector. If the Board decided for assessment, the party aggrieved might still institute a suit in the District Court of Judicature to dispute that decision, and an appeal laid from the first Court to a second, that is, either to the Courts of Appeal or Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as the case might be.

By the rules of 1793, therefore, the Collector, the Board of Revenue, and three several Courts of Judicature must all have been of opinion, that the land was liable to assessment. By the regulations of 1819, a similar result was requisite from the Collector, the Board of Revenue and two Courts of Judicature. The holder of rent free lands is now however reduced to the decision of the Collector (who, by the way, we believe, until very lately, was actually entitled under Regulation 58, 1795, to a commission of twenty-five per cent on the Jumma of all the land he could resume, and even now, if we are not mistaken, he receives a certain bonus to inflame his zeal) and to the decision of a single special Commissioner, and the collector is moreover armed with the power of carrying his own decision into immediate effect. Now we will ask any unprejudiced man, if such proceedings are not calculated to alarm any body of men---Englishmen, as well as the natives of India.

Again, by Regulation 3 of 1828, any individual purchasing or succeeding in any way to rent free land is bound to notify the same to the Collector within six months, and should he omit to do so, the Collector may immediately attach the land, and, should the individual even prove to his satisfaction, that the tenure is rent free, he is to be fined one years rent for his negligence. Now let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that a house and garden at Allipore or Titighur, for the regulation extends to all places out of Calcutta, is advertized for sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. that this property is purchased by Messrs. Alexander and Co. and that through ignorance of the law, they omit to report the same to the Collector of the 24 Purgunnahs. Let us suppose that this house is moreover let for Sa. Rs. 500 per mensem, will any man be bold enough to come forward and say that the Collector would be justified in attaching that property, in calling on Alexander and Co. for their title deeds, and even admitting that these title deeds would satisfy the Collector, would any one say that Messrs. Alexander and Co. should be fined 6000 rupees!! The thing is absurd, yet such is the law, now, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and in all places beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The preamble of Regulation 19, 1793, which as yet stands unrescinded and is therefore, we conclude, to guide the Courts, under whatever denomination they may be called, expressly states, that "the claims of the public on these lands, shall be tried in the Courts of Judicature, and that no such exempted lands may be subjected to the payment of Revenue until the titles of the Proprietor shall have been adjudged invalid by a final Judicial Decree." Yet holders of rent free tenures are now dispossessed from their lands before their title deeds have been adjudged invalid even by a special Commissioner, and all the satisfaction that the individual can obtain, who is thus deprived of his hereditary property, is, that "he has been alarmed by the too hasty zeal of some Collectors in carrying it into effect."

Too hasty zeal indeed! Long may British subjects be protected by the Supreme Court of Judicature from the effects of such hasty zeal!!!

Foreign Intelligence.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 11.)

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, dated May 11:—"We are daily expecting the arrival of the Ambassadors, and anticipate that the Greek question and the Russian war will be settled this summer. The good police and tranquillity which reign here at present are surprising. We scarcely know that the country is engaged in hostilities. Every protection is given to the Franks, and the only distress we suffer is from the scarcity of bread, which is four times the price it used to be when I was here before; and even at this exorbitant rate, there is not sufficient to supply the inhabitants. The quality is very bad; barley bread would be a luxury in comparison. The poorer classes suffer excessively from the want of this necessary of life. The Europeans chiefly receive their flour from Smyrna, and the Russian Admiral has shewn great liberality in allowing provisions for private individuals to pass through the blockading squadron. I cannot learn any news of the armies. They do not seem much disposed for fighting, or the roads are not sufficiently dry for troops and artillery to be put in motion. The Turks have fitted out a fleet with astonishing speed; they have ten sail, five or six of them are of the line; one carries 140 guns, and has two on each side so large that a man may get into each of them without any difficulty; she is built after a beautiful model. The Sultan has taken up his summer residence at Therapia, the favourite village of the Franks, on the Bosphorus. It is said he intends to remove his camp to the same place. If he does this, the European ladies will be deprived of their country seats for the summer."

Extract of a letter from the frontiers of Wallachia, May 15:—"A letter from Bucharest states, that in consequence of several symptoms of the plague, all inns and coffee-houses have been shut up by order of the police since the 12th instant, and all communication in the streets is interdicted during three days. The men are examined by physicians, and the women by midwives, and fifteen individuals have been found to be infected with carbuncles (plague knots). Some of them have been sick from the beginning of April, but without being obliged to lie in bed, which proves that the disease has lost some of its obstinacy. The Boyars have shut up their houses, and the usual manner of fumigating by burning dung was every where adopted. According to news from the seat of war, General Diebitsch has succeeded, after a great loss of men, in taking three intrenchments in Silistria. A great number of troops are still marching towards Giurgevo; two regiments of mounted Chasseurs have passed to-day to Bucharest, each consisting of five hundred men, and many led horses. The Chasseurs are also provided with pikes, by which they are best able to resist the attacks of the Turkish cavalry."

The treaty which is said to be concluded between France and the Republic of Hayti, appears to be the same as that of which M. St. Macary laid the basis at Paris. Hayti is to pay to France every year 3,000,000 of francs, till the complete payment of the 150,000,000 promised. Every year, besides, the Republic is to raise a fund of 600,000 francs for the redemption of the debt.

PARIS, JUNE 7.—Nothing transpires on the subject of our external policy; there is still a talk of an expedition against Algiers. Our quarrel with that Regency is embarrassing. It is an insect in the mane of a lion, which roars, shakes its mane, and cannot rid itself of the annoyance. You know that the Dey struck our Consul with his fly-flap at a solemn audience, and that the latter received orders immediately to retire. The rage of the Dey had been provoked by the silence of Baron de Damas, then our Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting two autograph letters which the barbarian had addressed to him. France had granted him 7,000,000 of francs, in payment of former supplies of grain more or less proved to have been furnished, but the Dey had creditors in France who insisted upon their rights. Thence arose law suits, the decision of which was long postponed. The Dey wished that the funds should be given up to him, reserving to himself the power of doing justice to the claimants. His two letters, which remained unanswered, contained this proposition, along with complaints on the division which had been made of a part of the 7,000,000 of francs, among persons who now hold, or who have held, a certain rank in our administration. The Dey, ascribing to the Consul the want of an answer to his letters, yielded to his vivacity, and his fly-flap gave the signal of an annoying war, because it is injurious to the commerce of our southern provinces, and because it is difficult to say how we can end it honourably.

Sir Walter Scott.

HIS MOTIVES FOR NOT ACKNOWLEDGING HIMSELF THE AUTHOR OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 9.)

We extract the following highly interesting passage from Sir Walter Scott's preface to his collection of the Waverley Novels. He is speaking of the reasons why he kept his authorship of these admirable works concealed:—

"I am sorry (he says) I can give little satisfaction to queries on this subject. I have already stated elsewhere that I can render little better reason for choosing to remain anonymous than by saying, with Shylock, that such was my humour. It will be observed that I had not the usual stimulus for desiring personal reputation, the desire, namely—to float amidst the conversation of men. Of literary fame, whether merited or undeserved, I had already as much as might have contented a mind more ambitious than mine; and, in entering into this new contest for reputation, I might be said rather to endanger what I had, than to have any considerable chance of acquiring more. I was affected, too, by none of those motive which, at an earlier period of my life, would doubtless have operated upon me. My friendships were formed—my place in society fixed—my life had attained its middle course. My condition in society was higher, perhaps, than I deserved, certainly as high as I wished, and there was scarce any degree of literary success which could have greatly altered or improved my personal condition. I was not, therefore, touched by the spur of ambition, usually stimulating on such occasions; and yet I ought to stand exculpated from the charge of ungracious or unbecoming indifference to public applause. I did not the less feel gratitude for the public favour, although I did not proclaim it—as the lover who wears his mistress's favour in his bosom, is as proud, though not so vain of possessing it, as another who displays the token of her grace upon his bonnet. Far from such an ungracious state of mind, I have seldom felt more satisfaction than when returning from a pleasure voyage, I found Waverley in the zenith of popularity, and public curiosity in full cry after the name of the author. The knowledge that I had the public approbation, was like having the property of a hidden treasure, not less gratifying to the owner than if all the world knew that it was his own. Another advantage was connected with the secrecy which I observed. I could appear or retreat from the stage at pleasure, without attracting any personal notice or attention, other than what might be founded on suspicion only. In my own person, also, as a successful author in another department of literature, I might have been charged with too frequent intrusions on the public patience; but the author of Waverley was in this respect as impassible to the critic as the ghost of Hamlet to the partizan of Marcellus. Perhaps the curiosity of the public irritated by the existence of a secret, and kept afloat by the discussions which took place on the subject from time to time, went a good way to maintain an unabated interest in these frequent publications. There was a mystery concerning the author, which each new novel was expected to assist in unravelling although it might in other respects rank lower than its predecessors. I may perhaps be thought guilty of affectation, should I allege as one reason of my silence, a secret dislike to enter on personal discussions concerning my own literary labours. It is in every case a dangerous intercourse for an author to be dwelling continually among those who make his writings a frequent and familiar subject of conversation, but who must necessarily be partial judges of works composed in their own society. The habits of self-importance, which are thus acquired by authors, are highly injurious to a well-regulated mind; for the cup of flattery, if it does not, like that of Circe, reduce men to the level of beasts, is sure, if eagerly drained, to bring the best and ablest down to that of fools. This risk was in some degree prevented by the mask which I wore; and my own stores of self-conceit were left to their natural course, without being enhanced by the partiality of friends, or adulation of flatterers. If I am asked further reasons for the conduct I have long observed, I can only resort to the explanation supplied by a critic as friendly as he is intelligent, namely, that the mental organization of the novelist must be characterised, to speak craniologically, by an extraordinary developement of the passion for delitescency! I the rather suspect some natural disposition of this kind; for, from the instant I perceived the extreme curiosity manifested on the subject, I felt a secret satisfaction in baffling it, for which, when its unimportance is considered, I do not well know how to account. My desire to remain concealed, in the character of the author of these novels, subjected me occasionally to awkward embarrassments, as it sometimes happened that those who were sufficiently intimate with me would put the question in direct terms. In this case, only one of three courses could be followed. Either I must have surrendered my secret—or have returned an equivocating answer—or, finally, must have stoutly and boldly denied the fact. The first was a sacrifice which I conceive no one had a right to force from me, since I alone was concerned in the matter. The alternative of rendering a doubtful answer must have left me open to the degrading suspicion that I was not willing to assume the merit (if there was any) which I dared not absolutely lay claim to; or those who might think more justly of me, must have received such an equivocal answer as an indirect avowal. I therefore consider myself entitled, like an accused person put upon trial, to refuse giving my own evidence to my own conviction, and flatly to deny all that could not be proved against me. At the same time I usually qualified my denial, by stating that, had I been the author of these works, I would have felt myself quite entitled to protect my secret, by refusing my own evidence when it was asked for to accomplish a discovery of what I desired to conceal. The real truth is, that I never expected or hoped to disguise my connection with these novels from any one who lived on terms of intimacy with me. The number of coincidences which necessarily existed between narratives recounted, modes of expression, and opinions broached in these Tales, and such as were used by their author in the intercourse of private life, must have been far too great to permit any of my familiar acquaintances to doubt the identity betwixt their friend and the author of Waverley; and I believe they were all morally convinced of it. But while I was myself silent, their belief could not weigh much more with the world than that of others: their opinions and reasoning were liable to be taxed with partiality, or confronted with opposing arguments and opinions; and the question was not so much, whether I should be generally acknowledged to be the author, in spite of my own denial, as whether even my own avowal of the works, if such should be made, would be sufficient to put me in undisputed possession of that character."

In the remaining portion of this interesting paper, Sir Walter refers to the rumours touching his brother, Mr. Thomas Scott, of the 70th Regiment, who had once entertained the intention of entering upon a similar field of literature, but who never had the least connection with the Waverley Novels. "The volumes, therefore (he continues), to which the present pages form a preface, are entirely the composition of the author by whom they are now acknowledged, with the exception, always, of avowed quotations, and such unpremeditated and involuntary plagiarisms as can scarce be guarded against by any one who has read and written a great deal. The orginal manuscripts are all in existence, and entirely written (*horresco referens*) in the author's own hand, excepting during the years 1818 and 1819, when, being affected with severe illness, he was obliged to employ the assistance of a friendly amanuensis."

NEW YORK: BALLS—INFIDELITY—POLITICS.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 12.)

Have you ever heard of a Lady by the name of Miss Frances Wright? She has been in New York for two or three months past, giving lectures on knowledge, in opposition to the Christian Religion, and the Yankees here say, that if ever religion tottered from its foundation, it does so at this moment. Miss W. was born in Dundee. Her eloquence passes every thing in former times; those that have heard the great Mrs. Siddons yield the supremacy to the former. Miss W is editor of a weekly paper entitled the "Free Enquirer," or "A Free Enquiry into all subjects," in conjunction with R. D. Owen, son of Owen the philanthropist, and a Mr. Jennings. It meets with a rapid sale, and they are generally obliged to throw off a second series. How well these liberal principles suit a republican Government! Miss W. contends that no republic can exist, unless education is equally divided among the rich and the poor, even where the fanaticism and superstition of the present day is thrown off.

There is no lecture of hers but can be listened to even by the greatest fanatic, with pleasure. Her arguments are the strongest, the most forcible, the most impressive, and conclusive, that human imagination can invent. I confess, I myself felt a little startled, and begin to consider whether it can be a delusion which pervades the civilized world. Miss Wright, however, has met with powerful opposition. Just before locating herself here, every effort was made by the priest-going community to prevent the transportation of the mail on Sunday. Innumerable petitions *pro* and *con* were presented to Congress—it was referred to a Select Committee, and that Committee reported that the Government of the United States was not a religious but a civil Government—that it would be an infringement upon the rights of the community to suppress the Sunday mail, and that while it acknowledged one sect of religionists, it tolerates another sect, viz. the Jews, who enjoyed equal rights with any other denomination.

A "*Temperance Society*" has also been formed, headed by the Clergy (which they mean to extend to Europe), for total *abstinence* from *ardent spirits*. This is, I think, carrying the "joke" too far. Miss Wright, in her lectures, recommends that the Priests should shew the example, and substitute *water* for *wine* in dispensing the sacrament; also, while they prevent the poor from tasting whiskey or rum, they themselves should no longer sip Madeira or Claret.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 13.)

SHIPPING REPAIRS.

PASCALL v. HORSELEY, ALYETT AND ASHMORE.—Mr. Campbell stated, that this was an action for work and labour, and repairs done. The plaintiff was a sail-maker at Poplar, and had done repairs in his way to the ship *Georgiana*, belonging to the defendants, to the amount of 217*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* This was done by the order of Aylett, who was the Captain. Horseley had pleaded bankruptcy; and was discharged; Aylett did not deny the charge nor the amount; and the only question was, whether Ashmore was liable along with him. Horseley, who was in 1825 proprietor of the greater part of this ship, transferred 24-64ths of it to Ashmore, in November, 1825, and in November, 1827, Ashmore re-transferred them to Horseley. The repairs in question were done between March, 1827, and August of that year, during which period Ashmore was owner, and he was clearly liable.

The facts stated being proved,

Mr. GURNEY, for the defendant, Ashmore, admitted his liability for repairs done before March 1827, amounting to 21*l.*, which was paid into Court. But he denied his liability for what was done subsequent to that period, on the ground that he then gave distinct notice to the plaintiff that he would not be responsible. In March, 1827, Ashmore went on board while the plaintiff's work was going on, and then notified that he would not be responsible for any repairs after that period. Mr. Ashmore did continue to be an owner some time after this; but the plaintiff could not, on that account, make him liable against his own consent.

One of the plaintiff's workmen was called to prove the notification; but he could say no more than that Mr. Ashmore had said that he would not suffer the ship to go to sea, till he was paid his money by the other partners. He said nothing as to his responsibility for the work and repairs.

Verdict for plaintiff—Principal and interest Two Hundred and Eighty-three Pounds and a fraction.

DREADFUL FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 17.)

A few minutes after seven o'clock yesterday morning an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Aldersley, chair-maker and carpenter, No. 18, Hollen-street, Wardour-street, Soho, which at first threatened destruction to the adjoining premises. The fire originated under the following lamentable circumstances:—An elderly woman, who occupies the front kitchen, had just risen from her bed and dressed herself, and was on the point of lighting her fire, when her clothes by some means ignited, and she was instantly enveloped in flames which soon communicated to the furniture in the apartment, and rapidly ascended to the upper part of the house. The screams of the poor woman soon brought the rest of the inmates to her assistance, but the smoke and flames burnt so rapidly that they were unable to extricate the unfortunate woman, and she perished in the flames. The rest of the inmates escaped with their lives, but they were unable to save any portion of their property; and several of them had not sufficient time to put their clothes on, and fled for protection, in a state of nudity, to their neighbour's. The fire raged with great fury for about twenty-five minutes, when the Phœnix, British, Sun, and other engines, arrived in quick succession, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, played with great effect on the flames; and by eight o'clock the fire was entirely subdued, but not before the house, with a great quantity of valuable furniture and other property, was entirely destroyed. Some premises at the back, adjoining the rear of the houses in Oxford street, were also considerably injured. The inhabitants of the adjoining houses have suffered considerably in consequence of removing the goods during the progress of the fire. We understand that none of the sufferers are insured.

It was reported that another person who lodged at the top of the house had also perished in the flames, but from every inquiry we could make we think there is no foundation for the rumour; but from the confusion which prevailed, it is almost impossible to ascertain the fact at present. A number of well-dressed thieves were, as usual, on the spot soon after the flames were discovered, and added greatly to the confusion which prevailed; they were prevented, however, from committing many robberies by the presence of a party of police, who rendered great assistance in keeping off the immense number assembled.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out at a carpenter's shop, next door to the Mail Coach public-house, at the north-west corner of Camomile-street, three or four doors from Bishopsgate-street, and it extended itself presently to some of the adjoining buildings; but a great number of fire engines arriving soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water being procured, the flames were got under before one o'clock, without either of the houses being burnt down. Tubes were carried through the neighbouring houses opening into Bishopsgate-street; and the pumps being worked by a great number of hands, the progress of the flames was speedily stopped, except at the top of the carpenter's house, which being very high was not so easy of access to the play of the engines, and there the flames lingered for some time longer.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 17.)

CHILD MURDER.—Yesterday, an Inquest was held at the Rising Sun Public-house, in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, upon the body of an infant, which was found in the Serpentine river on Monday night last. A female had been seen to throw something into the river, and to proceed instantly towards Knightsbridge. Drags were procured, and the body was found in a basket, in which were also two large bricks, and a piece of a kitchen-poker. On the head of the child being examined by a surgeon, he was of opinion that it had been dispatched by being beaten on the head, and in all probability a poker was the instrument used to commit the deed.—Verdict, "Wilful Murder against some person unknown."

Another Inquest was held at the Lord Somers' Arms, Chalton-street, Somers Town, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner, on the body of George Stokes, aged 20, who was drowned in the Regent's Park Canal, on Monday evening. The deceased, who was in the employ of Mr. Parker, the gas-pipe manufacturer, went on Monday evening to bathe in the Canal, when he unfortunately got out of his depth, and was drowned. Verdict---Accidental Death.

Another Inquest was held at the Rising Sun, Charles-street Grosvenor-square, before Mr. Gell, the Coroner, on the body of Charles Allison, a young man, aged 24. The deceased was foreman to a linen-draper in Oxford-street. On Sunday morning he and two of his fellow-shopmen went to the Serpentine River to bathe. The deceased, who was a good swimmer, was seized with the cramp, and sunk. The drags were procured, and in about ten minutes he was picked up, apparently lifeless; he was taken to the Royal Humane Receiving house, where the usual means of resuscitation were adopted, but in vain. Verdict---Accidental Death.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE HANOVERIAN LADIES.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 18.)

[FURTHER PARTICULARS.]

Yesterday, Mr. Miller, the chief officer, reported to John Hardwick and M. Wyatt, Esqrs. the Magistrates at Lambeth-street, the result of the inquiries he had been directed to make into the circumstances attendant on the melancholy suicide of Miss Harmandine Both, and the unsuccessful attempt made to the accomplishment of a similar catastrophe, by her sisters. It was to the following effect, and betrays an eccentricity of habit and morbid jealousy of their rank in life, which approaches almost to insanity:—The three sisters, after their liberation from Whitecross-street Prison, through the humanity of Mr. Sheriff Copeland, went to reside at the St. James's Hotel. They there remained for some time, when funds to liquidate their bill not being forthcoming, they were obliged to leave. Their next place of abode was at Mr. William's, No. 43, Sloane-square, where they continued for the space of three weeks; M. Jaunay, the hotel-keeper, in Leicester-square, having, by the directions of Mr. C., a solicitor in the City, discharged the rent of their apartments. Their third lodgings was at Mrs. Well's, in Sloane-street, from whence, after a stay of three more weeks, they were compelled to depart for the two-fold reason of their being in arrear of rent, and the lodgings being let to other tenants. They left her house, Mrs. Wells says, between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, taking with them one of their trunks, and leaving the other, which she detained until her debt was discharged. The trunk which they removed was carried by Joseph Gall, a porter, to the Golden Cross, and bore the directions of Mr. C., to be left at Hook's coach office, King's arms, Deal. This Mr. C. it appears, is married to one of the sisters, is a Lieutenant in the army, and the brother of the solicitor who had previously been accountable for the rent disbursed by Mr. Jaunay to Mrs. Williams on their account. When the sisters left their last lodgings, they informed their landlady that they were about going to Dartford; but the event proves that such was not their intention. On Monday evening they called upon Mrs. Jaunay, and urgently requested her to let them have some money. Surprised at their earnestness, she asked them for what they required it? and they replied, to go to Woolwich on business of importance. Mrs. J. having frequently contributed to their relief before, and supposing it to be some imaginary scheme they had on foot, refused their request, assigning as a reason for doing so, that she could not, from her frequent previous contributions, afford to accede to it. According to the account given by Mr. Jaunay, it appears that their erratic conduct is to be attributed to an excessive feeling of the dishonour inflicted on their family, by the supposed seduction of a young sister by an officer of the English army. This quite disorganised their minds, and under the impression that their self-destruction would wipe away the imaginary stain, the sisters, five in number, were rowed into the centre of the lake, into which they simultaneously plunged with the intention of terminating existence. Two of them were the sacrifice of their distempered sensibility, and the three survivors were the ladies who some time since arrived in England, and whose conduct has excited so much interest. To the idea of disgrace another succeeded, viz---that they had large claims on this Government for services alleged to have been rendered by their father; and to recover these, they came to London. On their arrival here they lived in the most fashionable and expensive hotels, and incurred so many debts as shortly to place them within the walls of a gaol. On their liberation his Majesty was graciously pleased to transmit 50*l.* to enable them to return to their native country, but in place of appropriating it to the purpose for which it was destined, it was in a few months expended, and they were left, as before, pennyless. Count Munster, the Hanoverian Ambassador, subsequently interfered in their behalf, and humanely offered to pay their expence home, if they would engage to return to their friends. To this considerate proposition they at first joyously acceded, but on being informed their conveyance to Dover was to be a stage coach, their pride recoiled; they contemptuously spurned the offer, and peremptorily refused to move unless a private carriage was provided for their journey. Thus far was in substance the report of Mr. Miller. In the early part of the day Mr. Schmidt, the translator of languages to the Committee of Lloyd's, waited on the Magistrates, and had a long interview with them relative to our yesterday's report. Having learned that the young ladies, to whom he has been a steady friend, were in lodgings at Mill-wall, Poplar, he went there to ascertain the state they were in. On his return, he brought with him, to account for their non-attendance, a certificate of the surgeon who attends them, stating that they were labouring under a slight degree of fever, and then communicated the subjoined particulars:—Their father, he said, was formerly the chief fencing-master to the Hanoverian Court, in virtue of which he enjoyed a pension; which, through the liberality of that Government, was continued to his family. Having a larger house than he had occasion for, he received, a circumstance not unusual with respectable families on the continent, several persons *en pension*, or boarders. Among these was Mr. C., who eloped with one of the daughters; a circumstance which, he understood, was the original cause of the strange conduct of the other sisters. On that morning he had seen the only two who now survived, and had a long conversation with them; in the course of it, the elder sister observed to him that they were offered a shelter, on conditional terms, in a Convent in France, if they would accept of it. The terms were, that they should abjure their religion (the Lutheran), and adopt the Romish faith. This they could not think of, and consequently lost the proffered advantage. They seemed when he saw them, to be under the influence of a strong feeling, and expressed an anxiety for the spiritual assistance of a German Clergyman. The unfortunate female who perished was, he said, the youngest, and constantly carried a dagger in her girdle, as, indeed, did the others some destructive instrument; and his opinion was, that they were mentally deranged, and that at some period or other they would effect their deadly purpose. The place he had found them in was a wretched hovel at Mill-wall; and he thought that, to prevent an aggravation of their calamity, the sooner they were removed from it the better.

Mr. Hardwick, to whom these observations were addressed, observed, that every thing in his power that could contribute to their comfort should be done.

In the late part of the afternoon several gentlemen, friends of the young ladies, called upon and had interviews with the Magistrates, among whom were the Messrs. C., one of whom is their brother-in-law; and from their communications it appeared that every effort that kindness, humanity, and advice could accomplish, was exerted in their favour, but owing to their obstinacy, in vain.

Though the river has been repeatedly dragged, and boats were all day in search of the body of Miss Hermandine Both, it was not up to a late hour yesterday recovered.

Miscellanea.

(From the Times, June 5.)

The late John Blagrove, Esq. who died in April, 1824, and the owner of 1,500 slaves in Jamaica, by the following clause in his will, marks at once his feeling for his slaves, which few men would bestow on the free labourers of England. We suspect, however, that Mr. John Blagrove has not, nor will have, many imitators in the colonies:—"And lastly, to my loving people, denominated and recognized by law as, and being in fact my slaves, in Jamaica, but more estimated and considered by me and my family as tenants for life, attached to the soil, I bequeath a dollar for every man, woman, and child, as a small token of my regard for their faithful and affectionate service and willing labours to myself and family, being reciprocally bound in one general tie of master and servant in the prosperity of the land, from which we draw our mutual comforts and subsistence in our several relations (a tie and interest not practised on by the hired labourer of the day in the United Kingdom), the contrary of which doctrine is held only by the visionists of the puritanical orders against the common feeling of mankind."

Some of the best things going in Ireland are the situations of commissioners of inquiry. In 1827 upwards of 33,000*l.* were paid to those promoters of economy in Ireland only; and last year they divided amongst them nearly 21,000*l.* It is very strange that in these days of knowledge, we are always learning, and paying for what we learn, and yet we never seem to come to the knowledge of the truth. Look, for instance, at the commissioners of inquiry, so called *par excellence*—those permanent inquirers, whose duty it is to investigate the Augean stable of the law. They have been in the receipt of 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* a-year, I know not how many years, and they appear to be as far out of sight of land as when they set out. Would it not be a good thing to appoint other commissioners to inquire what may be the probable result of their inquiries? The law is, indeed, an intricate web to unravel; but these gentlemen are really so long about it, and the world sees so little of the progress they are making, that people are beginning to suspect them of doing the office opposite Penelope, and weaving again at night what they disentangled in the morning.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

(From the Times, June 6.)

The following, we believe, will be found to be a correct statement of the facts relative to the proposed grants of land on the Swan River:—it was proposed that 250,000 acres of land should be granted to each applicant, who, to relieve their overburdened parishes, agreed to take out, at their own expense, 1,000 families to the new settlement, granting each family 100 acres of land, and 500 acres of every township of ten persons, for church, school, hospitals, &c.; so that, taking 1,000 families at 5,000 souls, 100,000 acres would be directly divided amongst the settlers in fee simple, 50,000 would be appropriated to public purposes, and the remaining 100,000 acres would be the proprietor's to reimburse him for the expense of taking out the people, &c., who, on their part, would work three days a week for seven years. A difficulty arose as to the indemnification to be given to the parishes (who were to furnish clothing, &c. at the rate of 50*l.* for each family of five persons) for their not returning again, which Government could not surmount; and Mr. Macqueen and others (who were actuated by the desire of relieving those parishes where distress and want of employ were driving the unfortunate inhabitants to poaching and other destructive habits) very properly withdrew, when the principal object they had in view could not be attained.

We mentioned on Thursday, that three magistrates had been the preceding day investigating a charge against a young woman, but three weeks married, of administering poison to her husband. The verdict of a jury sworn by Mr. Greene, coroner, on Saturday, has confirmed the statement. The parties lived in the neighbourhood of Crusheen. The wretched woman, it is supposed, was induced to perpetrate the crime in consequence of previous attachment, and being forced by her parents to marry the deceased, Michael O'Connor. The magistrates at Crusheen, who with very commendable zeal investigated the charge very closely, and by whose desire Drs. Mscgrath, Banks, and Mulville attended O'Connor previous to his disease, and subsequently opened and examined the stomach, have circulated a description of the woman, which we copy in hopes of leading to her apprehension. She is supposed to have proceeded to Galway:—"Anne O'Connor *alias* Kilderry, about five feet high, dark brown hair, brown eyes, aquiline nose, sallow complexion, slight figure, and about 28 years of age; speaks English fluently, and with a good accent.—*Clare Journal.*

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 9.)

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church:—"Rome, May 6.—The news of Catholic Emancipation gave great joy here; and although it has not come without its alloy, it is fondly hoped that good will eventually arise from it. The English College celebrated a solemn High Mass and *Te Deum*; a splendid illumination followed in the afternoon. Monsieur Nicolia, a Roman Cardinal, gave a splendid entertainment, a *fete champetre*, at which were present Cardinal Zurla, the heads of the British, Irish, and Scotch Colleges, Italian Nobles and Prelates, in all sixty-five—the fineness of the weather adding greatly to the scene. His present Holiness, Pius VIII., is a most amiable personage, truly pious and enlightened, and appears admirably qualified to preside over the Church of God in these eventful times. He shows all the meekness of a Saint, with that firmness and decision of character which are so necessary in him who is placed by the Holy Spirit to govern the Church. I found him thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the Irish Church—his attachment to it is unqualified; and I have the gratification to add, that he has permitted me to impart the pleasing intelligence, in an especial manner, that he sends his apostolical benediction to the clergy and laity of the Arch-Diocese of Tuam."

The hay harvest has partially commenced in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, but more from a hopelessness of rain than redundancy of crop. The long-continued drought, especially on soils of an arid nature, has occasioned a lamentable deficiency of bottom grass.—*Gloucester Journal.*

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 12.)

The manner of raising armies in Egypt is by absolute force. The men are driven hundreds of miles from the interior, and from all parts, like slaves, fettered or bound, to the place where they are to be trained. In like manner, when any Government work is going on, they take by force men, women, and children in the same way, and keep them as long as they think fit, in a state no better than slavery. The men are paid a piastre (about three-pence sterling) per day, the women half a piastre, and the children a quarter; and even of this three-fourths are paid them in paper, on which, poor creatures, they lose fifty per cent. in negociating.

(From the Morning Chronicle, June 17.)

Lady Morgan's work, with the attractive title of "The Book of the Boudoir," is said to be just such a work as might be written in such a place by a woman of the world, who has lived much in the circles of fashion and literature, and taken an active interest in the philosophy of her age.

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