

# MADRAS COURIER.



Volume XXII.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. JUNE 1866.

Number 1079.

### Advertisement.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the Interest and Responsibility of THE HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE, NATHANIEL EDW. KINDERLEY, Esq., Agents, COLT, BAKER, HART and Co.

AND JOHN DE FRIES, Esq.

PROPRIETORS of the CARNATIC BANK, have ceased—and that the CARNATIC BANK will in future be conducted by the remaining Proprietors,

MESSEIERS

WILLIAM HARINGTON, HENRY BURNABY, ALEXANDER COCKBURN, HENRY HAWES HARINGTON, AND RAMASAWMY BRAMIN.

Madras, 20. June, 1866.

### Advertisement.

IN consequence of Mr. J. K. LANE'S Official situation in the GOVERNMENT BANK, he has relinquished his Interest in the House of

PARRY, LANE and Co.

The Business of which, will be conducted in future, by the remaining Partners, under the Firm of

PARRY, NEILL and Co.

Madras, 3. ft. May, 1866.

### Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of SIR ECCLES NIXON, Kt., a Major General in the East India Service, deceased; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JOHN KENWORTHY, and FREDERIC GAHAGAN, ESQUIRES, two of the Executors in India, therein named—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, or deliver over the property to the said Executors, or to FREDERIC GAHAGAN, ESQUIRE, M. D. the constituted Attorney of the said FREDERIC GAHAGAN.

Madras, 5th. June 1866.

### Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in a cause wherein ADRIAN DE FRIES and others are Complainants, and THOMAS ASH and others are Defendants, there will be an order to file by public Auction, on Saturday the twelfth day of July next, between the hour of twelve and one o'clock, under the direction of WALTER GRANT Esq. the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Office in the Fort, the following property, in mortgage to the Complainants—viz.

One Ring of Large and Valuable PEARLS, quite perfect; containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN in number, and weighing together about one thousand Chow's or 1926 carats, formerly belonging to the late Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic.

The Sale will be made known at the time of Sale, and in the mean time the Part may be seen at the MASTER'S OFFICE in the Fort, every Thursday and on the day of the Sale, between the hours of ten and noon of each day, and on any other day at the Office of Messrs. DE FRIES, in the Black Town.—And further particulars may be known at the Master's Office, or at the Offices of Mr. ORME, and Mr. NEALE, in the Fort.

TO BE LET,

upon the 1st. July next, a large and well known house, commonly called the ALMOND HOUSE. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO MR. JAMES RANKEN, L'Almeida's Buildings, Black Town.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th. Instant. SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THREE CASKS OF EXCELLENT CONIAC BRANDY.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th. June. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK, AN INVOICE OF IRONMONGERY, Consisting of

DOOR Locks, Padlocks, round Iron Bolts, Hinges, Saws, Planes, &c.

ALSO AN INVOICE OF CUTLERY, Consisting of

Pocket Knives, Penknives, Stag Cut-teaux, Buffalo ditto, Woman's Scissors, Shaving ditto, Huffle ditto, Paper ditto, Ebony-handled Table Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th. June. SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NINETY STRINGS OF CORNELIAN BEADS, OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 16th. Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT TEN O'CLOCK,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract, AN INVOICE OF WINDOW GLASS, Of the following dimensions, 4 by 3, 5 by 3, 5 by 4, and 6 by 4.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 16th. June, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT 12 O'CLOCK, If not previously disposed of BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVEN PIPES OF MADEIRA, AND A FEW CASKS OF VERY EXCELLENT BRANDY.

For Sale on Commission, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AN INVOICE OF Oilman's Stores, Consisting of PICKLES, White Wine, Elder and Tarragon Vinegar, Fish Sauces, Salad Oil, &c. &c.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, On MONDAY next, the 16th. of June, At 11 o'Clock, A QUANTITY OF FINE AND COARSE CHINA WARE, &c. &c. &c. Particulars of which will be Specified in the next Paper.

For Sale on Commission, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A CAPITAL WELL TONED PATENT PIANO-FORTE, BY ASTOR. For Sale on Commission, BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AN Invoice, Consisting of Essence of Peppermint—Powdered Turkey Rhubarb—Pale Bark—Tartlets Salts—Calined Magnesia—Essence Chamomile—Emetic Tartar—Prepared Calomel—Stoughtons Bitters—Concentrated Lin-ture Bark.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, In Yerra Reddi Chetty Street, This day WEDNESDAY, the 11th. Instant, SALE TO COMMENCE, AT TEN O'CLOCK,

The Following Articles, TIN-WARE, Cutlery, Japanese Hand Lanthorns,—Dutch Clocks,—Plain and Musical—Earthen Ware—Gravy Dishes,—Ditto Curry and Covers,—Black Ink Stands,—Tinkings,—Grocery, Furniture,—Toys, &c. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, One Hundred Hams.

For Private Sale, AT J. BRANSON'S, COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS,

- BASKERVILLE'S Holy Bible, a superb Edition with Plates, elegantly bound and Lettered, 3 vols. folio, 133 0 0
  - The Holy Bible, a superb edition with Plates, elegantly bound in Russia, gilt and lettered, 2 vols. Royal Quarto, 53 0 0
  - Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing, a superb edition, bound in Red Morocco gilt and lettered, 1 vol. folio, 25 0 0
  - Williams's Voyages up the Mediterranean with Plates, elegantly bound in Russia, gilt and lettered, 1 vol. folio, 29 0 0
  - Do. Do. Do. Red Morocco Do. gilt and lettered, 1 vol. folio, 32 0 0
  - Hunter's Travels in Turkey and Hungary, a superb edition with Plates bound in Red Morocco lettered, 2 vols. quarto, 35 0 0
  - Cowper's Life and Posthumous Works, bound in Russia and lettered, 2 volumes, quarto, 15 0 0
  - Cox's Southern Tour, a superb Edition with plates, elegantly bound in Red Morocco and lettered, 3 vols. Royal Quarto, 48 0 0
  - Do. Do. Do. Blue Morocco do. 3 vols. Royal Quarto, 48 0 0
- The above prices are the original prime cost in London.

To be Sold, By Public Auction, By HEFFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM, Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th. Instant, AND If not all disposed of on that day, the Sale will be continued on Saturday following. SALE TO COMMENCE, Precisely at 11 O'clock.

THE whole, comprising Sundry Articles of EUROPE and Country-made PLATE. Elegant sets of CUT GLASS and CHINA WARE. Neat European-made MAHOGANY, BLACK-WOOD and LEAK-WOOD FURNITURE. KITCHIN UTENSILS, &c. &c.

AND A small Collection of BOOKS. Catalogues are in circulation.

For Sale on Commission, By HEFFKE, FAURE & Co. THE REMAINDER OF Captain GRAHAM'S,

INVESTMENT, LATELY IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. JOHN BURDEN,

THE Articles are Fresh, and in high order, will be disposed of at Moderate Prices, for the expedite Sale, and to realize the amount at a short Period, in consequence of which the articles are to be delivered, but for ready Money. The Goods are exposed for Sale.

Advertisement. Z. POLACK,

HAS removed to No. 4, STRANGERS STREET, opposite the Company's, where he continues carrying on the CLOCK AND WATCH making Business,—

ALSO HAS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, VERY GOOD (UNION) BRANDY, Per Gallon One Pagoda, PER DOZEN FIVE PAGODAS, ALSO Madras Wine, by wholesale and retail.

Advertisement. LETTERS of Administration of the

ESTATE and ERECTS of CHARLES GRIFFITHS, late a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Artillery, in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT ROCKE TITS, Esq., a Registrar of the said Supreme Court, pursuant to the Act of the 30th, and 40th. Years of his present Majesty, Chapter 9th. Section 21st.—All Persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

First St. George, 26th. May, 1866.

Advertisement. LETTERS of Administration with Testamentary Writing annexed, to the Estate, Goods and Chattels of JOHN BROWN, Esquire, late a Captain in the Land Service of the Honorable East India Company, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to EDWARD WRIGHT BROWNE Esquire, Brother of the deceased,—it is hereby required, that all Persons having claims on the said Estate, and all Persons being indebted thereto, or holding Property thereof, will state their Claims, pay their Debts, or deliver up the Property, to Messrs. FRANKS, LEUTON and Co. the constituted Attorneys of the Administrator.

Madras, 28th. May, 1866.



THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 11th June 1866.

IT is with much regret that we have to announce the Capture of a very valuable Ship by the Enemy.

On the 23d. ultimo, the Ship LADY WILLIAM BASTICK, Captain Hunter, from the Eastward, and bound to Madras, fell in with an enemy vessel, the BELLOVA, and HENRIETTA, French Privateers, off the Friar's Head, on the Island of Ceylon.

CAPTAIN HUNTER, from whom we derive the above information, was, with some of his Officers, put on board an Arab Ship, which the Enemy fell in with, and conveyed to Porto Novo.

THE BELLOVA is represented by Capt. Hunter, as a fine and fast sailing frigate-built Ship, carrying 30 long nine Pounders, and 6 heavy Cannonades; and having 213 Men on board, all of them Europeans.

We have before had occasion to describe the HEAVY 24—She mounts 20 Guns.

On Monday arrived the Danish Ship Castle Danebourg, Capt. Wintler, from Tranquebar, Passengers—Messrs. Miller, Parish, Fritchard, and Orrok, Officers of Vessels, some time since captured by the Enemy.

The Danish Ship Charlotte has arrived at Tranquebar, from the Isle of France, which she left on the 8th. of May.

By the above Vessel, we have obtained the following news of information:— THE British Squadron had left their station off the Islands on the 1st. of May.

Two frigates had arrived from France, the FREMONTISE of 40 Guns, and the CANO-NNEER; (formerly His Majesty's Ship MINERVA) these Ships were laden with Sheet Copper, and other Naval Stores; and brought Despatches for the Government, announcing that an 80 Gun Ship, and two other frigates, were on their passage for the Islands.

As the Marango had not been heard of, the Piedmontese had been sent in search of her, to the Southward.

LORD George Stuart, in the DUNCAN, had captured a Privateer of 14 Guns, the day she sailed from the Harbour; she was, however, a few days ago, retaken and destroyed by the SEMBLANTS frigate, close to Bombay harbour, the Captain of the Semblants, had also destroyed a valuable Arab Ship, alleging as a reason for his conduct, that she had British Officers on board.

A flag of Truce had been sent by Lord George to General De Caen, proposing an exchange of the Prisoners taken by his Lordship, but which was positively refused:—we are sorry to add, that the British Prisoners in general, were treated in a very illiberal manner by the French Government; CAPTAIN FLINDERS, however, had been released from the Prison, and was permitted to live with a private family.

EIGHT Privateers were at Sea,—one of these, a small Vessel with three Latent Sails, was seen a few days ago, off Batavia, on Ceylon.

SURCOUF had returned to France, having realised property to the amount of three Lacs of Rupees.

THE Prize some time since captured, had been sold as follows:—the Melville, for 18,500 Dollars;—Waldgrave, 12,000;—Hercules, 7,000;—Commodore, 3,500, and Capt. Wares's Ship, for 3700 Dollars.

NAVAL STORES of every kind, were in great abundance, the Americans having imported them in profusion.

THE regular Forces at the Isle of France, consisted of no more than 600 Men.

THE Hon. Company's Ship Calcutta. Capt. Reddie, has arrived at Diamond Harbour, from Bencoolen. Passengers:—Mrs. Reddie, Capt. and Mrs. Sealy, and Capt. Mockler.

Wednesday last, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, the same was observed with every demonstration of loyalty and respect.—The morning was ushered in by a salute of sixty eight Guns, denoting the age of our beloved Monarch.—Royal Salutes were fired at noon from the Garrison, and by His Majesty's Squadron in the Roads, and in the Evening, a Ball and Supper was given to the Settlement, by the Right Honorable the Governor, at the Government Gardens.

"Extract from a letter from Mr. Jenkins, late acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Scindeah, to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, dated the 19th. October 1865."

"ON the present occasion it is a solemn obligation of my public duty, independently of the sentiments of affection, gratitude, and admiration, which are impressed on my heart towards that whole personal attachment and fidelity have to uniformly performed me throughout a long period of difficulty and danger, to record my deep feelings on the eminent merits of the Gentlemen of my family, and of the very deserving conduct of the native troops and servants of the residency, collectively and individually, who aided during the late unfortunate event."

"From Lieutenant Stewart, who commands my escort I have received on every occasion the most zealous and able assistance.—This Officer has been present at almost every conference which I have held with Dowlat Rao Scindeah and his Ministers, face has been

"attention to the Residency; and his extensive acquaintance with the Persian and Hindostanee Languages and with the general nature of our relations with the Native Courts of India, having led me to employ him as an Assistant. I have derived very considerable advantage from his zeal and information in the performance of the duties of that Station."

"I attribute eminently to the ability and prudence of Lieutenant Stuart, aided by Lieutenant Green, the other Officer attached to the Resident's Office, the meritorious conduct of the Native Troops on this very arduous and disagreeable Service."

"I have already had the honor to represent to your favorable notice of Government, the active exertions of the Officers respectively during the war on the racks upon the British Camp by the Fenians, as well as the meritorious services of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men composing the Resident's Escort, on those occasions."

"I trust that the services of Lieutenants Stewart and Green, (the latter of whom was severely wounded at Sagai) and the exemplary fidelity and fortitude which have so uniformly been displayed by the Troops under their command throughout a most trying situation since those occurrences, will be considered to entitle them to the particular favor and approbation of Government."

"To Mr. Wiles, Secretary to the Residency, I can not sufficiently express my gratitude. The active humanity which that Gentleman has ever displayed in the duties of his professional character, and his exhibition of diffidence to embolden and impede their successful exertion, was particularly conspicuous on the late attack upon the British Camp, and the cheerful assiduity with which, although not a member of the service, he has so liberally and disinterestedly afforded his assistance on so distressing an occasion, has entitled him to my warmest acknowledgments. I take the liberty of recommending Mr. Wiles to your favorable notice of the Honorable the Governor General in Council."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. M. WILSON, Secy. to the Residency."

"Major Headmaster, Major Geo. Phillips, of the Bengal Native Infantry, at Calcutta, Alexander Carnegie Esq. Head Surgeon at Cawnpore."

James Rooke, Esq. of Bighatwahou, Gloucestershire, a General of M. Forces, Colonel of the 49th Regt. of Foot, and M. P. for Monmouth-Ship.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, 26th. April.

Rejecting the Two Russian Ships which we mentioned in our first Number, we have now the pleasure to give you some few more particulars.

The two Russian Ships, the Adolphus and Aeneas arrived at Macao from the Gulf of America, the former the latter end of November, and the other in December. The objects of their voyage were both political and commercial. The Adolphus, Capt. Krumpholtz, carried a Russian ambassador to Java, where they remained till the 5th. of May; they then suffered a gale of wind, and wanted considerable repairs; every assistance was afforded them in this way, and they were plentifully supplied with provisions; but they were deterred from small communication with the island, not allowed to trade in the smallest degree. The Government would not receive the ambassador, and there was very little intercourse with it, beyond the exchange of formal letters, and arrangements to that effect, the object of the expedition may be said to have totally failed. On their first arrival at Macao, there was some delay and difficulty in getting up to Whampoa, till the Chinese were allowed them the use of Men of War, but came for the purpose of trading; they then were allowed to come up, and reached Whampoa about the end of December, they carried on their business at Canton in the same manner, till the 15th. of May, when they were ordered to leave, and their cargo of Tea, molasses, high priced, with a considerable quantity of Nankens, and some silk Piece Goods.

Captain Krumpholtz committed the expedition, the Adolphus was commanded by which was fifty crew, under his orders, this ship really belonged to the Emperor, the other to the Russian American Company, to whom the Emperor also gave his ship for the voyage, and also appointed a greatly distinguished and distinguished—the chief commercial officer of which was to open and establish the intercourse between Petersburg and Canton by sea.

The Company had appointed an Agent or Super-cargo to transact the Purchase and Sale, and in short, the whole commercial part was under his directions, with which Capt. Krumpholtz did not interfere in the smallest degree. A dispatch had been sent to Pekin, mentioning the arrival of the ships to the Emperor, but there was no demand about allowing them to sell and purchase in the mean time, or in their getting a Security Merchant.

When the Ships were loaded and ready for sea, it was intimated first in an indirect way by the Security Merchant, that they could not depart till the Emperor's answer came back. To which little attention however was paid, and Capt. Krumpholtz was preparing to sail, and applied for this Grand Chop. When two Men of War were sent down to Whampoa, to lay by each of the ships, which alarmed the Commodore, that no Provisions were carried them for a day.

The Security Merchant was told that this was a very extraordinary occurrence, and that such steps were considered by Europeans as nearly amounting to hostile measures, therefore might be attended with very serious consequences to the two nations, and that he had better represent this to the Viceroy.

Capt. Krumpholtz was sent in a strong but moderate remonstrance, and concluded with demanding his grand Chop, as farther delay would be of material injury to his voyage and the concern. The rejections at Whampoa were immediately removed, and in a few days, the Grand Chop for both ships was issued.

relucting the motives of the voyage,—how the Russians could have found their way to China,—and what they had done in England.

On more occasions than one indeed there was an evident jealousy on the part of the Chinese, at the good understanding which they perceived to exist, between the English and the Russians.

A Russian Embassy had been sent from Petersburg in the early part of last year, but it did not appear it had reached Peking, when the above dispatch came away.

CEYLON GAZETTE.—28th. May.

A Regulation for taking off the refrains which were imposed upon the Roman Catholics of this Island by the late Dutch Government. Pissed by the Governor in Council, on the 27th. of May 1865.

It being His Majesty's most gracious intention, that all Persons who inhabit the British Settlements on this Island, shall be permitted the free exercise of Religion, and the free exercise of Religious worship, provided they can be conducted with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, without giving offence to Government.—And it appearing, that the Roman Catholics, who are a numerous and peaceable body of His Majesty's Subjects, are, by several Laws passed under the late Dutch Government, rigorously excluded from many important privileges and Capacities; and that, altho' these Laws have not been acted upon in all cases by His Majesty's Government, yet, that they are still un repealed, and a cause of anxiety to those who profess the Catholic Religion.

The Governor in Council enacts as follows. First.—The Roman Catholics shall be allowed the un molested profession and exercise of their Religion in every part of the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon.

Second.—They shall be admitted to all civil privileges and capacities.

Third.—All Marriages between Roman Catholics, which have been taken place within the said Settlements since the 26th. of August 1795 according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be deemed valid in Law, altho' the forms appointed the late Dutch Government have not been observed.

Fourth.—This Regulation shall take effect on the 4th. day of June next, that day being His Majesty's Birth Day.

Fifth.—Every part of any Law, proclamation, or order, which contradicts this regulation is hereby repealed.

BOMBAY COURIER.—24th. May.

We are sorry to learn that a French Ship PHAVANER, on the 6th. Instant, stood in towards Suvaiva, from the Maldives, and captured the British Steamship a Country Ship, John Young Comander, bound from Colombo to Bombay, and likewise a Snow belonging to the Raja of Cochin.

The following description is given of her—She has apparently no masts on the Gundeck, is about the size of a small Sloop of War, and has a long beam on both sides, very low to the water, and a long straight bottom, her main and mizen masts make very much like the same, close into the rigging, and cut off the Country Ship, which was working to the Northward against a north-wester. The Snow was hit in another part of the account.

On Monday last His Majesty's Ship DANAORUSS was hauled out of Dock in complete repair.

CALCUTTA.—24th. May.

The American Ship South Carolina, Captain Tubbs, arrived on Saturday last, from Batavia.

The Carolina left Philadelphia in July, and proceeded to the Maldives, and captured the British Steamship Batavia, on the 19th of October, and passed the Straights, on the 11th. of November, when Capt. Tubbs had three large Spanish prize ships at anchor off Gibraltar. He was brought home on the same day by the British Ship, British frigate, Capt. Hillier.

Capt. Tubbs arrived at Batavia in February, and having been furnished by Captain Hillier, of the Niger, with a copy of Lord Wellington's letter, he was enabled to place the Dutch in possession of the account of the memorable victory of the 16th. of October at which they were greatly assisted.

Capt. Tubbs was called before the Grand Council, and particularly interrogated respecting the victory, and relates that the Dutch, though deprived by the intelligence, seemed deeply afflicted, and expressed the most lively sorrow for the death of the great and brave Napoleon, as he who had done honour to the age in which he lived.

While Captain Tubbs remained at Batavia, an American Ship reached that Port, from Smyrna, laden with Turkey Opium.

The whole Dutch naval force at Batavia, was composed of two armed brigs, and a frigate, which later, at the date of the Carolina's departure, was hauled out for repairs.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments. Major Henry Woodley, Deputy Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Gerrard, gone to Europe on furlough.

Captain John Paton, to be Deputy Adjutant General with the official rank of Major, vice Woodley, appointed Adjutant General, vice Paton.

NEW YORK.—18th. October 1865.

A Gentleman, passenger in the Eliza from Jamaica, informs us, that a short time previous to his sailing, a Spanish privateer made her appearance off the Island, when a Lieut. of the British Navy, aided by 25 marines, formed the resolution to capture the vessel by stratagem. For this purpose they procured a small coating schooner, and stood from shore, with the apparent intention of proceeding to another part of the Island, the men being in all, except the Lieut. and two who were disguised. In a short time the privateer came up, and, after having fired upon John Bull to lower his colours, and come under his stern, which Johnny very readily complied with. But no sooner had he approached sufficiently near to answer his purpose, than he reciprocated his command to the astonished Don, frowning it at the same time with a well-directed volley of musketry. This answered the purpose, the privateer struck, and was taken possession of by the Lieutenant.

FROM THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL.

On the 6th. of December the French and Bavarians under the command of General Wrede, consisting of 14 Battalions of Infantry and 8 Squadrons of Cavalry, were attacked and routed by the Archduke Ferdinand who commanded 9 Battalions of Infantry and 8 Squadrons of Cavalry. A considerable number of prisoners were taken.

Marshal Bernadotte on the 6th. arrived in a neighbourhood, and immediately sent word to Prince Ferdinand, that the Action had taken place after an Armistice had been signed between the two Emperors; that he would not allow himself to believe that a Soldier like Prince Ferdinand, could have been acquainted with that circumstance, but that the whole prisoner must be instantly delivered up.

The neutrality of Hungary which had been settled between the Archduke Palatine and Davoust was not confirmed, it being made without the authority of the Emperor of Austria.

The Negotiations for peace at first begun at Brunn; it was afterwards, on the 19th December, transferred to Preburg, where on the 26th. of December, the Treaty was finally concluded.

A Proclamation was issued by Bonaparte on the 19th. December, ordering his Governors of Provinces, and Commanders to give every assistance to the Electors of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, in taking possession of the property of the Equestrian Order of the Empire, and stating that he had guaranteed to these three Electors the full and absolute Sovereignty of their States, so that these three Princes may be Sovereigns in their Country, as completely as the Emperor of Germany is in his hereditary States.

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—Marshal Duroc arrived here on the 24th. instant. Next day he had an Audience with the Elector, in which he presented a letter from His Imperial Majesty. It is now known that this letter contains a formal demand for the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Bavaria with his Royal Highness Prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy. The day before yesterday this marriage was publicly mentioned, and the foreign courts have been informed of it.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived yesterday at Munich. The peace was signed at Preburg on the 26th. All the French troops who were marching for Austria have been halted. Peace was proclaimed at Vienna on the 28th.

About 10,000 Russians were employed in the siege of Hameln the fortresses in the Hanoverian Territory garrisoned by the French. The siege is to be immediately abandoned.

Augereau who had advanced with the main body of his army to Heidelberg, and General Laval who with the fourth division of the army of the North had advanced to Coblenz, have been ordered to fall back.

Brussels, Dec. 27.—Within these last two days there have passed through Breda several Battalions of French troops coming from the Interior who take the direction of Nimeguen. They are followed by a numerous train of Artillery. According to report, the army of the North is about to act in HANOVER.

A papal Bull has been issued granting permission to the King of Spain to *fill Ecclesiastical lands* in his Kingdom, to raise a certain sum, in order to answer the urgent and necessary demands of his Exchequer.

Sir R. STRACHAN has got Lord Nelson's red Ribbon.

LONDON, Dec. 20th.—Sir R. Strachan is set out for Plymouth and has hoisted his flag to the Gales. Sir J. B. Warren is about to sail with the Leander 50, Foudroyant 80, Hero 74, Nemur 74, and Repulse 74.

LONDON.—13th. October.

On Thursday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the determination of the following question:—

"That the Court approve the unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors of the 21st. instant, wherein they state, that they have reason to believe, that all the persons who were on board the Ship Prince of Wales, at the time of her loss, have perished, and that the exigencies and circumstances relating to her loss are wholly unknown; and therefore, that there is an impossibility of ascertaining satisfactorily into the loss of the said Ship, and that the Court are fully satisfied, that the Ship was engaged in sufficient manner at her outfit for her voyage, and that consequently no blame can attach to the Owners; and that from the experience and ability of the Commanders and Officers, it is reasonable to be inferred that no blame attaches to them."

At six o'clock the plates were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to have been carried in the affirmative.

The report of the capture of the Experiment, from Botany Bay and China, is confirmed. Several of her late officers have come in the African whaler, and from one of these Gentlemen the following letter has been received relative to the particulars of the capture, dated Batavia, the 6th. October:—

"The Ship Experiment, under the command of Captain Withers, from China, with a cargo of tea, on the 29th. May, left in lat. 37. S. long. 150. E. on the 29th. of May, by the English frigate, which was commanded by Captain Miles N. Ansell, of St. Malo, out four months, 18 from Cape of Good Hope, mounting 16 3/4 pound guns deck, two 35 pounders on the upper deck, and carrying 400 men. When she came off



we engaged within half pistol shot for half an hour: when our braces, and tiller, being shot away, our rigging shattered, some of our men made the ship quite unmanageable, obliged Capt. Withers, with his relief, to order the colours to be struck, and the only prize the vessel was badly wounded. Captain Withers, the Surgeon, Napoleon had taken, were sent to the Isle of France, in the fourth officer, and the third officer, the Experiment, were taken on board the Privateer, with the Surgeon of Good Hope, where he found and sent to the Cape a cargo for St. Helena, so many friends, who engaged the enemy, although losing the gallantry of Captain Woodriff, of his Majesty's ship the Calcutta, who engaged the enemy, although losing the life we had time to make our escape."

Manga Park, with his companions, who failed from Portsmouth a few months ago, having touched at the Islands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kaya, on the River Gambia, on the 14th. of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time too excessive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the shade, and frequently three hours after sun set it continued down 82 to 92 degrees.

Mr. Harrison, who has been appointed third Secretary to the Treasury, is the Countess who succeeded Mr. Lowndes in the employment of drawing up Acts of Parliament for Government, in which business he manifested great ability, and afforded considerable satisfaction to Mr. Pitt.

Naval Intelligence Extraordinary.—The following *Yea d'Esprit* appeared in a Dublin Paper:—"Information has been received on oath, from Captain Jabberkowskiky, of the Russian ship Kamfoteofheim, that the Rochefort Squadron, after a fruitless expedition in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, proceeded by the Greenland and Arctic Lands, round to the Frozen Ocean, where they dropped anchor on 9th fathom water, and took 12 fresh provisions at St. Paul's. From thence they fell for the Baltic, where they were apprised of the approach of a British Squadron.—The French Officers immediately held a Council of War, when it was proposed by a *Centre-Admiral*, and seconded by a *Captain d'Vaillan*, that as the English vessels were inferior in every respect to their own, they would not suffer them to run the risk of a defeat, by a meeting on unequal terms. Accordingly the travelling sledges were instantly landed, and being properly fixed, according to the orders of the principal *Weigemaistre*, the ships were put ashore by means of slides, and conveyed with all possible expedition to the Caspian Sea, where they are to remain for a few months. Captain Jabberkowskiky was present at the land launching, which he describes as a singularly beautiful."

The Viceroy of Ireland, to which Earl Powis is appointed, if not altogether the most lucrative, is the most dignified and exalted office under the Crown. The salary is now £24,000 per annum, which is deemed adequate to the support of the station with appropriate dignity and splendour. At the commencement of his Majesty's reign, the salary was but £16,000 which was advanced to £20,000, at the instance and during the vice-royalty of Lord Halifax, which addition, however his Lordship declined accepting.

Scotch Weaving.—Old Joe had a golden job on Friday evening; a couple, from Suffolk, having made a pilgrimage to the Hymeneal shrine at Gretna-green. The gentleman, from his appearance, is verging upon *threescore years and ten*, and of a bulk and figure which might represent a *Ballfish* without *padding*, and apparently, a *Mis* in *her Teens*. They were in the most temperate *huffs*, until the knot was tied.

Thirty or forty Danish vessels have been of late very gainfully employed in the carrying Trade to the Mediterranean. One vessel of middling bulk has had 7000 dollars for a voyage from Tooting to Leghorn. Another of larger size has had 2000 guineas for a voyage to Lisbon.

LONDON, 29th. November.

The Bellona 74, is arrived at Plymouth. She went in chase of the two French ships which Sir Richard Strachan mentioned as having made off from the French Squadron before the glorious action of the 4th. of November. The Bellona lost them in the night.

Fifty transports arrived on Sunday in the Downs, from Portsmouth, and immediately proceeded to Ramsgate, where they are to take on board troops destined for foreign service.

The preparation for the funeral of Lord Nelson is now proceeding at St. Paul's Cathedral, and a brisk vault is making under the centre of the dome.

About 1000 French prisoners were last week removed from the bulks in Hamozze to Stapleton, near Bristol, in order to make room for the crews of the four Ships taken by Sir R. Strachan.

We have authority to state, that the assertion in all the Papers relative to the late Captain Wright, having been left for dead in the trenches at Acre, is untrue. The gallant Sir John Douglas, who commanded in person the *sortie* against Bonaparte on that occasion, true and steady to his important trust, did not fly from the trenches until he saw every man fall out of

them, and had provided the necessary conveyance for the brave Capt. Wright, who gratefully acknowledged that he owed his life entirely to the humane attention of the danstuffs Douglas.

The Brig Otlen of Stockholm, has arrived at Dover, in ballast, from Cherbourg, which place she left on the 25th. November, having, on presenting a petition to the Minister of Marine, in consequence of bringing a cargo from Sweden, obtained permission to proceed home. By this vessel we have learned that all the other Swedish vessels which are at Havre and the neighbouring ports, have been seized by order of the French Government, and the Captains and Crews marched away for Rouen.

The appointment of Lord Powis to succeed Lord Hardwicke as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has now actually taken place; but we believe that Lord Hardwicke will not leave Ireland before Christmas.

The wonderful female, of 9 years old, still continues the rage at Crow-Street Theatre, performing the most audacious parts in tragedy and comedy, in every one of which she receives unbounded applause from crowded houses. No less than *thirteen* of these *Infantine prodigies* are now exhibiting their talents in our provincial theatres.—The Manager of one of them stepped forward, a few evenings ago, to an expecting audience, requesting their pardon for the non-appearance of his *phenomenon*, a child of *seven years of age*, who was unable to perform *Jean Shore* that evening, being quite ill from crying, her father having knocked out the eyes of her favourite doll! Is not this reducing that excellent epitome of men and manners, the "theatre, into mere children's play?"

In the course of pleadings in a recent case in the Court of Chancery, Mr. Romilly had occasion to advert to the following circumstance, which occurred in the practice of that Court, during the Chancellorship of Lord Thurlow:—"A Mr. B.—, a gentleman of the very first respectability, as a Chancery Solicitor, and one who has had more practice in that line than half the profession put together, was one day making an observation to a friend, with regard to the very unpardonable negligence of Counsel in signing bills in Chancery, without examining their contents, and of the Clerks in Court afterwards, with equal inattention, filing such bills. He offered a wager of a hundred guineas that he would infer any thing in the body of a bill in Chancery, no matter how ridiculous, and that it should pass the ordeal of Counsel, and all the Agents of the Six Clerks Office. The wager was accepted, and Mr. B.—, availed himself of the opportunity he had of filing a bill, in which the probable event of delay by the discovery of his trick, was not material. The bill was signed by Counsel, fairly engrossed on parchment, placed among the records of the Court, and in due time opened by the Junior Counsel, who of course made a full stop when he came to the first *verse* of that memorable ditty. The mules of Lord Thurlow's faturnine visage relaxed into a smile, and his Lordship ordered the and *Song* bill to be withdrawn from the files."

and repeated every *verse* of that ancient & celebrated ballad, entitled *CHANCE*. The bill was drawn, signed by Counsel, fairly engrossed on parchment, placed among the records of the Court, and in due time opened by the Junior Counsel, who of course made a full stop when he came to the first *verse* of that memorable ditty. The mules of Lord Thurlow's faturnine visage relaxed into a smile, and his Lordship ordered the and *Song* bill to be withdrawn from the files.

SOBRIETY OF STATESMEN.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE. MR. EDITOR, I have never until within these few days considered that the Public have any thing to do with the private foibles of their Statesmen. What is said of Players may also be said of politicians; where their private vices do not interfere with their public duties, the *town* has no business with them—

All well your part; there all the merit lies. I therefore have never paid much attention to the numerous paragraphs which have attacked the conduct of statesmen in their convivial moments. I was convinced very early in this war, that additional resources would be necessary to keep up the spirits of Ministers, and that those resources would be found in cellars stored with "all the armies of Europe." I know that a vigour beyond the law may often be found in the bottle, and that a people intoxicated with republican theories were to be fought by their own weapons.

But, Sir, I forewarn that there were certain bounds to all indulgencies, and that what was occasionally adopted as an amusement, should not be carried into a system.—I forewarn that if the allied powers adopted the same method, with different *heads*, the consequences would be fatal; and I have not been disappointed in my fears. Late events prove, that the glass is not the medium of wife counsels, and that all men are not equally qualified to govern nations and to empty hoghts.

The conviviality of cabinets is, I grant, of long standing. When the Germans, says Telford, wanted to reconcile enemies, to make alliances, to name chiefs, or to treat of war and peace, it was during the repast that they took counsel; a time in which the mind is most open to the impressions of simple truths, or most easily animated to great attempts. These artless people, continues my author, during the conviviality of the feast, spoke without disguise. Next day, they weighed the counsels of the former evening; they deliberated at a time when they were not disposed to feign, and took their resolution when they were least liable to be deceived;

Such was the practice of the ancestors of our allies, and to which no objection can be made. That we have introduced an important innovation in the plan is much to be lamented. Their custom of weighing the counsels of the evening next day, has, I am afraid, been totally discontinued, and hence many of our vigorous plans have carried with them the *stains* of wine instead of the marks of wisdom. What is to be considered a proof of this, may be advanced without risk of contradiction, as it appears every day in the newspapers, namely, that *Couriers* are generally dispatched "last night!"

I shall not enter upon a detail of all the consequences of this hasty system. We feel them too acutely for demonstration. But what is the consequence abroad, the late very extraordinary news flows too plainly. Men in power may boast of the strength of their heads, but it is proved, beyond all controversy, that the coffee and slops of Bonaparte are more than a match for our Port and Brandy—that a clear head has some advantages over a strong head; and that, in a complicated state of public affairs, the success of vigorous measures does not depend on the size of a *decanter*, nor the height of a *bumper*. We cannot, at the same time, be curious in our Liquors, and careless in our measures.

We have heard much lately of statesmen being *indisposed*, and attended by eminent physicians. The disorders of Statesmen are of a nature so different from those of other men, that a judgment cannot be formed of them from books. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the chief business of political physicians is to regulate the diet of Statesmen according to existing circumstances; and I am afraid—I speak it however with submission—I am afraid that this has not always been done in the most judicious manner, partly, perhaps, because the faculty have not been called in proper time; but principally, because their attention has been directed to keeping them "on their legs," and neglecting the *head*, as if there were nothing in that.

Hence the accumulation of those *cradities* which so frequently are distinguished, with great violence, in the shape of speeches, motions, and bills. For otherwise would have been the case if the gentlemen of Warwick Lane had drawn out proper tables of diet, and made out such bills of fare for cabinet Councils, as were suited to the business about to be discussed. To what strange accidents has the neglect of this led? Can any one suppose that a *motion* of inquiry would demand as many bottles as the *budget*, or that the many variations in the *income-tax* (for example) would admit a minister to rise from table at the same moment? In the case of a road bill, or a wet dock, a man may do as he pleases; and his talking of the distress of the times upon an empty stomach may do no harm; but surely the defence of *Expeditions* requires some of the *vigour* in which they were planned; and it is notorious that the *state of the nation* will not admit of *beef-teps*.

I say, Sir, if the faculty have neglected these matters, they have erred egregiously; and the evidence of facts will not permit me to suppose that they have not been remiss in their duty, and I am certain they have in various instances directed their patients to the wrong *vine*. To remark only in one case, the arguments for the *war*—is it not evident that they have been too long in the *wood*? Some even stretch as far back as the vintage *years*, although not a bottle of it will bear to be *uncorked*. Is it either of itself that it is exposed to the air, or it fills weak heads with vapours; and whenever any of our brave Statesmen ventured to drink it abroad, they were sure to be *overtaken*.

All this a proper attention to diet and regimen might have prevented; and we might long ere now have fat down to a *peaceable* dinner with characteristic dishes—the English *friloin*, the French *fricasse*, the German *sausage*, and perhaps the magnanimous *boar's head*.

I know not that it is too late to suggest these hints. If I had thought so, I would not have intruded so far upon your paper; but I question whether it can be filled with matter more important at this remarkable crisis, when a bottle more or less breaks a *head*, or a *castled*, and the affairs of Europe seem to re-entirely on the honesty of *vine-merchants*.

Even inanimate objects have caught the infection; our *Guinea* have been *half-sour*, and our three *per cents* are *reeving* in a strange way, & ready to tumble down; & as to internal affairs, look at the multiplicity of *Laws* and *Taxes*; so multiplied, indeed, that, when we observe how Statesmen live, we are tempted to think that all things are governed by "a bottle and a *bill*! a bottle and a *bill*!"

CHRISTIAN NAMES. The ceprice which has at every period attended the adoption of *Jar-names*, abundantly accounts for the difficulty that seems to arise in reducing them to *lyfen*. And, no doubt, the remark will extend to *Christian* names. In the early portion of British history, *Mary* is a name that occurs but very seldom. The great veneration the Blessed Virgin was held in at that time of day; sufficiently accounts for its infrequency—but Luther and Calvin, by degrading her, made the name more common.

In particular districts, the *van or fobname* of a certain favourite name may be even yet observed. *John*, however; is by far the most common. But a late Corate of St. Giles's assured me that he had christened no less than thirty children by the name of *Bonaparte*—and I have been just told by a Physician to one of our Dispensaries, that, at the present moment, *Rojine, Rojine, and Euphemie*, are all inhabitants of Drury-lane. The affluence of fine names by people of inferior rank was well noticed by the late Mr. Bishop in the following Epigram:—

Who wants a Wife? I know three Sisters gay, Not vulgar Margerys, Janes, or Joans, are they; No—they have names as good as Gold to rub— Miss Barbara, Juliana, Margaretta; Miss Leonora, Caroline, Janetia; And Miss Joanna, Seraphina—Gx 123

LANCASTER ASSIZES. The following are the particulars of the interesting case of SENATOR v. TAYLOR and others, tried at these Assizes.

This was an action of trespass. It appeared that the plaintiff was a wheelwright, and resided with his wife and family of eight children, upon a small farm, at Newchurch, that the defendant, Taylor, is an innkeeper at Newchurch, and also constable for the forest of Rossendale, the other defendants are bailiffs' followers. Previous to the 25th of December last, the plaintiff Scholes having contracted a debt of 8l. with the defendant Taylor, he was sued for the same, and an execution against his goods issued that day for 14l. 10s. including the costs of the action. The defendants, being armed with this authority, on the 31st of December last, proceeded to the plaintiff's premises, and drove off his two cows; and at night broke open the door of his dwelling-house, seized all his goods, and took every article of any value away with them.—They then proceeded to turn the plaintiff's wife and family out of doors, and secured the premises.—On the Saturday following, they sold, by public auction, the whole of the plaintiff's household goods, flock of cattle, hay, &c. the produce of which amounted to upwards of 84l.—Not satisfied with this large sum, in satisfaction for their demand of 14l. 10s. they demanded a further sum of 9l. 14s. from the plaintiff, at the same time adding, that if he did not procure the money in the space of an hour, they would sell his stock of wood and working tools. The plaintiff, being fearful of receiving further injury, borrowed the money of his neighbour, and paid it to the defendants.—In defence to this action, the defendants pleaded a justification under their warrant of execution for 14l. 10s. but the Judge (Mr. Baron Sutton) being satisfied that the law would not justify such proceedings, did not permit the defendant's Counsel to offer the same in evidence.

The Judge, in summing up the case, observed, that a more *erud* and *effragious* case never came before a Court of Justice; and it called upon them for the most exemplary damages. He said "Here is a poor industrious man, with a large family, comfortably situated upon a small farm, obtaining his livelihood by honest industry, bereft of every comfort by these defendants, acting under the mask and colour of the law sweeping away the whole of his property, to the amount of 84l. exclusive of the 9l. 14s. extorted from him, to satisfy the small sum of 14l. 10s. breaking open his house at a late hour of the night, and turning the family into the open streets in the dead of winter, where they might have perished, had not their neighbours taken them under their protection.—Gentleman," his Lordship added, "such men as the defendants are not fit for the situations they hold; and I will take care that they never have it again in their power to oppress the weak. I leave the case of this poor and much injured plaintiff in your hands not doubting you will make him an ample compensation for the injury he has sustained." The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for plaintiff—Damages, 200l.

LITIGATION RACES.

In the Racing Calendar of June 22d. we observe the following very singular terms, for a race at Trulee, on the 29th. August:—"Sixty pounds given by the Gentlemen of the Profession of the *Laws*, of the county of Kerry, for all horses, *ac.* carrying 9 st. four mile heats. Horfes, *ac.* starting for this plate, must be *born* free, the property of a Gentleman who has, prior to the first day of the meeting, actually expended in fair adverse litigation, the sum of two hundred pounds. Horfes, *ac.* of persons who have expended one hundred pounds, allowed a lb. All horfes, *ac.* to be qualified upon the *honour* of an Attorney, if required by the steward; as the plate is intended solely for amateurs, no practicing professional gentleman will be allowed to start a horse."



CHIT-CHAT AT A COUNTRY BALL.

SAYS the Captain to day, as he headed Miss down, 'What a number of Balls, for a small country town!'

Conjugium perimus, pastimeque uxoris; at illis Notum qui pueri, qualisque forma futurus? 'PRAY, neighbour, what would you advise?'

'I would advise you to be married, young man; when you get the fond ones, Madam presents him with a Boy.'

'Zounds! neighbour—what did you advise?' 'Phel pho!' said 't'other, 'do not twain—You've no need to advertise, For pray to have got an heir.'

THAT mid upon your clock, dear Kitty, I own is beautiful, small, and pretty; But, O! it near your eye is fine—'Tis small light's wood, I own; Broomish her putting in that day A lovely pick ensuing joy.'

TON MOT.

An Officer remarkable for economy, was disputing with some Platonic hearers about his pay, and had occasion to ask them whence they came, was answered from the ranks—'another Officer remarked with great quickness, they were not in the countenance, they were not in the countenance.'

TO HENRY CHRISTOPHER, Esq.

Commander of the Honourable Company's Ship Sir William Paleney. DEAR SIR, I'mpressed with a warm sense of the attention we have invariably received from you, during a voyage of unusual length, and under circumstances, highly disadvantageous to yourself, we request your acceptance of a Piece of Plate, of the value of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS in Token of our Esteem; to bear the following inscription:—'Presented by the Passengers of the Honourable Company's Ship Sir William Paleney, to H. Christopher, Esq. Commander, in a Token of their Esteem.'

We sincerely wish you a prosperous voyage to England, and hope you may often have the opportunity of greeting your return to this Country. We are, with every sentiment of regard, your Sincere Friends.

(Signed) H. S. Dickenson, Col. (Major H. M. Rath, Regiment.)—J. Smith, Captain 6th. regt. N. I. H. Cope, Paymaster, 86th. regt.—M. Creagh, Lieut. 86th. do.—A. K. Blackhall, do. 86th. do.—M. Hillhouse, do. 86th. do.—N. Macleod, do. 78th. do.—Wm. Dunbar and V. C. Kembell, Assistant Surgeons.—T. J. Goker and J. G. Strachan, Writers.—A. Hare—T. P. Keeling, J. G. Grant.—H. Adams.—S. Steel.—J. Tramplett.—Wm. Collier.—R. Mitchell.—J. Mc Intire.—J. G. Hancock.—A. Renton.—and Gilbert McVillie, Cadets.

Bombay, 25th. May, 1866.

I return you my sincere thanks for the high compliment you have paid me, and beg you to be assured, I feel this token of your esteem which you have conferred one of the most flattering circumstances of my life.

(Signed) H. CHRISTOPHER, JUDGE HARDINGE.

Most appropriate and public address, previous to passing Orders of death on May 17th, a young woman of fifteen years of age, convicted of murdering her own step-mother, at the last assizes for the County of Middlesex.

Mary Morgan—upon evidence, which leaves not a shade of doubt in the mind, you are convicted of murdering your child, a new born infant, of your own sex, the offspring of your fancy, and vicious love; murdering it with a knife, selected as the implement of a purpose deliberately formed, before its destined victim came into the world.

Your hatred of this innocent little sufferer could not have been your motive, it never offended you, and was therefore no object of resentment. It is true, that if the child had lived, it would have proved your crime in its birth; and your shame would have been the consequence of that proof. But this is a reason to kill and murder it? If it fell cries to you (its natural parent) for sustenance and care made it by your own hand, could it be a reason to be a reason to kill those cries, could it be a reason to breathe of the innocent victim's spirit you with a knife that nearly severed the child from the neck? Had it lived you might have lost your place; you might have lost other places;

you might have sunk into poverty as well as into fame; but was this a reason to kill an infant? Was it a reason to acquire a false character, with a guilty conscience upon your pillow, & the cries of the murdered infant at your ear? When did this fear of shame and poverty begin? Was it an obstacle in the way of your criminal intercourse with your lover? No; when you had criminal passions to enjoy you had no fear of the risk. When those passions were satiated, and those pleasures were accusers in their bitter fruit, then you became fish's coward, that you have sacrificed your flesh's life, the peace and interest of your soul to that new born fear. Alas! how dreadful are the leading passions of guilt, when it ascends its progress!

'You have murdered that human creature, who, of all others upon earth, had the most affecting right, as well as claim, to your mercy and your love; the offspring of your own guilt, and guilt entailed upon it in some degree by the shame of its descent. At your wild and youthful age, uneducated, I fear, as well as unenlightened, and with such early habits and depraved feelings, is it not probable that a religion which breathes in every pore of it love to infants, could have been impressed upon your mind.'

'But the God of-Nature has written a book, which "he that runs may read." You have read that book, and the letters of it were stamped upon your feelings at your birth. It is a law written upon the living and growing tablets of the heart, which told you how unjust it was to punish the offspring of your guilt.'

'Guilt is always a coward; guilt like yours prompts the offender to accuse herself, and prove her crime by evidence of the fact in a moment of despair, fear, or surprise. Madness like this comes too late; it is the effect, and the doom of guilt; it is no shelter for it. You have no plea of sudden impulse to this act, (one that any such plea could avail you, if it existed) yours was a deliberate murder; the implement of death's wound obtained, and fast as part for its destined office, and victim's had you escaped, many other girls (thoughtful and light as you have been) would have been encouraged by that escape to commit your crime, with hopes of your impunity; the merciful turn of your example will save them.'

'Depraved acts like these very often escape from punishment; merciful juries, merciful laws, and merciful judges, give numerous excuses to that impunity; if it is a debt I hope it will never be repaid; but the same juries, the same law, and the same judges, see him to their trust in a case like yours. The line that you have destroyed lost its natural patent, when you were its exonerator, for guilt of your own.'

I have talked with you hitherto as a juror, preparing and bound by his painful task to inflict the penalty of death upon the convicted prisoner before him; but look up to me! I can give you comfort, and can tell you, without impairing the weight of your doom in this world, that you can turn away your eye to the Judge of us all, whose mercy has no limits; and whom no sin can implore in vain, if the tears of penitence and remorse are deep and sincere. You must have expected your fate; and I hope in God, that you have prepared yourself by a new-made heart, for a better world, having made all the human atonement in your power upon earth.'

To cut off a young creature like you, in the morning of life's day (for it is little more than a day to the oldest of us all) is an affliction thrown upon me, which I have no power to describe, or to bear so well perhaps as I should. You must not think we are cruel; it is to save other infants like yours, and many other girls like you, from the pit into which you are falling; your sentence and your death are mercy to them; if you have repented of your impious crime, it is mercy to yourself.'

Had you escaped, your mind and conscience would, or might have been depraved, that mercy, winged as it is, could not reach it in time. You have now the tears and prayers of all around you. In our abhorrence of your crime, we have not lost our compassion for your fate.'

'I am now to pass upon you the awful sentence of your legal, your just, and your inevitable doom in this world. [Here he delivered the sentence in a very impressive manner, and proceeded thus:] 'You have heard the sentence, and the imperious will of the law. It sits upon your body alone; your foot it cannot reach—it is in the hands of your God.'

DEAFNESS CURED.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE TYMPANUM OF THE EAR. The following very interesting Cure is communicated by M. Maassir, an eminent Surgeon at Geneva, by whom it was performed.

'Mr. F. of Geneva, aged 40 years, had lost his hearing several years ago, in consequence of a long affection of the posterior part of the internal fauces, and it was evident, that in this case the catarrhial tubes were obliterated. In

condensing the air in his mouth and nostrils, he was totally unable to dilend the membrane of the tympanum, a thing which is very easy to do for any one who enjoys a perfect sense of hearing. He could scarcely hear even when you shouted in his ears; and although long deaf, he had not acquired the faculty of understanding by the motion of the lips. After perusing the paper which I lately published in the Bibliothéque Britannique, Mr. F. conceived that he might be one of those in whom the hearing could be recovered by the perforation of the tympanum. On the 14th. I performed that operation on his right ear, with a very small trocar, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter.'

At the instant that the instrument was withdrawn, he spoke to him in a low voice; but instead of answering, he remained immovable in his chair, and seemed stupified. Then he exclaimed, "Gentlemen, don't cry out so loud; you hurt me." I then began to walk about the room. The squeaking of my boots made him shudder and jump in his chair; and he covered his ear with his hand. The snapping of the fingers quite distracted him, and seemed to produce upon him an effect similar to that of a pistol suddenly fired in the ear of a person not aware of it. When spoken to, though in a whisper, he complained that we spoke too loud.'

Yet in spite of this excessive sensibility to very inconsiderable noises, there were other sounds, not less distinct, which he did not hear, even at a very little distance—such for instance as the ticking of his watch. So that his hearing seemed to be sometimes too dull, sometimes too acute; because, no doubt, the organ had lost the faculty of adjusting itself to the different modifications of sound. A week after this, however, Mr. F. had lost that excessive sensibility which rendered acute sounds almost intolerable to him, and in fact he had already a great learnt to hear. He then wished to have the other ear perforated in the same manner. I performed this operation, but without effect. Twenty days after this second operation, Mr. F. called upon me. I examined his ears in a fine sunshine, and could feel in the right ear the membrane of the tympanum traversed in its exterior part by a small cicatrix, having in its centre a small hole which was hardly perceptible. Yet the hearing was scarcely diminished since the first operation. Perceiving that this small aperture might close itself again, Mr. F. desired that I would perforate again in the membrane of that ear, an operation which was repeated without giving him any pain, but not without a slight increase of sensibility in his hearing. I afterwards examined the left ear, and having placed the meatus in the direction of the sun's rays, I distinctly perceived a false membrane adhering to the whole circumference of the passage, and perfectly similar in its form and situation, to that of the tympanum—the distance between the two membranes being scarcely one sixth part of an inch. I took off at once this false membrane, with a pair of tweezers, and discovered behind it the tympanum quite found and entire. I thought it probable that, in the second operation, I had only touched this false membrane, and was disappointed the true one, and was surprised (as well as my brother, who attended this operation) to find that, although Mr. F. had already learnt again to hear with the right ear, yet the restoration of his hearing in the left, occasioned in him the same effects of wonder and of excessive sensibility to the least unexpected noise, which he had experienced after the first operation. This incoherence, however, has not been of longer duration in this ear than it had been in the other.'

LIFE OF ARTHUR MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy was the last of that famous Literary Club, which was established by Dr. Johnson, at the Turk's Head, in the Strand, near fifty years ago; he was the schoolfellow, and friend of Burke through life, and intimate, I connected with that brilliant society of wits and writers, who, upon the accession of his present Majesty, were in the zenith of their reputation.—Mr. Murphy was of Irish extraction, and educated at St Omers, where he distinguished himself as an elegant Latin scholar. In the year 1746 he came to England, and finding his circumstances not very affluent, he engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house; but still in the drudgery of book-keeping, he quitted his situation, and took chambers in the Temple, where he commenced the study of the law. Finding that his profession was not the perfect Certainty, or immediately crowned with honours and rewards, he applied himself to the Press, and projected and began a periodical Paper, under the title of *The Gray's Inn Journal*, at the time that *Johnson's Rambler* was publishing. It was superficial and juvenile, and did not much succeed; but it produced for the time an acquaintance with *Johnson* by a very singular circumstance. Murphy was one day in the country with his friend Foster, when suddenly falling after

dinner, he said that he must leave him, in order to furnish for his printer a number of the *Gray's Inn Journal*. Foster told him he might flourish his labour, "for there is," said he, "a very pretty Oriental tale in French magazine, which I have in my pocket; suppose you translate it; you are the first, and it will do your work no discredit." Murphy gladly acquiesced, and the translation was dispatched to London and printed. But what was his surprize, upon his arrival in town, to find that the same Oriental tale, translated from the French, had its original in a number of the *Rambler*—that he had been translating from a translation, and committing a piracy upon *Johnson*. Nothing remained but an apology, to which, from the character of *Johnson*, Murphy was somewhat averse; however, he called upon him, explained the circumstances of the mistake, and was received with the greatest good humour. This introduction laid the basis of a friendship which subsisted to the Doctor's death, and Murphy found means to remove the obligation by introducing *Johnson*, some years after, to the family of the *Beaumonts*, for whom he was signally indebted for the comforts of the latter part of his life.

A few years elapsed, and Murphy appeared as a writer for the stage; his first piece was the *Apprentice*, to which Garrick contributed an admirable prologue, which he now always spoken before this farce; it was deservedly successful, and has an originality and invention which never after appears in Murphy's works.

In one part of his life Murphy engaged as a public writer in defence of Lord *North*, he produced *The Toph*, and *The Indulgers*, which, with the usual uncertainty of existence common to political writings, have long gone to the tomb of the Capulets.

Upon his attempt to be called to the Bar, Mr. Murphy was rejected by the Societies of the Temple and Gray's Inn, upon the plea that he had been upon the stage; in Lincoln's Inn, however, to the honour of the Members, this liberal objection was not suffered to prevail, and Mr. Murphy was not only called to the Bar, but was long a *Bencher* of that Society. As a Lawyer he did not signalize himself; he frequented the Norfolk Circuit, but obtained little business, and yet left in the Courts of Westminster. Upon the great question of literary property, he raised some expectations by an able speech as Counsel before Parliament, but his career was obfuscated by a variety of causes, and he soon quitted the Bar. Upon a recommendation of his profession he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and held the office till his death. Mr. Addison procured him a Pension of 2000. per annum, and the produce of his works contributed to the comforts of his old age.

CANT PHRASES.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,

You rightly remark, that the present War has been abundantly productive of cant phrases. It may not, perhaps, be unamusing to your Readers to see them brought together. I have collected the following for that purpose, but I am not certain that my collection is complete:—*Acquitted felon*.—Men who have received a free trial, and been acquitted by a jury of their country men.

*Profess commere, let the constitution liver*.—A flourish of an eminent lawyer, who did not foretell, that, after very considerable alterations in our constitution, we were to enjoy the commerce of the *subtle world*, and to be as rich as *gods* without *expensers* can make us.

*Drarf and dumb soldiers*.—A signor beyond the Law. "They two are connected, that there is no understanding the one without the other."

*Cheer-pairings and candles end*.—Any sum from two to twenty thousand Pounds a year.

*Cold Economy*.—Another phrase to save calculation, and means the exact amount in pounds, shillings, and pence, of our subsidies paid to foreign Powers for the favour of defending themselves.

*Indemnification for the past, and security for the future*.—The original *avant-propos* of negotiation, but produced neither at Paris nor Liff. By some, these are supposed to be obsolete words.

*Wet blanket*.—haggling between now and shillings in a loan of subsidy, and is a kin to the above-mentioned cold economy.

*Experience and the evidence of facts*.—The last new cant phrase introduced, and proposed by a young man who has so good an opinion of his own intellect, that he does not think any other person has an intellect. No meaning has yet been affixed to this phrase, except that *facts* are understood to be *assertions*, and *experience* means something in *future*.

The amount of these phrases, including the *cant* of the last war, is near five hundred millions.