

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1808.

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that the people inform them. I do not know who advised an old one, they want that it was an old Leeng. He when a Pagoda is at on, when sworn in Court must tell the truth.

Ponnamd Breinichally, says he was placed by Pandoo at the Pagoda about 20 or 21 years ago as the Bramin, and continued there till he was displaced by the defendant. The Hindus frequented the Pagoda without interruption during all the time witness was there, he was allowed the produce of the hill for his support, on his cross examination he states that Pandoo drew today for the last two years that the witness was there, from 75 trees; that witness received the price of the produce for his maintenance, and gave no part of it to Pandoo; to whom he only gave an account of what he received and paid; two Bullocks only belonging to the gardeners at Dungevaddy grazed the hill, but nothing was charged for it; witness also received 4 Goldmoohars for the grass of the hill for his own use, gave no part of it to Pandoo. Some Ghadivallees and their families lived at the Pagoda for some time, had a conversation with a Mullar Row six months ago in which witness told him he would pray for him if he released his God; Mullar Row promised witness to restore him to his situation.

Several witnesses were called in succession who swore that they had, some on many & some on fewer occasions, been at Baboonnath's house; amongst the number was one Baboojee Bhingee an inhabitant of Giron, living near to Baboonnath, who swore that he used to go there with his father and the inhabitants of Giron before the Pagoda was built, to perform a ceremony for their own village called Gongdavy and to worship the Hill when they were attended by one or two Bramins, has worshipped there since the Pagoda was built and seen whole families of the Giron people there for that purpose.

On his cross examination he said that he saw the Leeng a few days after it was discovered, but does not know how long it is since—a Nundy was also founded—witness was not present when they were found—the Leeng appeared to be an old one; when he first saw them the Leeng and Saloonkha were lying on the ground on one side, about 5 or 6 cubits distant from the place where they now are—does not know whether the Leeng and Saloonkha were separated from each other.

Sunkesett Baboolsett, head of one division of the Goldsmith or Sonar cast, swore that he went to the sale for the purpose of buying the premises if he could have them at a reasonable price; witness pointing to the Hill said to the Sheriff there was their God and his Hill, to which Mr. Fisher said he was only to tell Pandoo's interest. On cross examination he had or the cast known that the Hill was to be sold they would have prevented the Sheriff—nothing but Sheriff's advertisement read, and what was contained therein only was sold—does not recollect that the Sheriff gave any verbal description of the premises—was there till sale ended. Baboonnath hill was not to the best of his recollection sold to Mr. Burrows.

Venakobhatt Suranbhatt Pandit to the Sudder Adawlut Court and Antoba Crustina Pandit of the Recorder's Court are sworn. They state that the ceremony of Urcha as described by Gopalbhatt was the proper ceremony—that the founder of a Pagoda declaring in the presence of three or four persons that he gives such and such property to his God is sufficient to divert him of all right in the property so given—that withal when once fixed cannot be removed—that if the Leeng be new and the Saloonkha old, Prateeshta is necessary and if the Saloonkha new and the Leeng old, then Pran Prateeshta should be performed; that the ceremony of Prateeshta requires the presence of at least ten Bramins and the attendance of musical instruments. That if Urcha be performed when Prateeshta is necessary it gives some divinity to the symbol and if the ceremonies be continued for many years it becomes a good God—that it is of no consequence if the founder originally imposed on the Bramins in presenting the Leeng to be old instead of new, some of the Bramins may be deceived.

Following are the authorities quoted by him in support of his doctrine.

Extract from the Urchashood Puthuthe composed by a Bramin.

“A Leeng be approached by a dog, a man, a woman, a criminal, a woman during her courses, by foot which it is unlawful to eat, at the Prasad Kuron (i. e. at the time of building the temple) or if it be approached by a meek or low-born person (i. e. one not of the four great casts); in all the cases mentioned, it is a dreadful calamity.”

Extract from *Nearmy teendhood*; it is also contained in *Treeskrames*, and in *Wasodeveree*.

“If an image be broken, or burst of itself, or burnt, or polluted, or too great or too small in any of its proportions, or has long remained unworshipped, or has been touched by a quadruped, or has fallen in impure ground, or has been worshipped by persons of a different religion, or touched by a criminal, in any of these ten cases, the God ceases to reside in it.”

In such a case Urcha shoodhee is required, as appears from the following Sungkulp.

Extract from the *Urcha-shood puthuthe* the form of Sungkulp.

“(Repeating the day, month and year, with the name of the country, continue) I have a desire for the salvation of ten generations past and of ten to come, by means of a calamity (happening in any of the foresaid manners, to the Leeng mentioning what it is) and in order to remove the stain arising in the want of worship by offering, by reverence or prostration, and by circumambulation, in order again to restore the propriety of worship by offerings, reverence or prostration, to the image (or Leeng) of which the original prateeshta had been performed by the Priest at the time of the original consecration; and in order to perform the ceremonies, and the sixteen nyas each preceded by a primum i. e. (repetition of mystic letter om) and in order to restore its lost splendor, according to the institution of bondhayun, according to time and place (as may be) for seven, five, three or one night or at this instant, by means of a ministering Priest, I will perform the form of purification called Urchashoodhee.”

After concluding this Sungkulp the ceremonies are performed beginning with the *Ginsh pooja*, and ending with the *Pran-prateeshta*, introducing the 16 nyas into the God, and communicating the godhead; a prayer next follows; taken from the *Urcha-shood-puthuthe*.

“For the sake of religion, the working out of salvation and universal Love, be established, for our benefit. Be always at hand O God, and deem this thy peculiar Urcha. (Image or worship) and here abide while the moon, the Sun and the earth endure, for the sake of the worshippers.”

Such is the necessary form, therefore

If a chandal or any of the others forementioned, have touched the God once, twice or repeatedly, in such a case, and if the God had remained some time unworshipped, then the divinity departs. If the Urcha be performed according to the veds and smrities, in seven, five, three or one night or a shorter time, in a long or short time, the God comes into the Leeng, prateeshta and Urcha differ in little but name; the objects in both are the same; for life, power over the members, and divinity are introduced into the Leeng, and into an image by both of these ceremonies. In addition to the ceremonies used in Urcha, where Prateeshta is performed a temporary pavilion is erected over an altar or fire place; but if Urcha-shoodhee has been performed by the Bramins over a new Leeng, by mistake, believing it to be an old Leeng, then, in consequence of the munturs from the veds, the Leeng or image becomes a complete (God), and cannot be removed.

The Defence by Mr. Woodhouse will be given in our next.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

APRIL 9, 1808.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I return once more to this subject for the purpose of answering my correspondent, whose letter will be found immediately below, and who seems very angry at what has been said in the Register, respecting the American States. In giving my readers a description of the nature and tendency of the Orders in Council, I stated, in page 336 of this volume, that the late ministers had declared to the neutral powers, that if they submitted to the audacious principle openly proclaimed by France, that England would retaliate, and would have an undoubted right so to do. I added: “the neutrals do submit, for neither of them make any public remonstrance, or protest, against the decrees of France.” This assertion my Correspondent says I make in the face of the notorious fact, of the immediate explanation of the French decrees, given by the French minister of marine, Duerres, to the American envoy at Paris. That I had no wish to disguise the fact of this explanation is evident, because I mentioned it in the article referred to, and in the very next page to that whence my Correspondent has extracted what he is pleased to regard as a false assertion. It is true, that the American envoy did address a note to the French Minister of marine, representing to him, that the decree, if acted upon, with regard to America, would be a violation of the treaty existing between her and France; but this was a “public remonstrance, or protest, against the decree?” It was a claim of exemption from the effects of its operation, merely upon the

ground of a particular previous compact, and not upon that of the decree being founded upon a tyrannical principle, and being a thing to be opposed on grounds independent of all particular convention. And what was the answer of Duerres? What was the famous explanation, which satisfied the American President, and which, it was wished, should satisfy us? Why, the answer was, that the decree would produce no violation of the treaty between France and America; leaving it quite undecided whether the decree would be enforced, or not. The decree remained unenforced; it contained no exceptions; and it was not executed, with regard to America, this exception in the execution was, undoubtedly, owing to a convention, than to execute it would be injurious to France. The principle, however remained the same; the *non* to England the same; and the acquiescence of America the same; as far as related to England, the relation of France has been obtained for the mutual benefit of France and America only. America is a neutral power; but not the only one. She had a right to sacrifice the interests of the other to her own selfish purposes. She made no remonstrance, that has ever come to light, against the principle of the French decrees; she submitted to the principle, she tacitly acknowledged, that France had a right to declare England in a state of blockade, and to place her under an interdiction, and merely pleaded for an exemption, as far as she was concerned, upon the ground of the treaty of commerce. The French minister gave a vague answer. It is well worthy of remark, that even this answer was made public, until the Orders in Council were issued, to make their appearance. The fact obviously does not appear to have been this; the decree, the consequence of the decree issued from Berlin, was intended for general use, indiscriminate operation; but, the Americans having succeeded in convincing France, that such operation would be finally more injurious to France than to England, France relented as to the execution of the decree; and the letter of Duerres is to be regarded as a thing continued between him and the American envoy. But, the letter of the decree remained; the insult remained entire, and the execution took place, wherever it was the right to work more injury to England than to France. Thus France was to issue a general prohibitory decree against the commerce between England and neutral states, which, no one can deny, gave England a right to retaliate by a measure also general; but, France finding that there was one neutral, whom it would be to her interest to exempt from the execution of the decree, she grants such an exemption; and, thereupon, a neutral comes and says, “France exempts me, and so must you.” No,” say we, “the decree is general, and general must be the retaliation. It is the interest of France to make an exception in your favour; but such is not the interest of England. There is no way for you to avoid the effects of our retaliation, other than that of prevailing upon France to repeal her general decree, against the principle of which you have made no complaint, that we hear of, even in private. You have tacitly approved of that principle; and, as France has been the sole judge of the exceptions for herself to make, you must allow us to exercise a similar judgment.”

My Correspondent says, that my assertion, relating to the submission of America was made also “in the face of the notorious fact, that down to the date of our Orders in Council, no American vessel has been condemned, and only two captured,” in virtue of the French decrees. If this fact be true, the statements of Sir William Scott are false, which I do not believe; and I well know, that a ship of ours, which re-captured an American vessel, taken under the Berlin decree, obtained salvage in our court of Admiralty, which might, indeed, be one cause of Duerres' explanation. Besides, Lord Howick, long ago, informed our minister in America, that “His Majesty had learnt, that in some instances, the decree had been carried into execution.” But, I expressly said, in the article, of which this American complains, that “it was of no consequence, whether there had, or had not, been any instance, wherein the decree had been carried into execution.” The decree existed, and, if no captures took place in consequence of it, the cause was, not any resistance on the part of America, but the inability of France to execute the decree, in that way. In other respects however, she had the power to execute, and, if we are to retaliate, we are not to make the exceptions that suit her; that is to say, to forbear to retaliate there only, where she has not the power of execution, and where only we have that power. Lord Howick calls upon America to resist the pretensions of France, and declares the King's undoubted right of retaliation, unless such resistance take place. No resistance takes place; a submission to the principle of the decree does take place; and an attempt is made to evade our retaliation by an underhand correspondence between the American envoy and the French minister of marine, kept a profound secret, as far as I have observed, until our Orders in Council began to make their appearance. This American tells us, that to refuse to pay implicit credit to the explanation of Duerres is “to pretend to know better than the Doctor;” for, one would naturally suppose, that the opinion of a French minister, on a French decree (and still more the uninterrupted course of acting thereupon) was “of more authority than the opinion of an English Lawyer.” So, because it is I who write a letter, saying that I have seen a black horse to-day, another man is to believe, that my words mean, that I have not seen a black horse to-day, merely because I find it convenient to say, that my words have no such meaning. According to this, no written instrument of any sort could possibly carry any fixed and determinate sense. The decree prohibits all trade between England and neutral states; it prohibits all communication between them; it lays England under a commercial interdiction; it makes no exceptions; it neither calls for nor admits of explanation. But, because America and France find it to be their interests to make an explanation as to the execution of it, we are to admit of that explanation, upon the principle, that those who have issued the decree must best understand its meaning. When the poor fellow, who went to America in search of liberty, was going to the jail where he expired for having written what was called a libel upon Mr. Jefferson, he found, alas! that his meaning was left to the opinion of others, and that he was not himself to be the interpreter of it. As to the uninterrupted course of acting upon this French minister's opinion, that has been before accounted for. It is to be observed, however, that this American lays no weight upon the circumstance, that other parts of the decree were rigorously executed; such parts as Napoleon could cause to be executed without injury to himself. A defender of Mr. Jefferson says: it was

not for America to commence knight-errantry with France for the interests of neutrals. That was not expected of her, it chose not to do it; if she chose, she should be exempted from its injurious effects, that could be no reason for our exempting her in the execution of any measure of retaliation, which we might think it right to adopt. France exempted her upon the ground of self-interest; no such motive could we perceive for an exemption. On the contrary, we found her as hostile towards us as her means of hostility would allow her to be. We found her with a non-importation act, passed in order to punish us for not giving up to her a right, the exercise of which was essential to the preservation of, not our naval superiority, but of our navy itself. If America will so act as to make it our interest to exempt her from the effect of our maritime regulations, we shall then, doubtless, be ready to exempt her, as France did; but, until then, I hope we shall not. No; it was not feelings of “contempt,” that the “empty blockade” was calculated to inspire. It was feelings of indignation, and of just vengeance, not only against France, but against every power, who, either by direct or indirect means, gave the sanction to the abominably insolent principle of the Berlin decree. It was not the loss of commerce, but the loss of character, which we should have sustained, by leaving that sanction unpunished. We were called upon by every motive, which under such circumstances, ought to animate a nation, to convince the world, that every state, who dared to insult us, would rue the effects of its conduct. What resemblance is there, I would ask, between the Berlin decree and the wearing of the title and arms of the kingdom of France, by the King of England? A title that had been won by our ancestors, who really conquered and who really governed France, and which title was as such our property. All the world knew, that it aimed no insult against France; that it was a mere record, or memorial, of deeds long passed. Can the same be said of a decree, which was professedly intended to cut England off from all connection with the rest of the world, until the day, when she would submit her neck to the yoke of France. This American, under the influence of that unnatural and base partiality pervading the minds of so many of his countrymen, thinks it was a “galling yoke” that the French submitted to in permitting us to wear the arms and regal title of France; but, he seems to think very little of the yoke, which Napoleon has pledged himself to make us wear, and, as a preparatory step to which, he was endeavouring to place us under an interdiction. This correspondent charges me with “a gross mistatement of a plain matter of fact;” and then he states, with truth, perhaps, that what I said, in page 337, respecting a rise in the rate of insurance, which would naturally be occasioned by the Berlin decree, was incorrect. My statement related not to “a plain matter of fact.” It related to what would, in my opinion, naturally be the case; it was calculated upon “the danger of capture in consequence of the French decree;” but, if the secret understanding between France and America was made known in America, then there would, of course, be no such consequence. This gentleman has, however, blinked the matter; for, though what he has said may be true, with regard to ships and cargoes coming from America, can he prove that it was so with respect to ships and cargoes going from England to America? If he can show, that the decree had no effect upon the rate of insurance as to such property, I shall think that the merchants concerned had a contempt for the power of France; but, I shall not, even in that case, think that we ought to have exempted America from the effects of our commercial regulations, seeing that she had not resisted the principle of the French decree, but had tacitly acquiesced in the right of France, generally speaking, to declare England to be in a state of blockade. The conclusion of the letter of this “American Merchant” contains the following assertion: “You conceive yourself to have been personally ill-treated in the United States, and, it is currently reported, that you said to a fellow-passenger with you to England, that you hated the United States, and that, if ever an opportunity occurred to ‘blow up the flame of discord between the two countries,’ you would make the most of it.” That I was most unjustly and basely treated in the American States and by two of the governments of that country, is a fact pretty well known to every person, who reads or hears much about America; that (with the exception of the Quakers of Pennsylvania, many other individuals in that State, and the people of New England) I hate the United States and all their mean and hypocritical system of rule, I have a thousand times declared in print as well as in conversation, and I have further frequently declared, that, if I, or any one dear to me, were destined to lose my or his life in a *Just war*, I knew of no case, in which that life would be lost with so little regret, on my part, as in demolishing the towns of America, and in burying their unprincipled inhabitants under the rubbish. But, that I ever said, that I would avail myself of an “opportunity to blow up the flame of discord between the two countries,” is a falsehood; and, if the author of this charge had been any thing, no matter what, but an American, by birth or adoption, he would not, particularly after the invitation contained in my last Register, have been so mean, so detestably cowardly, as to have suffered this charge to come forth unsupported by a name. Those who have thought it worth their while constantly to read this publication, can scarcely fail to remember what, I think, must convince them of the falshood of this pretended report. Many are the occasions, upon which I have thought it right to point out what I thought likely to secure the good will of America; and especially have I recommended the sending of persons of high rank as well as character, in the quality of ministers thither. At the making of the peace of Amiens I deprecated the idea of “placing the French upon the back of the Americans;” and I have uniformly recommended such a line of conduct towards America as would be likely to prevent a war between the two countries; though, from the bottom of my soul, I believe, that such war would, now at least, be greatly beneficial to England. But, of what consequence are my feelings, my love or my hatred, my forgiveness or my revenge, in this discussion? I have asked no man to rely upon my opinions of America. I have said this hath she said and this hath she done. Let my statements be contradicted, and proved to be false; or, let the facts themselves be shewn to weigh nothing against her character; but, let no one hope to defend her by alleging that her *actress* is prejudiced. He who has been robbed and assaulted has certainly no prejudice in favour of the robber, but is as certainly prejudiced against him; yet, we never hear this



and urged against the credibility of his testimony. Who is to complain but those who have suffered? Who is to accuse, if those are to be silent who have been witnesses of the guilt?—But after all, supposing me to have said that I would avail myself of any opportunity that should offer to blow up the flame of war between the two countries, this may account for the asperity of my language (and I have no desire that my language with respect to America should appear in any other light), but it can, in nowise, effect the state of the case, upon which the two nations are in dispute. It was not I who spurred on Mr. Jefferson's "band of England" a renunciation of the right of settlement. It was not I who inspired the insolent notion of forcing England to renounce her right, and to employ for the purpose an act of non importation, passed just as a negotiation was set on foot, and kept suspended while it was going on. It was not I who counselled Mr. Jefferson to send back to the king of England a treaty, concluded and duly signed by the plenipotentiaries on both sides, and to chalk out the alterations to be made, exactly in the same way, in which articles of capitulation are returned by a besieging general. It was not I who puffed this republican sovereign up with the conceit that he was able to bully the king of England into a revival of the negotiation upon these dictated alterations of a treaty, for which revival, if our ministers had consented to it, they ought to have been hanged. It was not I who advised the base people of New York to meet in a mob for the purpose of encouraging an English boat's crew to desert from their officer, thereby exciting a mutiny in the ship, which might have ended in the loss of her and in the massacre of the officers, and which, owing to the gallantry and courage of those officers, did end in the ignominious death of several of them. It was not I who attributed the success of the American ships of war, as also the civil magistrates, of the town of Norfolk, to invincible away, and to screen from the power of their commanders, the seamen of an English ship of war, which was then lying in a state of distress. It was not I who encouraged the printers of newspapers, in America, to publish, just under the eye of the general government, expressions of joy that the desertion from the English ships was going on at a rate that threatened the speedy annihilation of England's naval power. It was not I, but some friend, who pushed on those same printers to publish a proposal for raising, by public subscription, a fund out of which to give rewards to such English seamen as should desert, and arrive in America. It was not I who instilled into the empty skulls of the Americans at Rochefort to join the French, in toasting "the liberty of the seas;" nor am I to blame that the same was done by the Americans at Petersburg, who so cordially united with the vessels of the Czar, the moment the latter became the enemy of England, and who, upon the same ground, would unite with the devil and his angels. I had nothing to do in promoting any of those numerous acts of injustice and of insolence, which America has, for the last fifteen years, been committing against England. These are the causes of ill-blood; these are the causes of the present state of things between the two countries; these may, possibly, lead to war; but they are none of my work. I have, indeed, pointed them out to my readers; I have made them known to many persons who never would have heard of them except in a cursory way; and I have, I hope, contributed my full share towards exciting, in the minds of the people of England, that just indignation, which now appears to pervade all ranks of men, at the conduct of both the government and people of America. But, for the friends of America to blame me for this, is as absurd as it would be for the friends of a thief to blame the lawyers and judges for his being hanged. In exposing the culprit to the just vengeance of the vengeance of the nation, I have done no more than my duty; and if duty happens to coincide with inclination, I cannot think that that circumstance requires any apology; for, if to have sustained an injury one's self is to disqualify one from speaking one's sentiments, as to the conduct of the offender, in other cases, he who has a mind to rob with impunity has only to injure every man capable of detecting and exposing him.—But, I have, I am told, gone beyond my subject. I have taken occasion to speak of the internal government, and of the morals of the people. True; but, then, let it be borne in mind, that this became necessary, when I saw the defenders of America, with their usual effrontery, holding forth the United States as the only free and virtuous country in the world. Character does much, especially in England. It, therefore, became me to show, that the government of America is in fact, one of the very worst in this world; that there is no such thing as real liberty in the country; that corruption prevails to an extent heretofore unheard of; and that the people (with the exceptions which I have before made) are the most profligately dishonest that I have ever seen, or heard described. These statements of mine might be attributed to revenge. Well, let the making of them be so; but, when I say, that a judge was detected, in Philadelphia, stealing bank notes out of a till in a shop; was afterwards driven from the bench by the shopkeeper's holding up and shaking his fist at him; and that no public proceeding, and no public expressions of indignation, were the consequence: when I say, that it was proved that the American Secretary of State asked the French minister for a bribe, and that no impeachment or judicial proceeding was the consequence: when I say, that these perjuries of man and wife, and that elopements accompanied with robbery, are so frequent, that the printers of newspapers keep, for the purpose of placing at the head of advertisements, relating to eloped wives, figures of women in the act of running off with a bundle: when I make these assertions, I put it in the power of the friends of America to contradict me; I put it in their power to clear up these heavy charges against the morality of that country. I say that the Americans, as a nation, are the most unprincipled people in the whole world; their friends deny it; but their friends never choose to deny my specific facts; and, if these facts cannot be denied, my general assertions will be believed. Upon this subject, I want no credit for impartiality and candour. The Americans, under pretences the most false, by means the most base that ever were employed, by the vilest mockery of judicial proceedings, by openly avowed and boasted perjury, robbed me of the earnings of my life up to that time, left me to begin anew with a family dependant solely upon my exertions, and have since cruelly persecuted several of my friends. For the sake of these friends more than for my own sake I hate the unprincipled nation. This hatred will never cease, until they do me justice, and, therefore, it will end but with my life. But, as to the matters in dispute between the two countries, how are they at all connected with my private feelings? Were I a minister, indeed, the case might be different. Private individual as I am, and having no access to any man in power, except through the means of the press, I can have had no hand in producing those events, upon which I have thought proper to comment.—In a second

letter (received yesterday), the same correspondent tells me, that war with America may be sport to me, "but that it will be death to many others." It will not be sport to me; for I cannot but deeply lament all the hardships which my friends in Pennsylvania will suffer, and as to the perjured wretches, by whom I was robbed, I have the satisfaction to know, that many of them are already bankrupts, and, in other respects, miserable. But, to whomsoever a war will produce death, the fault rests with America: solely with her: she is the aggressor: it is for her to say whether there shall be war or peace. She has passed a non importation act to compel us to surrender our right of searching for our own seamen. She has passed an act for the openly-avowed purpose of forcing us to do that which would, in a short time, sap the foundation of our naval power. This act she keeps in force; and yet her interested partisans cry out that we are urging on a war with her. I care comparatively very little about the Orders in Council, as far as they relate to America. It is notorious that those Orders were not hot, and could not be, the cause of the dispute, and the probable cause of war; and yet the partisans of America keep clamouring against that measure, as the sole cause of the war that they expect and dread.—As in the case of France, so in that of America, to keep clamouring against war, is, in effect, to call upon England to submit to the demands of those powers. I have several times put to them this question, regarding the dispute with "America." Do you advise the ministers to give up to "Mr. Jefferson the right of search for seamen?" Never can I obtain an answer. They talk vaguely about a conciliating disposition and language. They talk about the amount of exports and imports; but never do they give me an answer. The exports and imports are, in my opinion, and for the reasons I have given, of very little consequence to the strength and greatness and happiness of England; but, suppose one half of her comforts to depend upon them; may, suppose the whole of her comforts to be so dependent, she remains the same; for what our enemies, neutral as well as belligerent, demand of us, is a surrender of the sole means of maintaining our independence. If it be true, as is now reported, that the Americans are disposed to cease their unjust demands and their hostile conduct, why, then, peace with them by all means, and I have, for my part, no objection to the granting of them commercial advantages, nor even to a relaxation, with respect to them, in the execution of the Orders in Council; but, so long as they persevere in showing, by open acts, their unnatural and base partiality towards France, so long as they continue to make insolent demands upon us, so long am I for treating them with rigour.—If we are to have peace with America, however, we shall, I repeat, have the present ministers to thank for it. Had the *conceders* remained in power, we must have had war; for, the Americans, when they had gotten from us the right of search for seamen, would have put forward a new demand; and, the insolence of all their vile captains (by far the worst of all mankind, as far as my observation or hearing has gone), and all their other agents and emissaries and partisans, in every quarter and corner of the world, would have been such as the officers of the English navy never could have borne. In a short time, there must have been war. The firmness of the ministers, in this respect, is highly praiseworthy. The letter of Mr. Canning to the American plenipotentiaries clearly shews that he well knew whom he had to deal with; and, I am persuaded, that though it has been loudly censured by Lord Grenville, it will hereafter be regarded as a model for those English ministers who shall have to deal with the American States.—Here, I hope, we may say, that we have done with the Orders in Council, that fertile source of parliamentary motions and debates. But, I have a word or two to add upon the second letter of my correspondent, which was not received until after the former part of this article was written. In my last, I had called upon him for his name, seeing that he had charged me with having declared, that I would, when an opportunity offered, blow up the flame of discord between the two countries. His answer to that call is this: "You demand my name, but I am disposed to withhold it for the following reasons. I have stated nothing as fact, but what rests on so firm a basis of notorious truth, that it cannot be contradicted, nor does it require the sanction of a name. What you are pleased to call a base 'imputation,' I have given as a current report only, and have qualified my remarks on it with an 'if this be true.' I have not even said this of you, but to you, 'giving you the alternative of suppression, if you chose it, or of contradiction, if in your power, as I would willingly hope it is. As a man of uprightness, therefore, I do not think I have taken a step which requires me to go forth from that privacy, which my habits and disposition desire, nor am I willing to put it in your power to hold me up by name to all that observation and perhaps ridicule, which your talents know so well how to cast, whether justly or unjustly, upon your opponents.' Verily a most lame and paltry excuse! A current report! why, calling it a current report constitutes your offence. If you were to tell your neighbour, that it is currently reported that he is a thief, you would find that the subterfuge would not save your ears or your purse, according to the mode of prosecution which he might choose to adopt. As to the alternative which you left me, is it not evident, that you intended the whole of your letter for publication? Is it not evident, that you had, as one of your principal objects, the intention of causing it to be believed, that I had misrepresented the case of America, merely from motives of private revenge, and that I was doing no more than acting this selfish part in pursuance of a pre-conceived and settled design? Besides, supposing me to have been at liberty, which I was not, to suppress this part of your Letter, and to publish the other parts of it, I could not suppress the knowledge of it in my own mind. If I believed you, I must believe one of the five Gentlemen (for there were no more) who were my fellow passengers to England, to be a Scoundrel; and, was it acting the part of 'a man of uprightness' to expose them all to the effects of my suspicions? If, in naming five men, I assert that one of them, without naming him, is a Scoundrel, they have all the same ground of complaint against me. You, in effect, name all my fellow passengers to me, and then you assert, that one of them, whom you decline to name, has said that, which, if he did say it, I know to be false; you, therefore, are guilty of the grossest injustice towards four, at least, of my fellow passengers, and also towards myself. The truth I believe to be, that you never heard such a report as proceeding from the source, to which you pretend to trace it. That the story has obtained currency I have no doubt, nor am I at all surprised that it should. It is so natural for those who cannot answer one, who cannot deny the accusations we prefer against them, to impute to us motives of spite, like the highwayman in Joe Miller, who threatened to swear the peace against the Judge, seeing that he had obviously a design upon his life.—This question respecting America, Sir, I now re-

gard as settled. I look upon it as certain, that almost the whole of the people of England have now correct notions respecting the Government, the people, the means pecuniary and military, of the American States; that they are decidedly of opinion, that war with that country is preferably to any further concession, of whatever nature and however small in amount; and to the producing of this state of the public mind, I have the satisfaction to believe, that I have contributed as much as any private individual ever did contribute towards the producing of any national effect, a satisfaction, which I am free and forward to say, is not at all diminished, but, on the contrary, greatly augmented, by the reflection, that I have at the same time contributed towards humbling the pride of those, who used their power to treat me with the foulest injustice, and who had the baseness, even in what they call their courts of justice, to express their satisfaction at the prospect of seeing me "blighted with mercy, and my children begging their bread." When I left them, I certainly did shake the dust of my Shoes; but, the only curse I pronounced upon them was this: "May you have Jefferson for a President and Rush for a Doctor!"  
Botley, 24th March, 1808.

## PEACE WITH BONAPARTE.

[FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.]

The great and insuperable objections to a treaty of peace with Bonaparte in the existing state of Europe, are first, that it will enable him to prepare new means for our destruction; secondly, that it cannot abate his inclination to use them; and thirdly, that it can bring us no pledge or security whatever against his pursuing the most hostile and treacherous conduct.

We have heard much lately of the *uti possidetis* basis, from the offer of which the enemy receded in respect of the shore, he cannot be expected to extend to the sea. If he would apply it to the relative situations of the British and French natives, allowing us to keep the exclusive possession of the ocean, and engaging neither to increase his marine, nor send his fleets out of port, nor prepare seamen to man them hereafter, the true spirit of the *uti possidetis* might apply to the present new extraordinary case; in which, as Napoleon himself admits, the dominion of the Sea is in our possession; and is an advantage which forms our only counterpoise to his tremendous continental power. But since this application of the principle cannot be hoped for, or postponed, the specious basis for which we so eagerly contended, would in truth be fallacious and unequal. It would leave to France all her present means of annoyance and soon deprive us of that ascendancy at sea, which is our chief mean of defence. It is like the equality of proposing to a man that has a shorter sword than his enemy, that each shall keep his pistols, provided he will come out of the house in which he has taken shelter, or let the door be open to both.

Napoleon, however, thought even this bad bargain too good for us, when he found us ready to accept it; or rather, as we were disposed to leave him possessed of every usurpation in Europe, he postponed the agreement, till he should have usurped a still larger share of the Continent; and thrown down every remaining outwork by which we might hope to be in any degree covered, when no longer irresistible on the ocean. We doubt not, now that his continental enemies have been brought to acquiescence in a new manufactory of kingdoms, out of the ruins of their power, he will again offer to us the *uti possidetis*. He has perhaps done it in the late negotiation, through the medium of AUSTRIA.

In yielding to us the sovereignty of new colonies and settlements beyond the Atlantic, or in the extremity of Africa, he well knows that he shall give us no means of future security against his arms; but on the contrary, increase those fatal drains which exhaust our defensive energies. What can a man who wishes to conquer England, desire better, than to give her new colonies to garrison in the sickly swamps of Guiana; and new civil and military establishments to maintain at the Cape of Good Hope? He professes indeed to place a great value on colonies; and perhaps, considering the situation of France, might reasonably do so; but new distant territory of Great Britain, is like new projections from the upper floors of a building which already overhangs its base.

If, however, Bonaparte were short sighted enough not to perceive that he should be enfeebled by such acquisitions, he knows at least that the free use of the sea is worth to him a hundred such colonial cessions, as the *uti possidetis* would give us. We should in effect pay him a large compensation for the spoils of his allies in the colonies; while he would retain the enormous spoils of our allies in Europe, without paying for them any compensation at all. We cannot think therefore that he has receded from this offered basis, except for a short interval and with a view to finish his usurpations on the continent, before he accepts our comprehensive sanction of them in a new treaty of peace.

Suppose this basis unsafe for us, what other it may be asked, would be less so? We answer, what in the existing posture of affairs is diametrically opposite, the *status quo ante bellum*, for ourselves and our allies.

But this, it may be exclaimed, it would be preposterous to expect at present from France. We admit it; and therefore it would be preposterous to expect at present a peace safe for Great Britain. The impossibility consists in this, that France will not relinquish her new possessions on the continent; and that therefore Great Britain cannot safely relinquish her undivided possession of the sea. We cannot do so, not only because we should, by opening the sea to our enemy, enable him soon to become a formidable maritime power, but because his usurped Empire on shore would become far more terrible and irresistible than it is, were its commercial communications restored. We dare not give him back his navigation, and let him keep all his new territory too.

These principles, in any day but the present, would have needed no demonstration. If we can safely make peace with France in her present most alarming attitude, we have been fighting since 1792, and even in all our wars since the treaty of Ryswick, not only without necessity, but upon the most irrational and extravagant views that ever governed the policy of a nation.

had power to make for ourselves and our allies. There were ever a proper season for such policy exists no longer; and this, not only because my friends shew that no confidence can be placed in him, which opposes his thirst of universal empire; but because it is now fairly to be doubted whether his interest of his dominions, as it is to his power.

What these considerations are fairly we deduce, it will appear very doubtful whether a steady perception of the whole is not the most political, as well as the safest course, we can adopt. That would at least, we dare affirm, be the case, supposing the war to be conducted upon right principles, and such as the duty of self-preservation, at the awful crisis, demands. If we are still to persevere in military expeditions to distant countries, those sure sources of enormous speculation and waste, the war indeed may be costly enough; but if we wisely keep at home the army which may be essentially to our domestic safety, act only on the defensive on shore, and assert firmly our belligerent rights on the ocean, we shall find it more frugal by far to continue at open war, than to suspend hostilities again for a year or two, by an anxious and dangerous peace. Such a use of our maritime power as the state of Europe, and of the World, would abundantly justify, and as the late conduct of the enemy invites, would give us means of maintaining the contest for fifty years if necessary, without an additional tax, except such as France, her Allies, and the States under her influence would pay.

But it must not be disguised that this in a good measure depends upon our peaceful relations with America. Peace with America, and our commerce, though shut out of the Continent, will flow into new channels, (channels which the United States will either supply to us, or explore for us) with an exuberance never before equalled.

America, through the medium of her carrying trade, will levy contributions for us upon the Continent, and supply our access there by her own.

The only additional argument for sheathing the sword that is commonly urged, appears to us perfectly frivolous. "If we continue the war, it is said, from a dread of making peace with France in her present state of aggrandizement, we may continue it for ever; for we cannot deprive her of her conquests." Permanent war, no doubt is a dreadful idea; but let it be contrasted, as to meet fairly the present arguments for war, it ought, with permanent servitude to France, and perhaps its horrors will vanish.

The objection however supposes that because we cannot dislodge the enemy from his present possessions, they must of course be perpetual; and that all the other dangers which forbid a pacific system at the present alarming juncture, are also interminable. But if the territorial aggrandizement of France, and what is not less dangerous, the talents, strength, and ambition of her present government, are to last for ever, so much the less can we afford to divide with her the possession of the sea. If in that case, the naval power of the enemy is to vegetate long and freely upon the enormous fields of dominion now plowed up for its culture, farewell to every hope of our permanent safety; but we may still cut off from it by war that maritime carriage and trade which are essential to its nutrition and growth.

For our parts, we regard neither Bonaparte, nor his conquests, nor his ambitious system, as immortal; though all may live long enough for the ruin of England, if we give him a peace at this juncture.

Judging from historical examples, and natural probability, which notwithstanding the strange occurrences of the age we must still do, if we would anticipate future events, we cannot believe that the new erected empire of France will long survive the builder. It has been put together too hastily, and with too many unseasoned materials, to be durable. It may even fall by the rupture of that military scaffolding by which it was raised. The deposed Sovereigns may probably not be restored, nor the conquered nations delivered from a foreign master; but it seems probable that the Captains of this second Alexander, will at his decease at least, if not during his life, carve out for themselves their respective kingdoms, without much respect for the claims of the Napoleon family. He has already shewn them the way to take up crowns with the sword, and has whetted their appetite for Sovereign power by the elevation of their comrades. France, therefore, may like Macedon, be soon glad to maintain her ancient borders against those who conquered in her name; and new political combinations, may produce a new balance of power in Europe.

With respect to Bonaparte himself, he is the Genghis Khan of Europe.—He knows no law but the sword,—no legislative assembly but the camp. The sword is his sceptre, the camp is his cabinet. Uniting the military simplicity of the Tartar Conquerors with the military science of Europe, he rests not a moment from his martial habits; he is ever in a state to take the field in the very instant of its necessity. In peace, as in war, he is in a state of encampment, and the whole resources of his nation are as ready at his call, as the sword which is suspended in its sheath by his side. He is in every sense of the word a Conqueror, and a Military Monarch. His system of rule is that of the feudal system purged of its ancient weakness.

He is an Emperor,—an Emperor in the strict sense of the word as employed in the lower Roman Empire,—an Emperor at the head of confederate Officers, all connected by their Chief, and with each other, by a common interest,—an Emperor elected by his fortune and his guards,—governing his people with military despotism, and retaining his army by military despotism. His Perfects and Officers are but so many Caesars, who govern the distant provinces under their patron and political father,—the Great Augustus. This system of Empire, as it is founded, so must it be maintained, by conquest. Like the principle of motion it ceases to exist when it ceases to proceed. It has, moreover, a still more fatal characteristic. The adage, ancient as the world, *Mors ruat sua*, does not apply to it. It easily admits of accession. If another kingdom be added, it requires but another Prefect. The history of mankind is as uniform as the materials of human action. This Empire will be sooner or later overturned by the jealousies of the Confederate Princes. But from its present and immediate energy, it will in time overthrow every thing around it. Kingdom after kingdom will fall into its mass, till like the death of the poet, having destroyed every thing about it, it will terminate by preying on itself. A system will then succeed.—The present Monarchies of Europe are the fragments of the feudal system.—When the military system, under which Europe must now suffer for some centuries, shall in its turn become split and shattered,—our posterity will behold new forms of empire, and modes of rule, which prophecy itself, looking through the foggy vista of futurity, would scarcely believe, though it were the finger of omnipotence which pointed to them.





VOLUME XXIV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1808.

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## THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1808.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

Mr. J. A. DRUMMOND, Assistant to the Collector at Coimbatore.

Messrs. JAMES DAVIDSON, DAVID HENDERSON, JOHN WYLLIS, JAMES CHAMBERS, and HENRY ATKINSON, to be Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

Ensign WILLIAM AINSLIE to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate.

Artillery.—Senior Lieutenant Fireworker F. ALDWINLE to be Lieutenant, vice MACKINTOSH, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

Senior Captain Lieutenant J. C. FRANKIE to be Captain of a Company, vice KINGSLEY, deceased.

Senior Lieutenant J. MOORHOUSE to be Captain Lieutenant.

Senior Lieutenant Fireworker C. R. MACAUSLAND to be Lieutenant.

Ensigns WILLIAM FENWICK and EDWARD BOND to be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Colonel LONG, to retire from the Service on the 1st of October next, in compliance with his request.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets are admitted on the Establishment.

Cavalry.—Mr. G. W. BOWNES.

Artillery or Engineers.—Mr. T. H. I. HOCKLEY.

Infantry.—Messrs. E. CASE, T. HOWELL, and P. CORBETT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon STEWART, to join the 1st Battalion 8th Native Regiment so soon as Mr. Assistant Surgeon JELLES of His Majesty's 69th Regiment shall have joined his Corps.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon IAVING, to take Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment from the time of the arrival of that Corps at Wallajahabad.

## BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, to officiate as Deputy Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. Scott.

Mr. Mordant Ricketts, to officiate as Deputy Collector of Town Duties at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Shakespear.

## CEYLON APPOINTMENT.

Captain LENN, 3d Ceylon Regiment, to be Brigade Major to the Forces serving on Ceylon until further orders, viz. PEARCE deceased, date of Appointment 7th August 1808.

Our Readers will observe that the COURIER is this day printed in a new Type, which has been procured from England at a very considerable expence. The Editor takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends for the increased patronage he has experienced, and of assuring them that it will ever be his study to merit a continuance of their favours.

On Monday night Lady Barlow entertained a large party at the Government Gardens. At 9 o'clock the Company began to assemble, and about ten dancing was commenced by Mr. Henry Russell, and Mrs. Barbutt, to the much admired dance of *Miss Johnson*, followed by upwards of twenty Couple. At eleven the company adjourned to the Supper Rooms, where every thing that refined taste, and unbounded hospitality, could produce was prepared.—After Supper the dancing recommenced and was kept up with great spirit till near two, when the parties separated for their respective homes charmed with their entertainment, but much more with the condescension and affability which distinguished the manners of their amiable Hostess.

No cards of invitation had been issued, but it was understood that on that Evening Lady Barlow would receive Visitors.

On Thursday evening Mr. James Balfour, gave a splendid Ball and Supper to a select party, at his Gardens, on Choultry Plain; at

which Lady Barlow and Family, with the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement were present.—The Company did not retire until past four in the morning.

On Tuesday last, intelligence was received of the arrival of His Majesty's Frigate *La Nereide*, Captain Corbet, at Bombay, on the 18th ultimo.

*La Nereide* having got aground in the River de La Plata was directed to cruise off the Mauritius and proceed to Bombay to reit. She maintained her station off the Isle of France for three months, during which time she recaptured the *Henry Parnel* and the *Fancy*.—She also captured a letter of Marque, laden with Naval Stores and Wine from Bourdeaux, full of Passengers, among whom were two of the Nephews of General De Caen.—The Passengers were sent on shore by the *Nereide*; for which General De Caen expressed his gratitude and readiness to return the kindness.

*La Nereide* had likewise captured two Brigs and a Schooner laden with Coffee from Bourbon, and a Brig of 14 guns, which had been a Privateer.

The most material news from the Isle of France through this medium is the following—

*La Manche* Frigate, mounting fourteen 18 pounders on the main deck and 36 French pounder Carronades on her quarter deck, commanded by M. Donald du Guay, Member of the Legion of Honor, arrived from Cherbourg the middle of March, and had sailed from the Mosambique Channel, on a cruise, in April last, but was daily expected to return.

*La Caroline* Frigate, mounting fourteen 18 pounders on her main deck, 10 long Guns and 6 Carronades on her quarter deck, came north about from Antwerp, and sailed for the Indian Seas on the 25th of June.

*La Semillante* had been condemned and laid up.—In her action with the *Terpsichore*, the first broadside wounded Captain Motard in three places, killed the first and second Lieutenant and 12 men; during their flight from His Majesty's ship, they drew the Bolts from her Iron Knees, and sawed through her stations, to encrease their rate of sailing, from which she was nearly split in two on their arrival at the Island.

*La Cannonier* was fitting out, taking the foremast of *La Semillante* to complete her repairs.

General De Caen having purchased the *Ravenant* of Capt. Surcouff, on account of the French Government, and changing her name to *La Jena*, had fitted her out as a Corvette with twenty eighteen-pound Carronades—the Crew of the *Semillante* consisting of 170 men had been put on board, and she sailed for India on the 19th of July.—This is most likely the suspicious vessel seen by the Honorable Company's Ship *Dorsetshire*.

There was a Corvette of 20 guns ready to sail for Batavia.

*La Nereide* spoke the *Piedmontaise*, Captain Foote, a few days before her arrival.

It appears that a ship having the appearance of a foreign vessel of force had been chased the day preceding by the *Piedmontaise*, the latter gained on her chase considerably, but a small coming on she lost sight of her, and during the night the *Piedmontaise* lost her main and mizen top gallant masts. This is most likely *La Caroline*.

## MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th July, the Lady of Lieutenant JONES, of a Son.

At Wallajahbad, on the 19th August, the Lady of Major GUNSELL, of a Son.

On Monday morning, the Lady of JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. Surgeon, of a Daughter.

## MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend E. VAUGHAN, on Saturday last, Captain DE HAVILLAND, of the Corps of Engineers, to Miss SAUNDREZ.

## MADRAS DEATH.

At Bangalore, on the 20th August, the infant Son of Captain SETH, of H. M. 56th Regiment.

## BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Andrew Robertson, to Miss Amelia Cheatham.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Michael Sheels, to Mrs. Jane Forster.

## BENGAL BIRTHS.

The Lady of Robert M'Clintock, Esq. of a Son.

At Fort William, on Friday the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain Henry Sibley, of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of James Tayler, Esq. of a Son.

On Friday last, the Lady of Charles De Verinne, Esq. of a Daughter.

## BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, Thomas Wigzell, Esq. aged 52, late a Purser in the H. C. Service.

Same day, accidentally drowned, Mr. Johnson, Chief Officer of the *Varuna*, Captain Douglas.

At Penang, in July last, John Brown Esq. a few days after his return to that Settlement from Calcutta.

On the 28th June, on board the *Ceylon*, at Sea, Mr. B. Dowdeswell, late of Calcutta.

On the 10th August, Mr. John Evans.

On the 10th August, Mr. William Harvey, of the Military Board Office, and late Secretary to the Widow's Fund.

At his Quarters, Fort William, on Friday, the 12th August, the Infant Daughter of Major N. Burslein, of H. M. 14th Regiment.

At Fort William, on the 13th August, Mrs. Eleanor Walsh.

At ditto, the Infant Daughter of Captain Sibley.

On Saturday, Mr. William Holland, a Master in the Pilot Service.

On the 23d July, at Moonshye, in the district of Purneah, Mr. William Gunn, Indigo Planter.

## CEYLON MARRIAGE.

On Friday the 23d July Mr. Francis Eickson, Commanding the Brig *Ariel*, to Miss Caroline Augusta Conrad, daughter of Mr. Johan Frederic Conrad.

## CEYLON DEATH.

At Colombo on Saturday the 6th July Captain Pearce of H. M. 10th Regt. of Foot, and Brigade Major to the Forces on Ceylon—most sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

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.
Aug. 31	82	84	86	93
Sep. 1	83	85	87	83½
2	82	84½	84	82
3	82	85	86	83
4	81	85	86	82
5	81	84	86	83
6	83	86	86½	83½

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. Irton, Captain I. T. Palmer, Lieut. Thome, H. M. 19th Regiment.

H. Coombe, Esq. and Doctor W. Falowfield.

Departure.—Major Russell, 3d Regiment.

N. C.—Lieut. Bushby, 1st Bat. 6th Regiment.

## CALCUTTA, —August 17, 1808.

Private letters from London of the 4th of March, notice that the chief purchasers at the Company's cloth sale, which closed on the preceding day, the 3d of March, were Dutch and Hamburg Agents, in pursuance of their orders from the Northern parts of the Continent.

The sales of East India Cotton closed at the East India House, on the same day, the 3d March. The prices were from 9½ to 14d. per lb. giving an average somewhat higher than the sales in October last. But it was expected that this article would suffer a very considerable fall in price, as independent of the increasing supplies from Surinam, and the West Indies, such considerable importations were expected from Brazil, as, in the whole, could not fail materially to affect the Cotton Market. And in addition to all this, a bill had been brought in and received the sanction of Parliament, prohibiting the exportation of Cotton, except under licence, upon such terms as were considered tantamount to a prohibition.

Pepper had risen from 6d. to 7d. per pound. According to the present accounts, Santipore Muslins, Dacca Mulmuls, and all similar Goods, were wholly unsaleable.

Respecting Indigo, an article so highly interesting to the Bengal Provinces, the information

yet received is not so precise or satisfactory as we could desire. At the date of the present letters, there were no sales of Indigo. It was particularly in demand upon the continent, but such were the difficulties attending its introduction, that only 3,500 chests of the Indigo, sold at the September sale, had been cleared out. The quantity in London, the beginning of last March, amounted to 19,300 chests.—Nevertheless some respectable and well informed Mercantile Houses, recommend their Correspondents in Bengal, to make a part, of their remittances to England in good Indigo. But, upon the whole, the London Merchants in general, express the most uneasy apprehensions respecting the future Sales of this article; and a letter, from a source of the first weight and respectability, contains the following passages on this subject:

Until the period that Russia declared her hostility, we were not disposed to view these consignments in the same unfavourable light that we now do; but naturally concluded, that 40 or 50 millions of inhabitants would contrive to possess themselves of articles of the first necessity, in spite of the violence and oppression of Bonaparte; but so absolute is his power and so determined is his will to do mischief, that for these five months past, the inhabitants of the Continent, have been entirely excluded from importing any thing from this Country, and we have the mortification to see the Company's Ware-houses surcharged with every description of India produce, without a possibility of conversion, beyond the scanty proportion of our home consumption, and the trifling quantity which a smuggling trade is able to carry off.

In addition to the 10,000 Chests of the September Sale, bought in and yet uncleared, 9,300 Chests have since arrived, to be brought to sale as soon as it can be done, with any hope of finding purchasers at tolerable prices. In addition to this, the productive crop of last season, is now on its way, and must arrive, before the Ware-houses can be clear of their present burthen.

We formerly stated, on the authority of a London Paper of January last, that the Hon. General St. John had been broke by the Sentence of a General Court Martial, in which statement we find there was some inaccuracy. The fact proves to be, that a special board of General Officers was appointed by his Majesty, to enquire into General St. John's conduct at the battle of Laswarree; and the report being unfavourable, His Majesty declared his intention not to appoint him to any military command.

We understand that Courts Martial cannot take cognizance of charges, if a period of two years shall have elapsed, from the occurrence of the events on which they are founded; and consequently General St. John could not come under the jurisdiction of a Court Martial, at the date referred to, for any part of his conduct while in India.

We are concerned to hear that Mr. Henry Burden, late of Calcutta, a Gentleman of strict integrity, of genuine worth, and honourable sentiment, died on board the *General Stewart*, on the passage from Bengal to St. Helena.

Lieutenant Wyse, of his Majesty's 67th Regiment, who left Bengal with the *General Stewart*, on account of ill health, also died at Sea, previous to the arrival of the ship at St. Helena.

We understand that the 21st Dragoons, the 87th and 89th Regiments of Foot, are expected to embark from the Cape for India.

The favours of Fortune were yesterday distributed with a liberal hand. Two prizes each of Ten-thousand, one of Twenty-thousand, & two of Five-thousand Rupees each, were drawn. The Lady of Captain Drummond of Artillery, who with her husband embarked a few days ago for Europe, is the proprietor of the number drawn a prize of Twenty-thousand Rupees.

The Wheel is still opulent—beyond 33,000 rupees above par, and, besides two grand Capitals, each of half a Lac of Rupees, possesses a number of good things for the encouragement of Adventurers.

The Lord Nelson passed Kedgeree on Sunday last; and, yesterday morning Captain Hutton and the Passengers, by the *Nelson*, landed in Calcutta.

The *Calcutta* and *Hugh Inglis*, had not reached Kedgeree on Monday afternoon. But as both ships had received Pilots on board, and as the weather has been moderate for the last three days, there can be no apprehension or doubt of their perfect safety.



The fleet and convey bound to the Eastward were obliged to put back to the River, last week from stress of weather.

The *Liana*, Ann, Triton, Hunter, Peggy, Perseverance, Elizabeth and Providence remain at Saugor. The *Europa*, *Adventure* and *Tweed* are at Nedgeroe.

General Hewitt, left Dinapore on the 6<sup>th</sup> Curt. His Excellency had landed at that Station, and inspected the Troops, with whose appearance and good order, he was pleased to express his approbation.

Accounts were received this afternoon of the safe arrival of the *Calcutta*, at Saugor. Her packets had not reached town when this paper went to Press.

No further accounts are yet received in Town, respecting the *rough Inglis*.

The principal packets of letters for Bengal are, we understand, on board the *Calcutta*.

By that ship also, the packets of letters from St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, were transmitted.

The private letters received by the *Preston* and *Lord Nelson*, are few.

We have the satisfaction to learn, by accounts received from the Cape, that the report of the condemnation of the American Ship, *March*, is unfounded. The report originated in the fact of her Salt Petre having been landed and condemned, by a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court. The ship with the remaining part of her cargo, was liberated, and had sailed on her voyage from the Cape to New York, early in June.

We learn that the General Letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, received by the present arrivals, does not contain any of the resignations, expected in the military or medical list of this establishment.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Godwin, Purser of the Honorable Company's ship, *Preston*, Captain Sturrock, arrived in town, with the intelligence of the safe arrival of that ship at Diamond Harbour.

Lieut. Colonel Gillespie, of his Majesty's 9th Dragoons, and Mr. and Mrs. Savage, came round from Madras on the *Preston*.

A detachment of his Majesty's 17<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, has arrived with the *Preston*.

A few of the letters by the *Preston* are received in town. They give a favourable account of the Market with respect to Silk and Cotton; but, as far as we are yet able to ascertain, some other principal Articles of India produce were in no demand at the date of the present advices.

## THE COURIER.

APRIL 13.

It is stated that the Rochefort Squadron is destined to the West Indies we can hardly believe this, for it was so much out of its course for any of the West India Islands.—It may be said indeed, that it had an obvious interest in not pursuing the ordinary track, which would have thrown it in the way of some of our squadrons.—But we know not that it could get to Cuba through the Gulf of Florida, supposing Cuba to be its destination, which is not very probable.—It might be going to St. Domingo, and we wish it may, because it will then have a very good chance of falling in with Sir J. Duckworth, who, after making that Island, meant to proceed in a N. W. direction to the Chesapeake.—But though Bonaparte has never, and will never lose sight of St. Domingo, what could such a military force as that embarked on board this squadron effect? It would not be sufficient to make itself master of any port or station that could afford a shelter to the French ships of war that had conveyed it to that grave of Europeans.—We do not think, therefore, that it is destined either to Cuba or St. Domingo, nor is it likely to be going to Martinique; for besides the certain capture almost to which it would be subject, the French Government seems to rely entirely upon the system of sending out frigates at different times, to throw men and stores into Martinique. The course, too, which the enemy were steering, does not justify the speculation that they were going to any of the West India Islands. The Floridas have been mentioned, and there is some plausibility in the conjecture. Circumstances which took place some time ago, but which did not excite much attention at the time, are now recollected and brought in aid of this juncture. Moreau's journey in such haste to the southern frontiers of the United States is now supposed to have had some relation to the views of the French upon the Floridas.—It is said also that the last advices from New-York brought on account of 60 French Officers having landed there, and proceeded to the Floridas. It is certain that the wife of General Moreau, several months ago, left America for France, for the alleged purpose of arranging some family concerns, but with the real object, as was supposed, of making her husband's peace with her husband's persecutor. The project in which Moreau was concerned with the lamented Pichegru, sufficiently proved that, as a political rival, Bonaparte had nothing to dread from him.—Having punished him by two or three years banishment, he may now be willing to avail himself of his military talents, which no man can deny to be of the first order.—We know it was said in the American Papers, some time ago, that Bonaparte

was not quite determined to let the Americans take possession of Louisiana, though they had bought it; and that as to the Floridas, he was resolved to secure them for himself.—He may think that the possession of them would enable him the better to awe the American Government; and certainly, the latter would find him a most vexatious and troublesome neighbour.—But it may be said, that so small a force as 2000 troops, the most that the Rochefort squadron can carry, would not be sufficient to secure the Floridas.—Nor is there we believe, any harbour in the Floridas where the squadron could ride in safety, and be secure from any attack from us.—Another speculation is, that the enemy are going to the Chesapeake; but we can scarcely see any object they could accomplish by sending troops and ships thither.

—If, too, they go there, they will have Sir John Duckworth alongside them, and perhaps he would cut them out.—That the enemy are going against Nova Scotia, or Canada, we cannot believe; their force is too small.—If, indeed, the Americans were determined upon war with us, and had made preparations to invade our American possessions, we should not be disinclined to believe that this squadron meant to co-operate with them.—But we have not heard of any military preparations.—Are the enemy going to make an attack upon Newfoundland? This speculation does not seem very irrational.

Lord Castlereagh brought forward his plan yesterday, for the further defence of the Country.—The success of the measure adopted last year, viz. the measure for allowing a certain part of the Militia to enter into the Line, had been attended with such complete success, that no legislative care was any longer necessary for the establishment of a regular army, and that most important branch of our military system might be safely left to the protection of the ordinary recruiting.—The regular Army and the Militia being thus in a perfect state, the Government might now proceed to the arrangement of a plan of subsidiary defence.—The plan proposed by Lord Castlereagh, is that of a local Militia, to consist of 60,000 men in the first instance. The persons liable to be balloted for in this local Militia are to be those from 18 to 35 years of age. No substitutes are to be allowed; but in order to prevent the injurious confusion of the highest with the lowest ranks some mitigation is to be admitted, and the party is to be allowed to retire on playing a fine of such magnitude as to discourage the having recourse to it except in very strong cases.

Lord Castlereagh also proposes to add to the regular and militia force an addition of 50,000 men, by filling up the companies in each regiment to 100 rank and file.

The plan was, in general, much approved of by Mr. Yorke, but not by Mr. Windham, who treated the report of Military Officers respecting the Discipline of the Volunteers, that they were capable of acting with the line, as absurd.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill for the establishment of this Local Militia. It will be brought in to-day, be printed, and taken into further consideration after the recess.

Some private letters have been received from the Banks of the Elbe of the 1st March, which state that the Expedition against Sweden by the French and Danes appears to have been abandoned.—that part of the Hanoverian Legion has landed at Gottenburgh, where there are at present four British sail of the line, and where 15 more sail and a great body of troops are expected. We have for some time been in possession of intelligence from Denmark and Sweden of a much later date.

Mr. Grattan presented the Catholic Petition to the House of Commons yesterday, but as it appeared that there were a great number of signatures to it avowed not to be in the handwriting of the parties whose names they purported to be, it was withdrawn with a view to procure original signatures.

A Petition from the Corporation of Dublin against the Catholic Petition was presented yesterday to the House of Lords by the Duke of Cumberland.—Lord Auckland took occasion to deprecate a renewal of the discussion.

We stated lately in a private letter from Sicily, that the garrison of Scylla had not been made prisoners, but had made its escape in open day, and in the view of the enemy. The official despatches published in the *Gazette* of last night confirm our statement. They also contain an account of the surrender of Reggio to the French. Scylla had been invested by General Regnier's army for seven weeks, and battered by heavy ordnance for six days.

A very respectable commercial house in Germany has received advice from its correspondent at Marseilles, that ever since the beginning of last month all the carriages in the South of France have been put in requisition to convey provisions to Toulon, to victual and supply the fleet. A total change of Government seems to threaten Rome, where the French troops, it is expected will seize the treasures of the convents in the same manner as they have in Portugal. The French General Miollis, when he entered Rome, ordered cannon to be placed before the Pope's palace; but his Holiness expressing great uneasiness, and making many complaints, they were removed.

APRIL 14.

Some private letters have been received from Copenhagen to the 27<sup>th</sup> ult. and from Hamburg to the 3d instant.—No great progress

appears to have been made by the French and Danes in their preparations for invading Scandinavia.—The hopes they founded upon the probability that the Sound would be frozen over have all vanished, and like the ice, have melted away.—Our ships are in the Sound, and in the Cattegat, and in the Belt, and wherever any attempt is likely to be made to embark troops for the invasion of Sweden. It is said that there are twenty seven pendants British and Swedish flying in the several passages or straits which surround the Danish dominions. Marshal Bernadotte has been to Copenhagen, and had returned to Holstein. Not a French soldier had passed over to Zealand, a circumstance which the Danes ought to rejoice at.

On the side of Finland nothing of importance seems to have been achieved by the Russians.—If any thing had been, we may be sure the Copenhagen and Hamburg accounts would have let us know. The King of Sweden remains firm to his purpose. He is not intimidated by the superior power of Russia, and strong in the love and confidence of his people, he fears not the treacherous arts and intrigues either of the Emperor of the French, or of his Prefect of the Department of Petersburg.

The Danish ship of the line which we took near Severoe was the *Prince Christian* of 80 guns.—It was taken by Captain Parker, and is said not to have been destroyed.

Letters have been received at Plymouth from the *Warrior*, 74, one of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> of last month. It had joined Lord Collingwood and Admiral Thornborough's divisions, and the combined force of the three was 19 sail of the line and six frigates. Sir Richard was all well, wooding and watering at Palermo.

The Report from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider whether the Distillers should be prevented from using grain was presented to the House of Commons yesterday. The opinion of the Committee is that it would be advisable to make the experiment of prohibiting the distillation of Spirits from Grain for one year.

On Saturday the Dividends on the 4 per cents Reduced, and Long Annuities, and Irish 5 per cents, commenced paying at the Bank, for which about six millions were issued from the Exchequer a few days previous.

An American Captain, who arrived yesterday from Holland, states, that 500 American seamen had been allowed to depart from the Dutch ports; and that proper shipping was engaged to carry them to America. By the same communication we are informed, that the American ships and cargoes formerly detained, had not been released.

One of the late American Papers from Norfolk, in discussing the pretensions of the several Candidates for the Presidency, describes Mr. Monroe as "a man possessing great personal firmness, without obstinacy—an intimate knowledge of the views of the Cabinets of Europe—a proper respect for and jealousy of all—with neither hatred nor attachment to any."

We understand from one of our friends at Lloyd's, that his Majesty's sword cutlers, Messrs. Osborn and Gunby, of Birmingham, have presented the gallant Captain William Rogers with a Sword, which reflects great credit on their taste and liberality, as it unites elegance with real use. The value is not mentioned; but such testimonies of approbation we consider as invaluable.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS.—MARCH 25.

It was on the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, that we had the pain to witness the Russian Minister, M. Alopius, taken into custody. The following is an account of the manner in which that strange event took place.—That day, at two o'clock in the morning, Baron de Roye, the King's Aide-de-Camp, was announced to M. Alopius, and made known to that Minister that he had received orders to arrest him, and to seal up his papers, and those of his mission. As was natural, the Minister protested against this treatment, and wished to oppose it, when some officers, with a numerous detachment of body guards, made their appearance, and obliged him to submit. All persons employed under the Russian Embassy were roused from their beds, and those in the city were searched out, and a guard set over their residence. A Lieutenant of the body guards was made responsible for the person of the Minister, and four subaltern officers were ordered to guard those employed by him, sentinels being placed at the door of the house. Madame Alopius was offered the choice either of leaving her house, and going to live elsewhere in the city, or of submitting and remaining with those who are confined. It may be easily imagined that her choice was not doubtful; the unhappy Lady, for these two days, suffers under the weight of the uneasiness caused to her by the loss of her son. The following is the order issued to the guard:—

"The late Minister of Russia at the Court of Sweden, his Secretaries, and suite, must not leave their residence; they must hold communication with no one whatsoever, either by word of mouth, or by letter; no one must approach them who is not provided with a passport given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by the Governor of the City."

The Deputy Governor visited the Russian Minister, in order to concert with him the

means for providing his household with necessaries. The Minister replied to him, that he wished for no favour from the King of Sweden; that after having carried their violence so far as to arrest him, they might also have him out; but that, however they chose to dispose of him, he belonged to a Sovereign just and powerful enough for vengeance, that is was surprised that they should gravely come to talk of the trifling circumstances of provisions for his household; that care belonged to his Major-domo, and if they refused to let him take that trouble, the Ambassador had determined to eat dry bread, though his country would know how to take vengeance for so many injuries.

The following is the Note which, under these circumstances, M. de Ehrenheim, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, transmitted to M. Alopius:—

"The King has just received information that a Russian Army has entered Finland, and has approached Lovisa. This unexpected inroad bears upon it all the characters of perfidy, on which account his Majesty has given orders to the undersigned to declare to M. Alopius, Minister of Russia at the Court of Sweden, that the King considers all his diplomatic functions as wholly at an end.

(Signed) "EHRENHIM."

On this note the *Monitor* makes the following comment:—

"It is quite superfluous to remark much on this singular note. Since the functions of M. Alopius have ceased; why did you arrest him then, since you wished to arrest him as Minister of Russia? Explain to yourself what this means.

"Either you arrested him as Minister of Russia, and in that case history contains no example of such barbarous conduct, (not one single government except the Dey of Algiers, has the baseness to disregard the sacred character of an Ambassador; the Porte itself no longer sends any Envoy to the Seven Towers), or you arrested M. Alopius as a private individual, and yet you have caused it to be made known to him, that you had no grounds of personal complaint against him. It is, in the mean time his person, however, which you have arrested, if it is no longer that of the Russian Envoy. What will become of Europe? What medium will remain for mutual accommodation, when a Sovereign shall have the right to say to a Minister:—'Your labours are at an end; I arrest you; I order you to execution.' Behold here, truly, a new rule of State! When the negotiations of M. Alopius were terminated, the King of Sweden was bound to have given him his passports and an escort, and then all would have been regular. At the time when Lord Lauderdale was passing through Boulogne, on his return to England, the English were employed in bombarding that town. It might have been supposed that a Government, even of the smallest courtesy, would not have chosen the moment of the passage of its Ambassador for executing a hostility of this kind: in the mean time, however, the respect shown to the Minister of England was not abated on that account; the unfortunate inhabitants of Boulogne did not suffer one complaint to escape them. It might be supposed that the conduct of the King of Sweden belonged to another age."

"What then does the King of Sweden mean? Is it to revenge himself for the Declaration of War on the part of Russia? But it is with the cannon that such injuries are avenged; it is not by basely harassing a private individual. It would have been still less unreasonable, had the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a challenge to M. Alopius, and had they two fought a duel upon the walls of Stockholm.

"As to the treachery of Russia, men must laugh when they hear that the King of Sweden, the apostate of the Northern Confederacy, who rejoiced over the misfortunes of Copenhagen, who has opened the ports of the Baltic for the English fleets, and has sold his subjects to England at the rate of fourteen shillings a head, has now had the effrontery to give the name of treachery to a war, as legitimate as any that ever took place, and which had been announced to him for these six months.

"But why do we reason or look for solid grounds, when it is a Prince who is blind and destitute of all sound understanding who conducts the affairs? We must return to this old distich—unfortunate Swedish nation, into what hands art thou fallen! Your Charles XII. was doubtless a little foolish; but he was brave. Your present King, who, while the armistice continued, came into Pomerania to play the braggart, was the first to run away, when that same armistice which he had broken was at an end."

In the same number of the Official Journal, there is an article from Copenhagen of the 14th instant, containing the following information:—

"The Russian Minister, M. Alopius, who was arrested at Stockholm, has nevertheless found means to transmit hither a letter, which was immediately forwarded to Petersburg. The King of Sweden, who has long spurned every thing that was becoming, has given a severe shock to the diplomatic Body. He has done still more; he has caused a Russian Courier, sent from Petersburg to M. Alopius, to be plundered at Abo, and has robbed him of his dispatches. Because every one murmured at Stockholm, he has retired to Grypsholm.

"Our Court has declared war against Sweden, and letters of marque are issued against Swedish ships. It has been lately ascertained that no preparations for defence are going forward in Sweden. A traveller who lately came hither from

(Continued after the Poetry.)



To C—A.

And can you suppose that my love will grow colder,  
Because during absence your bloom may depart?  
Believe me, each minute that makes you the older,  
Will serve but to strengthen your claim on my heart!

Could you think that the passion for you, which I cherish  
Was but the mere fancy of volatile youth;  
No, no, it with life—with life only can perish,  
For 'tis planted in honor, and blossoms in truth!

As the vapour of morning then call it not fleeting,  
That is gemm'd by the sunbeam, & dies with the heat,  
For by heaven 'twill last while this heart shall be beating  
And will there be eunib'd, when it ceases to beat!

September 6th, 1898.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

Stockholm, saw no kind of troops in motion. The coast is as defenceless as Finland was, indeed it is impossible not to lament the fate of the interesting Swedish nation; her fate resembles that of Portugal, which country England came to help, and deprived her of Madeira. Now men see all the blessings of the revolution of 1778, and that it has been the spring of all the distresses of Sweden."

## RECORDERS COURT BOMBAY.—JULY 27.

MULHAR ROW, D. HORMUSJEE ROMANJEE.

The Advocate General opened the case on the part of the Complainants. He observed that the interest which the important discussion about to be entered on had excited, was not confined to the parties in the Equity Suit before the Court, (one of whom was the nominal Plaintiff in the issue which they had now to try), but extended to the whole Hindoo population of the Island, and would be felt and acknowledged wherever the Religion of that population was professed, or its rites held sacred. A sense of this, and a strong feeling of the wisdom and propriety of taking every opportunity of attaching so great a portion of their Native Subjects by the strongest of all ties, a marked protection of their Religious prejudices, had induced him to recommend it to Government to afford the benefit of their charitable aid and co-operation to those who, from belonging to the family of the founders, were principally concerned that the Pagoda in dispute should be restored to public use, and whose extreme poverty rendered them utterly unable to contend, without assistance, with the wealth and influence of the Defendant. The course which he had thought it his duty to suggest had been adopted, and the case of the Complainants was accordingly conducted by the Officers of the Company, without expence of any kind to the private party.

It was well known to every one at all acquainted with the local history of Bombay, that the whole of that tract to the westward of the Fort which is called Malabar Hill, had for ages been accounted a region of peculiar sanctity in the estimation of the Hindoos. They resort to it for purposes of devotion from distant countries, and it is the ancient site of one of their most revered Pagodas. A tradition had immemorially prevailed that a place of worship, equally venerable, at one time occupied another position on the Hill, but had been destroyed during the persecutions to which the Religion of Brahma was exposed under the dominion of the Portuguese. This fixed persuasion the name of the space contributed to confirm. It was known by the appellation of Baboolnath, a title by which Mahadeo, the God-Destroyer of the Hindoo trial, is occasionally designated; and a belief which length of time could not eradicate universally prevailed, that the Symbols which represent that Deity in the Hindoo Mythology were somewhere concealed about the spot, and could one day be brought to light for the renewed veneration and worship of his followers.

*Hano venit omnis Luvus, et obacris claudunt convallibus umbra.*

While the part of the Hill called Baboolnath was in this uncertain state, and as yet only a reputation of ancient holiness attached to it, one Pandoo Sewjee, a Hindoo of great respectability, and at that time of great opulence, acquired it by purchase from a near relation, together with some lands adjacent called Dongerwady. This was in 1774, and shortly afterwards he resolved to separate what even at that period was occasionally visited by the pious, (particularly from the neighbouring village where the reputation of sanctity had, as was natural, been best preserved) from the more valuable but less respected parts of the Estate, by erecting a wall around it. While the labourers were employed in digging stones for this purpose, the truth of the tradition which had descended thro' so many generations received its expected confirmation, by the discovery of the long lost Leeng and Saloonkha, under a mound of earth and rubbish near the center of the field. The exultation of all good Hindoos on this occasion might easily be imagined,

and the fact of a former consecration of the spot being thus demonstrably established, Pandoo Sewjee had but one line of conduct to pursue. That was, to restore the property to those sacred uses, to which in former times it had so evidently been devoted; to reinstate the Symbols of the God where they might be approached with the accustomed rites; and to purify them, by the ceremonies which his Religious code prescribed, from the pollution which they contracted when they were overthrown, and during the dreary period of infidel neglect which followed that event.

He accordingly summoned a number of the most learned and respectable Bramins who were then in Bombay, to consult together on the subject. At the head of these was one Kessow Josee, a Mootaw Bramin now no more, who was peculiarly conversant in the ritual of consecration, having performed the ceremonies incident to that solemnity on a number of important occasions, not only in this Island, where he dedicated the celebrated Pagodas of Moom-badevy, Kameshivur, and Walookeshivur, but also on the adjoining continent. To this learned person and his associate Bramins, Pandoo communicated his pious intentions; and committed, as became him, the task of their fulfilment.

At this distance of time, nearly 30 years from the period of consecration, the Court would be bound to presume and take for granted that the proper ceremonies were duly performed—*omnia rite et solemniter acta*,—but independent of this inference of Law, it was impossible to imagine that Kessow, whose knowledge of what was requisite could not be disputed, would defraud the God of the honors which belonged to him, and by offering "maimed rites," defeat the purpose of Pandoo, and instead of restoring purity to the Idols, add new pollution to that which had so long and lamentably defiled them. His regard for his own character, if he had none for the power and sanctity of Mahdeo, secured his attention to the proper ritual, and where so many were observant of his conduct, it could not be believed that any thing would be left undone, which the sacred Books prescribed as requisite on such an occasion. This, which without proof it would have been necessary to infer, as the conclusion of Law and reason on the subject, would however be established by the evidence of two Bramins who were present, and would detail a series of ceremonies styled Urchasood, in the performance of which they were engaged along with Kessow, during the greater part of two days and a night. The edifice at the same time was completed, and Pandoo gave or rather restored the whole to Mahadeo, no more to be withdrawn from his sacred use, while and Sumoon endured. In itself, the building raised on this occasion was of trifling value. It might be described in the words of an eminent political character of the present day, in his admirable Prize Poem on the journey to Mecca.

*Parva illa, et simplex, et nullo splendida luxu  
Sed sacra domus.*

Such as it was however, it was resorted to, after the solemn lustration which had taken place under Kessow's auspices, from all quarters, and by all ranks of Hindoos, who not only met with no interruption in the performance of religious worship, but were assisted in their devotional ceremonies by a Bramin placed by Pandoo, or, as we should say, inducted by that person, and constantly in attendance for the express purpose of affording such assistance, and for performing those rites in honor of the God, which could not, even for a day, be omitted without offence and outrage to his divinity.

This was the flourishing period of Pandoo's affairs, but about the year 1792 his prosperity began to be on the decline, and such were the heavy losses which he afterwards sustained in trade, that in 1800 he and his family were reduced to beggary. Health forsook him along with fortune, and while labouring under the sickness of which he shortly after died, whatever property he possessed was taken in execution by the Sheriff, and on the 4th of April of that year was by him advertised for public sale.

The Advertisement published on this occasion would be given in evidence, from whence it would be seen that no idea of disposing of Baboolnath had at that time entered the Sheriff's mind; or if it had, that he did not venture to announce his intention to the public. If any mention had been made of Baboolnath for sale, either by name, or by any term under which that holy property could be supposed to be included, immediate steps would have been taken by the Court, to prevent an act of equal injustice and profanation from being committed under the form of Law. But tho' no measures were pursued to prevent what could not reasonably be apprehended by any one, several of Pandoo's friends attended at the place of sale, and a question relative to Baboolnath was put by one of them to the Sheriff, which received an answer that was perfectly satisfactory. He said he was there to sell what belonged to Pandoo. Now as Baboolnath had for upwards of 20 years, been the known and acknowledged property of the public, and all that time in their constant use and occupation, this reply, coupled with the total silence of the Advertisement, was more than sufficient to lull the wakefulness of religious zeal, and the different lots were forthwith disposed of to the highest bidders. The Reverend Mr. Burrows became the purchaser of the lands of Dongerwady already mentioned, which are separated from Baboolnath by a public road, forming the principal access to the tombs of the Parsees on the summit of

the Hill. The deed however was not executed till a month after the sale, and whether the Sheriff had, in the interim, received some new light on the subject, or, which is equally probable, a bond of indemnity securing him from the consequences of a sale without authority, the fact was certain that Baboolnath was included along with Dongerwady, as part of the property disposed of; but still no notice was taken of the Pagoda, unless that sacred edifice could be held to be conveyed under the sweeping term appurtenance, a phrase in general appropriated to Stables, outhouses, and buildings, of that description.

About this period Pandoo died, and Mr. Burrows was put into possession of both the properties mentioned in the Deed; but, much to his credit, took no step to molest the Bramin who resided in the Pagoda, or to prevent the accustomed resort of Worshippers. This calm continued during the three or four first months that Pandoo's family were in mourning for his loss; but about the end of that time Mr. Burrows having either repented of his bargain, or being desirous to shift the difficulties which the possession of Baboolnath was likely to involve him in to broader shoulders, sold the whole for a small advance of price to the present defendant.

The conveyancer employed on this occasion was a Portuguese Clerk in the service of the Purchaser; and the assignment which the Ferringay drew out for Mr. Burrows to execute was a good deal more special, if not more extensive, than the Deed to be transferred. It no longer degraded the Pagoda by a doubtful insertion under the term appurtenance, but included it by name as part of the Estate to be held, occupied, possessed, and enjoyed without let or hindrance, by the defendant. This gradual advance from the no-mention of the Sheriff's Advertisement to downright insertion in the transfer to the Parsee, was strongly illustrative of the sense of the parties, concerned in these transactions, and evinced that if they were not conscious they were *versantes in illicio*, they were far from feeling secure of being engaged in what they could openly avow.

But it was of very little consequence to the merits of the question before the Court, what the respective Deeds contained. The Sheriff, as he expressed himself, sold, and could only sell, what belonged to Pandoo. The writ of *fi. fa.* to him directed, converted the property of that person from the date of its delivery, but it converted no more; and if the writ to Baboolnath and the Pagoda was then in some one else, no matter whether an individual or the public, it remained unaffected by the Sheriff's acts, and equally so by the acts of any one claiming under him. This was much to clear too stand in need of argument, and he had therefore only to prove the fact of Pandoo's divestiture previous to April 1800, to be relieved from all farther consideration of the Deeds, which would no doubt be given in evidence by the Defendant.

Mr. Threipland then adverted to a variety of cases which had been decided in the Recorder's Court, the particulars of all which he detailed, and concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the judgement to be given in the present instance, would be in conformity with those which had been pronounced on so many different occasions, in cases nearly similar.

## WITNESSES FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Gopalbhar Potwarden, a Bramin aged 55 years, was one of the Bramins that attended Kessow Josee the head of the Bramins in Bombay, when the ceremony of Archa was performed at Baboolnath about 26 or 27 years ago. There were also present Ballambhatt Scindia, Trimbeckhatt Scindia five Kelinga and two Guzerattee Bramins. The ceremony he described as follows, the Bramins went in the morning to the spot and first performed the ceremony and worship of Ganputty, they then gave dress to the images hung up a cup of water with a hole in the bottom over their heads, and remained on the spot all day and the following night.

On the morning of the next day having washed their bodies and paid their worship to the images, they proceeded to perform the Holm or the ceremony of fire and to present victuals and flowers which they placed on the images. They then proclaimed, the presence of the God and declared the place duly prepared for public worship. There are three kinds of Urcha's which may be performed either in one, 3, 5, 7 or 9 days.

The Leeng in the Pagoda in question was an old one. Prateshta is the original consecration of any object of worship whether a Leeng or images; Pruteshta is of two sorts one moveable and the other unmoveable, the Pruteshta for the Leeng is of the latter sort.

Witness detailed the process of Pruteshta. When the Leeng is once fixed it cannot be removed while the Sun and Moon endure.

Pandoo came on the second day at noon and having been informed by the Bramins that the Leeng and images were ready for worship he took off his turban and having received some flowers and leaves from the hands of the Bramins he placed them on the top of the Leeng and in the presence of ten or twelve Bramins and four or five of the Sooner cast who were assembled there, declared that he gave the hill and ground to Baboolnath and the produce thereof to his use. After this a dinner was given to the Bramins which was annually repeated but which the witness attended only during the first five or six years.

The Pagoda after consecration was open to all Hindoos that chose to frequent it and wit-

ness has seen Hindoos of all casts worshipping there particularly in the month of Shravan. The Hill was always called Baboolnath: the image of the God was supposed to be concealed in the ground and for that reason the hill was considered sacred.

On his cross examination says that the ceremony was not done in a secret manner—that notice was given to the cast and to the people that lived below in the wood, never heard of any objection having been made to the building of a Pagoda on Baboolnath hill. If the Leeng be an old one no other ceremony than that of Urcha is necessary to restore its sanctity which had been lost by pollution or removal and concealment but if the Leeng be new Prateshta is necessary, and if a Leeng apparently the work of art be found under ground or elsewhere Pruteshta for the first time is necessary.

Witness was not present when the Leeng in question was found—heard Pandoo say his people had found it, Pandoo told him so about eight days before the consecration. It is the duty of the Bramins to determine whether Pruteshta or Urcha be necessary—and to ascertain whether the Leeng was new or had been found—ten or twelve Bramins did meet to investigate and determine these points; does not know which of the people or servants were examined—no examination took place, they were satisfied with what Pandoo told him and placing confidence in his report they performed the ceremony.

Heard that both the Leeng and Saloonkha were found, they are two distinct stones, the Leeng is round and has a snake over it, does not know the shape of the Saloonkha. When they went to perform the ceremony they found the Leeng and Saloonkha in the same place where they are now fixed, can't say who fixed them there. About 7 or 8 days before the ceremony was performed, being informed by Pandoo they went and found that it was an old Leeng. Cannot say where the Leeng had been placed when it was found, but it appeared to have been there 6 months or a year, was told by Pandoo; that the Leeng was found where it then stood and in the same situation that the earth was only removed from about it and the Pagoda built over it, there was a square shed over it at the time the ceremony was performed, there was also a shed adjoining for the Priest, in defence of a Pagoda, a Bramin may tell a lie and say it is not one, for the purpose of saving it; could not tell a lie, and say the ceremony had been performed, unless it was the case, the only instance in which a lie could be told, is to prevent the destruction of a Pagoda, could not swear it in a Court upon his oath, was not one for the purpose of saving it, for when sworn in Court he must tell the truth; under the tyranny of the Portuguese, he would have been justified in telling a lie to save a Pagoda; cannot tell whether in case the defendant succeed the Pagoda will be destroyed or not.

Examined by the Court—He would not be justified in telling a lie even if he thought the defendant would succeed and the Pagoda be destroyed; by the dedication of the Pagoda and ground to Baboolnath, Pandoo gave up all right to the premises and never after could exercise any right over it, if he did in any manner use it he thereby committed a great offence, if he took 10 Rupees he would forfeit at the rate of 10 times that sum.

Sunderbhatt Wiswanath Bhutt, speaks to the traditional sanctity of Baboolnath and to his having worshipped 4 times at the Pagoda shortly after its erection; the impropriety of worshipping without consecration and the unmoveability of the Leeng.

Ballambhatt Narronbhatt, gives the same evidence in chief in respect to the consecration as Gopalbhatt, having been present; says the Leeng was an old one and that had it been new the ceremony of Prateshta would have been necessary; has seen numbers of Hindoos worshipping at the Pagoda particularly in the month of Shravan and has occasionally frequented it himself. On his cross examination he says the Leeng was found when Pandoo was digging stones on the hill, both Leeng and Saloonkha were found fixed in the ground, upon removing the earth they first found the Leeng and digging further found the Saloonkha, was not present when they were found, but was told by Pandoo

(Continued in the Supplement.)

## FOR SALE.

AT THE

## COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Wills.—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—Pass-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 and despatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing will be received.



## MEMORANDA DRAMATICA.

After an absence of two years, M<sup>rs</sup>. H. Johnston resumed her station at this theatre. It has been said that the public have nothing to do with the private life of a performer, and we have heard that an actress, in M<sup>rs</sup>. Johnston's situation actually came forward when she was hissed by the house, and told them that she knew they were not displeased with her acting, and "as my private affairs," said she, "what business have you with them?" We cannot travel so far on this road.—When public applause is equally bestowed on the deserving and undeserving, the moral and immoral, a manifest and most serious injury is done to virtue and her cause. Treating of the chastity of actresses, M<sup>rs</sup>. de Alembert justly observes, "Il seroit plus commun d'en trouver qui résistent toujours, si elles n'étoient comme déconcertées de la continence par le peu de considération réelle qu'elles en retirent." If the most abandoned wanton, and the unscrupulous adulteress, are to receive the same homage and respect as the chaste virgin, and the honourable matron, let us not complain of the depravity of this class of people, whose vices we countenance and encourage. "To let luxury poll-mell," where is the reward of continence? and why should an actress refrain from pleasures, which she would deny herself *en pure perte*?

The Irish, whose gallantry has never been questioned, and whose morality has never been boasted of, have yet a feeling with respect to character in their performers, which is truly amiable and prize-worthy. With them there can be no lasting superstructure of public approbation and esteem, which is not founded on an honourable private life. The ladies, who have visited them from this country, know the fact. We are more remiss in this particular, and our justice impeachable. On the present occasion, however, there seemed to exist in the house a lively sense of honour, which expressed itself by much marked disapprobation on the first appearance of Mrs. H. Johnston, and at all her exits. She bore this with some embarrassment, but with the nerves of one, whose offence implies a want of shame. Her acting, if we except the part of *Zueila Wildenham*, never went beyond mediocrity, and the character of *Beatrice* is entirely above her power. It was also in another sense badly chosen, since it is, as well as the play, full of no very delicate allusions to infidelity. Those little arts, which her beauty and innocence recommended, have now lost more than half their charm, and she is, to use the words of *Claudio*, "Most fair, most foul." Under these circumstances, we think that the interest of *Colonels and Princesses*, to bring her forward again, had been wisely spared, for she should have remained where she was,

"Glad to be hid, and proud to be forgot."

Johnson.

Mrs. H. Johnston made her second appearance this season in *Letitia Hardy*. A tumult of hisses and applause attended her again, and there were repeated interruptions "Off, off; go on, go on." A pause gave her an opportunity to address the audience, when she said "That she could not bear disapprobation from any voice," and added something about "unmerited reproach," which obtained her a short respite, but at every allusion to conjugal fidelity, honour and virtue, the moral sense of the house burst forth with fresh expressions of disapprobation. When it is said that "beauty covers a multitude of sins," we trust that the most venial sins are meant, and that the public will continue to honour themselves by not suffering beauty to become the defence and safeguard of enormous vices. M<sup>rs</sup>. Johnston has no pretensions to the ability required to support such a character as *Letitia Hardy*.

## JEWELLERY.

## W. T. N. HEAL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public, that he has purchased a choice assortment of Jewellery consisting of Gold Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Broaches, Lockets &c. &c. &c. of the latest fashion, which he is now selling at his Shop near the Admiral's House in the Fort, on very Moderate terms for ready money.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Chesnut Poney with a neat light Cane bodied Bandy and set of Harness, Price 250 Pagodas.

A Strong Grey Bandy Horse, sound and quiet with a handsome Bandy on C. Springs and set of Harness, Pagodas 300.

The Horses and Bandies will be sold separately if required.

Enquire of Mr. HOGG on the Mount Road.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Major General EDWARD COLLINS, late of the Honorable Company's Service Deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature, to Lieutenant CHARLES RUNDALL, as the constituted Attorney of Lieutenant Colonel JAMES BRUNTON the only surviving Executor, and also as next of Kin in India of the said Deceased.

All Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up the property to the said Lieutenant CHARLES RUNDALL.

Fort St. George.

September 1, 1808.

THE Trustees for the affairs of the late Firm of Messrs CHASE, CHINNERY, McDONALD and Co. observing that several persons who are indebted to that Firm, have taken no notice whatever of the Public Notification they have already been compelled to give, to request them to place their Respective debts in a train for progressive Discharge, find themselves now under the painful necessity of declaring that instructions will be prepared for their solicitor to file Plaints in the Supreme Court against all such Persons, indebted to the above Firm, who shall not have made satisfactory arrangements for their respective Balances on or before the 1st November next.

Madras, 23d August 1808.

## EUROPE INVESTMENT.

## JOHN BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has now for Sale at his Commission Warehouse, the following Articles in the highest State of Preservation.

Pale Ale in Casks, from Hodgson, Claret, Hock and Port, from the most approved Houses in London, Cherry and Raspberry Ratifia, from Hoffman & King, Brandy fruits, from do. Confectionary, from do. consisting of Jams, Jellies, preserves Comfits, Tart fruit, Syrup De Prambour Hapillaire.

Oilman's Stores, consisting of Prime Hams, Tongues, Pickles, Capers, Olives, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Mushrooms, &c. Pine Cheeses, Currants, Macaroni Tapioca, Arrow Root, Chocolate Cocoa &c. Military and Hessian Boots, from Hoby, Soames and Stunt, Dress & Undress Shoes.

A large assortment of Queen's Ware, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles, from Gibson and other Makers.

Bandy Harnesses, Horse Clothing, Whips & Spare Saddle of all kinds, Perfumery, from Smith and Nephew, Stationary, a large assortment, Books and Pamphlets, Playing Cards, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Gold and Silver Cavalry Braid, Cavalry and Infantry Sword Knots, Buff Belts, Cases of Instruments, complete by Mortimer, for cleaning Guns, Pistols, in Cases complete by Mortimer, Shot Belts, Powder Horns, Battle Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leather Breeches and Pantalons, Leather Gloves, Suspensers, Patent Cotton worsted and Fleecy Hosiery, Real Welch Flannel, Blankets and Boat Cloaks, thick Scarlet Cloth, Fashionable Waistcoat Pieces, Hats, from Borradaile, Munt and others, Cockades, Hackle Plumes, Telescopes, Wine and Beer Corks, Mahogany Writing Desks, plain and fitted complete with Instruments, Elegant Liquor Stands, in Mahogany Cases, Chintz Furniture, for Couches and Dresses, Patent Blacking, Heel Balls, Shoe, Coat, and Hat Brushes, an assortment of Tin Ware, Savigney's Cutlery, Packwood and others Razor Straps, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, a few Capital Gold Watches, with seconds, by Barraud, 2 handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables 1 Pair Mahogany Card Tables, 2 Mahogany Sofa Pembroke Tables, a large Assortment of Files, Padlocks, Gimblet, Bench Vices, 8 Inch Iron Reia locks, 8 Inch Brass Rein Locks, Brass Drawer Handles, Brass Trunk Nails, Brass Wire assorted, Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Irish Linen, Counterpane, Dimities, for Waistcoats, a General Assortment of Glass Ware, from Nash & others, a Variety of Morocco Trunks, Magnesia Powder Bark, Sheers Opeldeldo, Brandy & Wright's Bitters, Saffron Superfine Cavalry Grey Cloth, Infantry Regulation Swords, &c.

P. F. C.

J. BRANSON has also for sale, Excellent Gin, in large cases, - per case, 8 0 0  
Excellent Brandy, - - - per Doz. 6 0 0  
Superfine broad white Nankeen,

per Corgie, 19 0 0

Hyson Tea of a Superior Quality,

per 1/2 chest, 30 0 0

Coffee, in Small Bags of 5lb Each

per Bag 1 0 0

The Greatest attention will be paid to every Order received.

Popham's Broad Way, September 7th, 1808.

## TYPE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold on reasonable terms the Type with which the Courier has been printed until this day—A great proportion of it is in very good order, and is worthy the attention of any person who may be in want of such an article.

For particulars apply to the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE POSTPONED FROM TUESDAY, 13th Instant, to TUESDAY, the 27th Instant.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant,

THE REMAINS OF

AN INVESTMENT,

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE ARTICLES.

Catalogues will be published and distributed previous to the day of Sale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 9th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Globe Lamps of sizes with Brass Mountings, Table Shades, Cylinder Shaped Tumblers of sizes, Best Flint Claret, Madeira, Ale and Liquor Glasses, Quart and Pint best Ring with Decanters, A few pieces of Charcoal and Doreas, fresh from the Loom.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

On FRIDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT THE HOUSE IN VEPERY

OCCUPIED BY

James Plunkett, Esq.

THE Plate, Furniture, Glass and China Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Neat Hooded Pannell'd BANDY, with a CHESNUT BANDY HORSE and HARNESS complete.—The property of the above Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Catalogues are now in hand, and will be distributed prior to the day of Sale.

## THE MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES NIGHT.

THE MASTER of the CEREMONIES, has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that his BALL will take place at the Pantheon on Thursday the 15th September.

Gentlemen's Tickets to be had at the Pantheon, at 3 Pagodas.

September 2, 1808.

## BENGAL MUSLINS.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of fine Dacca MUSLINS, plain and worked, are now exposed for sale, at the Pantheon.

September 2, 1808.

## D. MACKAY,

BEGS leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he has received on the 1st instant, a consignment of Northward Long Cloths, of a good quality, well adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen going to Europe, and warranted fresh from the Loom; for which, he has instructions to sell at reduced prices, for Ready Money, or Bills at a short sight.

Madras, September 1, 1808.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME neap pannelled BANDY, with a capital fast trotting ACHEEN HORSE, sound and tract ble, with Harness to fit. Price 235 Pagodas.

ALSO

A Handsome BAY HORSE, who goes well and quietly both in Harness and Saddle Price 100 Pagodas.

The BANDY, and two HORSES will be parted with together for 325 Pagodas.

For particulars Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

## TO BE SOLD.



THAT well known Elegant upper roomed Mansion, with excellent Garden, and out Offices, &c. situated at Vepery, late in the occupation of Major-

General Collins, Deceased.

For further particulars Enquire of Messrs. FRANCK and THOMSON, Suncaramah street, Black Town.

## Sixth Calcutta Town Hall Lottery.

## SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1808.

Nos. 4903 4875 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos.	1180	1853	3591	1114	5684	5019	5322
3195	3553	3624	231	3300	6250	5616	117
1309	6777	493	6239	3651	6595	6697	4156
4916	961	1352	2840	7052	3596	1996	5349
3774	602	1288	6313	963	4396	3262	5204
6592	2918	6892	203	470	73	4163	3482
5083	7143	2999	6611	1270	4700	4156	6278
6636	6247	5620	463	1357	4977	5698	3930
7425	455	4103	2189	6569	2773	3781	3758
5375	902	2016	107	2708	6133	2862	6236
2503	4357	7339	1053	4304	4715	2785	200
5632	2243	1173	5905	932	3973	535	2959
7492	213	2901	4365	7362	7215	3157	5105
3104	1629	2097	4769	6337	3948	5485	2398
5104	3689	3974	6942	7116	6173	4120	64
5318	5755	6498	4438	6343	5958	4530	7221
4576							

## SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1808.

No. 1182 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.

Nos. 3768 and 1235 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3291 and 5881 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3491 572 1469 and 4238 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos.	130	4314	7155	1873	7056	2769	2184
332	1474	5814	3755	7186	6318	1583	981
2111	1950	5867	6640	9755	2956	1592	2793
3326	550	1709	6388	4639	5373	820	765
7200	3039	4597	6944	4272	6285	1544	7127
5908	6009	1895	1060	4045	4754	368	2023
2028	5714	1224	693	6524	5361	4303	1837
7414	5672	4135	6662	4176	7345	6584	4839
542	3470	217	5311	5893	1284	1648	5984
5915	1172	1008	345	1213	1454	2533	7
1246	313	2491	3044	5258	724	649	6785
5239	3589	142	47	128	4020	566	2225
6545	4395	4899	3616	5180	4408	7284	2269
1590	7040	5737	6136	4321	2595	5521	6816
698	5603	1791	4603	5057	2790	2326	

## EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1808.

No. 3231 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.

Nos. 390 and 6783 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3748 7076 1240 873 2976 7274 1405 5329 and 2174 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos.	5596	3254	4392	4205	6096	1938	6803
3189	1946	3363	4642	7178	4835	1829	3710
2664	3093	2393	1034	967	7307	6235	4852
5695	2766	5536	3136	758	4649	4225	2118
992	2357	458	1308	20	2711	3111	1312
2699	4306	3721	4613	2336	1615	616	3488
4593	540	681	909	6959	2646	4384	1933
6244	4951	3943	356	4500	5776	6267	2589
4217	2210	3668	4903	6380	5835	6207	7473
2122	7402	775	534	508	919	1184	7085
3055	3775	5625	5821	5898	1129	6184	358
1989	3216	1711	4455	6960	3756	5994	663
4369	1651	6558	7162	6415	1295	5315	86
1087							

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, Next Door to the Town Major's House in the 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 Poems 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.



6507  
 64 6973  
 95 6899  
 437 6655  
 707 7529  
 18 7295 7783  
 728 7634 7408  
 19 8914 8324 8542  
 8057 8923 8126 8353 8117 8323 8785 8632  
 8790 8345 8871 8778 8372 8349 8819 8316 8033  
 8633 9590 9616 9930 9009 9392 9113 9594 9981 9438  
 9843 9764 9213 9820 9785 9355 9947 9331 9448 9209  
 9194 9994 9255 9123 9948 9286 9662 9150 9584 9639  
 9358 9867 9481 9287 9686 10710 10577 10165 10154  
 10184 10194 10539 10171 10001 10973 10632 10726  
 10884 10135 10914 10882 10322 10733 10719 10380  
 10061 10042 10732 10670 10490 10454 10381 10102  
 10816 11927 11128 11597 11204 11606 11762 11960  
 11904 11282 11031 11054 11201 11156 11089 11040  
 11477 11287 11487 11093 11431 11026 11401 11560  
 11668 11877 11317 11240 11952 11734 11485 11140  
 11435 11948 11256 11568 11311 10484  
 HEEPKÉ AND SON,  
 AGENTS.

## Sixth Calcutta Town Hall Lottery.

### TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1808.

No. 2979 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4406 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5127 2376 5587 and 2021 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 4805 4506 6125 5586 5059 6590 2716  
 957 2242 2289 407 6284 513 1990 21  
 18 1600 7300 8778 3114 4997 2805 3496  
 455 1441 3341 2249 2654 1081 5390 2402  
 7405 418 4841 2120 4209 480 2478 5253  
 1409 37 1805 4363 3153 2380 3523 6814  
 4454 443 1724 1038 2347 5238 3205 3369  
 7319 4 64 5135 5403 1747 3022 4516 6804  
 3274 1856 659 3353 5957 3073 5524 3944  
 5956 640 1744 1082 593 5350 1310 4890  
 4401 504 6105 529 4295 4421 1057 985  
 6354 5966 3170 424 4881 1049 3500 281  
 3468 3276 4741 7266 7393 7310 5415 4703  
 952 5830.

### THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Tuesday, August 29, 1808.

No. 3159 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 6723 and 5697 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 59 4767 844 6007 761 592 5337  
 2648 6874 3960 6316 3331 6517 6091 6761  
 8080 1499 5756 2763 5435 2412 4758 6535  
 215 4855 4850 4232 6570 4879 364 3675  
 32 1069 3814 103 4090 6371 613 5750  
 2181 2025 2607 4784 3625 7306 4920 2071  
 5914 1925 2557 5120 5021 1364 7204 280  
 2041 5869 580 3499 5498 943 2447 494  
 3870 7231 5018 5792 6533 8092 1557 6785  
 1790 4474 7090 1904 678 7216 6644 1563  
 461 556 6937 1587 3054 3599 7192 5520  
 3504 2040 4229 1871 5492 5649 1403 581  
 3963 3251 1669 4869 2887 2179 5837 7314  
 3360 4575 3698 2337 4842 490 5463 4085  
 6836 3003 5214 2474 7476 2529 2468 6912  
 1437 4149 6368 6479 1186 1175 5804 1959  
 4248 6175 4945.

### FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1808.

Nos. 6489 3779 and 2545 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 6495 6868 4253 3342 706 3312 5962  
 6233 252 7214 6907 5668 5910 3970 5256  
 244 1876 421 538 7251 6412 5297 3586  
 561 4010 123 7181 5033 2799 1917 3582  
 7069 235 4832 563 3424 6747 1291 1602  
 1511 1942 2897 4905 543 3730 2150 3998  
 1262 3240 5206 1394 1292 4281 1919 2340  
 683 5313 6690 1972 6025 6160 5439 891  
 5456 4584 3567 7356 814 3571 3506 849  
 6703 4489 4690 5967 6941 4347 4885 853  
 5382 4964 1658 2430 171 7463 5772 1232  
 6448 3570 5912 554 438 7131 67 261  
 5294 2460 6419 6588 2345 3971 6043 430  
 6525 1883 2517 5707 492 1381 1678 186  
 1506 7103 1798 5578 3846 7031 2751 4934  
 135

FIRST  
IN THE FIRST CLASS  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1808.

No. 2132 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas,  
No. 51 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas,  
Nos. 3618 5674 7519 7624 10727 Prizes of 250 Star  
Pagodas each,  
Nos. 1718 2567 3401 3209 5500 5027 5025 7482 7101  
7940 8175 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each,  
Nos. 625 428 1573 1010 1725 1225 1990 1566 1636  
3359 4336 4345 4643 5435 6274 6023 7479 7506 7484  
7970 7094 8115 8131 8774 9739 9741 9499 9136 9866  
10562 10499 10251 10219 10204 11531 11331 11859  
11440 11975 1020 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each,  
Nos. 357 65 423 1906 1976 1994 1929 1233 1206  
2531 2870 2789 2679 3723 3014 4509 4015 4887 4815  
5133 5210 6993 6984 6996 6119 6191 6215 6106 7334  
7705 7282 8246 8564 8333 8578 8400 8750 9247 9393  
9405 9200 10333 10524 10242 10978 10137 11542 11145  
11527 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

28 39 43 73 873 723 628 412 382 377 528 447 121  
760 644 417 958 471 107 125 156 446 936 180 259  
732 914 995 962 980 269 904 727 1007 1216 1478  
1710 1002 1402 1540 1954 1875 1820 1672 1261 1554  
1069 1042 1042 1042 1042 1042 1042 1042 1042 1042  
1558 1815 1026 1908 1932 1016 1245 1244 1490 1912  
1022 1630 1205 1306 1133 1724 1165 1102 2838 2360  
2657 2010 2461 2036 2780 2862 2221 2031 2301 2609  
2020 2467 2927 2642 2547 2698 2868 2202 2692 239  
2146 2884 2178 2180 2473 2325 2742 2275 3620 3  
3121 3485 3734 3207 3362 3576 3346 3913 3745 91  
3937 3912 3651 3971 3730 3191 3210 3687 3949 92  
3033 3830 3139 3796 3016 3045 3326 3945 32 3133  
3682 3950 3546 3369 3356 3555 3002 3227 31 4719  
3712 4941 4222 4763 4138 4751 4567 4674 400 4300  
4608 4155 4020 4935 4289 4214 4766 41 4830 4756  
4794 4156 4534 4279 4221 4126 4407 61 5251 5166  
4264 4903 4592 4466 4045 5532 5382 5364 5106 5771  
5396 5497 5794 5298 5741 5550 56 5447 5876 5899  
5777 5046 5220 5498 5466 5002 543 5447 5876 5899  
5281 5752 5345 5940 5574 5437 526 5981 5469 5355  
5531 5951 5264 5496 5090 583 5956 6830 6717 6432  
6427 6054 6882 6289 6036 696 6231 6940 6209 6183  
6118 6509 6125 6358 6187 6921 6004 6093 6324 6370  
6695 6842 6989 6407 6258 6471 6954 6330 7670 7698  
7844 7674 7989 7679 7787 7309 7924 7255 7320 7236  
7223 7274 7027 7102 7808 7072 7204 7319 7692 8971  
8956 8025 8197 8932 8755 8705 8719 8096 8325 8023  
8586 8989 8147 8946 8795 8169 8242 8740 9235 9092  
9665 9670 9932 9204 9373 9678 9916 9142 9029 9673  
9360 9625 9238 9995 9205 9425 9902 10332 10659  
10950 10963 10385 10101 10798 10956 10394 10182  
10340 10265 10100 10349 10824 10753 10545 10647  
10469 10991 10772 10785 10030 10858 10329 10709  
10398 10093 10114 10039 11358 11599 11286 11161  
11334 11069 11367 11710 11519 11850 11245 11238  
11333 11621 11965 11425 11849 11152 11121 11247  
11860 11524 11851 11298 11978 11602 11053 11534  
11197 11242 11468 11340 11712 11785 11011 11778  
11023 11694 11848 11822.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,  
IN THE FIRST CLASS,  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1808.

No. 2875 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.  
No. 7651 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.  
Nos. 5335 9427 Prizes of 250 Star Pagodas each,  
Nos. 563 877 3731 4471 4868 6442 11659 Prizes of  
100 Star Pagodas each,  
Nos. 668 743 219 983 1349 2661 3278 3915 3074  
3228 3208 9650 4788 4152 4542 4012 5078 5205 5636  
6593 6821 6022 7730 7581 8041 8306 8433 9559 9760  
9473 9407 9522 10267 11451 11551 11578 11156 11200  
11680 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each,  
Nos. 534 959 913 804 626 1459 1392 1118 1219  
2228 2747 2883 2316 2085 3415 3591 4981 4532 4658  
4096 4169 5097 5604 5439 5477 5684 5100 6066 6248  
6498 6137 6382 6835 6362 6160 7174 7635 7009 7880  
8478 8900 2146 8716 8646 8371 9479 9492 9364 9977  
9281 9001 9391 10006 10212 10628 11973 11341 11049  
11296 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 20 Star Pagodas each.

3 68 320 990 869 405 358 897 243 978 363 855  
934 177 42 924 574 481 100 218 872 789 464  
161 701 519 26 954 1281 1082 1977 1324 1741  
1141 1298 1830 1182 1386 1367 1286 1140 1107 1780  
1629 1877 1241 1840 1027 1504 1831 1903 1512  
1658 1962 1091 1042 1755 1655 1318 1214 1802  
1084 2840 2635 2866 2965 2013 2774 2128 2729 2743  
2205 2923 2462 2703 2831 2960 2012 2701 2959  
2682 2599 2631 2354 2849 2665 2786 2649 2983 2967  
2893 2835 2022 2609 2601 2182 2172 2471 2486 2712  
2903 2448 8312 3719 3747 3848 3921 3990 3395 3422  
3339 3571 3113 3752 3782 3430 3715 3884 3625 3873  
3637 3850 3467 3137 3326 3828 3215 3604 3893 3692  
3550 3867 4707 4351 4182 4579 4897 4730 4511 4483  
4056 4919 4547 4524 4735 4218 4844 4541 4385 4699  
4858 4878 4731 4352 4162 4383 4299 4614 4862 5091  
5603 5679 5112 5939 5605 5260 5631 5924 5820 5584  
5277 5929 5711 5362 5887 5588 5626 5022 5243 5868  
5421 5617 5336 5327 5470 5943 5377 5542 5065 5972