

25th February 1868.

In consequence of the departure yesterday on the Devonshire, on his return to England of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, the Officer in Command of the Subsidary Force in Cuzerat, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel George Himes to the Command of that Station.

26th February 1868.

In consequence of the much lamented death of Major General John Bellasis, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions take place in the Battalion of Artillery viz.

Major General and Lieutenant Colonel Richard Jones to be Colonel, vice Bellasis, deceased—date of rank 15th February 1868.

Major John Griffith to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Jones promoted, do, do, do.

Captain Samuel Carter to be Major, vice Griffith promoted—do, do, do.

Captain Lieutenant G. B. Bellasis to be Captain of a Company, vice Carter promoted, do, do, do.

Lieutenant Edmund a Clifton to be Captain Lieutenant vice Bellasis promoted—do, do, do.

25th February 1868.

Surgeon J. Thorpe, to the situation of 3d Member of the Medical Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the departure of Surgeon Sand with, do, do, do.

ROBERT GORDON, Adj. Gen.

In a former Gazette we mentioned that the object of the Reverend Claudius Buchanan's visit to Goa, was principally to make some enquiries respecting the Holy Office of the Inquisition at that place; and we understand that he has clearly ascertained that the disgraceful Tribunal still exists there, though under some restrictions, particularly respecting the Auto de Fe which is no longer allowed publicly, but we understand it is sometimes permitted within the precincts of the Holy Office to the great edification of the pious Christians, and to the great terror and dismay of Heretics!!!

The Inquisition was originally instituted by Pope Innocent the third. It was at the feet of this legate that John of England surrendered his Crown, and Innocent might boast of the two most signal triumphs over sense and humanity, the establishment of transubstantiation, and the origin of the Inquisition.

A considerable degree of reliance had been placed on the authority of a private letter said to have been received from a gentleman of high respectability in England; of a coalition having been effected between Austria and the Allies, and that a combat had taken place near Ulm; but the arrival of His Majesty's ship Monmouth at Madras from England, from whence she sailed the 15th of September, has now completely dissipated the delusion, and represents the political horizon of the Continent in a new point of view.

From the declaration of the court of Denmark some time ago, that the "entrance of a British ship of the line into the Baltic should be considered as a declaration of war," naturally led us to expect a rupture with that power, the consequence of which must be obvious; and we doubt not but our next intelligence will be, that the British flag is proudly waving on the Ramparts of Copenhagen.

On Saturday last anchored in the harbour the ship Minerva, Captain J. Hopwood, from Bussora, from whence she sailed on the 3d of February, and on her passage touched at Buzhire and Muscat, she left the latter port on the 18th ult. — On the 19th they saw ten sail of vessels, some of them appeared large ships, the headmost, to all appearance a frigate, chased the Minerva, about two hours and a half, from day light till past eight o'clock. The chasing ship carried royal fludding sails, but no stay sails.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the ship Eliza, Captain Bibcock on Sunday last, from Bengal, as very few apprehensions had been entertained for her safety.

The Eliza sailed from Calcutta on the 18th of January.—On their passage up the Malabar Coast they saw nine ships at anchor in Mangalore roads and four large ships under weigh, and to the Southward of Goa they saw four Arab ships, and on the 26th ultimo spoke the Wasp gun boat.—By this opportunity came passenger Captain J. Young of the Country Service.

Ceylon,—February 3, 1868.

Colombo—Arrived January the 28th, Ship Milfo d, Capt. A. Smarr, from Madras.—Ship Cafe Bahie, Agamadoc Abdullu, from Bengal.—Feb. 1st Schooner Aleria, Capt. J. Rabot, from Cochin.—Feb. 2d Ship Hamido, Nacodah Hussen Moore from Cannanore.—Brig St. Maria, Captain F. W. Smith, from Tuticoryn.—Ketch Mahomed Bux, Capt. J. F. Fek and Cutter Swallow, Capt. C. V. Blankenberg, put back.—Sailed, Jan. 27th Brig Tires, Capt. Thos. Haak, for Bombay.—Jan. 31st Ship Milford, Capt. A. Smarr, for Bombay.—Jan. 31st Cutter Trival, Capt. J. C. Pieterfon for Madras.—Cutter Venaik, Moore Said Mira Lebbe, for Tuticoryn.—Feb. 2d H. M. Ship Wilhelmina, Capt. Foote.—H. C. Ship Warley, Capt. Montague, H. C. Ship Wexford, Capt. Barnard.—Ship Lovely Hannah, Capt. Henderson, for Bombay.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JULY 15.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Lord Castlereagh rose to submit to the wisdom of the House a measure for the better defence and security of the country. For the delay that had occurred since the notice had been given, he had to apologise to the House on the score of personal indisposition, and also on account of the disastrous news from the Continent, received in the course of last week; which, as that intelligence affected the interests of this country materially, required some time for deliberation on the nature of the measures it would be proper, in the present circumstances, to recommend. These measures, he lamented to say, struck him as being, of necessity, measures of extraordinary force and execution. The return of a part of his Majesty's present Ministers to office ought to entitle them to stand well in the estimation of the people, as they had not come forward in a hasty and precipitate manner, with recommending any alteration in the military system they found to exist on their accession to office. He was prepared to admit that in the existing system there was a great difficulty in attempting a change. Thus much he should state in justification of his friends and himself for not sooner having called the attention of Parliament to the state of the Defence of the Country. At the present moment, it was his duty to inform the House, that in his mind and in those of his Colleagues, there was no alternative left for the safety of the Empire, but the adoption of strong measures. There was something in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, which did not require to be detailed, but which ought to rouse Great Britain to a due sense of its situation. If the force of the country was considered inadequate to its defence at the commencement of the winter campaign on the Continent, how inadequate must it appear, now that the war had terminated on the Continent!—Here the Noble Lord launched out in censuring the large detachments of the British army sent off by the late Administration. He then proceeded to state, that were he not convinced of the necessity and absolute call for unprecedented exertions in the defence of the Empire, he should not have presumed to have brought forward the present subject. The defence of the country, he observed, could not be entrusted to the Volunteers or the Militia, but to a force of a very different description—he meant the regular army. And this brought him to the question now before the House, which was, what would produce the best regular force for the defence of the country, with the least possible inconvenience and pressure to the country? Should he succeed in this, then no more reliance would be placed on Mr. Windham's system of ordinary recruiting, or on any ephemeral project of the kind. He did not mean to detain the House by calculations on this subject; but he should state his firm and inveterate conviction, that ordinary recruiting, let it be never so ably done, might keep up an army once brought to its standard; but it could not be expected to answer the double purpose of recreating and feeding an army at the same time. Therefore, if it was meant to add to the military force, it was illusory to depend on ordinary recruiting; and the question then came to be, to what measure must Ministers refer, in order to raise an army? He knew of no mode but compulsion by means of the ballot, though the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham) by his late plan disclaimed any such means. The alternative which Ministers had, however, was limited and narrowed, and in submitting to the House what they had determined upon, he had no novelties, or any thing remarkably ingenious to state, as he was anxious to disturb as little as possible the existing Military Establishment of the country. It had been a question, whether men should be raised by ballot for the army at all, or whether it would not be more expedient to raise them first in that way for the Militia, in order, by bounty, to induce the men to volunteer into regiments of the line. The latter had been resolved upon. The Noble Lord then went on to state the grounds on which this measure had been resolved upon. It was from the recollection of the advantages derived from the ballot in the year 1794, when the Army of Reserve was instituted. No measure that had ever been proposed before had realized so many men, or had been attended by such advantages to the military service of the country. Were these men taken by volunteering from the Militia into the line, they would not fail to be supplied again to the Militia by the ballot immediately, and this sudden and immediate restoration of Militia would be sufficient to keep up that force for some years to come. He thought clearly that this mode of representing the Militia, would prove less oppressive to the country, and would not be productive of the smallest injury to the recruiting for the regulars. The Noble Lord then went on to describe the advantages to be derived from the immediate introduction to the army of a number of ready trained soldiers, which he contended, in every point of view in which it could be considered, was by much the most preferable mode of adding to the strength of the army, and far superior to any thing to be expected from the

Training Act. He then described the extent of the intended levy from the Militia. The Militia was raised for five years, after which they were entitled to their discharge. In December next, five or six thousand balloted men would be entitled to their discharges, and this was one of the consequences of the Bill suspending their services, introduced by the late Administration. These men therefore he should propose to secure for the regular army by bounties, in order to cover the waste that would result to the service from their going home. Thus would he replace these men by ballot, and there would be no occasion for repeating it, for less than two or three years. By supernumeraries also would the Counties be relieved from the ballot; and on the regular army would devolve the sole duty of the Defence of the Country. The Noble Lord next enumerated the number of men the Militia could spare; and secondly, the number the army required to make it efficient. He would refer to the mode adopted 1799, where 2-5ths of the then existing Militia were allowed to volunteer into the army, and at present he should propose that the number should not exceed 3-5ths, which would amount to 21,700 men. A similar measure for Ireland, taking the same quantity from the Militia of that country, would add 7000 to the Line, while the ballot would restore 8000 to the Regiments of Militia. In England there were modes where men were wafted through the ballot, but in all such instances these men would be supplied. By an existing statute the King could call out the Supplementary Militia (20,000 for England, and 4000 for Scotland), and as it was likely this would immediately be done, there would thus be an immense addition to the public force, and at once an increase of 21,700 to the regular army. It was also intended to add to the Militia Establishment 10,000 supernumeraries, in order to maintain that body, and to prevent waste in the regiments of the line. It was not intended to make any alteration in the regulations respecting limited service, adopted by the last Ministry. The Noble Lord defended at great length upon these points, and made several severe remarks on the military plans and measures of the last Government. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in two Bills, one for allowing enlistment from the Militia into the regular Army; and the other for supplying by ballot the deficiencies thereby created in the Militia.

Sir G. Warrender contended, that as the exertions required on the part of the country were great and unprecedented, so the country had a most undoubted right to expect a just and rigid economy in its expenditure and dispositions. He was much afraid, however, that the plan just stated by the Noble Lord, would not add to the strength of the country; he confessed he expected something better, something more efficient, and something more worthy and becoming the high character of the people. The Noble Lord had talked of calling out the Supplementary Militia; but this, instead of doing good, he thought would produce nothing but embarrassment; besides, it would prove highly instrumental in defeating the recruiting for the Regular Army. It was, in truth, levying money on the people by an oppressive and unprecedented tax.

Mr. Yorke would reserve his more detailed observations on the measure just proposed for a future stage. He could not however but generally express his decided preference to the system by which the Army of Reserve was raised. It would be recollected, that by that measure, the service of the men was extended to Ireland. He must admit that a general conscription law was ineligibile in such a country as this, and that of course the ballot was the only plan that remained for procuring a large force for home defence. Its efficiency, however, in the militia plan, was nearly worn out. But if, as he was ready to acknowledge, under the present circumstances, it might be proper to keep up a militia force of 30,000 men, he conceived the best mode of disposing of them would be to mix them with the 200,000 men to be raised under the Training Act. The Hon. Member also took occasion to express his disapproval of the principle of service for a term of years introduced into the regular army.

Mr. Windham, however averse to prolong a premature discussion of the Noble Lord's project thought it incumbent on him to take notice of a few of the topics on which he had dwelt. Whatever opinion he might entertain on the general policy of the Militia laws at the present crisis, he must certainly disapprove of a system which took away the Militia, and gave us nothing in its stead. He had been traduced as an enemy of the Militia, as well as the Volunteers. He believed the Militia Officers were by this time convinced that they had more to apprehend from their pretended friends than from him. He begged the House to recollect that he had never proposed his own plan as a specific or nostrum, which was to operate miraculously. On the contrary, he directed their attention to the simplicity of its principle, and to the probability of its ultimate efficiency. The returns before the House justified his expectations. He denied that he had any wish to cancel measures, because they had been introduced by his predecessors; but he had proposed the repeal of the Additional Force Act, because it was *fundum officio*, as the Army of Reserve plan had been, which was suspended to make way for its ope-

ration. The Noble Lord had rightly stated, that there was no novelty in the project he had just opened, because, with very few exceptions, the only mode of providing for the public defence, since the year 1798, had been the augmentation and diminution of the Militia. At one time the humour was to raise them to 90,000 men, but when that was found impossible, then opinion ran the contrary way. The Right Hon. Gentleman again reverting to his plan of temporary service, said, that his great object was to bring back the military system to its original principles, according to which the service was its own reward. When he was a boy, the bounty was a Guinea and a Crown, and he recollected an Officer being reprimanded for having paid a bounty of three guineas. He knew of no criterion of the merits of a military measure but its failure or success, and in this point of view, he contended, the Additional Force Act had completely failed. It was to have raised 40,000 men by the first of October 1805, and the whole number of men that it had produced in the period of its suspension, did not exceed 16,000; a number which could not have been got in the time by the ordinary recruiting at a much cheaper rate and without involving the country in the hundreds of thousands of pounds of penalties.

The Secretary at War made a few general observations on the Speech of Mr. Windham.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bills; and Lord Castlereagh accordingly brought them up, when they were severally read a first time.

A conversation of some length took place on the day to be appointed for the debate on the second reading of these Bills. At length Lord Castlereagh consented to delay their second reading until Monday, in order to afford an opportunity for debating the principle of the Bill for Suppressing Intoxications and Rebellious Practices in Ireland, on Friday.

AUGUST 5.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Lord Castlereagh moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of the British Militia Transfer Bill.

Colonel Stanley said, he rose once more, though he had no hopes of success, to oppose the farther progress of the Bill.

Lord Castlereagh vindicated the measure, as being the best and the readiest to meet the present exigency of affairs.

Sir R. Williams observed, that it had been triumphantly stated by Ministers, that no new argument could be advanced against this obnoxious Bill. Had, however, Ministers brought forward such a plan at the beginning of the Session, there was little doubt, when all the Militia Officers were in attendance, but that it would have been rejected, and that these Hon. and Right Hon. Gentlemen would have left their places (*A loud laugh.*) The Bill, he contended, was radically and essentially different from the Militia plan of Mr. Windham, and the first thing which it did, in express contradiction to the regulations of that Right Hon. Gentleman's Bill, was to allow men to volunteer into the Line from the Militia at increased bounties. It was the object of the former to excite a laudable competition among the people for military service, and from March to June last, 474 men had been added in that way to the regular army. These recruits were men of a superior description to those who are generally in the habit of enlisting; they were mostly Farmer's sons, whose friends had little hesitation in allowing them to enlist for seven years. The present Bill, however, had disorganized the constitutional force of the country, and the Militia was told, "you are not fit or qualified to defend the country." The Secretary at War had made a strange assertion, namely, that by the power of the ballot the Militia would be restored to its present state in a few months. He doubted this much, from the great want of Subaltern Officers, who in general were extremely expert in training and drilling the newly balloted men. So many men were now soldiers, and so many were anxious to enlist for limited service under Mr. Windham's plan, that he thought the greatest caution and discretion ought to have been used by Ministers, before they rashly and prematurely abolished a system so productive, and so generally experiencing the approbation and support of the country.

Mr. Banks rose to support the Bill, though he had hitherto uniformly opposed every attempt at drafting the Militia into the Line. The ground upon which he should support the present measure was its absolute and peremptory necessity, of which the present situation of affairs on the Continent was the best and most substantial evidence. It was thus proper and indispensable to strengthen the hands of Government, by adding to the military force, and he knew of no means better calculated for that great and important end than the present Bill.

Lord Folkestone spoke against the Bill, and supported the arguments of Sir R. Williams.

General Loftus went at some length into the general prolixity of the measure, and contended that it was the duty of Parliament to support it, as it was indispensable to the safety of the country, that a renovated and powerful army should be placed at the disposal of Ministers.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

Sir, By inserting the following in your next, containing paper, you will much oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Still the question I must parry, Still a wayward truant prove; Where I love, I must not marry, Where I marry, 'tis not love. She's the fairest of creation, With the least presuming mind; Learned without affectation, Not deceitful, yet reserved. Wife enough, but never rigid, Gay, but not too lightly free; Chaste as snow, but yet not frigid, Warm, yet satisfied with me. All that heaven can wish allow'd; I should be too much her lover, Ever to become her spouse. Love will never bear envying, Summer garments suit her best; Blits itself is not worth having, If we're by compulsion best.

INDEPENDENCY.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

Mr. Windham, in a very able speech, highly disapproved of the Bill, as founded on a violation of the Murray Act, and as being king down the new regulations for limited service, at the moment when the country had begun to reap the benefit of the regulations. Lord Castlereagh replied, and the House divided, when the question was carried by a majority of 76 to 19. The Militia Completion Bill, and the Irish Militia Transfer Bill, were then read a third time and passed, after a short conversation. Adjourned.

MR. PAULL'S REPLY TO HIS CALUMNIATORS

This long expected Pamphlet has at length made its appearance. We cannot refer to Mr. Paull the same justice which we did to Mr. Tooke. We shall therefore make an extract from his work. With the subject in discussion we have nothing to do; we cannot help observing, however, that the pamphlet is very ably written.

Mr. Paull gives the following account of his first introduction to Mr. Horne Tooke:—

It was on the occasion of my wanting him to stand Candidate for Westminster, that Sir Francis Burdett proposed to introduce me to Mr. Tooke; who, he assured me, "thought highly of my Parliamentary conduct, and was very anxious to know me personally." Accordingly I accompanied Sir Francis to the house of this extraordinary man. Sir Francis went up stairs to what is called the study; and, in a few minutes, afterwards, John Horne Tooke entered the drawing-room, so full of life and so lively, that, as Murphy said of Johnson, "he appeared like Lucretia the Alchymist, just having quitted making ether." He seized me with both hands, and expressed in the strongest terms the delight he felt at the conduct which I had pursued in parliament relative to Lord Wellington, complimented me highly upon the energy and perseverance which I had shown single-handed against such dreadful odds; and concluded a most flattering speech, by saying that I was entitled to the good wishes of every honest man in the kingdom. In this first interview, Mr. Tooke treated me as no stranger; for he immediately began to speak of public men and public measures, in a manner to which I had never been before accustomed; and which, on so short an acquaintance, certainly did surprise me. To the superlative degree, he seemed to have great affection; to wit, rogue, rascal and villain, were among the mildest terms which he applied to those whom he chanced to mention. So far from showing that "superfluous caution," which might have been pardonable in so old a man, his conversation and his conduct appeared like the excess of unreserved confidence. He really was entertaining beyond description. I regretted not a little that I was unable to partake of a Michaelmas dinner with him, in company with Sir Francis, (who had just entered the room) which he said he would borrow on an hour before his usual time (3 o'clock) for the sake of our company. I was only excused when I told him that I had a meeting of the Committee of Electors to attend; but he said distinctly, in the presence of Sir Francis, that "on Sunday, he always had a party of friends; that Sir Francis was generally there on that day; and that he should be exceedingly disappointed if I did not make one, and as often as possible."

Such was my first interview with Mr. Tooke. That I did not force myself upon him is evident; and it is equally evident that, so far from receiving me reluctantly or from civility to his friend, he sought my acquaintance, and sought it too from his high opinion of my conduct.

Yet, it is after all this, that Mr. Tooke now has the impudence to say that he knew nothing

of me, but that I was introduced to him by Sir Francis Burdett, and that I invited myself to dine at his house!

That I afterwards dined frequently at his house, is true, and as Mr. Tooke has stated, I was absent only three Sundays, from the close of the election in November, to the end of April. But that I dined there on Wed, or on Wednesdays, is, as you now see, utterly false. The invitations which he gave me in our first interview, and in his first letter, were such as would have justified me in considering myself engaged for all these Sunday parties; but the truth is that Mr. Tooke scarcely ever wrote to me, and never saw me without repeating them in the most pressing manner. Nor is this all. Every body who knows any thing of these Wimbledon dinners, knows that they are social parties given for Sir Francis Burdett and his political friends; that they are supported chiefly at Sir Francis's expense; that Col. Boscawen, and one or two others are considerable contributors, and that in the close of the year, it is customary for most of the visitors to make Mr. Tooke a present of wines or some other articles necessary for the supply of the table. Every Saturday evening a party was made up; Col. Boscawen, of those who were to go from town; Sir Francis was invariably present; and generally named some friends who was to accompany me down, and whom I was to bring back, with himself, in my carriage, after dinner. Sir Francis seemed always to regard me as regularly engaged to dine with him at Wimbledon on Sunday; and, though I ever confessed myself indebted to Mr. Tooke for the great entertainment which his wit and knowledge afforded, I confess that, after the second Sunday, I never looked upon myself as dining at his expense. Before the length of my acquaintance with Mr. Tooke authorized me to take the liberty of making the usual presents; he put an end to our acquaintance forever. So that if he really judges me what I received at his house, he must thank his own ill nature that it was not compensated.

Speaking of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Paull proceeds:—

Ever since my first acquaintance with Sir Francis Burdett, I have seen in him a strong and almost invincible inclination to get into Parliament; while, on the contrary, I have seen in Mr. Tooke, an equal strong and more commanding determination to keep him out of Parliament. The predominance, sometimes of Sir Francis's inclinations, and sometimes of Mr. Tooke's influence, is the true cause why we have seen Sir Francis sometimes courting and sometimes withdrawing from election contests; (on times expressing a wish to get into Parliament, and sometimes a determination to have nothing to do with Parliament.)

Neither the want of success nor the ruinous expense attending his Middlesex struggles shared his wish for Parliament, though they diminished his ability to get there by very expensive means. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded that Sir Francis Burdett would have offered himself for any other place, where there was a popular election, if he had not been restrained by the influence of Mr. Tooke. When Hon. John Boscawen became vacant in May, 1806, he had a strong inclination to become a candidate, and nothing but the notorious character of that borough for venality, the shame of standing for such a corrupt place, and Mr. Tooke's persuasion, prevented him: here too he would have accepted but would not. When the electors of Westminster deputed me to invite him to represent their city in October last, and when there would have been no expense, he actually agreed; and, as I have stated, set out with me from Boscawen for that express purpose; but the predominating influence of Mr. Tooke induced him to alter his determination. When the electors of Glamorgan invited him, in March last, and when also, he would have been returning without any expense, he had made up his mind, after a long conversation with me on the subject, to accept their offer; but a ride to Wimbledon, and a conversation with Mr. Tooke, again led him to decline; and he recommended Mr. Cochrane Johnston in his stead.

But, before I take my leave of Sir Francis, allow me to give him a few words of advice. Notwithstanding all his conduct to me, I do not think him a bad man; but I fear that the only palliation which that conduct will admit of, is that he is a weak man. Never else, with his popularity, he may be of great service to the country, if even the slender abilities which he possesses be properly directed. Let him then throw off those ignominious trammels of intellect I submit, which have so long disfigured him, and let him act from the dictates of his own heart. His conduct, then, will not display much talents, but, I think, it will show more integrity. He may, in consequence, for a time, be less popular;—but let him recollect, that there is no secure and permanent fame but that which is gained by fair and honourable means.

When that season of honesty arrives, I shall expect that justice which folly, pride, and malignity, have hitherto denied me; I shall expect ample atonement for the wrongs which I have received from him and from his gang;—injuries, however, which it will never be in their power to compensate.

Upon the part which Mr. Jones Boddett has acted throughout the whole of this affair, from the time when he came sneaking into the Crown and Anchor with his brother's famous message, to the delivery of his very handsome letter to Mr. Wolesey, I should be inclined to admire, in terms of decided reprobation. I blame him for having withheld from his brother my first letter relative to the conduct of his avowed partizan, and for having kept him in total ignorance of my complaints, even when, as Sir Francis's public address to the Electors proves, there could have been no objection on the grounds of ill health. I blame him also for his efforts to keep Sir Francis and myself from having any intercourse or communication with each other, and thus preventing the possibility of any amicable explanation; as evinced both in his former conduct, and in his reluctance to show his brother's letter which was conveyed to him by Mr. Wolesey. And I blame him for having so maliciously communicated to Mr. Tooke, my avowed enemy, and the open trader in my reputation, my private letters to Sir Francis, and his own answers; especially after his formal declaration that Sir Francis declined any further communication with me for the purpose of enabling Mr. Tooke to compile another libel against me. I had given Mr. Boddett no provocation for this base enmity, nor did his zeal in his brother's service (a service for which both his mind and his disposition eminently qualify him) require it. Upon one capable of such mean and cowardly hostility all honourable reproach would be lost. To the contempt of all honourable men, therefore, I leave him.

THE NEWS.—August 23.

We have received New York Papers to the 16th ult. The intelligence contained in them, is we are happy to state, rather of a satisfactory nature. A person, deputed by the Magistracy of Norfolk, waited upon Commodore Douglas, to obtain some explanation from him on the subject of his letter to the Mayor of that town, and to ascertain whether it was his intention to recur to hostile proceedings. The answer of Captain Douglas was temperate and conciliating as it could possibly be. He admitted the right of the Americans to withhold supplies, and cut off a general intercourse between the shore and the squadron under his command, but at the same time suggested the propriety of being allowed a free communication with the received and accredited agents of the British Government. The report is certainly drawn up with great candour and good temper, and must have had a considerable effect upon the minds of the heated population of Norfolk. We are in hopes that the irritation produced by the late unhappy occurrence, will rapidly subside; and that the question will be discussed and decided in the only way in which it can receive temperate and candid consideration.

On Wednesday Lord Mulgrave had the honour of kissing His Majesty's hand, at the Levee, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle, resigned. His Lordship was sworn in accordingly, before the Privy Council.

Lieut. Delmont, who was shot in a Duel by Lieut. Heazle, in the neighbourhood of Stroud, Gloucester, expired on Tuesday's night. On Wednesday an Inquest was taken before a highly respectable Jury, who, after a minute investigation, which occupied eight hours, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder, against Lieut. Heazle, the challenger, and Lieut. Sergeant, of the Buff Regiment of Foot, who was the only second in this unfortunate affair. They have hitherto eluded the pursuit of justice; Lieut. Delmont was shut in the back, before he had time to turn round, on seeing from his antagonist to the slotted space. The ball, which was discharged from a horse-pistol, went through his body and afterwards perforated his arm. He continued sensible till the 1st; and freely forgave his antagonist. The cause of the quarrel was an assertion supposed to be passed upon the character of a female, with whom Lieut. Heazle was acquainted.—The deceased was only twenty-one years of age; and, being universally esteemed for his amiable disposition and gentlemanly manners, his premature death is most generally deplored. He was the son of a Gentleman in London, who reached Stroud about half an hour after his dissolution; and whose distress of mind upon this truly distressing occasion, was enhanced in no small degree by the circumstance of having lost another promising son, a short time since, in a similar way, at the island of Malta, where he was serving with his regiment.

ADVENTURE AT TURIN.

When I was at that city, in 1780, the following singular scene passed in a Church. It was in the beginning of February when the days are short. A very popular preacher, who was accustomed to give sermons of enormous length, expatiated one day after dinner so long on his subject, which was repentance, that he had trespassed a full hour into the night before he had concluded. Scarcely had he finished, when one of his audience raised his voice, and requested to be heard. All listened; and the stranger continued, that the holy man's pathetic discourse

had made so lively an impression upon him, which was a miserable sin, that he had forthwith resolved entirely to change his course of life; and to give a sincere proof of his contrition, he would instantly, before all the congregation, freely confess his crime. He then declared himself to be an advocate for profusion; and openly avowed that he had abused the confidence of his clients and told their secrets, and sacrificed their interests to the adverse party; he acknowledged himself to be a faithless husband; a bad father, and an ungrateful son; and having followed this up with an enumeration of various offences he had committed, he offered, he said, the last proof of his sincerity in declaring his name; and concluded by saying, he was such an advocate, living in such a place. Immediately another voice was heard, calling out, that he was an impudent impostor; that he was the advocate named, and that he could not reproach himself with any of the faults so calumniously imputed to him. He besought the audience to spare the villain, but in vain, for the mischief was slipped away during the moment of surprise when the real advocate began to speak; and, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiry, never was discovered.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

The following letter appeared in one of the American Papers. It is written by Mr. Fulton, who has invented a machine for annihilating navies. He calls it the Torpedo; and this is his account of its powers of operation, addressed to the Governor and Corporation of New York:— "Yesterday my desire to satisfy public curiosity at the stated minute was as great as my never-ceasing anxiety to see our harbours and coasts placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me much additional confidence in my engine, and I hope it will become satisfaction to you and the Public to know, that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the Torpedo; so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan, and did not take fire. On taking the Torpedoes out of water, where they had been for two hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry, and I immediately discovered the cause of the failure, which I corrected by placing a piece of quick match in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the Torpedo. An explosion took place, and the brig was decomposed. You now have seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel, and this, I believe, is the best and most simple mode of doing it with the greatest effect in marine war; for a right application of one Torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line, or leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus, should a ship of the line, containing 500 men, contend with 10 good row boats, each with a Torpedo and 10 men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats, under cover of the night, and by quick movements, would risk only a few men out of 100.—When two ships of equal force engage, it may be doubtful which will gain the victory; frequently 100 men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and the ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the number of ships of war are not diminished; but continue to increase, and tyrannize over the rights of neutral and peaceable nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water; it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice the application of the Torpedoes will, like every other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions; but where there is so little expense, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration, whether this system should not have a fair trial.—Gunpowder within the last 300 years has totally changed the art of war; and all my reflections have led me to believe, that this application of it will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give that liberty on the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man; and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquillity, and independence, which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvement of our country, and the happiness of the whole people."

SNUFF TAKING.—Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker (says Lord Chesterfield) in a moderate computation takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing 16 hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and 24 minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty six days and a half in a year. Hence, if we suppose that practice to be persisted in for 40 years, two entire years of a snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it! If the expense of snuff, snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs, were considered, it would be found that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff-taker as it does on his time.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
Saumbasheva Moodelly
vers.
Voonnamally Jmmah.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 24th Instant (and to continue daily until the whole is disposed of) will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day the undermentioned two several Houses and Grounds and Gun Carriage Yard viz.

On Thursday the 24th, One House and ground situated in Peidoo Naicks Pettah No. 9, Chinnatombly Moodeliar Street, measuring in length from North to South 66 and a half feet and in breadth from East to West 30 feet or thereabouts.

On Friday the 25th, One House and Ground No. 10, in the same street measuring in length from North to South 67 and a half feet, and in breadth from East to West 21 1/2 feet, and 27 and a half feet, and on the South side 26 and a half feet.

And on Saturday the 26th, A large Gun Carriage Yard situated in Mootal Pettah No. 15 Semboodofs Street, measuring in length from East to West 208 and a half feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 202 feet and at the West end 203 and a half feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale, 10 per cent to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase and the residue in 16 days, in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited the premises to be re-sold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

Madras, March 15, 1868.

Sadarangapatnam Vencatawy Moodeliar
vers.

Chinnamah Widow and others the personal representatives of Pariatombly Mastry deceased.
THE Sheriff's sale of an Elegant Large Upper roomed House and Ground situated No. 5, Meerah Lubbay Street seized and Advertised in the above cause to be sold on Monday last is postponed until Monday next the 21st March Inst. on the premises between 4 & 6 in the afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

J. H. MILLER, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office Madras 15th March 1868.

Administrations.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDREW MACPHERSON, late a Major in the service of the Honorable the East India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased, (with his Will and a Paper writing or Memorandum annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Registrar of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th, and 40th, years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th, 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.

Fort St. George, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the day of the date hereof, an application was made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHRISTOPHER FLOOD, deceased, to be granted to Mrs. MARTHA BRANSON, as the Widow of the said deceased.

T. A. BROWNE, Proctor.
Madras, 14th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the day of the date hereof, an application was made to the Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Captain THOMAS LONGAN, deceased, late of the Honorable Company's Service to be granted to GEO. MACLEOD KNOX, as a Bond Creditor of the said deceased in Trust for the Creditors of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Halyburton and Co.

T. A. BROWNE, Proctor.
Madras, 14th March 1868.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tickets are Now ready for Sale and exchanging into the Second Class, at the Lottery Office, and that the Drawing of the Second Class will begin on Monday the 11th of April.

Tickets not exchanged before the commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class will forfeit the benefit of that Class.
HEEFKE and SON, Agents.
Madras, March 15, 1868.

Literary Lottery.

Prizes of the LITERARY LOTTERY drawn on the 15th March 1868.

No. of the Tickets.	No. of the Prizes.	No. of the Tickets.	No. of the Prizes.	No. of the Tickets.	No. of the Prizes.
196	59	186	46	187	16
88	58	205	42	204	33
125	37	77	50	81	24
214	57	150	10	118	3
239	29	48	45	197	14
41	25	208	30	198	34
158	41	55	11	13	17
73	38	49	19	31	48
109	56	177	15	206	36
53	28	138	2	173	1
219	47	70	9	124	54
62	32	212	44	228	39
115	53	11	12	230	51
80	73	244	52	131	7
238	26	165	35	4	22
226	18	217	4	170	5
78	40	61	49	54	43
127	8	245	55	5	23
27	21	209	6	71	20
75	31	93	27	120	66

MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE following statement is published for the information of the Subscribers to the late Laudable Society which expired on the 1st day of January last, and Public Notice is hereby given that the Sums therein stated to be due to the several Estates will be paid upon application at the Carnatic Bank to those legally entitled to receive the same.

	P. F. C.
The Estate of the late Mr. Thurstly,	1033 28 65
Ditto Colonel Carlisle,	1267 35 64
Ditto Captain Grant,	1652 31 59
Ditto General Sydenham,	33 21 50
Ditto Col. W. Cullen,	10,988 0 14
Ditto Mr. Rob. Williams,	6,488 17 78
Ditto Captain Longan,	955 9 41
Ditto Mr. Spodart,	1528 34 18
Ditto Major Hargrave,	1386 12 73

Pagodas, 25,384 24 62

N. B. The above Sums are made out upon the number of actually ascertained surviving Subscribers to this day, and further Dividends will be made as accounts are received of the fate of Subscribers in England.

The full amount of each share in the event of no more lapses having occurred than those already heard of will be

1st CLASS,	Pagodas, 21,269
2d DITTO,	14,915
3d DITTO,	4,009
4th DITTO,	5,904

Total of the 4 Classes, Pagodas 46,097

from which will be deducted the sums paid on account—As the Funds are in Company's Paper still running at Interest no loss will be sustained by the parties entitled to receive, from the necessary precaution of withholding Funds sufficient to answer any eventual lapses in England.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

At 200 Pagodas per Pipe,
Do. 180 do. per do.
Do. 160 do. per do.

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. HUNTER & HAY,

IN THE FORT.

N. B. Messes taking Wine can also be supplied with Beer in Casks just arrived.

MADRAS, March 8, 1868.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY J. DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 24th March,
Sale to Commence
at 10 o'clock,

NINETEEN Dozen of Walker and M'Larry's Claret, 5 dozen of Urquhart and Robertson's Do. 2 dozen of Gleditanes and Nefbett's Do. 2 dozen Vin de Grave, 15 dozen Whiskey, 11 dozen Velinos Vegetable Syrup, 9 dozen of Europe Souff, 70 pair of Pillar Shades on Mahogany feet, 3 pair of do. inflated feet, a few dozens of Cotton Stockings and Gloves, a few dozen of Black Silk Hosiery, 8 long filk fathes, 60 Regulation Feathers, 28 Pints Honey Water, 33 do. Hungary Water, 15 Bottles Milk of Roses, 6 dozen Aromatic Vinegar, 20 Pints of Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint and Bergamotte Scent Bottles, a few Boxes of Rouge, Court Plaster, Nail and Hair Brushes, 12 pair Bengal Boots, Cork Screws, Shade Snuffers, Black Lead Pencils, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

MILLINERY and HOSIERY, &c. viz.—Black and White Lace, Ribbons, Dress Caps, Chip Hats and Feathers, Silk Jackets & Gowns, Cloaks, Crape of Colours, Spangled Crape, Trimmings, Buttons, Long & short filk Gloves, Mitts, Long Lace Gloves, White filk Handkerchiefs, Tiffany, Straw Plat, Wreaths & Flowers, &c. &c.

COACH FURNITURE, viz.—Plated Beading, Worm Springs, Wheel Hoop, Chariott and Buggy Lamps, Pole Hooks, Buggy Handles, Stirrup Irons, Belts, Plated Buckles, Terrets, Bridoons, Trace Hooks, Curbs, Palanquet Knobs, &c. &c.

Painted Floor Cloths—Carricle, Carriage and Buggy Springs, Axle Trees, Carriage Steps, &c. &c. &c.

Five Keggs of Paint, One Jar Verdegris, Two Bottles Turpentine.

CUTLERY, consisting of Morocco Shaving cases with Razors, Penknives, Scissors, White and Green Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, in sets, &c. &c.

A Number of Books—A Box of House Medicines, 3 Upright Glass cases and a variety of other Articles.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY J. DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,
Sale to Commence,
at 10 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING BEING THE PROPERTY OF
R. SHERSON, Esq.
viz.

PLATE, Household Furniture, Glass, China and Queens Ware, Books, Table Linnen.

A Handsome Curricule with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

A quantity of very Old Madeira Wine in Bottles, and a Variety of other Articles.

Catalogues of which will be published and distributed.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,
Sale to Commence
at 10 o'clock,

AN INVOICE OF
HABERDASERY,

BEST Whitechapel Needles, best steel polished Netting Needles and Pins, Bodkins, Pins, Corkings, fine Thread, Patent Fine Coloured Thread, Fine Cambrick Thread, Tape, Bobbin, Silk covered Wire, Wire Shirt Buttons, Cambrick Wires for Ladies, Buttons, White Cotton Garters, Superfine Knit do, Terret, Nanken and fashionable coloured Ribbon, black Shoe Ribbon, &c. &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A Handsome full Pannelled Buggy lined with Red Morocco with Hood, Moons &c. made to answer as a Curricule, together with a fast Trotting Bay Pegue Horie and Harness.

ALSO
A strong serviceable Bandy Horie warranted sound and quiet.

For Sale on Commission.
BY J. DOBBIN,
EXCELLENT Pale Ale in Casks warranted at 30 Pagodas per Cask.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 17th Instant,
at 12 o'clock,

A BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated behind the Garden House formerly belonging to Mr. Harrington, and between the Nullah and Nungobaukum Tank, now occupied by L. H. Sterling, Esq.
Conditions of Sale as Usual.

N. B. It is optional with the present Tenant to remain in the House for six Months, from the day of Sale, the rent being paid to the Purchaser.

For Private Sale.

BY J. DOBBIN;
A NEW built Bungalow, with Out-Of-fences and Garden, containing about five Cawnies of Ground, well stocked with Mango and other trees, and pleasantly situated on the road leading from Mr. Mowbray's Garden towards Brodie Castle, and on the the East side adjoining Mr. Greenway's Garden.

ALSO
About sixteen Cawnies of Ground, adjoining the abovementioned Garden, stocked with a number of Fruit Trees, and amply provided with good water from Wells and Tanks.

The price of Bungalow and Garden, Pagodas 1,600.

AND
The Ground at sixty Pagodas per Cawnie.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant,
SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
3 Casks of Ale, 10 Dozen of Beer Vinegar, and 50 Dozen of Ale.

For Private Sale
AT
J. BRANSONS,
A FEW Maunds of Alley Salt Petre, for Cooling Water, at per Maund of 1 Pagoda.

J. B. has also for Sale Madeira Wine, Brandy, Gin, American Salmon, Hyson Tea, Sugar Candy, thick White and Black China Silk, Broad White Nanken, and a General assortment of Europe Articles in the highest preservation.

MADRAS, March 16, 1868.

For Private Sale
AT
J. BRANSONS,
MURPHY'S Tacitus 4 Vols. Bound in Russia and nearly new. Pagodas 20.
MADRAS, March 16, 1868.

Excellent Madeira Wines.
Messieur Harrington and Co.
HAVE FOR DISPOSAL
MOST EXCELLENT AND APPROVED
MADEIRA WINES,
AT THE SEVERAL PRICES OF
275, 225, and 180 Pagodas
PER PIPE.
THEY HAVE ALSO JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
CARBONELL'S CLARET
Madras, 26th February, 1868.

For Private Sale.
A RATTAN BODIED BANDY and Harness, both of which are almost new, with a strong dark Bay HORSE, which trots well.
For further particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

Madras,—Printed By WILLIAM MALLIS, next door to the Town Major's House, FORT.

It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any Subscriber at the Presidency to whom the Papers may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1808.

LIST of the MEMBERS returned to serve in the new PARLIAMENT for the several COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHs, &c. in ENGLAND and WALES, alphabetically arranged.

* Those marked thus †, were not in the last Parliament. These marked thus *, are new for the respective places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shows in how many Parliaments the member has served. Those marked thus †, are returned for more than one place.

Abingdon, † G. Knapp.
 Agmondsham, T. D. T. Drake, 4, T. T. Drake, 2.
 Alban's, St. Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 2, † J. Halfey.—J. Halfey, esq. 323; Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 288; Lord Duncannon, 275.
 Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey, 9, Col. M. Mahon, 2.
 Aldborough, Yorkshire, G. Jones, 1, H. Fines, 1, 1.
 Andover, T. A. Smith, 2, Hon. N. Fel-
 lowes, 2.
 Anglesea, † Hon. B. Paget.
 Appleby, † Lord Howick, 6, J. R. Cuthbert.
 Arundel, Sir A. Pigot, col. Wilder, 2.
 Ashburton, W. Palk, 3, † Lord C. Bentinck.
 Aylesbury, † Lord G. Cavendish, † Sir G. Nugent, 1.—Sir George Nugent, 567; Lord G. Cavendish, 490; Mr. Williams, 413.
 Banbury, W. Praed, 2, D. North.—W. Praed, 9; D. North, 9; double return.
 Barnstable, W. Taylor, 1, † G. W. Thelluffon.—G. W. Thelluffon, 264; W. Taylor, 173; Lord Ebrington, 161; Sir J. Miles, 2.
 Bath, Lord J. Thynne, 3, J. Palmer, 3.
 Beaumaris, Lord Newborough, 3.
 Bedfordshire, E. Pym, 1, † General Fitzpatrick, 19.—F. Pym, 1145; 43 single votes; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1084; 54 ditto; Mr. Osborn, 1069; 887 ditto.—Number of persons polled, 2133.—Number of voters, 2169.
 Bedford Town, S. Whitbread, 3, W. L. Antonio, 2.
 Bedwin, † Sir J. Nicholl, 2, J. H. Leigh, 2.
 Berrafston, Lord Louvaine, 3, Hon. captain Percy, 1.
 Berkshire, G. Vanstuart, 6, C. Dundas, 4.
 Berwick, † Sir A. M. Lockhart, † Colonel Allen.
 Beverley, † Capt. W. H. Vyse, † J. H. Wharton, 739; † Capt. Vyse, 1012; J. H. Wharton, 739; Major Staples, 279.
 Bewdley, M. P. Andrews, 3.
 Bishop's Castle, W. Clive, 8, J. Robinson, 3.
 Blechingly, W. Kenrick, 1, † T. Heathcote.
 Bodmin, D. Giddy, 2, † Sir W. Oglender.
 Boroughbridge, H. Hawkins, 1, W. H. Clinton, 1.
 Boffinney † Lord Randolph, J. A. S. Wortley, 2.
 Bolton, T. Fyde, 2, W. A. Maddocks, 2.—T. Fyde, 229; W. A. Maddocks, 196; Hon. Mr. Burnell, 149; J. Cartwright, 8.
 Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, 2, A. Henderson, 2.
 Bramber, † Messrs. Berrell and Shelley.
 Breconshire, colonel T. Wood.
 Brecon Town, Sir R. Saisbury, 3.
 Bridgenorth, I. H. Browne, 8, J. Whitmore, 4.
 Bridgewater, † W. Thornton, † G. Pocock.
 Bridport, Sir Evan Nepean, † Sir Samuel Hood, 1.
 Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, 4, E. Bailie, 2.
 Buckinghamshire, Marquis Titchfield, 4, Earl Temple, 2.
 Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Grenville, 5, † Hon. R. Melville.
 Bury St. Edmunds, Lord C. Fitzroy, 2, Lord Templeton, 2.—Lord C. Fitzroy, 23; Lord Templeton, 23; Charles Bloomfield, 10.
 Calne, J. Jekyl, 6, † H. Smith.
 Cambridgeshire, Lord C. S. Manners, 4, Right Hon. C. Yorke, 3.
 Cambridge University, Lord Euston, 7, † Sir V. Gibbs.
 Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch, 6, General Manners, 6.
 Camelford, † Lord H. Petty, 2, R. Adair, 2.
 Canterbury, John Baker, 3, † E. Taylor.—John Baker, esq. 689; E. Taylor, esq. 655; Luffington, 537; Farquhar, 452.
 Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart, 2.
 Cardiganshire, T. Johns, 4.
 Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan, 3.
 Carlisle, J. C. Curwen, 4, W. S. Stanhope, 3.
 Carmarthenhire, † Lord R. Seymour, 4.
 Carmarthen Town, Admiral G. Campbell, 1.
 Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams, 3.
 Carnarvon Town, Hon. C. Paget, 3.
 Castle Rising, R. Sharpe, 1, † Hon. C. Bagot.
 Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley, 3, D. Davenport, 1.
 Chester, Gen. Grovesnor, 4, † J. Egerton.
 Chichester, G. W. Thomas, 6, † J. Dupre.
 Chippingham, J. Maitland, 2, † Dawkins and † Blake.—Mr. Maitland, 59; Mr. Dawkins, 58; Mr. Blake, 38—double return.

Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose, 5, W. S. Bourne, 3.
 Cirencester, M. H. Beach, 4, J. Cripps, 1.
 Clitheroe, Hon. R. Curzon, 3, Hon. J. Cust, 2.
 Cokermonth, J. Lowther, 3, James Graham, 2.
 Colchester, R. Thornton, 7, † R. H. Davies.—R. H. Davies, 632; R. Thornton, 587; Colonel Tufnell, 95.
 Corfe Castle, H. Banks, 7, † P. W. Baker.
 Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon, 9, J. H. Tremayne, 1.
 Coventry, P. Moore, 2, W. Mills, 1.—P. Moore, 310; W. Mills, 312; H. C. Montgomery, 84; M. Shawe, 82.
 Cricklade, Lord Porchester, 4, † J. Estcourt.
 Cumberland, Lord Morpeth, 4, J. Lower, 3.
 Dartmouth, E. Balfard, 7, A. H. Holdsworth, 2.
 Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, 4.
 Denbigh Town, Robert Middleton Biddulph, 1.
 Derbyshire, Lord G. Cavendish, 8; E. M. Mundy, 6.
 Derby Town, E. Coke, 7, W. Cavendish, 2.
 Devizes, J. Smith, 6, T. G. Estcourt, 2.
 Devonshire, Sir L. Pulk, 6; J. P. Balfard, 7.
 Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt, 7, E. B. Portman, 2.—W. M. Pitt, 1454; E. B. Portman, 1101; Mr. Bankes, 1091.
 Dorchester, H. C. Ashly, 4, † R. Williams, 2.
 Dover, C. Jenkinson, 1, J. Jackson.—C. Jenkinson, 872; John Jackson, 628; Hon. Mr. Pierrepont, 622.
 Downton, Hon. B. Bouverie, 1, † Sir T. Plumer.
 Drogheda, Hon. A. Foley, 8, † Sir T. E. Winington.
 Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, 5, S. Barne.
 Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke, 4, † Sir H. V. Tempest.—Sir H. V. Tempest, 262; Sir R. Milbanke, 298; Mr. Ellison, 234.
 Durham City, R. J. Lambton, 3, R. Wharton, 1.
 East Loos, capt. E. Buller, 2, † D. Vanderkeyden.
 Eflex, Col. J. Bullock, 8, Admiral E. Harvey, 2.
 Evelham, W. Manning, 4, † Sir M. M. Lopez.—W. Manning, 494; Sir M. M. Lopez, 334; H. Howorth, 320.
 Exeter, Sir C. W. Bamfylde, 3, J. Buller, 3.
 Eye, † M. Singleton, † Hon. H. Wellesley.
 Flintshire, Sir T. Moltyn, 3.
 Flint Town, † Col. Shipley.—Col. Shipley, 129; Sir S. K. Glynn, 128; Sir N. R. Lloyd, 121.
 Fowey, Right Hon. R. P. Carew, 2, R. Wigram, 2.
 Glatton, M. Wood, 2, † C. B. Greenough.
 German's St. † M. Montague, 1, Sir J. S. Yorke, 4.
 Glamorganshire, T. Windham, 3.
 Gloucestershire, Admiral Berkeley, 7, Lord R. H. Somerset, 2.
 Gloucester City, H. Howard, 4, R. Morris, 2.
 Grampond, † Hon. A. C. Johnstone, † Hon. G. A. Cochrane.—Hon. A. C. Johnstone, 27; Hon. G. A. Cochrane, 27; Mr. Parry, 13; Mr. Williams, 13.
 Grantham, T. Thornton, 2, † W. E. Welby.—T. Thornton, 420; † W. E. Welby, 411; Sir W. Manners, 352; Sir Gilbert H. Athcote, 349.
 Grimbsby, Hon. G. A. P. Ham, 2, † W. Ellice.—W. Ellice, 141; Hon. G. Pelham, 138; Col. Loft, 137; Hon. W. Pelham, 122.
 Grimstead, East, † Sir N. Holland, † C. R. Ellis.
 Guildford, Hon. T. C. Onslow, 1, † Hon. C. Norton.—Col. Onslow, 145; Gen. Norton, 87; G. H. Summer, esq. 75.
 Hampshire, † Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, 3, † W. Chute.—Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, 547; W. Chute, 547; Hon. W. Herbert, 152.
 Harwich, J. H. Addington, 4, † W. Huskisson, 2.
 Haslemere, Right Honorable C. Long, 6, † R. Ward.
 Hastings, † Right Hon. G. Canning, 4, † Sir A. Hume.
 Haverford, West, Lord Kensington, 3.
 Helton, † Sir J. St. Aubyn, † R. Richards.
 Herefordshire, † Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Correll, 1.
 Hereford City, † Col. Symonds, R. P. Scudamore, 2.
 Herefordshire, † Hon. T. Brand, 1, † Sir J. S. Seabright.
 Hereford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper, 2, N. N. Calvert, 2.
 Heydon, G. Johnstone, 3, A. Browne, 1.—G. Johnstone, esq. 102; A. Browne, esq. 94; C. Duncombe, esq. 50; Sir T. Stingsby, 10.
 Heytesbury, † Lord Fitzharris, 2, † C. Moore.
 Highman Ferrers, † Right Hon. W. Windham, 6.
 Hindon, B. Hobhouse, 3, W. Beckford, 1.
 Honiton, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, 2, † Sir C. Hamilton.

Hoffham, † Sir S. Romilly, 2, L. Jones, 1.
 Huntingdonshire, Lord Hinchinbrock, 4, † R. Fellowes, 2.—Lord Hinchinbrock, 750; R. Fellowes, 645; Lord Proby, 418.
 Huntingdon Town, J. Calvert, 2, † W. M. Farmer.
 Hythe, T. Godfrey, 2, † W. Deeds.—T. Godfrey, 109; W. Deeds, 104; Mr. White, 93; Plummer, 66.
 Ilchester, † R. B. Sheridan, 7, † M. A. Taylor, 3.
 Ipswich, † Sir H. Popham, 2, † A. Crickett.—Sir H. Popham, 226; R. A. Crickett, 224; R. Wilson, 155; Capt. Benner, 154.
 Ives, St., S. Stephens, 1, † Sir W. Stirling.—Sir Walter Stirling, 147; S. Stephens, esq. 147; C. Cockerell, 125; capt. Woolmore, 123.
 Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, 1, W. Honeywood, 4.
 Kyng's Lynn, Lord Walpole, 4, Sir M. B. Felkes, 4.
 Kingston upon-Hull, J. Stainforth, 2, Lord Viscount Mahon, 1.
 Knarborough, Lord J. Townshend, 6, Lord Offulton, 2.
 Lancashire, T. Stanley, 8, J. Blackburne, 6.
 Lancaster Town, J. Dent, 3; † P. Patten.—J. Dent, 1344; P. Patten, 1343; col. Cawthorn, 880; W. Donnan, 874.
 Launceston, Earl Percy, 1, J. Progden, 3.
 Leicestershire, Lord R. Manners, 2, G. A. L. Keck, 4.
 Leicester Town, S. Smith, 6, T. Babington, 3.—T. Babington esq. 1794; S. Smith, esq. 1372; Mr. Macnamara, 1020.
 Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock, 3, H. Bonham, 1.
 Leskeard, † Lord Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliot, 4.
 Lewthale, † E. Maitland, † G. Holford; Lewis, 1, Kemp, 1, Henry Shelley, 2.
 Lincolnshire, C. Chaplin, 2, † C. Pelham.—C. Chaplin, 1602; C. Pelham, 1168; Mr. Ellison, 955.
 Lincoln City, R. Ellison, 3, Hon. Col. Monson, 1.
 Litchfield, G. Anson, 2, G. G. V. Vernon, 1.
 Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne, 3, † Gen. Tarleton.—Gen. Tarleton, 1500; Gen. Gascoyne, 1334; Mr. Rolcoe, esq. 398; W. J. Denison, 38. Mr. D. was put in nomination unknown to himself.
 London, Sir C. Price, 2, Sir Wm. Curtis, 4, Ald. Shawe, 1, Ald. Combe, 3.—Sir C. Price, 3117; Sir Wm. Curtis, 3059; Ald. Shawe, 2863; Ald. Combe, 2583; Ald. Haukey, 226.
 Ludlow, Viscount Clive, 1, † Hon. H. Clive.
 Ludgerhall, T. Everett, 3, M. D. Magens, 2.
 Lyme Regis, Hon. Col. Fans, 2, Lord Bargheith, 1.
 Lymington, J. Kingston, 2, col. † Duckett; Maidstone, G. Simpson, 1, G. Longman, 1.—Mr. Simpson, 396; Mr. Longman, 374; Sir Wm. Geary, 332.
 Maldon, J. H. Strutt, 4, † C. C. Western.—J. H. Strutt, esq. 58; C. C. Western, esq. 29; B. Gafnell, 27.
 Malmesbury, † Sir C. Bowyer, † P. Gill.—Sir C. Bowyer, 10; P. Gill, esq. 10; Hon. B. Bouvene, 3; B. Smith, esq. 3.
 Malton, † Lord Headly, 1, † Hon. M. Dundas, 2.—Lord Headly, 211; Hon. M. Dundas, 253; Brianbooke, 196; Isaac Leatham, 138.
 Marlborough, Lord Bruce, 3, † Lord Viscount St. John, 2.
 Marlow, O. Williams, 3, P. Grenfell, 2.
 Mawes, Sr. † Lieut. col. Shipley, S. Bernard, 1.
 Michael, St. † captain Gower, † G. Galway Mills.
 Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, 4.
 Midhurst, † Hon. J. Abercrombie, † S. Smith, 6.
 Middlesex, W. Mellish, 2, G. Byng, 4.—W. Mellish, esq. 2706; G. Byng, esq. 2368; Sir C. Baynes, 1252.
 Milbourne Port, Lord Paget, 1, Hugh Leicester, 2.
 Minehead, † J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennison.—J. F. Luttrell, 128; John Dennison, 108; Hon. T. Bowes, 64.
 Moomouthshire, Lord A. Somerset, 1, Sir C. Morgan, 3.
 Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset, 3, Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne, 3.
 Montgomery Town, W. Keene, 8.
 Morpeth, W. Ord, 2, Hon. W. Howard, 1, Newark, H. Willoughby, 2, Gen. S. Cotton, 1.
 Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle, 4, J. Macdonald, 1.—E. W. Bootle, 333; J. Macdonald, 314; M. Fletcher, 311; W. Minet, 283.
 Newcastle-upon Tyne, Sir M. W. Ridley, 9, C. J. Brandling, 2.
 Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey, 3, E. Morrit, 2.

New Madras Laudable Society.

In the month of December, was published the prospectus of a New Laudable Society, proposed to be established on the 1st day of January last, & the Subscribers to the proposed establishment, having in consequence assembled, and taken into consideration the principles upon which the same was to be founded; several alterations were proposed, and agreed to, and the amended Regulations having been formed into a Deed, a Copy of the same is now published for general information, and Notice is hereby given that Applications for Admission into the Society will be received by Messrs. HARRINGTON & Co.

The alterations which have taken place being calculated both to simplify, and equalize, the Subscribers consider the present plan to have a decided preference over the last, & recommend it accordingly to the Public.

COPY

Deed of Settlement
OF THE

Madras Laudable Society.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS shall come WE whose Names are hereunder written and who have signed and sealed these presents do hereby give notice.

WHEREAS certain Proposals or Regulations have lately been circulated and advertised for forming and establishing a Society in Madras under the Name of "THE MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY" chiefly with the view of securing to the Family and Representatives of such persons who under particular situations of life and circumstances of fortune shall be desirous of becoming Members thereof the payment of a sum of Money in case of the death of such persons before the expiration of the term limited for the duration of the said Society AND WHEREAS upon mature consideration it appears that advantages may arise from the establishment of the said Society under the rules and regulations hereinafter expressed and declared and whereas Alexander Cockburn, Esq. the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Cecil Smith, and Thomas Bowyer Hurdiss, Esqrs. Captain Josiah Marshall, John Hugh Donald Ogilvie, Charles Marsh, Robert Orme, and Alexander Aukruther, Esqrs. Captain John Warren, Lieutenant Benjamin Bishop, Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, and Thomas Hart Davies, Esquire, all of Madras in order to promote the Laudable objects of such a Society have not only agreed to subscribe to and become Members of the said Society but have voluntarily proposed and engaged to become the first annual Directors and Managers thereof.

NOW KNOW YE that for the forming fixing and establishing the said Society and governing and regulating the same WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed and who have sealed these presents DO by these presents consent and severally covenant promise agree and undertake every of us for ourselves respectively to and with all and every other of us to observe perform abide by conform to fulfill and keep all and singular the Articles Clauses Provisions Powers Conditions Ordinances Regulations and Agreements hereinafter mentioned and contained that is to say

1st.—THAT the said Alexander Cockburn, Edward Vaughan, Cecil Smith, Thomas Bowyer Hurdiss, Josiah Marshall, John Hugh Donald Ogilvie, Charles Marsh, Robert Orme, Alexander Aukruther, John Warren, Benjamin Bishop, John Munro, and Thomas Hart Davies shall be and are hereby declared to be the first Directors and Managers of the said Society, and shall remain for the space of one year from the date of these presents and until others shall be elected and chosen in their place or until they shall be re-elected in the manner after mentioned.

2d.—THAT on the Thursday next preceding the twenty-fifth day of December next and on the Thursday next preceding that day in every succeeding Year until the Year One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen a General Annual Meeting of the Members or Subscribers of the said Society shall be called by public advertisement in the Madras Newspapers and the Members or Subscribers then assembled shall elect and chuse 13 persons from amongst themselves to be Directors and Managers of the said Society for the year ensuing, and any of the former Directors are hereby declared eligible to be re-elected and re-chosen at any of such General Annual Meetings.

3d.—AND in case two of the Directors of the said Society shall die during the continuance of their Office, OR shall cease to be Members and Subscribers of the said Society OR shall refuse or neglect to act in or take upon themselves the execution of the said Office OR shall return to Europe or remove or be absent from the Presidency of Madras for the space of three Calendar

Months OR if by any other means there shall happen to be two vacancies in the number of the said Directors THEN the said Members or Subscribers at a General Meeting to be called by advertisement for that purpose shall elect and chuse two other persons from amongst themselves in the place of those so dying or removed and the said Persons so chosen shall continue of the number of Directors until the next General Annual Meeting or until others shall be duly chosen in their room.

4th.—That all elections of Directors or of persons who are to exercise the Office of Directors in the said Society as well as all matters and things to be transacted or done by the said Directors in the exercise of their Office shall be made done and determined by a majority of votes and at all Annual and General Meetings of the Members or Subscribers of the said Society as well as at the several Meetings of the Directors a Chairman shall be first chosen from amongst those assembled who shall have a casting vote or voice in case there shall on any occasion be an equal number of voices or votes on any question put at any of such Meetings.

5th.—That the said Directors shall assemble themselves four times in the Year, to wit on the first Thursday in the several Months of March June September and December or oftener if they shall see necessary and the concerns of the said Society shall require it and being so assembled shall have power to order and direct the affairs of the said Society according to the Rules Directions Ordinances and Regulations hereinafter particularly mentioned and shall have power to receive the applications of Persons desirous of becoming Members of the said Society and as they shall see cause to admit or reject the same without assigning any reason for the rejection of any person who may happen to apply to become a Member or Subscriber.

6th.—That if any application shall be received from persons desirous of becoming Members of the said Society during the interval between any of the said Quarterly Meetings of the Directors the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society shall immediately on the receipt thereof send the same in circulation to all the Directors for the time being for their opinion and direction as to admitting or rejecting any such applications and if all the said Directors shall agree to admit or to reject any of such applications then they shall have power to do so without assembling together for that purpose. But if it shall happen that the said Directors are not unanimous to admit or reject any of such applications then the question shall be left to be discussed and determined upon at a special Meeting of the said Directors to be immediately called for that purpose.

7th.—That any three of the Directors for the time being shall have power to grant certificates to Persons admitted Members of the said Society in the following form, viz.

"Madras Laudable Society."

[Day Month and Year.]

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that A. B. of [setting forth the place of residence and occupation] having paid into the hands of the Treasurer and Secretary of the said Society the sum of _____ and having produced the necessary certificate and affidavit required by the 2^d clause of the Deed of Settlement of the said Society and also having executed that Deed [if by an Attorney then insert by C. D. of &c. his Attorney by virtue of a Power of Attorney bearing date the _____ day of _____ 1868 to him granted for that purpose] and made himself [or herself] a party thereto IS this day admitted a Member and Subscriber to _____ shares in the said Society [and where the person is admitted a subscriber on the life of another then add "on the life of E. F. of &c."] subject to the several Rules and Regulations contained in the said Deed of Settlement."

8th.—That all the lawful acts and orders of the Directors for the time being shall charge and bind all and every the Members of the said Society parties to this present Deed or Instrument as their own proper act or acts.

9th.—That all Directors for the time being of the said Society shall be indemnified and saved harmless by the said Society from and against all Charges Damages and Expenses which they shall or may be put unto or sustain by reason or means of acting in their respective Trusts or of the due execution thereof and that none of them shall be charged or chargeable with or accountable for any loss which shall happen of the Monies or Securities for the Money to be received during their continuance in the office of director or of any part thereof so as such loss happen without his or

* This must be a Special Power of Attorney for the purpose, which is to be deposited with the Treasurer and Secretary, at the time the person authorized by it signs the Deed of Settlement.

their wilful default and that none of them shall be chargeable for any the acts or defaults of each other but for their own act and defaults only.

10th.—THAT there shall be during the continuance of the said Society a Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society with an Allowance of Sixty Star Pagodas by the Month which shall be in lieu of all other charges whatever and shall be paid half yearly and Messieurs Harrington and Company shall be and are hereby appointed to act as the first Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall receive Proposals of such Persons as shall be desirous of becoming Subscribers to the said Society and shall have the care and management of and shall write and keep all such Books as the occasions of the said Society shall require.

11th.—THAT the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being shall regularly enter into a Journal to be kept for that purpose all such applications as shall be made by persons desirous of becoming Members and Subscribers to the said Society and also shall make regular entries of such sums of Money as shall be received or paid for the use of the said Society and of every other occurrence which shall fall out and come first to his knowledge relating to the affairs and business of the said Society and shall make and enter up the minutes of the Proceedings of every General Court of the said Members or Subscribers and also minutes of the proceedings and orders of the Directors to be made at any of their Quarterly or other Meetings, And shall observe and perform the directions of the Directors of the said Society for the time being and shall as respects the said Society and its funds be under their control and authority.

12th.—THAT the Directors of the said Society for the time being shall if they see proper at any of their Quarterly or other Meetings have power to nominate and appoint any other person or body of persons to be Secretary and Treasurer in the place of the said Messieurs Harrington and Company.

13th.—THAT for the purpose of limiting the Subscriptions to the ability or will of the party Subscribing every person who is admitted a Member or Subscriber before the first day of July next ensuing shall pay into the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society by way of advance one Year's Premium of Subscription for each share to which he or she is admitted and as particularly pointed out in the Table hereafter set forth, And if such person happens to be in the Military profession then he shall be subject to the payment of an additional Premium or Subscription of ten per cent; And if in the Seafaring profession an additional Premium or Subscription of twelve and a half per cent. And every person shall pay his or her subsequent Premiums or Subscriptions on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every succeeding Year

Total amount of the Premiums or Subscriptions for Seven Years.	Age 45 to 46		Age 46 to 47		Age 47 to 48		Age 48 to 49		Age 49 to 50						
	1 per Cent.	2 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	6 per Cent.	7 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	9 per Cent.	10 per Cent.					
Civil. 420	4	3	32	8	16	64	12	25	16	16	33	48	21	0	0
Mil. 462	4	26	3	9	10	6	13	36	9	18	20	12	23	4	16
Seaf. 472½	4	30	36	9	18	72	14	7	28	18	37	64	23	26	20

18th.—THAT after the said first day of July next persons may be admitted Members and Subscribers of the said Society at all times during the continuance thereof subject to and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors for the time being shall think reasonable from a calculation of the funds and the casualties which may have happened.

19th.—THAT it is expressly agreed and declared that no person or persons shall be allowed to subscribe for more than 5 Shares in the Funds of the said Society on one and the same life.

20th.—THAT any person may become a Member or Subscriber for any number of shares not exceeding 5 Shares upon the life of another person resident in India at the time application is made for that purpose Provided that no more than 5 Shares be subscribed for in the whole upon any one life And provided also that the person applying to become a Member or Subscriber on the life of another person produces to the Directors for the time being such testimony of his or her having a direct and sufficient Interest in the life of the other person as the said Directors shall in their discretion require.

21st.—THAT all applications for admission into the Society shall be made to the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being and besides stating the number of shares for which the person may wish to become a subscriber, such person shall at the same time specify in writing the age employment and place of residence of himself or herself or of the person upon whose life he or she

wishes to become a Subscriber and accompany the same by a Surgeon's Certificate of the following form and tenor, viz.

"This is to Certify that A. B. of the date of hereof is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and that from my knowledge of his [or her] constitution and general state of health I believe his [or her] to be a good life."
"C. D. Surgeon."

(The plate day Month and Year, where and when signed to be inserted.)

To which the party applying shall subscribe as following, viz.

"I, A. B. of [setting forth the place of residence and occupation] do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that the contents of the above Certificate as they relate to my present state of health are true—that I have had the small pox or the cow pox (as the case may be) and that my age at this time does not exceed _____ Years."
A. B.
Sworn to before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 1868.

And such affidavit shall be taken before a Magistrate and signed by him or if there shall happen to be no Magistrate at hand then before the Senior Civil or Military authority on the spot at the time whose name must also be subscribed.

22nd.—THAT the said certificate and affidavit shall be considered and taken as the basis on which every person is admitted a Member or Subscriber to the said Society And if any artful false or fraudulent representation shall be used in

up to and until the 1st day of July which will be in the Year of our Lord 1814 when all further payments shall cease.
14th.—THAT the amount of the Premiums or Sums to be paid for each Share by any person who is above the age of 17 and under that of 45 Years and is admitted a Member or Subscriber for any number of shares not exceeding 5 Shares before the said first day of July next and the subsequent payments of Subscriptions in respect thereof shall be regulated governed and paid according to the following Table.

	For each Share.		
	Civil.	Mil.	Seaf.
At the time of becoming a Member each person to pay,	60	66	67½
On the 1st January 1809	30	33	33½
1st July 1809	30	33	33½
1st January 1810	30	33	33½
1st July 1810	30	33	33½
1st January 1811	30	33	33½
1st July 1811	30	33	33½
1st January 1812	30	33	33½
1st July 1812	30	33	33½
1st January 1813	30	33	33½
1st July 1813	30	33	33½
1st January 1814	30	33	33½
1st July 1814	30	33	33½
STAR PAGODAS,	420	462	472½

15th.—THAT Persons who shall be admitted into the said Society before the 1st day of July next shall be subject to the payment of no other charge except that of the original Premium or Subscription and Interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the day of the date of these presents to the day on which they shall be respectively declared Members of the said Society.

16th.—THAT all persons resident in India at the time of their applications who are in good health and above the age of seventeen and under that of forty five Years shall be eligible to become Members and Subscribers to any number of shares not exceeding five (5) Shares of the said Society if approved of by the Directors for the time being but no person whose age shall exceed fifty years shall be admitted a Member or Subscriber.

17th.—THAT Persons of the age of forty-five and under forty-six Years shall on being admitted Members or Subscribers pay an additional premium of one per cent upon the total amount of the premiums or Subscriptions for the 7 Years—Those of the age of 45 and under 47 Years; two per cent—those of the age of 47, and under 48, three per cent; those of the age of 48 and under 49, four per cent; and those of the age of 49 and not exceeding 50; five per cent; as the same are calculated and set forth in the following Table, viz.

18th.—THAT after the said first day of July next persons may be admitted Members and Subscribers of the said Society at all times during the continuance thereof subject to and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors for the time being shall think reasonable from a calculation of the funds and the casualties which may have happened.

the said certificate and affidavit and the same shall at any time thereafter be discovered then and from thenceforth the sums which shall have been paid to the said Society shall be forfeited to the other Members of the said Society and such person, his or her Executors and Administrators and all others claiming under him or her shall lose all benefits and advantage whatever from his or her having been admitted a Member or Subscriber to the said Society.

Twenty-third.—That all Premiums and Subscriptions shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer and Secretary for the time being within six days after the time they respectively become due and if any person shall make default in payment of his or her premium or Subscription within that time then such person shall be liable and shall pay Interest thereon after the rate of twelve per Cent per Annum from the sixth day after the time shall become due. But if any person shall not pay his or her Premium or Subscription within two Calendar Months after the day on which it becomes due then all sums which shall have been previously paid as also all benefit and advantage whatever from being a Member or Subscriber shall become forfeited to the other Members and Subscribers to the said Society.

Twenty-fourth.—That when and as often as there shall be the sum of Five hundred Star Pagodas collected in, the same shall be laid out in Securities of the Honorable the United East India Company issued or to be issued by their Governor and Council of Fort Saint George in the names of the "Directors for the time being on account of the Madras Laudable Society established by a Deed dated the first day of January 1808 for a term of Seven Years from that Day" and shall there remain until the expiration of the said term subject nevertheless to be from time to time changed altered and transferred by the Directors for the time being in to such other Securities of the said United Company issued or to be issued by their said Governor and Council as shall appear to them to be more advantageous for the members of the said Society & also subject to the Securities on which the same may be placed being paid off by the said Governor and Council in which case the amount thereof shall immediately be laid out in such other Securities of the said United Company issued or to be issued by their said Governor and Council as shall appear to the Directors for the time being most for the advantage of the Members of the said Society and such new or other Securities in either of the cases last mentioned shall be taken in the Names of the Directors for the time being on account of the said Society in the manner before directed respecting the Original Securities and further subject, to the payment, of such intermediate claims on the lapse of lives previous to the said 1st day of January 1815 as are hereinafter directed and agreed to be paid. And it is expressly agreed and declared that from and after the Monies of the said Society shall be laid out on the Securities above directed the Directors hereinbefore named or the Persons hereafter to be elected and chosen Directors of the said Society or any of them their or any of their Heirs Executors or Administrators shall not be answerable or accountable for any loss that may happen to the said Monies by reason of the Securities on which the same may be laid out being thereafter depreciated by any circumstances occurrence whatever or for any loss that may arise from such Securities by any other means whatever.

Twenty-fifth.—Provided that no premium or Subscription on account of any share or shares shall be demanded or payable if the same did not actually become due and payable before the death of the person or persons on whose life or lives the share or shares was or were held.

Twenty-sixth.—Provided also that if the death of any person who has been admitted a Member or Subscriber to the said Society on his or her own life or if the death of any person in whose life another person has been admitted a Member or Subscriber shall happen by his or her own hands or by the hands of justice then all Monies which shall have been previously paid by or on account of the person whose death shall happen by either of the means before mentioned as also all benefit and advantage whatever from his or her or any other person on his or her life having been a Member or Subscriber to the said Society shall become forfeited to the said Society.

Twenty-seventh.—That the said Society shall finally close on the First day of January which will be in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen.

Twenty-eighth.—That all the Money that shall have been subscribed by the Members of the said Society and all interest which may have accumulated thereon shall on the said first day of January 1815 be divided into as many shares as there may have been casualties by death previous to that Day (limiting the amount of the shares in the manner and proportions hereinafter provided) and one or more share or shares of the whole of the funds according to the number of shares for which each deceased Member may have subscribed shall be paid to such person, or persons as shall be lawfully appointed to receive

the same by virtue of any disposition, made thereof by any deceased Member in his or her life time by any Deed or other Instrument in writing (to be registered with the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society as hereinafter is provided) or by his or her last will and testament OR in any writing in the nature of or purporting to be his or her last will and testament OR in default thereof then onto the Executors or Administrators of such deceased Members to be disposed of and distributed according to Law, And in like manner a share or shares shall be paid to the person his or her Executors Administrators or Assigns who became a Member or Subscriber on the life of another person in case such other person shall have been one of the casualties by death.

Twenty-ninth.—Provided always that no one share above directed to be paid shall exceed the sum of Six Thousand two hundred and fifty Star Pagodas.

Thirtieth.—That if any surplus of the funds of the said Society shall happen to remain after making the divisions mentioned in the last paragraph the same shall be divided and distributed amongst the surviving Members or Subscribers to the said fund in proportion, to the number of Shares they may respectively have subscribed for.

Thirty-first.—That a person becoming a Member or Subscriber to the said Society on the life of another person, shall upon the death of that person be entitled to every benefit and advantage to which the Appointee or the Executors Administrator or Assigns of a deceased Member or Subscriber on his or her own life will be entitled to by virtue of any of the Rules and Regulations herein contained.

Thirty-second.—That any person or persons who shall to the satisfaction of the Directors for the time being before the said First day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen show himself herself or themselves entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in the said Society and produce authentic certificates of the time and place of the death of the person, whose life has lapsed shall receive an Order from the said Directors for and shall be paid by the Treasurer and Secretary of the said Society as soon as the Securities upon which the funds are laid out can be conveniently converted into Money for the sum of one Thousand two hundred and fifty Pagodas for each share. But should it appear to the Directors that the funds of the said Society will not admit of so large a payment then such a proportion only shall be advanced as the Directors shall find the actual state of the funds, will admit and the amount of the advances shall in no case exceed the above sum.

Thirty-third.—That interest at the rate of Eight per Annum shall be computed on the sums paid under the preceding Clause or Regulations from the Day on which they may have been paid to the said First day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and then that sum with the said Interest un-compounded shall be deducted from each share in part of which it was received.

Thirty-fourth.—And if at the close of the said Society the shares fall short of or do not exceed the sums paid under the 32d Rule or Regulation, herein before contained the persons to whom they have been paid shall not be obliged to pay interest for or refund any part thereof.

Thirty-fifth.—That no assignment or mortgage of the share or interest of any Member or Subscriber to the said Society shall entitle the Assignee or Assignees therein, to be named or his Executors Administrators or Assigns to any share or interest in the funds of the said Society unless the assignment or mortgage shall be duly registered with the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society, and it is further agreed and declared that when any such Subscriber shall make and give more than one assignment or mortgage of his interest in the Funds of the said Society, the assignment or mortgage which may be first registered, with the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Society, although the same may not happen to be of a prior date, shall have the preference of and be satisfied before any subsequently registered assignment or mortgage.

Thirty-sixth.—That any Member or Subscriber to the said Society in case of his or her going to Europe or desiring it from other motives, may at once pay the amount of all his or her Premiums or Subscriptions up to the 1st day of July 1815 in such case the Directors shall and may pay back or allow a discount of 5 per cent on the sum paid in beyond what shall be actually due but in case of the death of such Member or Subscriber before the said 1st day of January 1815 no part of the Money so paid in shall be refunded or returned.

Thirty-seventh.—And if any questions disputes or differences shall at any time or times hereafter happen or arise between the parties executing these Presents or any person or persons claiming under them, touching or concerning any matter or thing in this Deed or Instrument contained or any matter or thing relating thereto or to the management or concerns of the said Society to

then and in such case the said parties or such other persons shall and will leave the matters in dispute between them to be and the same shall be decided and determined by three indifferent persons as arbitrators and by no other means whatever and in every such case it shall and may be lawful to and for any of the said parties or persons to reduce the matter of difference into writing & give a copy thereof unto the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being with notice of his her or their intention to enter the same to arbitration and from and after such notice in writing given as aforesaid the said difference in the said writings contained or expressed shall be submitted and referred to the hearing and determination of three indifferent persons one whereof shall be chosen by the party giving such notice and another by the Directors of the said Society for the time being or if the said difference shall arise after the close of the said Society then such other person shall be chosen by those persons who were Directors at the close of the said Society or if such difference shall arise between a party who happens to be or was at the close of the said Society a Director thereof and the other Directors then such other Directors shall choose the second person, and the said two persons, so to be chosen shall choose a third person, within 6 days next after they shall be so chosen which said three persons or two of them, shall determine the matter to be to them referred within one Calendar Month next after such third person shall be chosen and the award order or determination which the said three persons or two of the shall make in the premises within the time aforesaid shall be conclusive and binding upon all the said parties their Heirs Executors and Administrators to all intents and purposes whatsoever and such award order or determination shall be made a rule of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

And lastly.—We who have executed these presents do each of us for ourselves covenant promise and agree to and with, the others of us and to and with every of them their and every of their Executors Administrators and Assigns that we are and will be held and firmly bounden by these Presents and by every thing herein contained in manner above mentioned.

IN WITNESS Whereof we have hereunto severally set our Hands and Seals at Madras the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord 1808.

Office of the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

The Commissioners in India for investigating the Debts of their late Highnesses WALLAJAH and OMDUT UL OMDRAH, late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and of the late AMER UL OMDRAH, do hereby give notice to all Persons, who claim to be Creditors of the said Nabobs and of the said AMER UL OMDRAH, and who are desirous of becoming Parties to the Deed for the liquidation of those Debts, that they will be ready to receive all claims, that may be presented at their Office at Fort St. George between the 1st day of April and the 30th day of June 1808, by Creditors or their Agents; after which period none will be received or admitted to the benefit of this arrangement.

That the Parties may be informed what particulars are to be stated in making their Applications, the Commissioners further give notice, that the nature of the Debt, and the original considerations, on which it was contracted, must be explained; that is to say, if the Debt arose from Money lent or paid, or for Articles supplied, or for services performed; the Sum so *bona fide* lent or paid, the Articles so supplied, and the nature and length of the Services so performed, must be specifically detailed.—When Interest makes any part of the claim, the rate must be stated, and whether it be according to the rate specified in the obligation, or on what other ground it is claimed; and the Amount of Interest is to be distinguished from the Principal.

Where parties reside at a distance, they must appoint an Agent duly authorized to appear before the Commissioners. When the original Creditor is not living, the Heir, or personal representative, or persons in possession of Bonds, or other Claims, not original Creditors, are required to state the circumstances under which the Bonds, or claims, came into his, or their possession, whether in their own right, or for the use of other Persons, and the Value, or consideration *bona fide* paid, or Securities given, for them.

Schedules of all Claims, and of the names of Claimants, will be published in the Government Gazette, for the information of those, who may be interested in supporting or opposing the same; and the Commissioners will give due notice to the Parties or their Agents supporting or opposing any Debt, of the day on which it is to be taken into consideration.

The Commissioners further give notice that an Abstract in the following form, must accompany each Claim.

REMARKS.	
Vouchers produced in support of the Claim.	This column to contain the substance of the Vouchers, which are to be numbered in the order in which they are referred to, and to be sealed in a separate packet and endorsed, & packed up in the manner of the original.
Aggregate Amount in sterling at 8s. per pound.	This column to contain whatever particular circumstances, the Individuals may have to state in further support of their claim.
Aggregate Amount of the Claim in the coin specified.	
Aggregate Amount of the Interest.	
Amount of the Interest, from the 12th of February 1785, to the 15th May 1804, at the rate thereof.	
Amount of the Interest, from the 12th of February 1785, to the 12th of February 1789, at the rate thereof.	
Amount of the Interest, from the 12th of February 1789, to the 12th of February 1785, at the rate thereof.	
Amount of the Principal of the Claim, in the coin specified in the Obligation or Account.	
Name of the Claimant, Creditor.	
Name of the original Creditor.	
Date of the Claim.	
Amount of the Principal of the Claim, in the coin specified in the Obligation or Account.	
Aggregate Amount of the Interest.	
Aggregate Amount of the Claim in the coin specified.	
Aggregate Amount in sterling at 8s. per pound.	

As a guide to the Parties in calculating the Interest on their respective Claims, the following Abstract from the deed of agreement is given.

The Debts are to be arranged in two classes.—The first Class is to comprize all debts of the Nabob WALLAJAH, contracted prior to the 12th day of February 1785; all debts contracted by the said WALLAJAH, and the Nabob OMDUT UL OMDRAH, respectively, for pay and allowances to Civil and Military Servants; and all debts contracted by the late Nabob WALLAJAH at any time, which the Court of Directors of the East India Company have specialy approved, or which they specifically requested the said late Nabobs to discharge.—Interest on this Class is to be calculated from the date of such debts respectively, at the rate specified in the Bonds, or Obligations, not exceeding twelve per Cent per Annum, to the 12th day of February 1785; and from the said twelfth day of February 1785, to the 15th day of May 1804, simple Interest at six per Cent per Annum, is to be computed on the original Principal.

The second Class is to comprize all other debts remaining unsettled, and contracted to private Creditors, by the said late Nabob WALLAJAH, and the said late Nabob OMDUT UL OMDRAH, respectively, or by his Highness the late AMER UL OMDRAH.—On these debts simple interest at the rate of five per Cent per Annum is to be calculated from the time when such debts respectively were contracted to the 15th day of May 1804.

The Deed of Agreement will remain open for the Inspection and Signature of the Creditors at the Office of the Commissioners from the 1st day of April until the 30th day of June 1808.

W. PARKER,
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSELL.

N. B. Translations of this Notification in the Native Languages will be prepared and published as soon as possible.

Ceylon, — March 2, 1808.

Colemba. Arrived, February 26, Brig Ariel, Capt. Brown from Bombay—Passengers, Capt. Compen R. Artillery and Mr. Morgan Assistant Surgeon H. M. 22d Light Dragoon.

Ship Muhalar Box, Hadjie Mahomed Ismael Moore from Galle.

Sailed, March 1st St. Anthony Captain Matthevze for Madras.