



TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

I was present at the theatrie representation on Monday Evening and although the Forces were proclaimed with a judgment and taste which did infinite credit to those who formed the Dramatis Personae, and although peals of laughter echoed throughout the Auditory, and although I could not discern one error of consequence, nor one character but which was executed with much exactness, nor could I discover, as I was rather led to expect from the composition of the piece, one lineament of gross buffoonery throughout; yet I must confess the high spirits I had entered the Theatre with, were somewhat damped by the very disagreeable manner in which the performance was conducted, and remarked upon for its liberality and devotion to amusement, as the Papers testify; That the Drama should be neglected by our fashionable and irascible belles and bucks, together with the erudite part of the settlement, and Messrs. and Misses attended to be seated, and I find here but little proof of the above assertions—The Drama, Sir, I view as a "Pleasing Instructor," nor am I acquainted with any species of Entertainment which can contribute so much to delight and instruct as the Theatre—Do not misunderstand me Mr. Editor, I do not mean to insinuate that I conceive the satisfaction of the audience proceeds from pecuniary motives and although

"These Pagodas may be too great a sum
"The fashions were all to come!"
yet I cannot think that a disposition to patronize could incur this discouragement; but indeed Mr. Editor I am strangely puzzled to understand from what source this absence from a respectable Theatre proceeds. Is it that the absentees think that their presence at the Theatre will put in addition a ribble muscle and thereby make the ignorant adjudge them to be frivolous if by what pleases demands that any value should be set on the opinion of fools! wherefore this desire to be deemed grave I allow me to make a remark from Shakspeare.
"There sits a sort of men, whose sinners
"Do cream and manie, like a blinding pond;
"And do a willful Rindis entertain
"With purple to be dressed in an opinion;
"Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit
"As who should say, I am Sir Oracle,
"And when I see my lips, let no dog bark?
"O— I do know of these
"That therefore only are reputed wise
"For saying nothing; who, I am very sure,
"If they should speak would almost damn those ears
"Which, hearing them, would call their brothers
"fools!"

A year or two ago when the Theatre was from necessity shut, numbers complained of the want of dramatic amusement, and for the few evenings, I could not desire to see a more a better audience—but all had deserted now!!
"Tis strange 'tis passing strange"
but
"It falls out,
"That what we have we prize not to the worth
"Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
"Why then we rack the value; then we find
"The virtue that position would not show us
"Whiles it was ours."
I am afraid Mr. Editor I have wearied your patience, but a lover of the Drama is concerned for the Welfare of the Theatre—and is therefore desirous to promulgate his Sentiments through the Channel of your much admired Paper, hoping thereby to induce some of my readers to visit the Theatre more frequently. I hope therefore Sir, I shall stand excused.

CANDIDUS

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1808.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 29, 1808.

It having been determined that the Manufactory for Gun Carriages at the Presidency shall be established on the 5th of the ensuing month, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Captain Frankes of the artillery shall from the same date relinque charge of his appointment as Commissary of Ordnance at Trichinopoly.

The Commander in Chief having reported that Lieutenant J. F. Palmer of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry late a prisoner of war in his parole has been regularly exchanged in Europe, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Palmer shall return to his duty as an Officer in this Establishment.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Secy to Govt.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
[Gov. Gaz]

Monday last being the Birthday of His Highness Azeem Ul Dowlah, Nabob of the Carnatic, a Royal Salute was fired at noon, from the Ramparts of Fort St. George, in honor of that event.

MADRAS THEATRE.

On Monday Evening a Piece in one act called the Virgin Unmasked, with the Farcical of the Anatomist, were performed at this Theatre—the audience were by no means numerous, yet the several performers excited themselves to please, as much as they could have done, had they been honored with a crowded House. Their efforts repeatedly called forth the unanimous applause

of the Company, and we do not recollect any performance which has gone off with more eclat. We think from the report which the Auditors will give of their Entertainments, that the admirers of the Drama will, in this instance, regret they were absent.

By H. M. brig Procris, accounts have been received of the arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, of H. M. ship Sceptre, Captain Bingham, after a remarkable quick passage from Madras. A short time before making the land, Captain B. spoke a vessel, which informed him of the Danish War. The next day two large ships were discovered, steering to the Westward, which upon coming up with, proved to be Danes, from Beavia, bound to Europe, with very valuable cargoes; they were immediately taken possession of, and safely conducted into the Cape. By this fortunate capture, it is supposed Captain B. will share £. 20,000.

We are concerned to state, that the first Lieutenant of H. M. Ship Modeste, proceeding to Town from Diamond Harbour, was unfortunately drowned near Mysore, by the oversteering of the boat.—This promising Officer we understand, was nephew to Rear Admiral Drury.

By letters received by the Procris, from the North of Scotland, we are concerned to learn that the winter had set in very severely, and that from the 10th falling in September, attended with unusual bad weather, the crops had in a very great degree failed, and meat was up to 35 Shillings a boll, being double the usual price.

[Cal. Gaz.]

Additional Subscriptions at Bombay, to Capt. HARDING'S MONUMENT.

Table listing names and amounts for the monument subscription. Includes names like James Eyles, George Keir, R. Stewart, R. Drummond, Henry Carnac, R. H. Hough, F. Snodgrass, J. D. Robertson, J. Hungerford, J. H. Crawford, Alexander Hay, R. B. Crozier, R. D'Faria, Joseph Francisco Pereira, Sir Miguel de Limaes Souza, K. C., Colonel Wilson, Michie Forbes, Dady Ardancr, Hornozje, N. Serwa jee Monackjee, W. Erskine, Colonel Akins, J. J. L. ckie, J. D. Richardson, Charles Malcolm, W. R. Tomkins, Mosier Williams, Major Warden, P. Page, Captain William Cowper, A. Srens, Conductor Reel at Gos, Mr. Patten.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Cuddalore, on the 18th ult. Captain Keasberry, of the Honorable Company's Service, to Miss Breichaupt, daughter of Christopher Breichaupt, Esq. of that place.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. at the House of Henry Churchill, Esq. the Rev. Paul Limick, John Brown, Esq. of Prince at Water Island, to Miss Margaret Aldred.
On the 15th ult. at Goruckpore, in the Ceded Provinces, at the House of Lieut. Irwin Maling, by the Rev. D. Harris, John Buncer, Esq. Civil Surgeon, at Keerpooy, to Miss Louisa Smith.
At the House of Captain Ling, at Dinapore, by the Reverend Mr. Martyn, on Sunday the 17th ult. Lieutenant James Z. Hawkins, of the 11th Battalion of Native Infantry, to Miss Harriot Rutledge, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Rutledge;—a very amiable and accomplished young Lady.
At Tippahore, on the 29th March, Lieutenant J. W. Mallendine, of the 11th Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. to Miss Maria M'Call.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 27th April the Lady of George Tyler, Esq. of Son at Chittagong, on the 21st ult. the Lady of Captain M. White, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Thursday the 28th April Mr. John Edwards, at Raugoon, on the 8th March, whence he had proceeded on board the Poracca, for the benefit of his health, Mr. Richard Thomas Burney, after a long indisposition, which was borne with the most exemplary fortitude. His loss is most sincerely and deeply lamented by his numerous family and friends.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Table with 4 columns: Date, A. M., Noon, 3 P. M., 8 P. M. Data for May 11-17.

15. Cloudy in the Afternoon and very Sultry from 4 to 8 P. M.

Arrivals—Colonel St. Leger—Lieutenant C. Lord, H. M. 65th Regt.—Lieut. Napier, 15th Regt.—Lieut. J. Woodhouse, 7th Regt. Cavalry.
Departures—Capt. Patterson, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. and Captain Franke.

Calcutta,—April 28, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT, APRIL 22, 1808.

Mr. J. Shum, Assistant to the Collector of Noddeah.

On Saturday, at noon, the Colours of Fort William were hoisted Half Staff, a 3 minute Guns fired, corresponding to his age, in respect to the memory of the gallant and lamented Captain Harding.

Just as this Paper was putting to press, we learned, that Advices have this day been received from Buffor, via Bombay, to the 20th March, nearly one month later than the last accounts from that quarter,—nothing however, in the shape of public news, has yet arrived.

On Friday morning, arrived off town, the Breadalbane, cutter, Captain Wilson, from Padang the 29th March, after an expeditious voyage, having only left her Bengal Pilot on the 14th February. On the Breadalbane came Passenger, Captain Learmouth, late of the Aboukir of this port, with the unwelcome intelligence of the capture of that ship, in Soofoo Roads, on the 1st March, by the Nancy, grab, privateer, (for merit belonging to Calcutta) of 6 twelve pounder carronades, with a crew of 40 Europeans and 30 Caffees and Lascars. The privateer stood right into Soofoo Roads, where the Aboukir was at anchor, fired a broadside into the ship, and immediately after a volley of small arms, which wounded some of the Seapoys. The Lifeguards of the Aboukir then jumped overboard, and effected their escape on shore. The Frenchmen instantly cut the ship's cables, and carried her to sea; in effecting which, however, she twice got aground, and was nearly lost. After proceeding as far as Hog Island, the Captain of the Privateer gave Captain Learmouth a B. at, in which, with Mr. Roxburgh a passenger on the Aboukir, he effected a passage to Padang; having, however, suffered severely from the scanty supply of Provisions, &c. with which they were furnished.

Some days previous to the capture of the Aboukir, she fell in with the privateer off Achien Head, where she had been cruising upwards of a fortnight, and took the ship Nymph, belonging to Penang.

The Aboukir putting on a bold appearance, altered her course and stood toward the privateer; the latter then made off; but having subsequently put into Annalab Roads, where the Aboukir had been, and there learned that she was a defenceless Merchantman, instead of an English cruiser, which she was at first taken for; the privateer then went boldly into Soofoo Roads, and captured the Aboukir, as above described.

This capture is another severe loss to the Insurance Offices. Two Lacks of Rupees having been Insured on the Ship and Cargo.

Accounts had been received at Padang, from Benecolen to the beginning of March, when everything remained quiet.

Yesterday evening arrived off town, the ship Griffin, from Raugoon.

On Friday evening anchored off Town, the Poracca, Captain Carroll, from Raugoon, the beginning of April; but she brings no news from that quarter.

This ship's passage was so unusually protracted, as to have occasioned some fears for her safety; but it appears she had been becalmed 15 days.

Five or six Fires have happened in Calcutta, within as many days of the current week; some of which have done considerable damage;—On Wednesday evening, in the short space of half an hour, a great part of the Durrumoullah Bazar was consumed; and two evenings previous thereto, a number of Huts were burnt down, only a

few paces to the Eastward of the Bazar. It is much to be regretted, that the natives residing in the interior of the Town, are not prevented from constructing their Huts, with thatched roofs, and other combustible materials, so liable to take fire; particularly during this parching season, to the great danger of their own lives and property; and to the alarm and annoyance of contiguous Residents, whose more secure dwellings are almost continually in danger from the conflagrations, which so frequently occur, we believe, chiefly, from the carelessness of the Natives, with the fires and lights, which they use in their huts.

AN ACCIDENT.

On Friday, as a gentleman was landing at Tankhall Ghaut, he observed several English fishermen (belonging to one of the extra ships now lying in the river) bathing and swimming about; and immediately warned them of the danger they exposed themselves to, from the numerous sharks that generally frequented that place, and strongly recommended their coming on shore, to which, most unfortunately, they paid little or no attention, further than by one of them saying, "Jack, what does that there German with the white Jacket say?" which he had scarcely pronounced, when dreadful to relate, one of his companions was seized by an enormous shark, which almost instantaneously dragged him under water, and he was never seen again, though every possible search was made.

So powerful was the Monster, that a man who swam to the assistance of the unfortunate sufferer, was from endeavouring to save him, nearly dragged with him under water.

[Hur.]

Extract of a letter from Dr. DINWIDDIE, received by the Procris, and dated London, 16th December 1807.

"Professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, has made a very great discovery in Chemistry. He has effected the decomposition of the two fixed Alkalies. From the great light thrown on Chemistry by the decomposition of the Acids, about twenty years since, Chemists have, ever since, been operating with the four views, on the Alkalies. But what the most in case hear, and the most powerful Chemical Affinities, could not accomplish, Mr. Davy has effected by the simple means of a Galvanic Battery. This battery consisted of, only, 250 series of plates; 100 of six Inches, and 150 of four Inches square, mounted in troughs, by much the best method, when a great power is wanted. Experiment—A quantity of pot ash, or soda, a little moistened with water, was placed in the Galvanic circle. Oxygen and a matter highly inflammable resembling drops of Mercury, were produced. It had never entered into the head of any Chemist to suppose that Oxygen could be a constituent part of an Alkali. The base, the highly inflammable matter, in both Alkalies is the same; Alkalies differing only in the proportion of Oxygen, which in Potash is 15, and Soda 20 per cent. The paper, containing the account of this discovery, was read at the Royal Society on the 10th ultimo, the above is, therefore, from memory."

The utility of manifestoes and other public documents, of which the object is to justify the conduct of one nation to another, depends entirely on the influence of public opinion; and if ever Bonaparte shall be able to substitute universally for that influence the power of the sword there will be at once an end to all manifestoes. Those which he condescends to issue at present are not very numerous: We have heard of no attempt on his part to justify the invasion of the Portuguese territory, and the arguments employed by him, when he thinks it necessary to enlighten the public mind, are of such a nature as to evince very clearly his dependence for success on other weapons than any that are to be found in the stores of his logic. If he talks of justice and of Aristides, it is not to be presumed that he deceives any body: there is perhaps no individual (certainly no people) on the continent of Europe who will be now the dupe of such professions, from which indeed no other inference can be accurately drawn, than the truth of an old proverb, by which we are told, that the Devil when he pleases can quote Scripture.

If the inhabitants of Continental Europe are brought under the yoke, we might yet hope that the Americans, happily removed beyond his reach, would refrain from taking a part in the contest against us; but in fact their trading interest is the guide of their actions, and though we can wholly destroy their commerce, they are equally afraid of Bonaparte, who can destroy a great part of it by directing their exclusion from the continent of Europe, and has already in all probability threatened to do so unless they shall determine to give their aid to his plans. His situation is indeed very difficult, since, if Bonaparte will not admit of their neutrality, their trade, or a great part of it, must be destroyed whether they shall go to war with Eng.

land or France; and we have seen, accordingly, that they have been on the point of a rupture with both Countries. It is probable however that the interest of England will finally prevail in America, because our hostility will be much more formidable to that country, than the hostility of France can ever be.

Upon the whole, there is no part of the intelligence received by the Proconsul, of a more unfavourable complexion than might have been expected from past events; and there is, on the other hand, a degree of vigour in the late measures of the British Government, that bids fair to carry us through the contest with honor and success.

A report, stating that Bonaparte had been attacked by an assassin, and dangerously wounded, while on his tour to Italy, was very prevalent the latter end of last week. This account was understood to have been forwarded from Bombay, and to have been received there, through some native channel from Buzorah. The Bombay report, however, gave no particulars, beyond the mere attempt to assassinate Bonaparte. The deficiency in the Bombay article was amply compensated by the fertility of Calcutta invention, which speditly decorated the original, naked report with all its appendages of time, place, manner, instrument, size of the wound, &c. &c.

On Monday evening, the Anna, Capt. Scott, came to her moorings off Calcutta, from China. The Anna left Macao on the 14th of March, touched at Prince of Wales Island, whence she sailed on the 18th ult.

The letters received by this arrival from China, give favourable accounts of the markets with respect to Bengal produce. Cotton was high; and Opium at 1300 dollars per chest.

The Marimington, the Sir Edward Pellew, the Hope, and the Up on Cattle, which sailed from China, in Company with Capt. Scott, were left on Monday morning cruising off the Sand Heads, looking out for Pilots. The Anna ran into the river without a Pilot.

The last fleet of this season of the H. Company's homeward bound ships, failed at the same time with Capt. Scott, from China under convoy of the Jupiter.

The fleet consisted of the following ships: The Courts, Woodford, Alfred, Hope, Taunton Castle, and Earl Camden.

Specie to the amount of one million and a half sterling, on account of the Hon. Company, are imported from China, by the present arrivals.

The Varona, Capt. Douglas, from China, was standing into Penang, as the Anna left it.

The late disturbances between the English and Chinese, at Canton, had been completely and most satisfactorily adjusted. The English seaman, who had been detained as a hostage, embarked for Europe on board the Hope.

Off Palo Aor, Capt. Scott saw a vessel of suspicious appearance; but which, from the information he afterwards obtained at Malacca, he found to be the Fergular privateer, from Calcutta, commanded by Captain Sinclair.

The Fauced, Captain Valence, from Penang, arrived at this port on Monday last. She failed from Prince of Wales Island, in company with the Anna.

By the late arrivals from the Eastward, we have received the Prince of Wales Island Gazettes of March and beginning of April. They contain no matter that can interest our readers.

Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the annexed Extract, copied from the Ceylon Gazette of the 6th ultimo.

"We derive much pleasure in communicating to our readers the following curious and very interesting documents respecting vaccination at Delhi, transmitted by Dr. Fleming, Physician General at Calcutta, to Thomas Christie, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals in this Island:—

"Extract of a letter from Archibald Seton, Esq. Resident at Delhi, to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, dated 28th January, 1808.

"Mr. Reid's successful exertions in reconciling the Native Inhabitants of this capital to Vaccination are highly meritorious. After explaining to the King the principle of that mode of inoculation, and showing him how to perform the operation, he lately made his Majesty a present of some Lancets, properly prepared, by means of which the King vaccinated with his own hand, many of the Royal Grand Children, a circumstance which excited no small degree of attention, and is likely to contribute, more perhaps than any thing else, to the diffusion of this salutary practice, among natives of every rank and description, however distant from Delhi, since the circumstance has found its way into all the Persian News-papers."

On Saturday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as Lieutenant Drury and Mr. Tulloh, Midshipman, both of the Madeste, frigate, were passing in a tow-boat from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, the wind being strong and blowing vi-

olently in gusts, the boat from some mismanagement of her sail, suddenly overtook, opposite to Mayapote. Lieutenant Drury and Mr. Tulloh, being deserted by all the Dandees, continued to support themselves on the surface of the water, for 12 or 15 minutes, when a boat came off from the shore, to their relief. Mr. Tulloh had hold of Lieutenant Drury, who was much exhausted; and, on one of the men in the boat, making a reach at Lieutenant Drury, Mr. Tulloh, concluding his companion to be now safe, quitted his hold; but as the boatman unfortunately missed his grasp, Lieutenant Drury immediately went down, and continued under water for about a quarter of an hour, when the lifeline body floated on the surface, and was carried on shore.

Mr. Tulloh though fatigued and wounded in the hand, without assistance, in an exposed and unprovided situation of distress, exerted every effort in his power to restore his lost friend to animation. All his exertions proved ineffectual.—The body was conveyed to Calcutta, and interred on the following day, under the usual military honours.

The following paragraphs of a letter, with which we are favoured by a Correspondent at Kishnagar, dated on Thursday last, the 28th ultimo, furnish an instance of wonderful success in Field Sport.

"Yesterday we formed a party of eight, and went out a few fowls hence, at a place named Neehandpote, and at 4 P.M. we heard that a bullock had been killed there by a Tiger, about three hours before. We immediately ordered our Elephants and Sallied forth, about two o'clock from the Tents, and were fortunate enough to fall in with five Tigers, all of which we succeeded in killing in the course of two hours. A large female broke from the jungle, and made a short center of about 150 yards, and then returned to the jungle. She appeared as if she came out merely to show herself, and a more beautiful fight I never saw."

"The joy of the natives who were assembled in considerable numbers, especially by the females, and was only equalled by their surprize at the facility with which their enemies were overcome. Exclusive of the Tygers, we killed about 40 Hugs and eight or ten Hog Deer in four days. Many of your Readers, I flatter myself, would have been happy to have joined our party. Finer sport I never saw;—no description can do justice to it." [MIRROR.]

Ceylon.—April 27, 1808.

COLUMBO.] Arrived, April 23, Brig Saleman, Sala Gabay Moor, from Cochin.—29th Brig Ariel, Captain Hansen, from Arriou.—Passenger, John Wright Esq.—May 24, Crab Haydruse, Seydo Abdullah, Moor, from Callicut.

Sailed, April 29th, Sloop Gerrituid, Captain D. Sutherland, for Java.—May 1st, Brig Titus, Captain T. Hack, for Batticaloa.—Cutler Trial, Capt. C. Peterson, for Madras.

TRINCOMALEE.] Arrived, April 18th, Schooner Eliz, Captain T. Nicolas, from Madras.—Alfo, Schooner Phoenix, Captain Bolton, from Tranquebar.

Sailed, April 15, Brig Nagore and Brutus, Captain Edwards, for Tranquebar.

Extracts from English Papers.

Those who maintain that by the order of Council which our Government has issued, we are only preventing the future introduction of our colonial produce into the Continent, do not consider the infinite variety of means by which the mandates of the Continental Despot have been and may be, eluded; nay, they do not perceive that even he himself is obliged to be an involuntary instrument of their evasion; for what becomes of the British goods that are seized on the Continent? They are not burnt or buried but they are, we are informed, put up to sale, and generally bought in again at a little advance of price above prime cost; and what is this but imposing a fresh tax upon the article? If the edicts of Bonaparte were self-executing deeds; if they were no sooner issued than enforced—enforced absolutely and without reserve it would then require some pause to know, whether, in order to save France and her vassals, we ought to suffer our own colonies to pine, for want of a vent for their commodities; we say—starve; because the productions of foreign climes are absolute necessities to the Continent of Europe; as may be illustrated in the case of drugs particularly, and a variety of other articles.

In another point of view, the order of our Government must absolutely be beneficial to the British Planter, Bonaparte has said, that he will have no British colonial produce whatever; and why should an American ship-owner prefer conveying the productions of our islands to those of the enemy, with this inhibition to encounter at the end of his voyage? What motive has he for choosing to load his ship at Jamaica in preference to Guadaloupe or Martinique? None whatever; for this, as far as this extends, there is no reason why he should refuse compliance with the will of the Tyrant. But if we declare that we will seize any ship coming from a French port, that we will condemn a cargo of any other colonial produce than our own, the British planter must inevitably be favoured by such a regulation. In fact, the sum of all reasoning on the subject is included

in this, that the Continent must and will have colonial productions, in spite of the orders and decrees of its Master; and we are to take care that he have no other colonial produce than our own. The restrictions of Bonaparte fail of producing a restriction only because they fail of being executed. It is easier to elude them than to resist the will of the tyrant who imposes them; that will has been eluded, and will be eluded.

The tenor of the proclamation is likewise proper in another respect; inasmuch as it is calculated to harass the enemy in one peculiar manner without producing any loss or detriment whatever to us. There are a variety of foreign productions, absolutely necessary, or nearly so, to human existence, which are not the growth of either French or British foreign settlements, and of which those powers which have been neutral with regard to both countries, have had the free and undisturbed carriage. How will Peruvian bark, for example, if his Majesty's proclamation be properly enforced, ever find its way into France? And what must be the sufferings of people without this medicinal necessity? The same may be said of a variety of other articles, of which, enumeration would be tedious and almost endless. We are not sanguine enough to suppose that the endurance of these deprivations will ever drive the Continent into any thing like rebellion against the man who occasions them. No, the dread of a bayonet is much more impressive than the want of a medicine; but if with the permanence of his Government, he acquires any of the parental feelings for his people, which a legitimate sovereignty may be thought to possess, surely he may at last be disposed to sacrifice something of the rancour which he feels towards this country, to the wishes of his people at home—wishes which he must read in their looks though they dare not utter them with their lips.

Foreign Intelligence

PARIS Oct. 14.

The public rusted in crowds, this morning, to the exhibition announced by the Director General of Museums. Fifty statues, eighty four busts one hundred and ninety six bronzes, a great number of pictures, chiefly of the Flemish School, and by some of their best masters, many coats of arms, and a multitude of other curiosities, the greater part of the middle ages; all these form one of the most beautiful and varied exhibitions that have ever been made. We shall give an account successively, of all the things that appear worthy the attention of our readers, either by their real merit, or their singularity. Let it suffice for the present, that these fresh monuments of the victories of our hero fill the Hall, just opened to a level with the Museum of Statues, the great saloon, the whole length of the gallery of Apollo, and the beautiful apartments at the end of that gallery.

HAMBURG.—Oct. 5.

The Altona Mercury, of this day, gives the following details of the departure of the King of Sweden from the Isle of Rugen—"The King is departed, very ill. The different sentiments which agitated him, the extraordinary heat of the season, his reflections on the past and the present, his fears for the future—all contributed to destroy his health. A nervous fever added to the evils he experienced. Having consented to take a medicine which his Physicians recommended to him, he afterwards refused it when he saw a score of Courtiers accompanying him who presented it. It is even thought that some suspicions against the Nobles and the Physician entered into his mind. At his departure, he stepped into his carriage with precipitation, yet he still appeared feeble and tottering; and when, at the moment of his embarkation, he was asked where he wished to go, he only answered by these words, often repeated—"Away! away!" It is thus that the great-grandson of Gustavus Adolphus quitted the German territory."

EXTRACTS FROM THE ARGUS OF THE 15th INST. "COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 25.

"The hatred against the English augments every day. It becomes almost national among the Germans, who justly attribute to them all the evils which they now suffer, and which they have suffered. The Minerva, of the month of September, contains an article which bears us out in this opinion. That newspaper, which has a very extensive circulation, inserts nothing but what it knows to be pleasing to the public.

The following is a very exact translation of that article:— (Extract of the German Newspaper the Minerva, September 1807, No. 2.)

"The Goddess of Germany to the Goddess of Albion, on the day of St. Napoleon, 1807.

"Hearken unto me, Albion! the waves which lash thy shores wait to thee my words of mildness and of peace. They are the words of a sister and of a friend!

"The thunderbolt of combats reposes! Peace shines again upon the earth, and golden harvests cover the fields of battle! Thou girdest the sword till more closely about thee. Why wilt thou fight longer? Why dost thou delay to enter into the alliance of peace? Answer, Royal Sister; let thy words reach me, wafted by the westerly winds which blow from thy shores! But what language!! does it become her

whose Empire, founded upon strength and wisdom? No! I will tell thee what are the passions which agitate and fill thee with the fury of combats! Hearken unto me!

"Ye, Queen of the Ocean, all thy actions are the offspring of iniquity and impure desires! War is thy delight! Thou kindlest a fire in the country of my beloved; and whilst it bursts forth in devouring flames, thou posittest thee, with an ironical sneer, the field of battle which is to be the grave of the brave and the strong whom thou darest; as the avengers of crimes and the protectors of the liberties of nations!—Albion! the people of the West and the South have vanquished! and with their brows crowned with ever verdant laurels, they are ready to defeat thy perfidious projects. In combating thy intrigues, they are become greater and more powerful, and, in the plenitude of their strength they despise thee!

"But to thy contempt, is joined the indignation of thy friends. The illusion is destroyed! Blindness has ceased, and truth shines forth more brilliant and more pure! She says to thee, that it was not for themselves but for thee that they rushed on to battle! Thou alone, thou alone Albion, wouldst after a long and bloody contest, put in play the crown of Pallas upon thy head, for the inordinate desire of riches is the impure spring in which thou bathest thyself! Thou wiltst to accumulate in thy lap the treasures of the earth, and by their dazzling charms to subdue the world! For this it is that thou sendest thy fleets beyond the equator! thou wrestest their peaceable provinces from nations whose feasts history already related during thy infancy. With the gold which thou forestest from them, thou loadest thy ships with discord, and thou castest it among the most powerful nations of Europe, that thou mayest enjoy and flurrd the fruits of thy rapine!

"Dost thou wish to subdue the Gallie Eagle? to stop his impetuous flight? to fix the relations of the Old and New World? to settle in a solid and durable manner the honour, the repose, and the interest of thy island. Well! let the fate of combats decide it. Send thither thy numerous legions, and come thyself upon the field of battle!

"But, not the judgement of the world has pronounced upon thy interest. The repose is to the breathing of thy passions!—As to thy honour.—Hearken unto me, sister, thou hast not yet appeared in the fields of honour! Thou hast sent only arms, instruments of war, and gay Germans! Thou hast in thy pay banditti, robbers, incendiaries; thou wrestest provinces from thy allies as well as from thy enemies, and there was a time when thy Ambassadors who represent thy sacred person, were obliged to fly, like criminals, from the Courts of the Princes of the South. What a shame overwhelms thee, Albion! Blot it out, annihilate the book of thy crimes!

"I will not speak to thee of thy administration, but of thy ministry. I think I see a committee of shopkeepers, whose thoughts and sentiments are confounded in the settling of a running account. The almost periodical change of its members is only a play fit to amuse children. The actor changes, the part is the same. Thou hast for this long time played this tragic comedy.

"Thou boasted of thy liberty! Art thou not thy own slave, and the tyrant of others? Do the waves of the ocean wash thy shores alone?—What hast thou to subdue it to thyself alone, and to shut the seas of the world to nations who are not subject to thy sceptre? Think seriously of it, Albion return to the principles of wisdom and equity!!!

"But what sound strikes my ear! O God! it is the tutelar Goddess of Denmark, who raises to the very heavens her lamentable cries, and who seven times calls down upon thee its vengeance. Thus a mother cries who sees her beloved child in the fangs of a hyena.

"Thou wiltst then also to reign in the waters of Scandinavia! Thou wiltst to make of Zealand and Trouburg a new Malta and a new Gibraltar, more approximate to each other. Thou comest with thy bloody banners, to profane those shores which were rendered happy by peace, that fruit of wisdom and virtue. Wilt thy robberies and thy piracy be then eternal? Dost thou really think then that thou wiltst thy ruin in peace, thy safety in war?—What! can war alone deliver thee! Ah, pardon me, if I turn my looks away from thee!

"Thou imaginest that I am fallen, and that with the fetters of the vanquisher, I have also assumed his language. Undecieve thyself! I never did a finer, more happy day than upon Germany, than the one which witnessed the speech that I address to thee.

"My independent Princes reign alone, and the barrier which arose between the south and the north is thrown down. The ancient coast is terminated. Opinion and faith no longer divide the nations. The public good, the law and strength is an equal power; the hearts inhabit the Palaces, the sciences ascend the thrones, and the hero of the west protects with his invincible sword the happiness which I bear in my breast. The genius of immortality has engraved upon Tables of Brass, for the eternal felicity of future generations, the alliance which that hero has concluded with Germany.

"One word more, Albion; nature has removed thee; she has separated thee from the nations of Europe. Well! alone and abandoned, bury thy-

(Continued after the Poet.)

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR, You will very much oblige a Subscriber, by giving the accompanying a place in your next Paper.

May 16, 1808.

The following delicious Morceau is supposed from the pen of Monk Lewis Esq. M. P.

PLEASURE & DESIRE.

In yonder bowler lies pleasure sleeping, And near him mourns a beauteous maid, He will not wake, and the fit weeping, When to a stranger profits aid. His hurried step, his looks of fire, The God of wishes mild declare; "Wake Pleasure, wake," exclaims Desire, "And Pleasure wakes to bis the fair. But soon the maid in luckless hour, Desire asleep is doomed to view; "Try Pleasure, try," says he "your power, "And wake Desire as I woke you." Fond girl, thy prayer exceeds all measure, "Distinct his province each must keep; "Desire shall ever wait on Pleasure, "And Pleasure will Defire to sleep."

THE LOVE-MANIAC.

"My Love is gone and left me here to grieve," With look of Woe, the hapless Mary cried; "My tears and sighs no more my heart relieve, They lose their use, they are too oft applied." "Where shall I fly to ease every troubled breast? "I'll seek the deep recess, the twilight grove; "What shall I do to give my bosom rest? "I'll form a flowing chaplet for my love." "I'll bring the Primrose, a fling of the Spring, "And pick fresh Violets ere their scent is gone, "My love for thee my halcy feet shall wing "To bring thee Heart's ease, tho' myself have none." "I'll bring thee Rosemary and sweet brier too, "And freshell Roses to adorn thy Head, "I'll bring thee Myrtle, for my love is true "All these I'll bring thee, for my love is fled." "No! give me them again! I thou shalt have none "Thou with my sweets wilt deck thy Charming brow, "Shall keep them till their scent and hue is gone "And then disdain them, as thou dost me now." "Tho' tho' dildain'd my Charms they're not yet fled, "My heart's as pure as a lily when they blow, "My cheek still blushes with the Roses red, "And if my eyes are wild, 'tis made them so." "But shouldst thou bid me love, where thou art laid "On thy dead Corie a constant watch I'll keep; "A mournful Cypress, the cold grave shall shade, "I'll plant one there, and under it I'll weep." "And ev'ry flower that's sweet in scent and hue "Upon the earth that covers thee I'll keep; "Each evening with my tears I'll then bedew "And bid the dust from off them with my sighs." "And when my spirit leaves this House of Clay, "Upon thy grave my head I will recline; "I'll think on thee and sigh my soul away "It shall ascend to Heaven and seek for thine."

(Continued from the third Page.)

fell in the ocean which furrows, or hallow to take the part which is due to thee of the new life which spreads itself over all nations. (Monitor)

FRENCH COMMERCIAL CODE.

The commercial code of laws, entitled "The Code Napoleon," has been at length completed, by the Legislative Body of France. It occupies thirty-six columns of the Monitor, and is contained in four books, each consisting of a different number of titles, as they are termed, and some titles containing subordinate divisions into sections. We can do little more than give a summary of the contents of this voluminous legislative enactment, which is to supersede all other commercial laws whatever, from January next, 1808, when it commences its operations in France. It seems proper, therefore, that the mercantile interest of this country should have some notion of the system by which their future transactions with the subjects of Buonaparte will be regulated; if, indeed, any commercial intercourse between the two countries be ever suffered to take place.

BOOK I. TITLE I.—Who are Merchants?

Minors, from the age of 18; and married women, with the permission respectively of parents and husbands may be considered as such, and be bound by commercial obligations. But they must not be the mere sellers of the goods of parents or husbands, but have separate or partnership concerns. Under these restrictions, they may pledge or alienate their immovables. But a wife cannot alienate her marriage settlement, except under forms stipulated hereafter.

TITLE II.—Of Commercial Books

Every merchant is obliged to keep a day-book of all his debts and credits, of his negotiations, acceptances, and indentments. He is likewise obliged to file all the letters he receives, and copy those he sends away. The books which he is obliged, by the above articles, to keep, shall be visited and examined by one of the Judges of the Tribunal of Com-

merce, and may therefore be admitted as evidence of debts: none else can be received.

TITLE III.—Of Partnerships and their Regulations.

This contract is governed by the civil law, the particular laws of commerce, and the conventions of the parties.

There are three kinds of partnership:—1. Under a collective name. 2. By Commendam. 3. Anonymous.

The first is an ordinary partnership, with joint stock.

The second is one where one or more of the partners hire stock, who are called Commendataries.

The third does not exist under a common name but is carried on by agents [in the manner of our Insurance Offices, &c.]

A minute of the contract of partnership must be sent, within a fortnight of its date, to the Registry of the Tribunal of Commerce, in the district where the commercial house is established, in order to be hung up three months in the Hall of Audience.

If the society consists of different houses in different districts, the minute must be hung up in each of them.

The minute must contain the Christian and surname of the partners, their rank, and place of abode; the reason of their uniting in a commercial Partnership; the designation of those who are authorized to manage the business, to administer and sign for the rest; the amount of their joint stock, either actual or in commendam; the time when the partnership begins, and is stipulated to end.

Exclusive of these partnerships, other commercial associations for an express object are allowed, and are not subject to the above restrictions.

SECT. II.—Of Disputes between Partners.

These are to be referred to arbitrators, from whose decision there lies an appeal to a Court of Appeal. In case of a division of the joint stock, a super-arbitrator is appointed for the purpose.

TITLE IV.

This regulates the separate property of partners, in case of marriage settlements, divorces, &c. dotal rights, and claims of separate maintenance.

TITLE V. Threats of the 'Change, and its Agents and Brokers.

SECT. I. Explains the nature of the 'Change itself.

The result of the transactions upon 'Change determines the course of Exchange, of merchandise, of insurances, of freight, of public effects, and all other things of which the course is susceptible of valuation.

SECT. II.—Of 'Change Agents and Brokers.

The law acknowledges such, but they are to be named by the Emperor.

They have the exclusive privilege of conducting public money transactions, and negotiating all kind of commercial papers, of stating the course of 'Change, the current price of public commodities: in case of law-suit, on this species of property, of translating, if such translations be necessary, all declarations, insurances, checks, acknowledgements, &c. The same individual may unite the functions of 'Change agent, broker of merchandise and insurances, interpreter, and conductor of freights. But he can, on no account, (on pain of a penalty not exceeding 3000 francs, deprivation of his office, and for her liability to an action of damage), engage in any banking or commercial operations, on his own account. He cannot engage, either directly or indirectly, in any commercial enterprise. He can neither pay nor receive money for the parties for whom he is agent. He cannot even become guarantee for the execution of the bargains he makes.

TITLE VI.—SECT. I.—Of Factors (Commissionaires) in general.

Such persons are to have goods entrusted to them, on which they make advances, and secure themselves by taking the goods for sale into their own warehouses, or placing them in public depots. The factors, in case the principal fails, have precedence over the other creditors.

SECT. II. and III.

They are divided into two classes, land and sea factors.

They may sell the merchandize before their arrival, make advances, and are answerable for losses.

TITLE VII. relates to Purchases and Sales, and the legal testimonies of them.

TITLE VIII. is a very extensive one, containing thirteen sections, which regulate all the minutiae of money matters, by bill, check, &c. &c.; the time allowed for their running out; the rights of the bearer; acceptances, promissory notes, drawers and acceptors of such, whether payable upon sight or upon date; protests, payments, direct or by intervention; and, in short, confines all the vagrant streams of commercial speculation, which ought to overflow and enrich the land, to certain defined, narrow, artificial channels.

When letters of exchange are drawn from France, payable abroad, and are protested, the drawers may be come upon, in two months, for those that were payable in Corsica, the island of Elbe, Capraja, or in England, and in the States bordering on France; in four months, for those

payable in the other states of Europe; in 6 months, for the Levant, and the northern coasts of Africa; twelve months for the West Indies, and two years for the East.

BOOK II. TITLE I. relates to vessels and small craft on the sea. They are termed moveable, and are liable to all debts. There are regulations for their tackle; sails, equigage, crews, tonnage, wages, &c.

TITLE II. directs the seizure and sale of vessels for debts.

TITLE III. relates to the ship-owners; they are answerable for the faults of their captains and crews, to the owner whose goods they convey.

TITLE IV. contains forty-eight articles, respecting the Captain, his duties and obligations.

He is to choose and pay his crew; he must keep a register; he is personally to have the command at the entrance and quitting of all harbours, ports, and Stations. On entering any foreign port, he is bound to visit the French Consul, to report to him whatever he has observed, and to receive from him a certificate, stating the time of his departure and arrival, the condition and nature of his loading.

TITLE V. regulates engagement and wages of Sailors. The ship and its freight are always answerable to the legal demands of the men.

TITLE VI. relates to charter and freightages.

TITLE VII. bills of lading.

TITLE VIII. freightage or bargain between the owners of ships and those of merchandize.

TITLE IX. loans upon the goods.

TITLES X. XI. insurances, underwritings, and wales.

TITLES XII. XIII. XIV. are the other titles of this book, and relate to throwing overboard of goods, &c.

BOOK III.—Failures and Bankruptcies. This book contains five titles, with a great variety of subdivisions.

The bankrupt must make the declaration of his stopping payment to the Registry of the Tribunal of Commerce within three days of the event taking place. All commercial Acts for the last ten days preceding this disclosure are invalid.

A Judge, Commissary, and Agents, are appointed to conduct the affairs of the bankruptcy.

These are to be paid out of the bankrupt's property, except they are themselves creditors, in which case they receive no remuneration.

A bankrupt is fraudulent, when the bankrupt conceals his books, his property, his debts; has purchased immovables in another name, &c.; and he and his accomplices are immediately to be transferred to the criminal tribunals.

BOOK IV. and last, relates to the Constitution of the tribunals of Commerce, and Commercial Jurisdiction.

These Tribunals are to be stationed in every arrondissement. The number of Judges in each are not to be under two, not above eight, exclusive of the President.

They are to be chosen out of an assembly of respectable merchants (commerçans notables).

They must be above thirty years of age. Can only be elected for two years.

A Registry and Book-keeper must be appointed by Government.

The matters that come under their jurisdiction relate to every transaction of every description between traders, merchants, bankers, agents, factors, commissionaires, brokers, &c. The court of Appeal has no power over their jurisdiction, except in case of sums exceeding 1,000 francs.

Such are the limitations and restrictions by which a Warrior has thought proper to confine and direct the commercial operations of his subjects. It was a wise saying of the Minister to a great Monarch, who sat upon that throne whereon Napoleon Buonaparte is now placed, when the latter demanded of him what he could do in favour of Merchants: "Les laissez"—"Let them alone," said he. This does not seem to have been considered in the present instance. A fortunate General and a metaphisical Divine, it will be found, we have no doubt, whatever their other talents may be, are not competent Judges of the nature and soil in which alone commerce can thrive: the force of the one, and the dexterity of the other, may perhaps bend the plant to their will, but the constraint they impose will inevitably stint its luxuriance and spoil its growth.

EIGHTY SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

KONIGSBERG, July 12th.—The Emperors of France and Russia, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial Palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The journal which contains an account of what passed between them will be very interesting to both nations.

At half-past four, the Emperor Napoleon having received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to take his leave set out for Konigsberg, where he arrived at ten at night. The King of Prussia went to Memel.

Yesterday the Emperor Napoleon inspected the port of Konigsberg, in a boat manned by the Imperial Guard. To-day His Majesty will review Marshall Soult's corps, and at two o'clock to-morrow, he will set out for Dresden.

40,000: 18,000 of whom have already passed through Konigsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warlaw. Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia, without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Konigsberg. Those who are in France are to be re-into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be clothed and armed.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsit on the 9th. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France & Prussia, will be exchanged here this day.

The Plenipotentiaries charged with these negotiations were, on the part of France, the Prince of Benevento; Prince's Kurkin and Lubneck, on the part of Russia; on the part of Prussia, Field Marshal Count Kalkreuth, and the Count De Goltz.

After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English Expedition is mentioned, at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden, Besides we may remark the army of Observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the Grand Army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was, therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interfit. But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt only to be slaughtered by the Arabians, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that Cabinet is tormented.

The peace of Tilsit put an end to the operations of the arm; notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable the Continental blockade will not prove a mere sound.

The Porte is included in the Treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an Anti-Christian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe.

The Acquiesced Commandant Guillaumont is gone to Bessarabia; where he will communicate with the Grand Vizier the intelligence of the peace, and the liberty given to the Porte to take part in it, as well as of the conditions of the treaty in which the Porte is interested.

FIRE.

A fire broke out, at eight o'clock yesterday evening, at the Countess of Clemon's house, in Berkeley square. Her Ladyship had come away at dinner, and the clock was just removed when the alarm was given. The fire was raging with the greatest fury in the back attic story, where it is imagined had begun: the engines soon arrived, and the whole neighbourhood was in alarm. Water could not be procured for a considerable time, and when the pipes were opened there was not a sufficient quantity to work the engines, until the main was forced at Pimlico, and at the new river head. By that time the flames had spread to such an alarming degree, as to threaten destruction to the houses of Earl Powis and Sir John Harrington. Lord Foley's house also stood in great danger, as the back drawing-room windows projected, and were very much scorched by the flames. At nine o'clock the square was filled with people, and carriages full of Ladies, who stood to witness the dreadful scene; the flames by that time having extended to the attic stories, burning in the most awful manner. It illuminated the whole atmosphere for many miles round. The engines by that time had received an ample supply of water, but it did not seem to have any effect in the devouring element, it still burned with great violence on the back part of the house, and consumed the third floor room, with its furniture. By ten o'clock the roof fell in with a dreadful crash, which stopped the progress of the flames, although the ruins of that part of the house, by the great heat, threatened destruction to the second floor. About eleven o'clock it was nearly got under, but it still had an awful appearance. Lord Foley stood on the roof of his own house, during the whole time; and Lady Foley, who had packed up her jewels, remained within, with the greatest fortitude and composure, being determined not to retire until it was thought necessary. Her Ladyship's carriage was at the door during the whole time, in case it was thought prudent for her to leave the house. At half past eleven the fire was very much abated. The St. James's Volunteers attended, and kept excellent order. The firemen also exerted themselves to the utmost of their power; one of them having got access to the top of the house on fire, through Sir John Harrington's house, he broke the windows of the dormers, stripped the lead off the top of them, and beat down the rafters. This had a very good effect in stopping the progress of the flames, which, at that period, had nearly caught the roof of Earl Powis's house. At twelve o'clock the engines were all at work, and the square was crowded with people. Every Gentleman's house in the square was opened, and ready to receive any thing that might be saved from the conflagration.

An article has appeared in a Foreign Journal, on the organization of the Corps d'Elite of the French Army, which may throw considerable light on the manner in which this army has been able to return victorious from the conflict with other armies, and which deserves so much the more attention, as it is said to be the result of a continued intercourse of professional men with the most distinguished and best informed French Officers. Every Marshal of France, according to this account, has, with his division of the army, a Corps d'Elite of 2000 Riflemen, who never miss their mark at the distance of 150 paces. Should the army be concentrated for a general engagement, these Riflemen compose a separate corps of 16,000 men, who are formed two deep, and are then posted in the place where the enemy's line is penetrated. This Corps d'Elite generally fire regularly, but every third brings down a man, and in a few minutes a whole line of the enemy is destroyed. When two, three, or four lines are thus disposed of, the cavalry and infantry pass through the Riflemen into the openings in the enemy's line, and attack the next corps in both flanks and in rear. This system, say men of information, will continue to conquer till its opponents possess an equal number of marksmen, for without them, if both armies are equally well commanded, success would only be the work of chance. At present, it is said, this corps of 16,000 Riflemen is able in a very short time to annihilate a corps of 30 or 40,000 men. Besides this Corps d'Elite of Riflemen every Marshal has in every company, several expert marksmen, who never miss their man, whose only duty is to pick off the artillerymen and officers in the front; but, above all, the Commanding Officer, which they are able to do at 150 paces. Besides the strong train of Artillery each Marshal has with his division, two battalions of Horse Artillery, to act with the Corps d'Elite of Riflemen, who equal them in the rapidity of their manoeuvres and quickness of fire, these battalions are seldom separated, but are masked by cavalry and sharpshooters, and only act with them, and are able, as it is said, to destroy a whole regiment with a few discharges of grape and canister in a very short time. Besides all this, each Marshal has a corps of mounted rangers, who may be employed with effect either against cavalry or infantry. He has also a corps of Voltigeurs, who are practised to climb walls, leap ditches, and are taught to vault behind the cavalry, by whom they are carried to the place of action, when they dismount, and take post in the thickets, and behind walls. In a general attack, the above-mentioned Corps d'Elite of Riflemen, mounted Rangers, and Horse Artillery, of all the divisions of the army, is assembled for the purpose of breaking the enemy's centre, by which in the engagements of the two last years the fate of the day was determined. When the enemy are thus broken, the other troops are only used to overwhelm and destroy all that comes before them. It is also a maxim, though it has not always been followed, never to attack but with a superior number, and to spare no means to discover the force and position of the enemy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Sharp Pun.—In allusion to one of the poets of Poland, a punster observes, that the King of Prussia ought not to complain of Bonaparte, as he has taken a Thorn out of his side.

A dramatic writer having presented a Comedy (of his own composing) to a manager of a Theatre, and perceiving his piece was apparently slighted by him, very gravely replied, "It was by no means a performance to be laughed at."

We may judge of King Jerry's taste in Literature, when it is an absolute fact that he has appointed a Rope-Dancer to be his Librarian!

A Fete is shortly intended to be given at Hutton Bushel, Yorkshire, on young Mr. Oldbaldston attaining his twenty-first year. An ox is to be roasted whole in the park.

HUMANITY SOCIETY.—We are assured that the Board of Management have unanimously voted their Medalion to Captain Manby, Barrack-master of Great Yarmouth, who has providentially saved the lives of many brave seamen, to their King and country. The Honorary Premium will be presented at the ensuing Anniversary Festival, according to the Annual Custom of the above Institution—*Laudis merenti.*

For Private Sale.

A VERY strong Black Pegue Horse not broke in, price - - - 150 Pags.
A plain light Bandy with Hood, 50 Pags.
A Handsome Dun Poney with a light Dicky Bandy and set of Harnels, 150 Pags.
Enquire of Mr. Hogg, on the Mount Road.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
Amandum Yagapah Chitty
vers
Cootty Chitty.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 26th and Friday the 27th instant, will be sold by Sheriff's sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day the undermentioned Premises viz.

On Thursday the 26th One House and Ground Situated in Peddoo Naicks Petah.
No. 30 Bungalowah Street measuring 1192 square feet and on Friday the 27th a piece of Ground situated in the 2d Street of Latchem Narain Pooram in the village of Eroongouram measuring in length from East to West 80 feet and in breadth from North to South 30 feet or thereabouts being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale to per cent to be paid immediately on the amount of each purchase and the residue in ten days in default of which the deposits shall be forfeited the Premises to be re-sold and the first purchasers to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

W. M. TAGGART,
Sheriff.

MADRAS, 16th May, 1868.

WANTED.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING for His Majesty's 80th Regiment, for which will be granted, Bills at sixty days sight on Messrs. Greenwood and Cox, Agents for the Regiment.

For the convenience of any person who may chuse to make a more advantageous offer than others, the sum will be divided into two equal Bills.

Sealed Proposals will be received by J. DICK, Esq. Paymaster 80th Regiment at Seringapatam, till the 25th instant inclusive: and such as may be tendered will be opened in the presence of a Committee on the 26th, and the lowest exchange accepted.—To be backed "Tender for a Bill."

By order of Lieutenant Colonel FORBES Commanding 80th Regiment.

JOHN DICK,

Assistant Surgeon and Acting Paymaster 80th Regiment.

To be Sold.

A SECOND HAND CURRICLE
AND
EUROPE HARNESS,
THE LATTER ALMOST NEW,
With a Pair of Handsome Small
ARAB HORSES,
PRICE
Four Hundred and Seventy Five
PAGODAS.
Enquire at BIRTLES'S Stables,
MOUNT ROAD.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant,
TWO CHESTS

OF

Maxwell and Key's

CLARET,

AN INVOICE

OF

PERFUMERY,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

FURNITURE, &c,

AN INVOICE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Eight Prints in Burnished Frames Views in Seringapatam.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 19th Instant,

Sale to Commence

AT 10 O'CLOCK

TWO Invoices of Hosiery, An Invoice of Ladies fashionable Kid Leather, Silk and Jean Shoes, consisting of Superfine White Cotton Gloves, Single and Double White Cotton Night Caps, Mens 1/2 Cotton Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Superfine and Extra Superfine White Cotton Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Superfine and Extra Superfine Silk Hosiery, Rich Lace Cloaks, Men's Patent Silk Hosiery, Officers best long Silk Sashes, Rich Gold Army Sword Knots.

ALSO

Part of an Invoice of Haberdashery.

AND

Twenty five pair of Europe Boots.

AT THE SAME TIME

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

Several Rolls of Ribbon of Colours,—Three Morocco Shaving cases with Razors,—A few Groce of Coat Buttons.

AND

A few Cards of Thread Lace, and Black Ditto.

NINE CASES OF

BRANDY,

AND

A FEW DOZEN

OF

PORT WINE.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A Handsome Black Sumatra Horse between 4 & 5 years old, warranted Sound & Quiet with a set of Buggy Harnels.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

On SATURDAY, the 21st May,

Sale to Commence

AT 1/2 PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AT THE HOUSE

NOW OCCUPIED BY

Messrs. Waddel, Stevens & Jack,

IN FORT ST. GEORGE,

THE WHOLE OF

Their Valuable Stock in Trade

CONSISTING OF

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION

OF

GOODS.

Of Various Descriptions.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application at the Auction Room.

Particular attention will be paid to all orders from the country, if accompanied with references.

Orders for any part of the Goods will be executed by Messrs. WADDEL, STEVENS & JACK, until the day of Public Sale, and very considerable deductions will be made from the Madras Prices, CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All purchases to be paid for, and cleared away within five days from the day of purchase, in default of which the articles will be re-sold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.—No article can be delivered under any consideration unless previously paid for.

N. B. The sale will commence at half past ten o'clock of every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the whole is disposed off.

For Private Sale.

AT J. BRANSON'S,

EXCELLENT Gin, in small
cases, per case, - - - 4 22 0
Ditto Brandy, per gallon, - - - 1 0 0
Superfine broad white Nankeen,
per corge. - - - 19 0 0

First sort of Sugar Candy, per
Tub, - - - 7 0 0
Superior Hyfon Tea, per quarter
chest, - - - 30 0 0

AND

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

EUROPE ARTICLES,
IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public
in General, that

The Extensive Investment

OF

JOHN LOGAN, Esq.

COMMANDER OF THE

Honourable Company's Ship

EXPERIMENT,

CONTINUE STILL

To be Exposed by him

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

AT THE LATE

CHINA SHOP,

IN

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

Madras, 14th May 1868.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

In the Second Class.

THURSDAY, 12TH MAY, 1868.

No. 6727 First Drawn Ticket, allotted Star Pagodas 5000.

No. 418 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 6791 8655 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 380 7740 11485 11862 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

47	65	245	255	352	440	798	956
1087	1282	1004	1348	1852	1709	1388	1193
1261	2724	2591	2771	2812	2269	2546	2324
2209	2687	3491	3422	3712	3073	3729	3537
3765	4885	4493	4459	4988	4542	4935	4982
4595	5040	5900	5035	5499	5340	5631	5939
5012	5090	5721	5515	5749	5032	5293	5825
6766	6101	6928	6778	6469	6587	6155	6978
7206	7368	7957	7193	7858	7997	7020	7214
7767	8837	8373	8033	8082	8962	8008	8309
8791	8732	8228	8017	8044	8210	9949	9636
9923	9779	9980	9236	9881	10215	10493	
10069	10932	10655	10511	10579	10703	10360	
10842	10499	10275	10472	10782	10610	10323	
10303	10623	10038	11785	11563	11662	11250	
11984	11346	11510	11584	11597			

Eleventh Day's Drawing,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

MONDAY 16TH MAY 1868.

No. 6494 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1862 2901 3826 5134 6130 7882 8403

10070 11326 9522 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each

134	151	846	999	629	802	388	863	324	512
619	917	562	738	1610	1573	1051	1052		
1873	1882	1537	1443	2751	2639	2532	2583		
2454	2984	2305	2970	2845	2668	2594	2358		
3956	3992	3245	3981	3670	3492	3709	3335		
3835	3756	4717	4517	4495	4915	4504	4834		
4790	4342	4449	4895	5091	5923	5228	5957		
5033	5745	5144	5392	6220	6012	6106	6725		
6238	6682	7112	7277	7576	7748	7530	7198		
7831	7282	7899	7469	7204	7592	7391	7131		
7978	7569	7802	7710	8600	8994	8474	8073		
8219	8455	8514	8180	8239	8548	8886	9459		
9574	9783	9629	9311	9654	9553	9045	9376		
9617	9104	9953	9794	9937	10536	10466			
10806	10801	10851	10119	10251	10256				
10869	11788	11948	11763	11319	11697				
11076									

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

Madras,—Printed By WILLIAM SMITH, 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 Subscribers 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.