



Volume XXIV.

WELNESDAY, August 3, 1808.

Number 1191.

To the Editor of the COURIER.

SIR,

Be so good as insert the enclosed Letter from Mr. Kennedy at Hyderabad with my answer, and oblige

Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON

GARDEN, August 1, 1808.

To Dr. J. ANDERSON, P.G. &c. &c. Madras
Hyderabad, July 22, 1808

My Dear Sir,

His Highness's Minister Meer Allum, who has made a very extensive Collection of the finest Mango Trees from all the West Side of the Peninsula, having heard of your successful Labors in the same line, and of the superior kind of Fruit which your Trees produce, is desirous of enriching his own Gardens with Grafts from yours. He has accordingly desired me to make the request in his Name, which, anticipating your Compliance, I have made no difficulty in doing, and have further taken the liberty of furnishing him with a Note of introduction, for a respectable Servant of his, by Name Syud Mohy-ud-dien, who resides at Madras, and who will take all the necessary steps for transporting to this place, Grafts from whatever Trees you may think worthy of being sent hither.

As to the number, I shall desire the Meer to give instructions to his Servant; but failing this, I may say, that as he is in the Habit of doing every thing of this kind upon the grand Scale, that the expense of transporting whatever number you may think worthy of being sent, will be no sort of obstacle, but on the contrary, that a plentiful Supply will be the most acceptable.

I trust that the late Typhoon may not have put it out of your power to oblige Meer Allum in this respect—I heard of its destructive Ravages upon your plantations with much concern.

I remain with much Respect and Esteem

My Dear Sir,

Yours most obligingly and sincerely

A. KENNEDY.

To ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Esq.

S. S. H. S. Fort, at Hyderabad.

Mr Dear Sir,

You have done well to assure Meer Allum of my readiness to gratify his wishes as far as I may be able, in enriching the environs of Hyderabad with the most choice kinds of Fruit; well convinced that the greatest care and attention will be given to their preservation by him who has done so much to ensure an abundant supply of water for that city at all seasons.

A country, too, through which it was my lot to march in February 1767 while the few Villages it contained were yet reeking with the Fires of Marauders, is, I am told, now rendered more populous to travellers by a chain of commodious Chattries, erected at the instance of Meer Allum, from Condapilly to that city.

In estimating the value of Trees that may merit his attention, the Theobroma Cacao or Chocolate, I believe will be found to occupy the first place, as it proves to be the most proper breakfast for our seamen, which I have reason to think is equally necessary for the Soldiers, and I have the pleasure to say, that the Admiral has already obligingly directed measures to be taken for the importation of Plants here from the eastern Peninsula and Islands, some of which in case of their coming to mischief I am forwarded as you have pointed out, to Hyderabad; where they will no doubt flourish as well as at Quiloa from whence the world is chiefly supplied with Chocolate.

With regard to my own garden I can say but little, as our dry atmosphere is unfavorable to plants from moist climates; which has indeed me to engrave some of them on Stocks of our Jungle shrubs, and think I have succeeded with the Mangostan of which Meer Allum may expect some in due time; but as he has got Mangos from the West Side of the Peninsula it would be putting him to a needless expence to send the Annona, and Bombay kinds; which are the most esteemed here, as he must no doubt be possessed of them—in case he prefers them however, as coming from my garden, you may tell him that my people are at grafting 200, of which 50 are for His Excellency Sir George Riga of Tanjore in lieu of that number lost by the hurricane of last December, the other 50 are entirely at his service, and may be removed by the beginning of October.

With every wish for the continuance, of your health and good spirits.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant.

J. ANDERSON.

MADRAS, July 30, 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer will be supplied with Cash to discharge the Civil Allowances of this Presidency on the 4th, and those of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic and his Family on the 6th of August, both in arrears for July.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, 28th July 1808.

The Commissioner for investigating the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, give Notice that they intend upon Monday next the 1st August, to proceed to the consideration of the following Claims.

No. 8. Major General John Pater, Bond dated 1st June 1784. Principal, Pagodas 952. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 1,209 1 49. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 2,161 14 74. Aggregate Sterling amount \$844 10s. 6d.

No. 9. Duttajee Moorleapah, Assignee of Annappa Naick, Letter of acknowledgment of 12th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 1,298 11. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 1,497 12. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 2,795 23. Aggregate Sterling amount \$982 4s. 4d.

No. 10. Duttajee Moorleapah, Bond 3d June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 60,050. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, \$8,841 9 20. Average amount, Pagodas 68,921 9 20. Aggregate Sterling amount 27,560 9s. 7 1/2d.

No. 11. Duttajee Moorleapah, Bond 3d June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 3,377 14 6. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 493 8 7. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 3,870 8 7. Aggregate Sterling amount 1,548 3s. 11d.

No. 12. Duttajee Moorleapah, Assignee of Sree Venkataiah Chetty, Bond 13th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 16,500. Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per cent, Pagodas 2,409 20 30. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 18,909 20 30. Aggregate Sterling amount 7,563 15s. 7 1/2d.

No. 13. Duttajee Moorleapah, Assignee of Maadhoo Annai, Bond 24th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 15,570. Interest to the 15th May 1804, Pagodas 2,250 8 31. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 17,820 8 31. Aggregate Sterling amount 7,128 11s. 5 1/2d.

No. 14. Duttajee Moorleapah Assignee of Booganz Row, Letter of acknowledgment 26th June 1801. Principal, Pagodas 5,193 22 40. Interest to the 15th May 1804 at 5 per cent, 749 5 60. Aggregate amount, Pagodas 5,942 28 20. Aggregate Sterling amount 2,377 11s. 11d.

W. PARKER,

S. T. COAD,

HENRY RUSSELL.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS &c.

Captain J. L. Jones, of Invalids to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years; and Mr. Order Samuel Smithson, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Ensign James M. Kouchie, to be Lieutenant, vice Henderson deceased, date of rank ad July 1808.

Ensign G. Jones to be Lieutenant vice Barrington deceased.

Ensign James Barnes, to be Lieutenant vice Duffley deceased.

Ensign Robert McGlashan to be Lieutenant vice Fortward deceased.

Ensign James Perry, to be Lieutenant vice Jenkins.

Cornet Archibald Munro to be Lieutenant vice Duncan deceased.

Mr. James Charles Street, Cadet of Cavalry to be Cornet.

Lieutenant T. Goodrich, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health on sick certificate.

Extracts of a General Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 26th February, 1808.

Some time ago we caused a Medal to be executed by one of the most eminent Artists in this Country, in commemoration of the brilliant success of the British Arms in the late Campaigns in the East, and the successful operations of the British Fleet in the Indian Ocean.

On the 1st of the present month we have been struck for His Majesty, the Right Hon. Lord Melville, the Governor-General in India at the time, Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizam, and his two Ministers; the Peshwa and his Minister

the Nabobs of Arcot, and Oude, and the Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore, Mysore, Coorg and Benar, Doulut Row Scindia, the Commander in Chief, Officers on the Staff employed in the Service, and for the Oriental Museum.

Silver Gift for the Members of Council at the three Presidencies, the Residents of Hyderabad and Poona, the Field Officers, and the General Staff on the Service.

Silver for the Captains and Subalterns on the Service.

Copper for the Non-Commissioned, and pure grain Tin for the Privates.

We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz. Major John Dr. Morgan, Matthew Hawes, H. W. Ridgely, and Leitch; Captain Robert Meares; Lieutenant Bruce Combe, George Jeffry, and George Flint; Cornet Charles Laurens.

CEYLON CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

George Lufgan, Esq. to be Provincial Judge in the District of Madura.

Charles Lazard, Esq. to be Collector of the District of Caltura.

James Maitland, Esq. to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Cinnamon.

Wm. Orr, Esq. to be Assistant in the Paymaster General's Office.

Simon Sowers, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Trincomalee and Sitting Magistrate at that Station.

Yesterday morning arrived H. M. Brig Sea Flower, accompanied by her Prize the ship Venus, Capt. Parker; formerly Commanded by Capt. James Annot.

The Venus was captured on the 19th May, off the West Coast of Sumatra, by the Cannonier French Frigate, and recaptured by H. M. Brig on the 30th of the same month. The Cannonier had likewise captured the Schooner Minto—Ship Unicorn Capt. Micallef—Brig Kelvin Grove, Capt. Brimmer, who was killed by a Gunpowder Shot and the Ship Henry Parnell, Capt. Finlayson.

The Kelvin Grove and Unicorn were burnt by the Enemy.

The following Passengers have arrived on the Venus.

Captain James Annot, late Commander of the Venus; Captain Finlayson, do. do. Henry Parnell—Captain Micallef, do. do. Unicorn, Mr. Gardner, late Chief Officer of the Unicorn.

It was supposed that the Cannonier was on her way to the Isle of France.

On Monday Morning Thomas Bottom was executed pursuant to his sentence for the murder of Maurecapen at Trichinopoly.

The unhappy man conducted himself with becoming resignation, and at the Gallows, earnestly exhorted his fellow Soldiers to abstain from the practice of intoxication, as to that might be attributed all his misfortunes; that drunkenness, by overpowering his reason, had led to the commission of that crime, for which he was about to suffer an ignominious death. After repeatedly urging them to think seriously of this admonition, he declared himself ready, and the cart being drawn from under him, was launched into Eternity, an awful warning to others, and which it is earnestly to be hoped may have its due effect, in deterring from the commission of so enormous a crime as that of MURDER.

MADRAS THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, the Comic Opera of Inkle and Yarico was performed at this Theatre to a brilliant, and very numerous audience, who testified their complete approbation of the exertions of the Performers by the most liberal exercise of manual Joy. The serious Songs were executed with much taste and judgment, and those of the comic kind were given with great humour and originality, and were all most liberally applauded. All the principal characters were portrayed with judgment, elegance and feeling, and even the most subordinate were sustained with infinite merit. Without wishing to detract from the well-earned applause which is due to the other performers, we may be allowed to notice Mr. Wallace's Trudge as entitled to particular mention, as a performance which, as combining original humour with genuine feeling, may be ranked amongst the most successful efforts of this distinguished Amateur of the Drama.

The Curtain dropped at about half past 12, and the performers were greeted on their leaving the Stage with the unanimous applause of all, and by a greater assemblage of female beauty than has for a long time past graced the Boxes of this elegant little Theatre.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, attached to the Troops under the command of General Champagne, proceeding from Bengal to Bombay, to his Brother at Madras.

"Prince of Wales's Island, and June, 1808.

"We have had a most disastrous passage of three days down the Bay, constant bad weather and much rain; notwithstanding which (although this ship is full of Troops) we are healthy and in excellent spirits. The Fleet found it impossible to weather the Andaman's; after beating about for fourteen days, and were ultimately obliged to beat a way for this place to take in water and provisions—we are, it is said, to remain here a week and we fear that our passage to Bombay, will still prove a tedious one.

"The Dédaigneuse sailed hence for China with the Bombay Convoy on the 12th instant."

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 24th Inst. the Lady of Captain Corey Payne, H. M. 66th Regiment of a Son.

On the 23d July the Lady of Robert Orme, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d instant, the Lady of Captain A. Frith, of a Daughter.

On the 27th July, Mrs. E. Wells, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

Ensign at Seringapatam by a fall from a Bandy, Capt. Kingdley of the H. C. Artillery.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At the House of Captain Palmer, Fanny-Ghur, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Captain-Lieutenant James Ferris, of Artillery, to Miss Rowan.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Henry James Chalke, of the Honourable Company's Marine, to Miss Isabella Ferguson.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 71, Mr. Harrison, formerly an apothecary, and partner with Mr. Prichard.

At Stamford, near Perth, aged 71, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, the much-esteemed bone-setter.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Proffer, wife of W. P. Esq. formerly in the East India Service.

At Bellingbrooke, aged 63, Susan, wife of Mr. Chittopher Robinson.

At his residence, Stanley-house, in the Kings road, Chelsea, Leonard Morris, Esq. of the War-office, F. R. and A. S.

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

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
July 27	83	88	89	85
28	82	87	89	82 1/2
29	81 1/2	82	82	78
30	80	81 1/2	82	80
31	81 1/2	84	84 1/2	82
Aug. 1	82 1/2	84	86	83
2	82 1/2	86	88	85

27th—Hard rain in the Evening and in the Night.

28th—Do. Do.

29th—Drizzling rain all day.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Colonel Gellatly, Lieut. Colonel M'Lod, Lieut. Colonel Stewart, 2d Bat. Royals, Capt. Jones, Capt. J. D. Vinton, Lieut. Maffey, 1st Bat. 9th Regt., Lieut. Macintosh, 1st Bat. Artillery, Lieut. MacKenzie, 1st Bat. 2d Regt., Lieut. C. Grant, M. E. Regt., Lieut. Reed, 2d Bat. 2d Regt., Lieut. R. W. Berne, Lieut. The Hon. E. G. K. Murray, and P. Kinlock Esq.

Departures.—Lieut. Col. McCally, Lieut. Napier, and Lieut. Spankie, M. E. Regt.

Arrivals by Sea.—From Manipal, Lieut. Spankie and Grant, Mr. Mills and Company, from Colombo, Capt. Sullivan, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt., from Tutacora, Major Scott, 4th N. I.

Calcutta—July 13, 1808.

In the Mirror of the 8th ultimo, we noticed the supposed loss of the Danish ship *Joe Fenner*, which, from having most unaccountably and suddenly disappeared from Tappanoo Roads, on the west coast of Sumatra, on the 7th of April last, was believed either to have been cut off by the Malays, to have been driven to sea, or to have foundered. The circumstances are now fully explained. Instead of being driven from her anchors or disabled by Malays, or any foreign enemy, she was carried off by an act of burglary of her commander, who piratically intended to convert the vessel and the property on board, to his own benefit. Fortunately, in that design he has been frustrated. The ship, after being carried out of Tappanoo Roads, was recovered by her crew, conducted into port, afterwards captured by a sloop of war, and her late commander secured and sent on shore in irons. The particulars are stated in the following extract of a letter, received last week, from Mrs. Laetier, an English Lady of high character and accomplishment, whose husband was Supra-cargo of the *Joe Fenner*.

TRANQUER, June 17, 1808.

"I received a letter from Mr. Lautier, informing me of his arrival at Tappanooly, on the 7th of April, where he went on shore in the evening. In the morning, to his great astonishment, he found the vessel gone, he looked about on all sides, but his most anxious inquiries could obtain no information respecting her. What to conjecture he knew not, as there had been no bad weather during the night. He remained some days on shore, where he received every kindness and civility from Mr. and Mrs. Prince. An opportunity offering of a passage to Padang, he proceeded thither, and from thence my letter is dated, the 21st of April. Mr. Callamajor forwarded it to me, with a note from himself, dated the 21st inst. when nothing had been heard of the missing ship; but on the 13th of this month, Captain Allen arrived at Negapatnam, from Tappanooly, by whom accounts are received that on Mr. Lautier's going on shore, the Captain immediately on his stepping into the boat, began to rummage among Mr. Lautier's papers, broke open his escrutoire, took out the bonds which he had given to Mr. Lautier, for the sums of money he was indebted to him, also some gold dust, and afterwards ordered the people to make sail, which order they obeyed, and went on for some time, when considering among themselves how very extraordinary it was, his not waiting for Mr. Lautier, asked where he was going, he answered that it did not concern them; when they all rushed upon him, seized him, and put him in irons, brought the vessel back to Tappanooly, and just as they were going in, a flood of war, the *May-Flower* arrived, whose Captain on examining the papers of the *Joe Vener*, found it to be Danish property, and seized her. Her Commander was brought on shore in irons, but afterwards made his escape in a Malay Prow. The vessel I imagine will be carried to Penang.

"I had no sooner read Mr. Lautier's letter than I was informed of the loss of my brother Charles Panton, 3d Lieutenant of the *Fax* frigate. While cruising near Manila, he was sent in the launch, having a 6 pounder in her bow, to cut out some small vessels at anchor near the shore. He was accompanied by the officer of Marines, and 14 of the best Seamen. The powder for the gun, was injudiciously stowed away under or near it; and in the firing, an explosion took place which blew the boat to atoms, and killed every soul on board—not one of the bodies, nor a fragment of the boat was found. Such are the melancholy and distressing accounts I have received. I cannot describe the anguish I feel. Never, never shall I cease to regret the loss of so good, so amiable, and gallant a young man; he was indeed beloved by all who knew him."

The *Matilda*, Captain Rofs, arrived at Kedge-see on Monday last, from Rangoon, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. no news from that quarter.

One of His Majesty's Tenders, arrived in the River on Monday last from Madras, left that port, on the 30th ultimo.

We understand that neither of the two Indians, lately arrived at Madras, have either public or private packets.

On Thursday last a cause of considerable novelty and importance was argued, and judgement pronounced in the Supreme Court. As this case involves some points both of curiosity and utility, it is due to the Public, and will be naturally expected from the Mirror, that some report of the Proceedings be published for general information. This may be shortly done, as all the material facts, and the principles to which the attention of the Court was chiefly directed, admit of such compression, as to allow whatever is essential in the case, to be brought within a narrow compass.

The Libel set forth, that the Danish ship *Elizabeth*, Captain Lund, being in the port of Calcutta, in October last, and then standing in need of sundry repairs and stores, was, by the Master, the said Captain Lund placed in the hands of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. of Calcutta, for the purpose of being repaired, and receiving supplies of stores, &c. The ship was accordingly hauled into the dock of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. where having received such repairs, as could not be conveniently made while afloat, came out of dock in a few days, continuing under charge of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. till the 3th of December, when the repairs and supplies of stores being completed, they delivered over possession of the ship to the Commander, Captain Lund, without receiving payment of their bill, on account of these repairs, &c. amounting to between 25 and 16000 rupees.

The ship continued in the port of Calcutta, in possession of her Danish owner and Captain, for several weeks, and was offered to sale by the owner, a Danish subject, resident at Serampore. No event, connected with the case occurred, till the 28th of January last, when rumours of a war, or of the probability of a war, between Great Britain and Denmark, being current in Calcutta, Messrs. Gilmore and Co. whose claim was still unpaid, sent a person on board to take possession of the *Elizabeth* on their behalf, and to hold the vessel, as answerable for the amount of their bill. Possession was accordingly taken of the ship, on their part, and retained till the 1st of February, when she was boarded by an Officer and party from his Majesty's Frigate *Madeste*, Captain the Hon. George Elliot, and taken as prize to his Majesty's ship; the person on board, on behalf of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. representing that he held possession of the ship on their behalf; but, as their right of possession was not admitted, he was sent on shore in the course of a few days; and the prize ship being now about to be sold for the benefit of the Captors, the Promovents brought their suit, for recovery of the amount of their bill for repairs and supplies to the ship, against the Hon. Captain Elliot, the Captor.

Messrs. Lewin and Fergusson, for the Promovents, contended, that their claim was founded on the most obvious and fairest principles of natural justice, and that as it was laid down, and clearly admitted by the Maritime Law, that the contract of the Master of a ship in any foreign port, for monies, repairs, or stores, for the necessary service of his ship, and by such contract, imply an hypothecation of his ship; consequently the vessel in this case, a Danish ship in an English port, was not only hypothecated to the Promovents, but that having been in the actual possession of the ship, they held a fair and indisputable lien, in the property. Much ingenious argument, and some cases, were adduced to establish the validity of the lien; and the objection that the Counsel for the Defendants were expected to set up, namely, that the Promovents by parting with the possession, parted with their lien, was anticipated, and a case from Cook's Bankrupt Reports, cited, which shewed that a lien held by a Broker on a policy of insurance, and with which he had voluntarily parted for some time, had been decided to have revolved, on his acquiring a re-possession of the Policy;—it was argued in like manner, that the lien of the Promovents in this ship, had revived on their taking re-possession, on the 28th of Feb. as stated in the libel.

The Advocate General and Mr. Strettell, for the Defendant, rested the defence on four grounds; viz.

- 1.—That the Master of the ship in this case had no authority to hypothecate the ship.
- 2.—Admitting that the Master had such authority, he had not exercised it.
- 3.—That had the ship been regularly hypothecated to the Promovents, their hypothecation, or even a lien, had they held such security, was superseded by capture, *de jure belli*.
- 4.—That as this was a prize case, it was not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Advocate General with respect to the first ground, admitted the general doctrine, that the Master of a ship in a foreign port, by a contract for money, repairs, or stores, absolutely necessary for the safety of his ship, might imply the hypothecation of the ship; but he argued, that in the relation of the two ports of Calcutta and Serampore, at which latter port the owner of this ship resided, Calcutta could not be considered as a foreign port, which implied a port, beyond seas, whereas Calcutta and Serampore were on the bosom of the same country, on the same river, and within a few miles of each other; and as the owner of the *Elizabeth* was admitted to be resident at Serampore, where he might have been consulted and his answer received in the course of a few hours, his ship while lying off Calcutta, could not be held or considered as in a foreign port—it was in a foreign port only that the contract of the Master implied an hypothecation of his ship; and the reason was clear, because beyond seas and in a foreign port, it might be supposed, that being unable to have recourse to his owners, he had no other security but his ship to offer. At the same time the hypothecation only applied to such repairs or supplies as were wanted *ex necessitate*, and indispensable for the salvation of the ship, and to enable her to proceed on her voyage. No such necessity existed here, the ship was bound on no voyage, and the Master had the constant opportunity of free and immediate recourse to his owners.

On the second point, it was observed, that there was no document in proof of the ship having been hypothecated by the master. Nay it was not even alleged that there was any verbal agreement to that effect, much less any written instrument of the act of hypothecation.

On the 3d point, a recent case was cited from the 5th vol. of Robinson's Reports of Cases decided in the High Court of Admiralty, in which a British Subject, immediately before the commencement of the present war, had advanced on account of a French ship in an English Port, upon the usual security of a bottomry bond on the ship; War breaking out between Great Britain and France, the French ship in question, was captured, brought into an English Port, and condemned to the exclusion of benefit to the holder of the bottomry bond, which was held to be superseded by the capture *de jure belli*.

On the 4th ground it was observed that if this were a case of prize it was here *alieno fore*, since the Court, however much the fact may be regretted, had no prize jurisdiction, and as this jurisdiction had not been vested in the Court, their Lordships could not assume it. The case then before them required particular investigation. It might appear that there had been a collusion between the parties—it was not said that there had been such collusion, it was sufficient for the argument that it might have existed, and before the claim now set up by the Promovents could be allowed, that question ought to be investigated. It would never be allowed that the subject of a foreign state, on hearing the account of a war be-

tween Great Britain and the State to which he belonged, and having at the same time a ship in a British port, which he knew must be seized at all events, it would never be allowed that he should employ his property in that ship, while in *ipsa faucibus*, in the very jaws of the enemy, to pay his debts with that ship, and thus to defraud the Sovereign or his Representatives. These points it would be proper to investigate before such a claim as that now set up were allowed. They were however questions that could only be investigated in a Prize Court. And therefore this was a case not triable by their Lordships—it was a case cognizable in the High Court of Admiralty of England.

After much learned and able argument on both sides, the Court gave Judgment, dismissing the Bill, each party to pay their own costs.

Sir Henry Russell Chief Justice, in delivering his opinion, expressed his regret that the Promovents in parting with the possession of the ship, had lost their proper remedy against the property. Lien and possession went together, and it would open the door to fraud and abuse were it to be held otherwise. Had the Promovents continued to retain their possession, they would have held that right and property in the ship, that *vis in re* of which no capture could have deprived them; but by parting with the possession and delivering over the ship to her owner and master, they voluntarily accepted of their security, which was made more manifest by the fact set forth in the libel, that the ship after being restored to her owner, was by him offered for sale avowedly, and with the knowledge of the Promovents; and had a sale been effected it is not to be supposed that they would have looked to the ship or the purchaser for the payment of their bill, but to the owner or the master.

As to the point of jurisdiction, Sir Henry Russell observed that as there was no doubt that this was a prize question, it was consequently not within the jurisdiction of this Court. And although the extension of such a jurisdiction to Bengal, would rather add to his own inconvenience and solicitude, he could not but regret, the want of it from the inconvenience that arose to the public.

Sir John Roys followed in the expression of pretty nearly the same opinions, and adduced some additional arguments in their illustration and support.

Sir William Burroughs did not subscribe to the opinion that a lien on a foreign ship ceased with the possession. Ships were considered as different from other species of moveable property; and that distinction was countenanced both by commercial and national policy; and he held that the lien upon a foreign ship, in a foreign Port and arising on account of necessary repairs and stores, continued while the ship remained in that Port, or until the inception of her voyage. As to the question of this being a case of prize, Sir William expressed some doubts, whether the Court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Prize on this collateral point. But as the Court had not direct jurisdiction on the question, prize or no prize, and the ship might well be considered as in the custody of the Law by the capture, he thought it at least questionable, whether such a concurrent jurisdiction could be exercised here, and therefore thought it better to leave the party to claim, as he certainly might, before the Court of Prize. He therefore reluctantly concurred in the dismissal of the cause.

The Court though bound by Law to dismiss the Cause, acknowledged the hardship of the case upon the Promovents, who by an act of indulgence lost the remedy, which they originally held against the ship.

The preceding case and several others that depended on its issue, as well as the amount of uncondemned capture property now in the River Hoogly, clearly prove the grievous inconvenience to the public from the want of a prize jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the Metropolis of India. It is indeed unaccountable that a jurisdiction so much needed in this part of India, should have been so long withheld, and the more so as one of their Lordships, declared from the Bench, on Thursday, that it was consistent with his knowledge that various representations had been made on the inconvenience arising from this want of judicial authority in prize cases, that he personally had made representations on the subject; and that others who had filled far higher stations in this Country, than he held, had also made representations to the same effect. It cannot be intended by the British Government, that an essential branch of the current of public Justice should be stopped, without a shadow of benefit to Great Britain, and in direct opposition to the general interest and convenience of the Colony.

Bombay—July 20. 1808.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Thursday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal delivery commenced before Sir James Mackintosh, *Knt.* Recorder, and his associates Luke Ashburner, Esq. Mayor, and Robert Stewart, Esq. Alderman.

GRAND JURY.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq. Foreman.
John Smeed, T. D. Beattie,
John Fell, J. Williams,
R. W. Coward, H. R. Whitcombe,

J. Falconer, J. Leekie,
C. Shubrick, Evan Lloyd,
G. V. Drury, Thomas H. Davis,
E. Nash, William Sutton,
R. Nisbett, P. Gardiner,
William Moffat, William Mackintosh,
M. Craig, T. A. Pope, and
Thomas Manghan, J. Pavi, Esqs.

Paskie woman, indicted for the murder of her bastard child was tried and acquitted.

Buggie woman, widow of Dhoneid and Condee woman were tried and convicted on their own confession of poisoning the husband of Buggie.

Never did there appear a more striking instance of infensibility, than was exhibited by these wretches, both on their apprehension and their trial.

Mr. Thripland, the Advocate General, conducted the prosecution, and prefaced the proceedings by observing, that the crime of murder was greatly aggravated, in the case before the Court, by the relation which subsisted between one of the prisoners and the deceased, and by the mode of death to which she had resorted. The deceased was the husband of the prisoner Buggie; and murder, by poison, had always been accounted the most atrocious of any, from the deliberation which it implies, the facility with which it is perpetrated, and the impossibility of guarding against such secret means of homicide. From most other acts of violence a man has at least, an opportunity of defending himself; but in cases of poison he is taken by surprise, and his death ensues before he is aware that his life is in danger.

We subjoin the evidence that was given at the inquisition.

A young Parsee was also convicted on his own confession, of Stealing a quantity of wine from the residence of H. M. Navy Captain. Too much praise cannot be given to the gentleman, who brought forward this prosecution. The precedents of this kind, committed on the public, are actually of the most ferocious nature; and though the Boy in question received a high character from his master, a sense of duty to the community decided him to give what we hope will be a sufficient warning to the Servants, or at least, a stimulus to the masters.

The declaration of Buggie woman wife of Dhoneid Hindoo taken before Joseph Douglas Coroner, upon an inquest held on view of the body of the said Dhoneid, deceased, this 20th day of May, 1808.

Declares—That she hath been married to her late husband many years but they have not lived together on account of frequent quarrels, that her husband came from the other side about a month ago and lived with her; was upon her husband's being unwell about a fortnight ago, she gave to one Condie an old woman five Rupees to buy some medicine for her husband, "saying, "that she had quarrelled with her husband, "therefore give me some medicine that will "kill him," which the old woman promised her, that about three days afterwards she applied for the medicine, and the old woman gave her some, and said this is the poison, it was white powder in paper, that on Wednesday night last she mixed the said powder with her husband's rice, part of which she saw her husband eat, that her husband died about three o'clock this morning.

The mark of

BUGGIE WOMAN.

Taken and acknowledged with her own free will before me.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS, Coroner.

The declaration of Condie woman taken before Joseph Douglas, Coroner, upon an inquest held on view of the body of Dhoneid, deceased, this 20th day of May, 1808.

That about five days ago Buggie woman came to give her some poison for her husband, saying, she had quarrelled with her husband, upon which this examinant gave her some arsenick in small pieces in a paper, telling her it was arsenick poison, Buggie then informed her that as soon as she should have succeeded in her business (which this examinant understood the means to be the death of her husband) she would give her twenty five Rupees, as a present, then Buggie desired this examinant that if she should send one Rave woman in the evening, you must give her some more of the same medicine that he may die quickly, and this examinant lastly says that Rave woman came to her in the evening and told her, Buggie had sent her for her medicine when she gave her a piece more of arsenick tied in a cloth.

The mark of

CONDIE.

Taken and acknowledged with her own free will before me.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS,

Coroner.

The Examination of John Rogers Country Surgeon taken before me Joseph Douglas Coroner on an inquest held on View of the Body of Dhoneid deceased this 20th day of May 1808.

This Examinant being first duly Sworn deposes and faith That upon opening the Stomach of Dhoneid Hindoo he found almost the whole internal surface in a highly inflamed state, and several large gangrenous spots in different parts which he has no hesitation in declaring to be the best of his Opinion was the cause of his death

(Continued after the Poetry.)

THE LEGEND OF OTNEBERG.*

"Ah! why do the walls of the castle by day,
No longer rebound with the strains of delight?
And why does the harp of the minstrel so gay,
Now rest in the gloom and the stillness of night?"

"For late as I travel'd these valleys along,
Screaming high on the air wa'd the banners of joy!
While the birth of Prince Oswin, the boast of the song,
Gave mirth to each heart, and bright beam'd every eye?"

What stranger art thou, who in Cleveland's fair,
Of the fate of Prince Oswin canst yet be untold?
How, an hoary old sage had foretold the young heir,
By water should die, when but half the year old!

His mother, all eager her offspring to save,
To Osberg high with the Morn did repair;
Still hoping to rescue her son from the grave,
For full well she knew that no water was there.

But how vain and how futile a mortal's desire,
Oswin! to that will which does never recede!
Who can hope to dispute the bright orb divine,
And raise the train'd Meteor, his rays to exceed!

Enraged, by incessant exertion oppress'd,
At length they arrive near the brow of the hill,
And on the soft moss, in the shade, sunk to rest,
All fearless of fate, and unconscious of ill.

Not long in sweet slumber the fond mother lay,
Ere aroud by a dream which dire horrors betide;
Oh God! who can paint her wild grief, her dismay—
When the law her lov'd Oswin lie down'd by her side!

On the proud fescs of Osberg's hill may be found,
That thing which awoke Oswin's doom to create,
And off on its verge sit the viagers round,
Repeating with wonder the fate of late—

For this, do the walls of the Castle by day,
No longer rebound with the strains of delight;
And for this, does the harp of the bard, once so gay,
Now moult in the gloom and the stillness of night.

* The ancient Name of a lofty Mountain in the North Riding of Yorkshire, now called *Roskerry*.

Epitaph on a Child, in a Country Church yard in Norfolk.

Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening lid to Heaven convey'd,
And bade it slayn there.

(Continued from the second Page.)

and also is of Opinion these appearances to have been produced by a white powder several particles of which, were found in the stomach, and to all appearances resembled the white Calx of Arsenick but which could not be collected in sufficient quantity to be more clearly ascertained.

(Signed) JOHN ROGERS,

Assistant Surgeon.

Taken before me the day & year above written.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOUGLAS,

Coroner.

Ceylon, — July 20, 1868.

Head Quarters: Mount Lavinia, July 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Henry Cleaver to Ceylon Regiment, to be Fort Adjutant of Jaffa until further orders, vice Taitton deceased, dated 4th July 1868.

Lieutenant C. Hay to be Fort Adjutant of Galle until further orders, vice Cleaver, dated 1st July 1868.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNLEE,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

COLOMB [Arrived July 10th, Brig Titus, Capt. Thomas Hack, from Tutucorin.—do, 14, Brig Lady Rodney, Capt. B. Paffe, from Madras.—P. Ranger J. Rabbot.

POINT DE GALLE [Arrived July 12th, Brig St. Anthony, Captain L. A. Mathys, from Madras. Passenger—Mrs. D. pie.

TRINCOMALEE [Arrived July 2d, H. M. ship Drake, Captain C. Sneyd, from a cruise.—H. M. Brig Baracouta, Captain G. Harris, from Dittio.—Ship Agnet, Captain Richardson, from Madras.

AMERICA.

The following observations, respecting the American embargo, are copied from a late American Paper. They are understood to be the production of Mr. Madison, Secretary of State.

EMBARGO.

"This is a strong measure proceeding from the energy of the public councils, appealing to the patriotism of their constituents, and is of all measures the one peculiarly adapted to the crisis. The honest judgment of all parties has anticipated and called for it.

"The measure could no longer, in fact, be delayed without sacrificing the vital interests of the nation.

"Great Britain, by interpolations into the maritime code operating on her enemies thro' the violated rights of neutrals, furnished an occasion which was seized by the French Government for the Decree of November, 1806, interdicting commerce with Great Britain which was adopted by the Allies of France, particularly by Spain, in her Decree of February, 1807.

"The Decree of November was followed by the retaliating British Order of January, 1807, making war on all neutral trade usually carried

on from the ports of one enemy to those of another.

"France, again seconded by Spain and other Allies is retaliating on this order, by new constructions extending their Decrees to all trade from British territories in British articles.

"And it is clear that if not already done, Great Britain mediates further retaliations, most probably an interdict of all trade by this country (now the only neutral one) with the enemies of Great Britain, that is to say, with the whole commercial world.

"To these destructive operations against our commerce, is to be added the late Proclamation of Great Britain on the subject of seamen. This extraordinary instrument, instead of relinquishing the pretension with respect to alleged deserters on board national ships, extends it to all British seamen on board; varying only the mode of process, from that used by Berkely, to a redress to be obtained by the Government itself. And with respect to seamen on board merchant vessels, the Proclamation has made it the duty of all her sea-officers to search for and seize all such as they may call British natives; whether wanted or not for the service of their respective ships. From the proportion of American citizens, heretofore taken under the name of British seamen, may be calculated the number of victims to be added by this formal sanction to the claim of British officers, and the conversion of that claim into a duty.

"Thus the ocean presents a field only where no harvest is to be reaped, but that of danger, of spoliation, and of disgrace.

"Under such circumstances, the best to be done is what has been done—a dignified retirement within ourselves; a watchful preservation of our resources; and a demonstration to the world, that we possess a virtue and a patriotism which can take any shape that will best suit the occasion.

"It is singularly fortunate that an embargo, whilst it guards our essential resources, will have the collateral effect of making it the interest of all nations to change the system, which has driven our commerce from the ocean.

"Great Britain will feel it in her manufactures, in the loss of naval stores, and above all, in the supplies essential to her colonies; to the number of which she is adding by new conquests.

"France will feel it in the loss of all those colonial luxuries, which she has hitherto received through our neutral commerce; and her colonies will at once be cut off from the sale of their productions, and the source of their supplies.

"Spain will feel it more perhaps than any in the failure of imported food, not making enough within herself, and in her populous and important colonies, which depend wholly on us for the supply of their daily wants.

"It is a happy consideration also attending this measure, that although it will have these effects, salutary it may be hoped, on the policy of the great contending nations, it affords neither of them the slightest ground for complaint. The embargo violates the rights of none. Its object is to secure ourselves. It is a measure of precaution, not of aggression. It is referred to by all nations, when their great interests require it. All of them have made us on different occasions feel the effects of such a resort on our commercial interests; and it could be the less murmured at by those who may be incidentally affected by the present embargo, in as much as they have forced us into the measure by the direct effect on us, of measures founded in an alleged regard for their own eventual safety, and essential interests.

"But may not the embargo bring on war from some of the nations affected by it? Certainly not; if war be not predetermined on against us.

Being a measure of peace and precaution; being universal, and therefore impartial; extending in reality as well as ostensibly to all nations, there is not a shadow of pretext to make it a cause of war. War, therefore, let it be repeated, cannot be the result; unless it be in pursuance of a predetermined plan of hostility against this country.

"Will it not be an impediment to amicable negotiations with nations with which we have unsettled differences?—Not more than any other precaution; not more certainly than military preparation, with which depending negotiations are frequently accompanied, and some times professedly armed. The policy of President Washington sent Mr. Jay into negotiation, with an embargo in his hand. Would the treaty he made have been the worse, if the embargo had not been rekindled?

"Might not the embargo have been better modified? Might not, particularly, the vessels of the several foreign nations have been allowed to carry on trade from our ports?

"The plausibility of such an exception vanishes at once, when tested by its inevitable and inadmissible consequences.

"It would have given so decided and exclusive an advantage to one of the belligerent parties, that it would have been difficult to justify it to the others. Great Britain, having the command of the sea and the means of conveyance, would have supplied her wants, whilst her enemies, having neither, would be left destitute.

"2. Having the monopoly of our market, her agents would obtain supplies at half their value.

"3. The competition to sell to them, would have made every purchase a favor, and consequently a source of dreadful influence.

"4. Our mariners, thrown out of employment would have been easily entered into foreign Service, never probably to be regained. Our ships might, perhaps be bought up at the same time for half their value, and be lost to the nation.

"5. In fine, the exception, thus operating in favour of Great Britain, would have done what above all things she would have wished. It would have given her a monopoly of the trade of the world; would have secured all her supplies on the best terms, whilst her enemies and rivals would go without altogether; and to crown the whole, it would, without the benefit of more than a very scanty market for our produce, have given her the greatest possible interest in perfecting in those regulations, and prolonging that state of things which forms the present afflicting crisis to this country.

"The embargo then is the best expedient in its best form. It has been recommended, by the President who has the best means of knowing the policy of foreign Governments; and it has been adopted by Congress, who are alone able to provide in such cases for the security of the public rights and interests, adopted almost unanimously by the Senate, and by a large majority in the House of Representatives as is to be expected in any case, where an honest difference of opinion may be added to the habitual opposition of party spirit.

"All that remains then for a people confiding in their Government is to rally round the measure which that Government has adopted for their good, and to secure its just effect, by patiently and proudly submitting to every inconvenience which such a measure necessarily carries with it."—National Intelligencer.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY, FEB. 20.
THE KING AGAINST WILLIAM DEARSLLEY.

This was an indictment for an assault upon Sir Robert Peat, at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 12th of October last.

Mr. Garrow, for the prosecution, solicited the peculiar attention of the jury to this case, that they might be able to form a just estimate of the magnitude of the offence, and by finding the Defendant guilty, exhibit to others the serious consequences of the breach of the laws. The Prosecutor was a Clergyman of high respectability; one of the Chaplains to the Prince of Wales, and on the 12th of October visited Drury-lane Theatre. At first, he placed himself on the King's-side of the house; but observing some friends in an opposite box, he went out with the intention of joining them. In the lobby, however, he saw the Defendant and another gentleman, whom he afterwards understood to be Mr. Melish, conversing with one of those unfortunate females by whom public places of amusement are so much infested. As there was room to pass between the two gentlemen, the Prosecutor inadvertently was about to proceed in that direction, when he was stopped by the fit of the Defendant upon his breast, who exclaimed "By God, you shall not pass this way, who are you?" The Prosecutor inquired to which of the Persons he was to address himself, as both of them were violent, when the Defendant vociferated, "To me, Sir." Sir Robert Peat then inquired who the Defendant was, and was answered, "I am, Sir, what perhaps you are not, a gentleman." Unwilling to create a disturbance in the theatre, the Prosecutor proposed an adjournment to the Bedford Coffee-house. To this suggestion the Defendant consented; and taking Sir Robert by the arm, dragged him along the lobby, as if he were a culprit in his custody. Instead of going out of the Theatre by the Russell-street door, where the Prosecutor had left his great coat, they left the Theatre at the door leading into Brydges-street, and proceeded, by mistake, for some distance down Catherine-street, before Sir Robert Peat found that he was going from the Bedford Coffee-house. When he discovered his error, he communicated it to the Defendant, who immediately fell into a violent passion, and with a large stick struck the Prosecutor a heavy blow on the head; but fortunately his hand guarded it so effectually, that no material injury was received. Observing that the Prosecutor did not fall, the Defendant began with the greatest brutality to kick Sir Robert Peat in various parts of his body, and aiming his blows in such a direction, that it was obvious he intended to inflict a lasting injury. The Prosecutor then called the watch, from whom the Defendant refused himself, and it was not until assistance was procured that the Defendant was lodged in St. Mary's watch-house. During this struggle it was in vain for Sir Robert to resist, the Defendant being an extremely powerful man, and so well skilled in the pugilistic art, that the Learned Counsel believed he divided his time principally between the stages of the prize-fighters, and the lobbies of the Theatre.

Sir Robert Peat was then called, and detailed the circumstance of the assault stated in the opening of Mr. Garrow. On his cross-examination by Mr. Jarvis, for the Defendant, he said he had received a foreign Order of Knighthood, which had been confirmed by the King of Great Britain. Mr. Jarvis then objected, that in the indictment the Prosecutor was called "Sir Robert Peat, Knight," whereas it appeared he was not a Knight of any of the Orders of this country.

The Chief Justice said, he would reserve the point, but inquired if there were any evidence to contradict the fact of the assault; and being answered in the negative, his Lordship observed, that no other testimony could affect the verdict; and that the Defendant would do well, before he was brought up for judgment, to apologize to the Prosecutor, who seemed to be a man of mild, gentlemanly, and inoffensive manners. If the Defendant did not think it right to humble himself before the person he had so grossly offended, it would be the duty of the Court, by their sentence, to make him humble.—Verdict GUILTY.

THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Last night a new Comedy, under the title of *Regene Dall Care; or How will it End?* was performed for the first time, of which the following are the principal Dramatis Personae:

Lord Bluffdale	Mr. FAWCETT.
Sir Arthur St. Albyn	Mr. POPE.
Algernon St. Albyn (his Son)	M. C. KEMBLE.
Captain Modern	Mr. LEWIS.
Salace	Mr. EMERY.
Danvers	Mr. BRUNTON.
Legis	Mr. CRAWFORD.
Gregory	Mr. SIMMONS.
Selina (Sir Arthur's niece and ward)	Miss SMITH.
Cicely	Miss NORTON.
Deborah (housekeeper to Bluffdale)	Miss Davenport.

FABLE.

Sir Arthur being involved in great difficulties, to extricate himself from his embarrassments, exacts his utmost influence over Selina to induce her to marry Danvers (a dissipated young man of fashion,) whose uncle, Lord Bluffdale, consents to relinquish a claim upon Sir Arthur of 16,000*l.* immediately upon that event taking place, and the Baronet admitting Danvers to a partnership in certain copper works on his estate. The young Lady frees herself from the addresses of Danvers, whom she detests, by procuring Algernon (who had been discarded by his father,) in a letter to Sir Arthur, to state that he had been privately married to her; and Mr. Salace, the Superintendent of the copper works, who has been grossly insulted by Danvers, prevents the partnership from being concluded, by virtue of a power given him by Sir Arthur's deceased father, who, fearing that his son's pursuits might involve him in improper connections, had taken this method of prevention, and likewise vested a share of the property in Salace, as the reward of his honesty, industry, and skill. Selina, accompanied by Captain Modern, seeks a temporary asylum in the house of Salace, and explaining to him the cause of her retreat is her marriage with Sir Arthur's son, in the presence of Cicely, an orphan brought up and educated by Salace; that young Lady, between whom and Algernon a mutual affection has taken place, disdained at the intelligence, forsakes her home, and, in her road to the Metropolis, is humanely entertained by Deborah.—Lord Bluffdale at this time arrives at his country house, having left London to avoid the importunities of place hunters and dependents; and Danvers, though totally foiled in his designs upon Selina, still exacting every means to become partner with Sir Arthur, waits upon his uncle, and in an interview with his Lordship, not finding him so warm in the cause he threatens to deprive him of his title and estate, unless he enforces the payment of his demand upon Sir Arthur, hoping thereby that Salace to extricate the Baronet, would consent to the measure.—Captain Modern, who had been prevailed upon by Selina to go in search of Cicely, in his pursuit of the poor fugitive, happening to call upon Lord Bluffdale, accidentally discovers the villainous designs of Danvers against him, and that he is the rightful heir of the estate and title then possessed by Lord Bluffdale—who renounces his claims and cheerfully relieves those honours which had set so awkwardly upon him—and the defeated and disappointed Danvers hastily withdraws himself.—Cicely, in consequence of a reward, is restored to her friends, and Sir Arthur at length convinced of the filial affection of his son, is reconciled to him, and consents to his union with Cicely.—Selina bestows her hand on Modern.

This Comedy is ascribed to the pen of Reynolds. Though possessing but little of genius, it boasts much of pleasantry, and is altogether a very amusing and entertaining production. The performers all exerted themselves with the most happy effect. Emery, Fawcett, and Lewis, have parts admirably adapted to their respective talents. Miss Smith appears to advantage; and Miss Norton is highly interesting and effective in the part allotted to her.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Brunton, and the Epilogue by Miss Smith. The latter contained some apt allusions to the growing fashion of walking and running for wagers.—The piece was announced for repetition with great applause.

THE INVISIBLE GIRL.

No. 65 of Nicholson's *Journal of Philosophy* contains a full explanation, with plates, of the manner in which the experiment of the Invisible Girl, which has been so much a topic of conversation, was performed. The account was first given, and the experiment exhibited, by Mr. Millington, in one of his Philosophical Lectures, last winter, in Chancery Lane. Four upright posts, united by cross rails, form a hollow square; from the tops of these pillars spring four strong bent brass wires, which converge together, and depend, from the point of convergence, a hollow copper ball of a foot in diameter: this globe is supposed to contain the invisible being as the voice proceeds apparently from the interior of it; and to favour this deception, it is equipped with four trumpets, fixed into its sides horizontally, and each trumpet having its mouth opposite the middle of the upper cross rail in that side of the frame, from which it hangs about half an inch distant. Such is the whole apparatus that meets the eye. When a question is spoken into any one of the trumpets, an answer immediately proceeds from them all; distinct, yet so distant and feeble that it appears to proceed from a very diminutive being; the breath, while speaking, may be felt. The whole experiment consists in a very trifling, but ingenious, addition to the old and well-known mechanism of the speaking Bait; which is formed of a tube from the mouth of a bull, leading to a confederate in an adjoining room, and so her tube to the same place, ending in the ear of the figure: by the last tube, a sound whispered into the ear of the bull is immediately carried to the confederate, who instantly returns an answer by the other tube; ending in the mouth of the figure, which therefore seems to utter it. The Invisible Girl differs in this one circumstance, that an artificial echo is produced by means of the trumpets; and thus the sound no longer appears to proceed in its original direction, but is completely reversed. Any question asked into one of the trumpets is immediately reflected back to a very small office, concealed by mouldings in the rail opposite the centre of the trumpet. These offices are the mouths of tubes, which communicate through the rails and one of the upright pillars with a confederate in an adjoining apartment; whose answers along the same tubes will be distinctly heard by reflection of the sound at the mouths of the trumpets, but no where else; and will seem to come precisely from the interior of the globe.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A letter has been addressed to the Merchants at Lloyd's Coffee-house, by Dr. Ralph Cumming, of the Naval Hospital at Antigua, dated 24th October, 1807, on the subject of a cure of the Yellow Fever. We extract the following passages:—

"I have discovered, that sponging the head, body, and limbs of a patient on the first attack of fever, with rum, or other ardent spirit, is the most effectual remedy which can be used. The principle on which it acts is evaporation, and the degree of cold produced will be in ratio proportionate to the strength or volatility of the spirit employed. It has a two-fold effect at the same time that it refrigerates the almost burning body; it excites, by its stimulant effect, on the skin, the perspiratory organs into action, and so produces perspiration. All the naval surgeons who have visited English harbours, and have had the fever on board, have used the remedy recommended by me, and are delighted with its speedy and salutary effects, from whom, as well as myself, documents have been transmitted to Government."

The Doctor afterwards directs, "that when a person is seized with pains in the head, and with a hot skin, &c. in tropical countries, he is to be stripped naked, exposed to the action of the air, and be sponged all over with spirits, until the skin is cool, not suffering the pulse to fall below sixty; he then is to be put to bed, and to have a purge, and an opening injection or clyster. As often as the fever returns, the sponging with spirit is to be resorted to, bleeding, in proportion to the strength of the patient, will be necessary, which should never be deferred twenty-four hours after the first attack." The Doctor adds: "I hope, after this information, that people destined to the West Indies will leave home with greater fortitude, and not waste their money on the quackeries of the day, and fill their trunks with yellow fever remedies." "When the skin is moist, and perspiration flows freely, the spirit is no longer to be used: after the perspiration has flowed some time, which may be supported by lemon, grass-mint or common tea the cure is to be completed by an infusion of quassia or decoction of bark, and former habits will by degrees be returned to."

Statement of the Funds of the NEW TONTINE SOCIETY from 1st day of January to 30th day of June 1808, both days inclusive.

1808.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
January.	31	Receipts in January,		370	—	Jan.	3	Expenses as per Account Current,		10	31
Feb.	28	Do. in February,		410	15	Feb.	3	Do. Do.		10	22
March.	31	Do. in March,		401	15	16		Promissory Note of the Madras Government No.		510	—
April.	30	Do. in April,		320	—			372 for Pagodas 500, dated 16th February 1808.		65	22
May.	31	Do. in May,		320	10	Mar.	3	Expenses as per Account Current,		10	—
June.	30	Do. in June,		753	35	19		Promissory Note of the Madras Government No.		510	—
								842 for Pagodas 500, dated 19th March 1808.		10	—
						3		Expenses as per Account Current,		10	—
						7		Do. Do.		10	—
						6		Do. Do.		17	—
						28		Promissory Note of the Madras Government No.		1008	28
								4280, dated 28th May 1803, but renewed 28th		2152	14
								June 1808 for Pagodas 1000.		500	20
						30		Balance in the hands of the Agents and of the Secre-		2652	34
								tary.		7	
										2652	34

J. UNDERWOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

Examined and Approved.

LEONARD COOPER, President of the Meeting.

The Total Receipts between 1st July 1807, and 30th June 1808, amount to Pagodas 4758. 33. 27.—From which must be deducted the Expenses of the Year amounting to Pagodas 258. 13. 20.—Leaving a balance of Pagodas 4500. 20. 7. as the actual realized property of the Fund, for 77 Shares.

A CARD.

THE Manager of the Madras Theatre will be obliged to any Lady or Gentleman for the loan of the Comedy of the "Fleur de Law," and of the After-Piece of "The Review or Wags of Windsor."

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next the 8th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY four dozen of Claret from Walker and M'Lary and Urquhart and Robertson.

A few Pair of Pillar Shades on Mahogany Feet, Three pair do. on Plated Feet, a few long Silk Shades, Four Mahogany Writing Desks, a few pairs Silver Epaugets, A Quantity of Coach & Buggy lace, Green Venetian Tape, 1280 feet of plated Beading, & Sundry other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME

Two pair Double Branch'd Pillar Shades on Crystal Stands with Drops, and four Spare Shades.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next the 8th Instant.

Sale to Commerce

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A SELECT COLLECTION OF

BOOKS.

CATALOGUES of which will be published, and distributed.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. DOBBIN,

COOKES Superb Edition of the British Classics, elegantly bound in Call, gilt and letter'd, consisting of 122 volumes Duodecimo, in Portable Cases, Price One Hundred and Twenty five Pagodas.

ALSO

The Annual Register from the year 1758 to 1802, 46 volumes Octavo elegantly bound and letter'd, Price Sixty Pagodas.

It is requested that the Original Bona fide Creditors of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Wallajah & Omdut ul Omrah will meet at the Exchange on Saturday next the 6th Inst. at 2 o'clock, on business of the utmost importance.

FORT ST. GEORGE 1st August 1808.

Administration.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HECTOR SHAW, late in the Civil Service of the Honorable the United East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKEIT'S, Esq. in, as Register 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, 16th July 1808.

To be Let or Sold.

A LARGE, airy and commodious House and GARDEN, with suitable out Houses, Offices and Stabling, now in the occupation of Mr. LIGHT.—The Garden contains an upright Bungalow, and well stocked with various Fruit and Flower Trees and Shrubs, with a large Well of good water, also a Teal House and other accommodations.—The house may be viewed and entered into after the 1st August next.—For particulars apply at Mr. LIGHT'S Office, in the Fort.

MADRAS, July 22d, 1808.

For Private Sale.

A NEAT, Light, Europe Built Carriage with a pair of good Horses and Harness, to be sold for 400 Pagodas.

For Particulars Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

IN FORTHAM BROADWAY,

AT THE LATE CHINA WAREHOUSE,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 3d Instant,

Sale to Commerce

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

THE REMAINS OF

CAPTAIN JOHN LOGANS

INVESTMENT,

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

EUROPE ARTICLES

IN HIGH PRESERVATION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY FRANK and THOMSON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 16th August next.

The following Premises, viz.

A LARGE and commodious upper roomed HOUSE, with a pleasant Garden, and suitable out Houses, situated in Poodoopauk, bounded on the North side by Mr. Westcott's Garden, on the South and East side by the public road, and on the West by the late Doctor Raine's Garden.

A HOUSE and GARDEN, with suitable out Houses situated at Egmore, formerly the property of the late Mr. James Brodie, bounded on the North side by the road to Egmore, on the East by the high road to Vepery, on the West by Paddyfields, and on the South, by the high road from Madras to Noongampauk.

A BUNGALOW and GARDEN, with out Houses, situated on the high road, leading from Fort St. George to Chepauk, opposite the Government House, bounded on the East side by the great public road, on the North by the Tope, commonly called Kilmurah Moodelly's Tope, on the West by the Village Agardam, and on the South by the Paddy-grounds of Comarapah Chitty, as specified in the Title Deeds.

A HOUSE and GARDEN, situated in the Village of Codompaukum, or Sydapetah, bounded on the North by Paddy-fields, on the South by a road, leading to Colattoor, on the East by Paddy-fields and a Garden, belonging to Mr. Joseph, and on the West by a Garden, belonging to Nazzer Jacob Shamier, as specified in the Title Deeds.

ALSO

A Europe Built Carriage,

A Sociable & a Phaeton.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

Ten per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days in Cash, or approved Bills at three or four months, bearing 10 per cent Interest, in default of which, the premises will be put up and re-sold, at the loss and expense of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The expense of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

N.B. Further particulars may be known on application at the Auction Room.

For Sale.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds.—Pais Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness & dispatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing will be received.

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.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, For St. George, 26th July 1808.

In conformity to the 26th Clause of the deed of Agreement between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the one part, and the Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic of the other part, the Commissioners publish the following Schedule of Claims made before them, in order that all such persons as shall have any interest to oppose or impeach the same may have sufficient opportunities so to do.

As the Commissioners are anxious to investigate the claims with the least possible delay, all persons concerned are required to take Notice, that the Officers of the Commissioners will be open to receive objections, in writing, to any of the claims now published, until the 15th day of October next.

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

SCHEDULE CONTINUED OF CLAIMS made before the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the Nabobs of the Carnatic at Fort St. George by Parties to the Deed.

101 Jacob Arathoon, Assignee of Durmaffa Moodley, and Soobramoney Pillay, Bond 27th Dec. 1796 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money lent on account of the Company's Kists. 6,000 0 0 3,286 0 6

102 Jacob Arathoon, Assignee of Soobramoney Pillay, Bond 29th March 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent. 15,000 0 0 10,239 9 0

103 Jacob Arathoon, Assignee of Durmaffa Moodley, Bond 25th Jan. 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money lent. 14,000 0 0 7,365 3 0

104 Messrs. Lys, Sator and De Monte, for Francis Lantour, Joseph Griffin, George Arbutnot, George Lys, Sarguis Sator, John De Monte, and John Goldingham, Esquires, Assignees of Cavalram Poondiah Sahnoo, 2 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, one dated 31 May 1790, for Pagodas 44,500—the other 19th May 1790, for Pagodas 61,250, for Money lent on account of the Company's Kists. 1,05,750 0 0 71,926 1 1

105 Messrs. Lys, Sator and De Monte, for Joseph Griffin, George Arbutnot, and John De Monte, who Claim on five Obligations of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. Balance of an Obligation bearing due 11th January 1783, for Pagodas 5,000—an Obligation dated 24th March 1783 for Pagoda 18,000—one Do. 15th March 1789 for Pagodas 2,000—one Do. 10th Nov. 1787, for Pagodas 3,000 and one Do. 11th May 1790 for Pagoda 1,500. 27,333 23 0 19,569 6 7

106 Messrs. Sator and De Monte, Attorneys for Lieut. Colonel Burrows, Administrator to George Burrows Clarke, deceased, Claim for arrears of Pay and refer to the Durbar accounts in proof of the Claim. 1,625 0 0 2,190 5 4

107 Messrs. Sator and De Monte, Assignees of Charles Darke, Bond 1st Jan. 1786, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money lent. 4,843 0 0 3,716 14 8

108 John De Monte, Executor to the Estate of Captain Bilderbeck deceased, Tunka 12th July 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay. 1,707 28 0 963 9 3

109 Thomas Parry Esquire, Attorney for Donald Campbell, Assignee of Charles Darke, Bond 1st August 1783 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for various articles bought on his account. 17,461 0 0 14,245 5 2

110 Thomas Parry Esquire, Attorney for Mrs. Parry, Executrix to the Estate of the late Mr. James West, Tunka 19th April 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay and Tunka 31st December 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Articles supplied. 2,243 18 40 2,395 12 3

111 Messrs. Parry and Pugh, Attorneys to John Neil Esquire, Mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie and Haliburton, Bond 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay, &c. 14,322 0 0 12,044 16 0

112 John De Fries Esq. Assignee of Kithen Row, 4 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. 13th March 1780 for Pagodas 55,619—9th January 1784 for Pagodas 72,000—10th July 1792 for Pagodas 96,000, and 17th Sept. 1793 for Pagodas 75,000 for Money lent. 2,98,619 0 0 2,34,077 14 7

113 John De Fries Esq. Acting Administrator to the Estate of John Hall deceased, Mortgagee of 3 Bonds of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, viz. Bond Mortgaged by C. Darke, 1st January 1786 for Pagodas 20,000, Money lent—another

ther Mortgaged by Henry Harris, 1st June 1794 for Pagodas 7,851 16 53, for arrears of Pay Articles supplied, and Money lent—and another Mortgaged by W. Marshall 11th August 1792 for Pagodas 3,951 for Money lent. 31,802 16 53 22,562 9 11

114 John De Fries, and John De Monte, Assignees of Amboddy Pody Ramachendiah Braminy, Assignee of Roya Vencata Row Braminy, Bond 15th Jan. 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent. 1,15,000 0 0 88,166 13 4

115 John De Fries, Assignee of Vencaty Narasoo Pillay, Balance of a Bond 6th Sept. 1777 of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent. 1,20,000 0 0 1,46,620 0 0

116 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Assignees of Vurda Dofs Harekjee, Bond 22d Aug. 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent. 96,000 0 0 74,364 9 10

117 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. and Messrs. Lys Sator and De Monte for themselves, and as Attorneys for Christopher Briethaupt, Mortgagees of Messrs. Abbot and Maitland, Bond 1st January 1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Balance of an Account. 76,982 0 0 54,157 3 24

118 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Assignees of Moses De Castro, Bond 16th August 1777, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money lent. 500 0 0 610 18 0

119 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Attorneys to Col. John Long, Balance of a Tunka, and Debt of the Nabob Wallajah for Prize money. 17,930 0 0 15,988 19 0

120 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Mortgagees of W. D. Brodie Esq. Assignee of Buder Islam Cawn Behauder, Bond 16th July 1791, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent. 14,000 0 0 8,740 10 2

121 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Mortgagees of W. D. Brodie Esq. Assignee of the Honorable Basil Cochrane, Assignee of Henry Price, Bond 1st Sept. 1781 of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of Pay. 1,226 0 0 1,259 8 4

122 Messrs. Adrian De Fries and Co. Mortgagees of W. D. Brodie Esq. Assignee of the Honorable Basil Cochrane, Administrator to the Estate of the late Captain C. C. Klamman, Bond 31st Dec. 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah for arrears of Pay. 3,371 0 0 2,754 2 0

123 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, Heirs and Executors of John De Fries, Esq. deceased, who was one of the Executors of the will of Adrian Fourbeck deceased, Bond 1st May, 1778 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. 15,993 22 40 19,000 1 8

124 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, Executors of the late John De Fries, Esq. Tunka 26th July 1775 of the Nabob Wallajah, in the name of John De Fries but for the benefit of Mr. W. Chambers for the value of articles sold. 2,520 0 0 3,327 11 7

125 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, Attorneys to Captain Arthur Owen, Bond 15th March 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Arrears of Pay and Present. 13,000 0 0 14,282 7 7

126 Messrs. Adrian, John, and Lewis De Fries Attorneys to David Simpson, Assignee of the late James Graham, Bond 1st January 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Arrears of Pay. 3,000 0 0 2,302 6 8

127 Messrs. Adrian, John and Lewis De Fries, Attorneys to George Vanfittart Esq. Bond 15th Feb. 1776 of the Nabob Wallajah in the name of John De Fries, but for the benefit of George Vanfittart, Consideration not stated. 14,285 11 0 18,484 3 2

128 Samoo Dofs Bala Kithnama Dofs, adopted Son and heir of Bala Kithnama Dofs, 2 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. Balance of a Bond 30th December 1778 for Pagodas 1,00,000 and Bond 2d June 1780 for Pagodas 55,000 Money lent. 1,40,000 0 0 1,58,640 4 0

129 George Mofs, Mortgagee of Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, Haliburton and Falconar, Assignees of Bedypatry Venkiah Braminy Bond 2th July 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, granted for the balance of an account current settled between the said Venkiah and his Highness on that date. 15,964 7 0 9,212 3 4

130 Captain John Nixon Assignee of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, Macdonall and Co. Assignees of a Panpiah Braminy, Bond 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money lent. 1,00,000 0 0 53,087 6 8

131 Zachariah Polack in behalf of his wife Mary Polack, formerly Smith, widow and Administratrix to the estate of Captain Joshua Smith deceased, Balance of a Bond 4th June 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Arrears of pay. 3,237 9 40 2,844 10 0

132 Zachariah Polack Attorney for John Martin, Administrator to the Estate of the late Cottrell Barrett deceased, Bond 4th May 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent. 3,657 0 0 3,990 10 6

133 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Kithnawmy Braminy, Claim for the Amount of Messrs. Kinderley, Watts and Co's Bill on him, for Sundry Articles of wearing apparel supplied the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. 1,722 21 0 901 1 7

134 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Kithnawmy Braminy, for the amount purchase of a Carriage presented to Mr. W. Abbott, by order of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. 900 0 0 539 1 3

135 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Kithnawmy Braminy balance of an account with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purchase of a Garden by his order. 12,000 0 0 2,613 7 8

136 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Kithnawmy Braminy for arrears of Salary. 10,285 30 0 4,628 11 5

137 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Vuhub Dof, Gocul Dofs, Grand Son and Heir to Muckum Dof Soucar, deceased, Bond 18th December 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent. 50,500 0 0 48,758 7 10

138 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Probod Dofs bond 17th June 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. 3,300 0 0 1,512 0 7

139 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneys to Chuliah Kithniah Son of Chuliah Pooneacoty, Bond 6th July 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah for Money lent. 85,000 0 0 62,657 16 2

140 The Administratrix to the Estate of Dava Bocunjee Causee Dofs, claim on the following obligations of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. Bond 31st May 1780 for Pagoda 3,15,000, money advanced.—Balance of a Bond 8th January 1761 for Pagodas 39,602 20 40 money advanced.—Enclenmah dated 4th June 1761 for Ruppes 50,000 Money lent—A written promise dated 29th May 1763, to Pay 8,000 Pagodas being the balance due on a Tiep for Pagodas 15,000—Tunka 29th January 1776 for Pagodas 6,400 money lent and amount of an Account Current for various sums advanced and articles supplied at different periods and for Commission charged as Agent to the Nabob. 5,93,274 40 40 4,89,791 6 0

141 The Administratrix to the Estate of Dava Bocunjee Causee Dofs, Claim on 3 obligations of the late Ameer ul Omrah dated as follows, 19th July 1780 for Pagodas 28,750, another the same date for Pagodas 40,000, and 3d February 1779 for Pagoda 9,023, being money advanced to the Ameer for the use of the Nabob Wallajah. 57,773 0 0 63,203 18 0

142 Colonel Torrens, Assignee of Streenevafa Jengar Assignee of Ramad Ponda, Bond 26th December 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent to the Circar. 1,00,000 0 0 84,248 8 54

143 Colonel Torrens, Assignee of Streenevafa Jengar Assignee of Kithnamah Chetty, and Padmanabho Chetty, Heirs of Kithnamah Chetty deceased, Bond 23d November 1776 of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent to the Circar. 67,000 0 0 84,216 5 4

144 George Westcott Esq. The Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Sentleger, and Captain Benjamin Bishop, Attorneys to Mr. Thomas Stephens, Bond 1st January 1786 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. 20,000 0 0 15,347 18 104

145 William Simpson, Assignee of Gocul Dofs, Son and Heir of Muckum Dofs, Bond 22d October 1770, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Jewels Sold to the Nabob. 53,000 0 0 82,093 6 0

146 Francis Lantour and Co. Mortgagees of Jacob Pascal, Assignee of Pierre Lafosse, Bond 1st August 1797 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay. 4,066 0 0 2,289 3 1

147 Francis Lantour & Co. Attorneys to Lieutenant C. Gordon, the Confirmed Attorney of Mrs. Ann Gordon, Executrix of Doctor Gordon deceased, Bond 30th November 1777 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of Pay. 6,000 0 0 7,046 16 0

148 Francis Lantour and Co. Attorneys to James Stuart Hall Esq. claim on the following accounts, viz. Arrears of Salary as confidential Secretary to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Pagodas 3,000—Arrears of allowance as Agent for His Highness's affairs in England Pags. 10,000—arrears of allowance as Agent for Tajul Omrah Pagodas 8,000—Cash disbursed in England on His Highness's Account Pagodas 5,680—Value of Carriages and Horses with Harness supplied at his request Pagodas 2,000. 28,680 0 0 13,413 16 0

149 S. M. Moorat, Mortgagee of A. Paupiah Braminy, Bond 1st November 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, being one of several granted in settlement of an account. 86,560 0 0 45,949 0 4

150 S. M. Moorat, Assignee of Appoo Row, Son and Heir of Yogusher Ramajee, Bond 2d March 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent. 78,000 0 0 85,780 6 8

151 Satha Jyer, Son and Heir of Soobiah Sa-
shoo, Bond 14th July 1784, of the Nabob Walla-
jah, for Money lent.

1,25,000 0 0 1,11,241 13 6

152 Sangura Jyer, Son and Heir of Vencata-
ravana Jyer Bond 5th February 1781, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent.

1,15,000 0 0 1,21,340 7 1

153 Perfanore Ram Row, Son and Heir of
Vencata River, Bond 31st March 1790, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent.

1,25,000 0 0 85,312 10 0

154 Teermul Row, Son and Heir of Govinda
Row, Bond 26th March 1782 of the Nabob Walla-
jah, for Money lent.

1,35,000 0 0 1,35,045 0 0

155 Soondra Row, Son & Heir of Ramchun-
dra Row, Bond 7th May 1787, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for goods sold.

1,25,000 0 0 92,555 11 7

156 Moota Pillay, Son and Heir of Samynada
Pillay, Bond 20th April 1787, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for Money lent.

85,000 0 0 63,018 1 2

157 Nagapah Braminy, Brother and Heir of
Ramraamy Sahoo, Bond 22d November 1787,
of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent.

1,05,000 0 0 76,609 3 10

158 Mootoo Rama Moodelly, Brother and
Heir of Appoo Moodelly, Bond 7th August
1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent.

1,20,000 0 0 90,653 6 9

159 Chingleroy Pillay, son and heir of Awa-
dy Pillay, Bond 4th November 1784, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

1,00,000 0 0 87,526 13 3

160 Yella Pillay, son and heir of Ramalinga
Pillay, Bond 13th January 1784, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money advanced.

1,25,000 0 0 1,14,258 7 2

161 Appajee Row, son and heir of Ragoonad
Naick, Bond 22d May 1787, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for Money lent.

85,000 0 0 62,866 19 1

162 Gopal Row, son and heir of Puttaberam
Jyer, Bond 8th December 1780, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

85,000 0 0 90,332 7 1

163 Streenevas Jyer, son and heir of Varatha
Jyer, Bond 2d January 1789, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

85,000 0 0 60,128 1 2

164 Custory Chetty, son and heir of Rungiah
Chetty, 2 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for
money lent, one dated 17th July 1785 for Pa-
goda 95,000, the other 31st of August 1789, for
Pagoda 35,000.

1,30,000 0 0 98,068 10 1

165 Aroonachella Pillay, son and Heir of
Moota Pillay, Bond 11th January 1784, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

95,000 0 0 86,861 17 5

166 Streenevas Row, son and Heir of Vencata
Row Dubash, Bond 23d June 1784, of the Na-
bob Wallajah, for money lent.

75,000 0 0 66,955 0 0

167 Veerapah Moodeliar, Son of Nagapah
Moodeliar, Bond 23d June 1788, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

75,000 0 0 53,841 13 5

168 Sadia Pillay, brother and heir of Veera-
buthura Pillay, Bond 9th October 1788, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

50,000 0 0 35,600 0 0

169 Govindapah Naick, son and heir of Nar-
rain Naick, Bond 5th February 1779, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for Money lent.

47,000 0 0 54,103 5 5

170 Soobroy Moodelly, son and heir of Cun-
dapah Sawmy Moodelly, Bond 18th February
1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

55,000 0 0 42,065 17 0

171 Shafachella Chetty, Bond 5th March
1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for Cash lent
His Highness the Ameer ul Omrah.

43,000 0 0 31,127 5 9

172 Sonmooga Pillay, brother and heir of
Mootoo Veera Pillay, Bond 23d May 1788, of
the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

80,000 0 0 57,564 12 0

173 Vencata Row, son and heir of Seenevasa
Row, Bond 20th December 1780, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

37,000 0 0 39,261 19 1

174 Moorogapah Moodelly, son and heir of
Counthy Moodelly, Bond 30th August 1781,
of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

54,000 0 0 55,501 4 0

175 Soobramanya Pillay, son and heir of Sa-
menada Pillay, Bond 28th June 1785, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

96,000 0 0 74,650 13 8

176 Auroomogo Moodelly, Brother and heir
of Thipa Nada Moodelly, Bond 25th Septem-
ber 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money
lent.

84,000 0 0 63,233 6 10

177 Saumenada Moodelly, Brother and Heir
of Aroonachella Moodelly, Bond 4th September
1780, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent.

90,000 0 0 96,774 0 0

178 Saumenada Moodelly, Brother and heir
of Aulagapa Moodelly, Bond 11th August 1785,

of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

70,000 0 0 54,265 11 8

179 Mulycarjona Dava, 2 Bonds of the
Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent, one
dated 14th October 1800 for Pagoda 80,000,
the other 19th May 1801 for Pagoda 70,000.

1,50,000 0 0 69,918 7 0

180 Chinnaconnoo, Attorney to Anna Pillay,
son of Saamy Syrang, Tunka 17th September
1779, of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of
Salary.

181 G. M. Knox Esquire, Mortgagee of 2
Bonds assigned to Messrs. Tolloh, Brodie,
Halyburton and Co. by Abdul Guffoor Khan Ba-
hauder, viz. one for Pagoda 36,000 and the
other for Pagoda 57,000 for money lent.

93,000 0 0 68,495 15 4

182 James Waddell, Balance of a Bond dated
12th February 1795, purchased by him at the
Public Sale of the effects of the late Robert
Henderfon, to whom it was granted by the Na-
bob Omdut ul Omrah, for the price of a House.

8,000 0 0 5,587 2 0

183 Condapah, son and personal representative
of N. Mootiah Moodelly deceased, debt of the
late Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah
for arrears of Salary.

719 16 13 538 4 4

184 Vartan Gasper, Assignee of Hafiz Ma-
homed Nasser Khan Bahauder, Bond 6th Octo-
ber 1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for
money lent.

3,000 0 0 1,596 6 7

185 Gocool Dofs Son and Heir of Mukun
Dofs Son and Heir of Mukun Dofs Bowlassi de-
ceased, Bond 6th November 1795, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

86,300 0 0 66,486 9 3

186 Vencatachella Pillay, Son and Heir of
Narain Pillay, Bond 12th March 1780, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

75,000 0 0 82,365 0 0

187 Satha Jyer, Son and Heir of Kistna
Jyer, Bond 13th August 1785, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

30,000 0 0 23,253 6 10

188 Vithelingam Moodelly, Son and Heir of
Tegaroy Moodelly, Bond 25th September 1785,
of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent.

95,000 0 0 73,413 18 2

189 Mootosawmy Pillay, Son and Heir of
Videnada Pillay, Bond 26th September 1784,
of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

60,000 0 0 52,820 0 0

190 Permaul Naick, Brother and Heir of
Mootookistamah Naick, Bond 12th May 1785,
of the Nabob Wallajah, consideration unknown.

80,000 0 0 62,400 0 0

191 Ramah Row, Brother and Heir of Soob-
bah Row, Bond 6th October 1781, of the Na-
bob Wallajah, for money lent.

95,000 0 0 97,185 0 0

192 Narain Pillay, Son and Heir of Ven-
catachella Pillay—Bond 23d August 1784, of
the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

96,000 0 0 84,934 8 0

193 Gerec Row, Assignee of Caval Ram,
Debt of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent,
and refers to the Durbar Accounts in proof of
his Claim.

2,500 0 0 3,325 7 4 1/2

194 Succatapah Moodelly, Son and Heir of
Chedumbara Moodelly, Bond 27th September
1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

82,000 0 0 95,792 8 0

195 Rama Naick, Son and Heir of Rago-
nanda Naick, Bond 23d November 1787 of the
Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

82,000 0 0 59,823 11 7

196 George Halyburton Esquire, Attorney
for Guniffam Dofs heir of Samuel Dofs, five
Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz. Bond 25th
July 1788 for Pagoda 24,300—Do. 7th March
1787 for Pagoda 95,000—Do. 11th Decem-
ber 1786 for Pagoda 80,500—Do. 5th Sep-
tember 1787 for Pagoda 14,600 Money advan-
ced at different periods—and an Obligation 18th
November 1786 for Pagoda 14,098 16 10, be-
ing Cash paid to Sir Archibald Campbell by his
Order.

2,28,498 16 10 1,69,605 13 7

197 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Guniffam Dofs, heir of Samuel Dofs, Bond 19th
February 1787, of the Ameer ul Omrah, for Cash
paid Syed Sha Abolysse his Priest, by his Order.

Arcof Rups. 11,000 0 0 2,340 15 0

198 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Hurry Dofs, Assignee of Gungaseraud, Bond 4th
August 1769, of the Nabob Wallajah, for mo-
ney lent.

4,600 0 0 7,393 8 0

199 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Goverdhan Dofs Birjee Dofs, Balance of a Tun-
ka 24th January 1775, of the Nabob Wallajah,
for jewels supplied.

6,250 28 40 8,316 0 0

200 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Bagavan Dofs son and Heir of Damodara Dofs,
Obligation 10th January 1773, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for Jewels supplied.

80,000 0 0 1,15,397 6 10

201 George Halyburton Esquire, Attorney
for Balamookun Dofs the son, & Girdar Dofs
the Nephew of Vencaty Dofs Soucar, Debt 29th
September 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah for mo-
ney advanced.

3,131 22 40 3,332 2 8

202 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for

Kistnasawmy Braminy, adopted son & Heir of
Vencatafoo, Bond 22d February 1778, of the
Nabob Wallajah for money lent.

72,000 0 0 1,13,700 0 0

203 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Naraooy Pillay son & heir of Boucher Narrain
Pillay, Bond 8th August 1777, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money advanced.

22,000 0 0 26,900 2 8

204 George Halyburton Esquire, Attorney
for Yagambaram Modelly, Mortgage of Abdul
Guffor Cawn, Bond 23d October 1797, of the
Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for money lent.

17,000 0 0 9,031 8 1

205 George Halyburton Esquire, Attorney
for Paupoo Chetty & Pontapah Modelly, Affig-
nees of Condapah Naick, Bond 17th November
1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent.

50,000 0 0 38,744 9 0

206 George Halyburton Esquire, Attorney
for Chunda Monny son & Heir of Mohunna Ram,
Bond 12th January 1780 of the Nabob Wallajah,
for money lent.

42,000 0 0 46,460 4 0

207 George Halyburton Esq. Attorney for
Verjee Mogun Dofs, son & Heir of Goverdhan
Dofs, 3 Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, viz.
Bond 23d March 1780, for Pagoda 50,000—
Do. 19th June 1780 for Pagoda 90,000—Do.
24th September 1780 for Pagoda 70,000 for
money lent.

2,10,000 0 0 2,27,459 7 4

208 Thomas De Mello Esq. Attorney for Syed
Kulleem ullah Khan Behauder, son & heir of
Syed Mahomed Afim Khan Behauder, Debt 20th
August 1798 of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for
Cash disbursed on his Account at various periods.

25,377 6 0

209 Thomas De Mello Esq. Attorney for
Syed Kulleem ullah Khan Behauder, Tankah 2d
February 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah, granted
on the occasion of the marriage of the Claimant.

Arcof Rups. 30,000 0 0

210 John Hunter Esq. Executor to the late
Reverend Mr. Gericke, Executor of Lieutenant
Stockwell deceased, Bond 31st December 1786,
of the Nabob Wallajah, for arrears of pay.

2,425 0 0 1,981 4 0

211 Messrs. Hunter and Hay, Attorneys for
Dr. Alexander Kennedy and Major W. Dowle,
Assignees of J. Tolloh Esq. Assignee of Dr.
Harris, Bond 7th June 1788 of the Nabob Omdut
ul Omrah for money lent.

5,000 0 0 3,593 17 9

212 Sarquis Satur, Administrator to the Estate
of the late Agavelly Satur, Mortgagee of Charles
Darke, Bond 1st January 1786 of the Nabob
Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent.

5,000 0 0 3,836 19 8

213 Sarquis Satur, Administrator to the Estate
of the late Agavelly Satur, 2 Bonds of the Nabob
Omdut ul Omrah viz. May 6th 1782 for Pagoda
2,855 1/2 and 18th June 1784 for Pagoda 520 25
40 for articles supplied. 3,376 3 0 3,043 3 1

214 Captain Arthur Frish, Assignee of Goora-
pah Chitty, Bond 22d August 1785, of the Nabob
Wallajah, for money lent.

72,500 0 0 56,477 10 0

215 George King, Attorney for Lawrence
Cuzzo, Debt of the Nabob Wallajah, Ameer
ul Omrah and Omdut ul Omrah, for arrears of
Pay.

147 0 0 186 15 0

216 Condraigula Jaggernaut Row Ramurfoo,
two Bonds of the Nabob Wallajah, for Money
lent, one dated 14th March 1783 for Pagoda
1,15,000 the other 14th June 1784, for Pagoda
85,000.

2,00,000 0 0 1,85,725 11 3

217 Ranganath Pantalon, adopted son and
Heir of Rajah Beerbur Behauder, two Bonds of
the Nabob Wallajah viz. Bond 20th July 1778
for Pagoda 100,120—and another 25th March
1777, for Pagoda 80,000—Money lent.

1,80,120 0 0 2,17,573 10 6

218 Nintera Rama Sawmy Chitty, Bond 16th
May 1801, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for
Money lent.

10,000 0 0 4,601 18 4

219 Collinga Roy Moodelly, Mortgagee of
Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, Bond 1st July
1796, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money
lent.

26,332 0 0 18,200 16 9 1/2

220 Collinga Roy Moodelly, Executor to the
Estate of Tavapah Moodelly, Mortgagee of
Avadanum Paupiah Braminy, Bond 12th July
1797, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for Money
lent.

80,000 0 0 42,946 13 4

221 Collah Singanah Chetty, Assignee of the
Administrators to the Estate of Goverdhan Dofs
Birjee Dofs, Bond 16th February 1779, of the
Nabob Wallajah, for Money advanced.

47,000 0 0 54,034 7 1

222 Govind Row Son and Heir of Calliram
Ambaram, Bond 17th March 1787, of the Ameer
ul Omrah, being for the Balance due, on the
Settlement of their Accounts,

8,271 8 0 6,147 17 6

223 Vauthoo Sadashava Vencatafa, Obligation
7th April 1795 of the Nabob Wallajah, for Mo-
ney lent.

65,427 0 0 38,092 1 10

224 Veyasha Balakrishna, Sadashava Assignee
of Maudhoo Anantha Braminy Balance of a Bond
5th July 1800, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah
for Money lent.

10,500 0 0 5,070 12 2

W. PARKER,

S. T. COAD,

HENRY RUSSELL.

are obviously interwoven with the general interest and glory of the nation. Therefore—Resolved, by the representatives of the common wealth of Pennsylvania, that the general government meets our hearty and entire approbation, and that we view in it a wise measure calculated to secure the peace of our country, to preserve the property of our citizens, and to preserve a redress of our wrongs."—The failure of the reader will perceive, attributed to men holding offices under Jefferson; so there must be a division even amongst that party themselves. The mean while, it is complained of, in a paper of the 18th of February, that the "tory vessels" going out of the ports, on a coasting trip, till to Jamaica." I said, that this would be the case; but, if this be the case at the end of six weeks, what will it be, at the end of six months? The party opposed to Jefferson ask: "what is the embargo for? Of what use is it? Why do you not go to war, or let us live at peace? Why do you keep us in this tantalizing state?" The party of Mr. Jefferson seem enraged at these questions, and answer the threats of vengeance upon the heads of their opponents. "We will tell you," say they, "for the benefit of your British friends. The government of the United States, do not wish to go to war. As long as war is avoidable; they prefer remaining peaceably within their own homes to shedding blood without an avoidable necessity. War is neither the passion of the Government nor the interest of the people; they have proved this to be their policy and their wishes by more patience and suffering than any nation ever exhibited with similar capacities for retaliation since the creation. They prefer now to remain on the defensive than to injure the unfortunate subjects of a depraved government—and knowing that they can do what is efficient whenever occasion call for it, they wish to put off the evil day, because when they begin, it will be a complete work. Whenever the United States are forced to war, stand clear—it will not be like the days of the revolution—the law promulgated at Copenhagen, will then be the law of the land—no neutrals—every man must be an active decided American—or an enemy—and from that day English influence no more disturbs nor distracts this continent—not a vestige of it will remain. The government wish to avoid the terrible operation of war—and they will, while the thing is practicable, preserve an armed neutrality—when forced to war, we repeat it again—**TORIES STAND CLEAR!**"—Thus, as I fore told, the war they intend to carry on, is a war upon each other. The first three months of war would see all the rich, or tories, plundered, in one shape or another. Either by double taxes, by the occupation of their houses, by the seizing of their hay and straw and corn and pork, in the way of contribution; or else by direct fine, or confiscation. Having no foreign enemy in the country, the marauding faction would have nothing to fear. There would be another complete revolution, and one of the bloodiest, perhaps, that ever was known in the world. "The law of Copenhagen will be the law of the land!" The prospect is terrible, and for this prospect the people have to thank the unnatural partiality, the vanity, the insolence, of their rulers, and themselves. Here is an instance of a nation having been brought by pure vanity, to a situation the most perilous and disgraceful that ever was witnessed. They must needs be "a great power!" They must needs dictate to England! Verily, they will repent of this for many a long day.—The party of Jefferson are proposing (paper of the 18th) to publish the names of all those members of Congress, who speak, or vote against the measures of the President, "that they may be marked ready against the day of vengeance." Many of these have hitherto been forward enough in their hostility towards England, and, now, it seems, they are about to receive their reward. They will, probably, find to their cost, that it is much easier to raise a popular ferment than to allay it.—In my last, I spoke about the keeping of St. Tammany's day, in America. One of the papers, now before me, furnishes an advertisement relating to a meeting of this sort. "A stated meeting of the Tammany Society will be held, on Thursday evening next, the 4th of the month of November, at the council fire of their great wigwag, No. 63, north Fourth Street, precisely at the going down of the Sun.—By order of the Society, John L. Baker, Sec. Month of Colds, 29,—year of discovery 316."—Was there ever folly equal to this? This was an invention of Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Dr. Rush, Mackean, and some other of the leaders, to make the rising generation believe, that they were of Indian origin! At these meetings, the moon-stricken professors, decorate themselves with feathers and bangles and skins, after the manner of the savages, and get as drunk, oh, how drunk they get upon stinking liver-burning rum, at tenpence halfpenny a quart! This is the "enlightened nation!" Poor fools, as if they could, by such silly devices, obliterate history, and make the children of the honest Quakers of Pennsylvania believe, that the ancestors of their neighbours to the South came from the banks of the Mississippi, instead of emigrating from Old England by consent of a righteous judge and twelve good men and true!—Corresponding with the project of St. Tammany was another for forming an "American Language;" and, one Thornton, a native, I believe, of Barbadoes, was so far encouraged to proceed in this project as to publish a book, an elementary book for beginners! There was to be none of our characters left. There was to be represented by one character; and, in short, the shape of the whole of the letters was to be changed. But still the fools would have had all the sounds all the idiom all the grammatical construction. This was, however, to be called the "American Language;" for the wife-noddled inventor told the people, that it was disgraceful to them to acknowledge, at every breath, that they spoke the language of slaves. Is it any wonder, that the nation has been made mad? Is it any wonder, that they should have discovered so much malignity and so much contempt towards England? And, is it possible to open their eyes by any thing but blows? Love us they will not; but,

it is quite within our power to prevent them from despising us.—I perceive, from these papers, that their famous Federal City, or City of Washington, is about to be actually abandoned, there being no prospect of its ever becoming an inhabited place. One of my fins, in their eyes, was, laughing at this foolish project. But, oh! with will become of the "Capitol," and the town of General Washington? There has been a legislative discussion upon the subject; and, though the Congress came to no decision (which is mostly the case), it is evident that the wild project must be given up. How many men have been ruined, totally ruined, by this silly project, this child of the children of vanity! They must needs have a city greater than ever before existed in the world! The plans of this cursed thing have induced scores of builders and mechanics to emigrate from England. They have long ago been ruined, and their families, for want of the means of retreating, are now begging their bread.—In the paper of the 9th of February, I find a paragraph, with which I am very much pleased. I will insert it, and endeavour to make the application.—"There is a coincident temper, generally united in the same characters who are hostile to civil liberty. It is that abject temper, which is disposed to submit to the most despicable meannesses at the command of a superior knave or villain, with the hope of being sustained in delegated tyranny over others.—Of these descriptions are the enemies of civil liberty, the foes of virtue and concord always, and in all circumstances in every country. The balhaw who commands a province with the proverbial tyranny of a Turk, tells the grand seignior that it is the vilest of his slaves who address him; the priests of the Delhi Lama worship and even devour his excrements; about thirty years ago the fashion of the silks and ribbons worn at Paris were *kà kà le dauphin*. At the court of Great Britain and calls it an honour, when a wealthy native of Asia in the British provinces, meets an English nabob who has come to plunder his country in an amicable way, he is under the necessity of getting out of his palanquin or alighting from his horse or his elephant, lest his not being on foot should be considered as a want of respect. The examples might be extended to a volume—it is the hierarchy of slaves that produces this baseness and tyranny—and baseness it is said defends in accumulated meannesses and inflexible."—This is very true indeed. No thing can be more true; nothing better expressed, except the small passage that I have chosen to leave out. But, Mr. Duane, why did you not give us an example or two drawn from amongst ourselves? Do you think that baseness more rampant was ever seen, than that which is displayed by the American people? Or do you look upon the shabby pettifoggers, whom they chose to adore, whose feet they chose to lick, as so much better than the Nabob and the Turk? You remember how the base wretches used to abuse me for exposing the despotic acts of Mackean, then chief justice and now governor of Pennsylvania. You remember how you all exulted at the final success of that man over me, aided by a jury of his vile slaves; and, now, I perceive, by your paper of the 20th of February, that those members of the assembly, who were formerly his supporters, have found out, that "he has violated the constitution that he was sworn to support; that he has trampled under foot the sacred rights of free men; that he has acted, not as a faithful public servant, but as a despot; and that against his private revenge, neither age, poverty, character, infirmity, nor patriotism has afforded protection." Excuse me, if I am glad of this. Excuse me, if I express my joy at it. The only malediction I bestowed upon you, the abettors of Mackean, was, that his life might be as long as yours. Believe me, Mr. Duane, the reign of this man is a punishment that the State of Pennsylvania deserves. He was made to be a scourge for you; a scourge that you richly merit. It must grate you, a little, one would think, when you recollect, how powerfully instrumental you yourself were in putting the rod into his iron hand. You must remember, when I charged him with having, while he was chief justice, said, that, if he were made governor, he would pardon any man that should murder me. You must remember, that you applauded the saying. Is it not just, then, that you should feel his despotic fangs? And, will you still hope, in the face of all your present sufferings under him, to make the world believe, that you are free men?—I shall conclude with an extract or two, which may serve as a tolerably good answer to Mr. A. B. (Alexander Baring, I suppose) of the Morning Chronicle, who complained of the lag age of our newspapers, respecting the American government and its chief; and also to Mr. Roscoe, the sapient Mr. Roscoe, who advised the king to endeavour to cherish the kind disposition of a people of an origin common with our own. Mr. A. B. bid us beware how we spoke of the president; for, that, though he signed himself simply *Thomas Jefferson*, he was nevertheless, the sovereign of a "great nation;" and reminded us, that it was quite fair to consider the language of our public prints as the language of our government. Now, then, Mr. Baring, let us hear the language of the *Aurora*, of the 17th of February, respecting the king of England, and observe, that this print is notoriously devoted to Mr. Jefferson.—"From the Charleston City Gazette of Feb. 9.—A report was current yesterday, in this city, of the death of the king of England, said to have been brought by captain Maudsels of the Sea Horse, which left Ramsgate on the 24th of Dec.; who states, that a gentleman arrived that day at Ramsgate from London, who informed him, that when he left the city, the great bell of St. Paul's church was tolling; which circumstance, it is said, does not take place but on the death of some of the royal family; and as the king had some days before, been stated to be indisposed, it was concluded that he had died. London papers of the 15th and 16th, make no mention of his sickness; but on the contrary, state that he transacted business on the 14th with the Duke of York.—A matter of very little con-

sequence otherwise than there is one MONSTER left on the earth."—Now, then, Mr. Baring, is this the language of the American government? Now, then, Mr. Roscoe, you, who profess such an ardent attachment to his Majesty's person and family," do you approve of this? "No." But, are you willing to resent it? That is the point. Are you willing to resent it? Are you willing to make any of those sacrifices, of which you told the king you would be so profuse, "in defence of his person and family?"—But, belike, it is for your country that you have these sacrifices at hand? Well, then hear what these your dear friends say of that country, under its well-known name of John Bull. I now quote the close, and recapitulation, of a firing of sentiments, from the same news-paper of the 10th of February.

"Strike the string, and breathe the lay,
"Give John Bull's praises to the day;
"Is there a woman lying-in,
"Defected infant, born in sin,
"Of sinking age, or helpless youth,
"Or maiden love, or matron truth,
"Or man disarmed, with guileful mind,
"To John Bull's wiles or deaf or blind?
"There John Bull points his purple spear,
"Hasty, hasty out is there,
"There confusion, terror's child,
"Conflict fierce, and ruin wild,
"Agony that pants for breath,
"Despair and unexpected death,
"These to John Bull's glory given,
"These his fame shall wait to Heaven.
"And bloody tears shall wretches weep
"When caught by John Bull—*softly sleep*"

Now, Mr. Roscoe, how do you feel? Is this our character? are we the cowardly, cruel, deceitful race here described? At the very outset of the dispute with America, I took occasion, in answer to an assailant, who (God forgive me if the suspicion was unjust) I took for an American; I took occasion to caution the Electors of Westminster against giving into the notion, that the Americans hated only our government. I assured those gentlemen, that the whole of the people of England were the object of American malice and abuse. My blood had to boil, for years, under this infamous abuse. I had witnessed proofs in a bundance that the Americans hated us all. I had seen them make public rejoicings at the mutiny in the English fleet, at the defeat of the English army, at the scarcity of provisions in England; and, in short, at almost every event conspicuously unfavourable to England. Nor were these exultations confined to the rabble. The "constituted authorities," as they called themselves, after the French fashion, partook therein; and were imitated by many of the members of Congress. The first with of the heart of the people of America, generally speaking, is to see England conquered, and extinguished as an independent nation; and their next wish is, that they may have a hand in it. They have, amongst them, a great number of Germans, whose malignity is proverbial, and they have, in power, some half dozen of precious knaves from the little venomous states of Geneva and Switzerland, whose very nature it seems to be to live in hatred and hostility against all great and powerful nations.—But, Mr. Baring, what do you say to this? Are we the bloody minded and cowardly race here described? Is it for this discrimination that we are to love your American brethren? Have we here a proof of that "mildness and peaceableness" and "passiveness," with which you, in copying Mr. Senator Mitchell, choose to decorate the American character? Can you, Sir, have the assurance, have you acquired so much of the American nature and manners, as to look an Englishman in the face, and justify this? I have not taken much pains in seeking instances, or I could have filled this sheet from the eighteen news-papers now lying before me. Let the wretches proceed; but, I cannot say, that I should be sorry to hear that their calumnies had been answered by English bomb-shells. It is very well for you merchants and manufacturers, who have as much property in America as you have in England, and who are, by turns, subjects here and citizens there; it is very well for you to turn off this abuse with a laugh; but, for us, whose all is here; who have no double character; who must be Englishmen or nothing; for us it is not to laugh, but to resent, and, if possible, to revenge.—I have now, until some new attempt be made on the part of her advocates, done with America, whose vanity and insolence have passed her forward into notice, and who has certainly gained nothing by notoriety. For many months, indeed, for years, I said not a word about her or her rulers; but, when it, at last, became a question, whether England were to be bullied by her, I could not hold my tongue. Her indifferent partisans have challenged an enquiry into her resources and her character. The result is before the world. I will not pretend, that I am sorry to have had this opportunity of exposing her nakedness, to do which, though, certainly, it was my duty, was not less my inclination. She now stands before the people of England in her true shape and colour. I defy all the Barings and Roscoes upon earth to mislead them again as far as relates to her; and, whether we have war or peace with her, the knowledge thus communicated to the nation upon a subject, with respect to which they were before more ignorant than with respect to almost any other, cannot, I hope, fail to be of great and lasting advantage.

Mr. Scott's reply to A. B. C. upon the subject of the Curate's bill, shall be inserted next week.—The City of London proceedings upon the Reversion Bill need not have been pointed out to me; it is a subject deeply interesting to the public.—I do not insert the Bristol Resolutions, because I disapprove of them, as coupling an approbation of the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett with that of the selfish proceedings of the petitioners of Liverpool. I am for seeing England free from domestic oppression; but, am willing to submit even to that, rather than urge the government to make a disgraceful and precarious peace, the natural tendency of which must be to extinguish the very hope of seeing a restoration of the liberties which our forefathers enjoyed.

Bulley, 7th April, 1808.

WEDNESDAY—August 31, 1868.

(Continued from the Third Page of this Days Paper.)

"with the amended articles of capitulation." As a step previous to negotiation, they would, I hope, have demanded a reveal of the non-importation act; a laying aside of the horse-whip. It is said, that "America has a right to pass what laws she pleases to regulate the trade carried on with her." Very true; and we have just as good a right to determine whether we shall enter upon a negotiation with her, or not. Your tailor, for instance, has an undoubted right to buy his cloth of any draper, and not of you; but, have you not as good a right to employ another tailor? I know there is no law to prevent the Americans from being outrageously insolent to us; but, I also know, that there is no law to prevent us from resenting that insolence. Let them pass acts of non-importation, "till the very stones in the street rise up against their stupid vanity; but, let not the said acts be pointed solely at England; let them not think to bully us out of any thing. Mr. Canning's letter, refusing to renew the negotiation upon the basis of the amended articles of capitulation (for I can call the treaty nothing else), was, in my opinion, rather too condescending towards America. It did not feel the insult; but, it did not resent it in terms sufficiently strong. Tameless towards America has, all along, been the fault of England; nor need we much wonder at it, when we consider the great influence, the numerous votes, of those, who, either directly or indirectly, have been, a d d ill are, so deeply interested in the funds and lands and trade of America. The questions, which I, some time ago, put to Mr. Alexander Baring, touching his American citizenship; his ownership of American vessels; his trade in those vessels to the countries of our enemy; and his ownership of American stock, being the amount of the loan, with which America purchased Louisiana of France: these questions that famous petitioner, and his no less famous post-publisher, of the Morning Chronicle, have fuff red to remain unanswered. The process, by which we were to be done out of our maritime rights was curious enough. "King Cong" talks big and threatens. His fund and land and ship owners here assemble, issue their circular letters, plague the ministers, and, at last, come to parliament with a petition, in which they declare, that unless matters are arranged with "King Cong," England will be ruined. He brags of his resources and his power; but they talk of his inability to pay them, if England destroy his trade. He cuts off his resources by his own act, and his ministers here blame the ministers for making him poor. "You shall yield to me," says he, "your right of searching for seamen, or I will pass a non-importation act and lay an embargo." "For God's sake," cry the minions, "prevent his passing the act and laying the embargo, for, if he does so, we shall not be paid what he owes us;" and, it follows, of course, that we are to yield to him the right, for that only will prevent him from passing his act and laying his embargo. It was upon the influence of this his faction here, that "King Cong" relied for the carrying of his ends; and, if the late ministers had remained in power, there I, I think, sufficient proof, that he would have succeeded. To the third resolution of Lord Holland, the letter which will be found at the end of this Summary may serve as an answer. "What reason had the ministers to conclude, that any attempt of the enemy to execute the decree would be decidedly resisted by America?" What reason? I can discover none, any where; and as to the "driving" of the United States into a closer connection with this country, "alas for the poor nation, if governed by men who could really entertain the hope. Let Lord Holland read Mr. Thomas Jefferson's newspapers, of which I will presently give him a few extracts, and then talk, if he can, about America being driven into a closer connection with England." The fourth and fifth resolutions shew, that, if the late ministers did understand their own Order in Council, nobody else did. The fifth resolution, which is a recapitulation of the former ones, contains, besides, the sentiment, that it is our true policy to cultivate the friendship of America, because "her interests and prosperity are intimately interwoven with our own." The close of his lordship's speech, as reported in the Morning Chronicle, before referred to, amplifies the expression of this sentiment. "When we saw all Europe under the dominion of one man, pressing and urging towards plans inimical to the interests and happiness of mankind, we might have looked to America for that order of things, congenial with our own feelings and our own views; and as forming a counterpoise to the power of the ruler of the continent." What does this mean, reader? I fancy it must mean, that, if the Orders in Council had not been issued, America would have joined us against France. If this be not the meaning, I am sure I do not know what it is, and cannot even guess what it is. But, if this be the meaning of his lordship, I venture to assert, that his lordship has been most grossly deceived. The Berlin decree was passed long before Mr. Jefferson made his last Congress speech; long before the American newspapers proposed a subscription for giving rewards to deserters from our ships of war; long before our men were inveigled away at Norfolk and New York; long before the boasts about the "liberty of the seas" at R. Chastot and St. Petersburg. But, Lord Holland and others have all richly, that the embargo was out of our Orders in Council, and they have appealed to the American newspapers for proof of the truth of this assertion. Let us, reader, appeal to those same newspapers. In the Aurora, a paper devoted to Mr. Jefferson, the "chief cause" of the embargo is stated, as follows: "A proclamation of the British government, asserting her right, and declaring her determination to pursue a line of conduct on the ocean incompatible with the hitherto universally acknowledged laws of nations, a conduct which has been the subject of dispute between that govern-

ment and ours for several years past, and to which the was well assured, that we could not assent, without sacrificing our national honour and independence." This is stated as the chief cause of the embargo; and, though it appears, that our approaching Orders of Council had some weight, what is the consequence, seeing that Thomas and the Congress appear not to have relinquished the project of forcing us to abandon the right of search? Embargo or war, or some hostile act must have come; and, therefore, it is not the Orders of Council, but the resolution of England not to yield her maritime rights, that is to blame. To this point I have made many attempts to hold the citizens, who have speculated and petitioned against the Orders of Council. They seem to have no ears or tongues or pens for this question about searching for seamen, though it is manifest, that this is the question, upon which the two countries have, at last, come to an open quarrel. I wish to satisfy the public mind upon this point. I wish to convince all men, that it is not the Orders in Council which have produced the hostile measures of America. For this purpose, I take another extract, from the same paper (The Philadelphia Aurora), of the 17th of February, some weeks after the Orders in Council had been received in America. "Much has been said of the pacific disposition of the British cabinet, much of their ardent desire for peace and reconciliation; but since the arrival of the king of England's 'squally' proclamation, which speaks a language which cannot be misunderstood, we hope to hear no more of this. The determination of the English ministry, expressed through their royal engine, to resist our claims, and insist upon our submission, is unequivocal. It now remains for our government to say whether they will tread back the steps they have taken to procure us justice, or whether by a manful advance they will convince the enemies of America and the world that we are not to be bullied out of our rights or intimidated to surrender our independence. There is no room now for quibbling or sophistry. The question is a plain one. Shall we defend or shall we comply? As there can be no evasion there should be no hesitation, we know the men whom we have placed at the helm of our ship too well to suppose them capable of yielding to the exactions of foreign commanders, or of striking the colours while there are hands ready to support them.—Principles of delicacy, of courtesy, of forbearance, it seems to us, should have taught a foreign court, while a negotiation was passing with a neutral nation, to refrain from publishing to the world its ultimate, its irremediable decision upon the most material points of that negotiation. Was ever an instance heard so singular, so opposite to the customs of civilized nations as the present. The United States and England differ upon this important point, the right of search, to adjust the difficulty and restore harmony if possible, special instructions and authority are communicated to our ministers at London; proposals are made to the British government. They promise to return an answer, and while it is hourly expected; on a sudden appears a proclamation of that government, which precludes all further discussion upon the principal object of negotiation; refuses to hear either argument or reason, and says, my determination is fixed; submit or feel the effects of my displeasure. The measure appears to be a gross, a studied insult upon our national dignity; it seems intended as a ridicule upon our moderation, at the same time that it is a menace to frighten us from the ground we have taken."—How false these facts, how fallacious this reasoning, it is needless, at this day to show, the subject having already undergone so ample a discussion. All I wished to show, by the quoting of this paper was, that it was the question of searching for seamen, and not the Orders in Council, that was, and is regarded as of importance, in America. As this writer says, the two countries are really at issue upon this question. The king has declared, that he never will yield the right of search, and the Americans have declared, that they will not submit to the exercise of that right. Then would, it is very likely, complain as loudly as Mr. Baring does of the Orders in Council; but, this they cannot do, without complaining of France also, and their base partiality for that power will not suffer them to do that.—The American papers, which now live before me, down to the 20th of February, exhibit a picture of national feeling and affairs very different from what the people of England would have expected to exist, had they believed the representations of Mr. Alexander Baring and his coadjutor, the Morning Chronicle. It will be borne in mind, that the Aurora, from which alone I shall quote, up to this occasion, is a paper devoted to Mr. Jefferson and his party. Let us hear then, what sort of opinion they seem to entertain of the virtue of the members of Congress and other persons of influence in America.—Feb. 20d. "Under the R-Rose. Since the arrival of Mr. Erskine's colleague, at the seat of government, merely out of compliance to Mr. Rose, Mr. Erskine has opened a levee every Tuesday evening—and it is very handsomely attended by members of both houses!—Mr. Rose is not backward in politeness in return for these civilities. He has in the most condescending manner waited on several members at their own lodgings, and has entered into very long and innocent conversations with them—*sub rosa!*—We propose publishing, from day to day, after the 1st of Feb. after the manner of the court papers in London, the names of all the gentlemen and ladies who attend Mr. Erskine's levee, (*sub rosa!*) merely for public amusement, and to see how this kind of court news operates.—It is a fact, that fifty thousand guineas have been landed from the *Stavira* frigates." To solve the question—Is that sum for secret service money? We have only to inspect the anglo federal papers printed in all our seaports.—Could not your Parks,

your Russels, your Langs and your Colemans, your Relfs and your Bronfos, your Youngs, and your Dalchos—give some account of its distribution—the quantum, or portion to Boston, to New York, to Philadelphia, &c. &c.?"—Feb. 4. "The report of Mr. Rose's going home, we did not believe, though we heard it before. Mr. Rose is come here to do something. *Nothing and nothing* have failed: there is one resource more; and that will be tried: the GOLD that has corrupted all Europe, and destroyed all that it has corrupted, will be tried here."—Feb. 10. "Citizens of America, the gold of Britain must be diffused abundantly; or there is more profligacy in some of your citizens, than the vilest of despots produce. Mark them."—Such is the language of Mr. Jefferson's newspapers; such is the confidence they repose in that republican virtue, of which they have boasted so much, and of which the poor deluded enthusiastic Brissot gave the European world such a flattering picture.—The next thing I shall notice, is the alarm, evidently excited in America, by our expedition to Denmark. I said, that this would be the case, and here is the proof of it.—Feb. 3. "This doctrine was advanced by English and American federalists. Denmark, they asserted, was about to throw her mite into the scale of France to the evident injury of England. This was the cry of every pimp and agent of the corrupt government of Britain; a government, that is never at a loss for pretexts to encroach on her neighbours—it was this government, which without the shadow of proof to substantiate her infamous conduct, basely and treacherously accomplished the destruction of the naval power of Denmark, and piratically invaded her territory: And why? Because Britain feared that her iniquity would justly draw down upon her own head the vengeance of the whole world.—Every man recollects this hue and cry about French influence predominating at Copenhagen. It was a fruitful, nay the only source of justification which the friends of England could use to palliate this deed without a name."—Mark the inevitable tendency of advocating such a doctrine.—If these wretches justified Britain *then*—will they not justify her in the commission of a similar act now when the U. States are charged with being under the control of Bonaparte? Every English agent and apostate American rings the same peal—and while they applaud England for attacking Denmark they virtually invite the same power to a repetition of the tragic scenes recently exhibited at Copenhagen.—They possessed no proof of the subservience of Denmark to France—yet they justified Britain in almost annihilating that innocent nation, to appease her fears and suspicions.—They possess no proof that America is under French influence—yet there are scoundrels in this country, who are weak and wicked enough to make the assertion, and thus invite hostility.—England never did, and never can exhibit evidence of the guilt of Denmark. It was her spies and agents there who gave the false information on which the government acted. Her spies and agents here, are pursuing the same course; and they expect the consequences!—Our cities will be Copenhagenized—and our ships, timber, treasure, &c. will be amicably deposited in Great Britain."—What! trait of us? Is it possible, that the great America should be afraid of little Britain? afraid of the nation, whom, but the other day, Americans represented as expiring under the lash of France? Oh, that example of Copenhagen has worked wonders in the world! It will save a deal of strife, war, and bloodshed. I like to see the name of that city become a verb in the American dictionary. "Our cities will be Copenhagenized" is an excellent phrase. It is very true, that Sir John Warren would Copenhagenize New York with a very little trouble. Call not this the influence of power, gentlemen; for, recollect, that the quarrel between us arose solely out of your demand upon us to yield one of our maritime rights. After such a demand, we are at liberty to laugh at your alarms about the Copenhagenizing of your cities. You thought, that the progress of Napoleon upon the continent, had broken down our spirits; and, your generosity suggested, that this was the happy moment for you to extort from us a concession, which would have humbled us and crippled us for ever. Your generous purpose has been frustrated; England has given the world a proof that the still is mighty; and you, from being the threatners, are become the tremblers. Your vindictive act of non-importation is answered by the sending of a force capable of destroying your ports. Where is now all your vaunting about invading Jamaica and reducing Halifax to ashes?—The embargo is making dreadful work amongst the merchants and shopkeepers, and, indeed, amongst persons of all ranks and degrees in the country. The cry against it was, at the date of the latest intelligence, pretty general. Mr. Jefferson's party had been endeavouring to obtain a vote in approbation of it, in the legislative assembly of Pennsylvania; but they had failed.—Feb. 3d. "The following is the resolution that was negatived; and such is the effect produced in the legislature of Pennsylvania, by the intrigues of men who at this moment hold offices of confidence and trust under the executive of the United States.—Whereas, the government of the United States, have deemed it expedient and promotive of the general interest of the nation to lay an embargo, and we the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, do approve of the wisdom and patriotism of the measure; and whereas, there are to be found among us, persons claiming the rights of American citizens, and enjoying all the benefits of this free government, who are so lost to all sense of patriotism, as to reprobate a measure called for by the best interests of the country: and whereas it is incumbent upon a free people to sustain the measures of a government constituted by themselves, when they