



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1808.

NUMBER 1205.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

If you have nothing better to fill up a column of your Paper next Wednesday or the following week, you may insert the enclosed. I am, your's &c. NEGAPATAM, Oct. 29, 1808. B. R.

THE stagnation of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, arising from the English System of a general blockade and the extraordinary measure adopted by the States of North America, to suspend all intercourse with Europe...

NEGAPATAM, Oct. 29, 1808.

To JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.

DEAR SIR,

The enclosed is a letter I received yesterday from Mr. Spalding at Tranquebar, since acknowledging a receipt of the Nopals you were so attentive in sending to this part of the Coast...

With great respect, I remain, DEAR SIR, Your's sincerely, THOMAS BROWN. NEGAPATAM, Oct. 31, 1808.

To THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Surgeon.

MY DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED four baskets of Nopal Plants, brought by Coolies from Negapatam, and sent from Madras; by Dr. Anderson, whose benevolence is unbounded, and whose pursuits in general tend towards the general good...

I saw this morning, and who had under his charge a considerable share in the management of the two last Provinces.

There is such abundance of Nopal here, however, I shall use my endeavours to persuade some of the Principal Native Inhabitants, to cultivate them in their Gardens, and through the country in general, as it will ultimately tend to their good.

Wishing you success in your views, I remain yours truly, THOMAS SPALDING. TRANQUEBAR, Oct. 29, 1808.

To ALEXANDER KENNEDY, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE now the pleasure to acquaint you for the information of Meer Alum, that Aga Mahomed Saduc called here this morning and sent off all the Trees mentioned in my Letter of the 11th ultimo...

By this opportunity I encouraged Aga Mahomed Saduc to send a quantity of Guinea Grass Seed, telling him what I sincerely believe, that if planted on the Hills or Mountains it will without farther care maintain its ground and prove a great resource for Cattle...

These being but three Trees of the Cammerium Cordifolium, I likewise gave him 30 or 60 Nuts or Seeds of this Tree to be sown in the Meers Garden, telling him that the Kernals were used by the Malloys to enrich Curries, and you may assure Meer Alum that it will always give me much pleasure to contribute as far as may be in my power in promoting his laudable views.

Yours very truly, JAMES ANDERSON. MADRAS, Nov. 5, 1808.

To Mr. JAMES SHADFORTH.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM glad you have at last cast up, having been apprehensive for your safety at this Season—Captain Torrick could not vary bread to last fifteen days, and had he supplied you with Biscuit or Rusk you might not have found it there palatable than rice, neither his Majesty's, nor the Honorable Company's Ships have fresh Bread at Sea...

The resource you found in the Nopal however may serve to open the eyes of His Majesty's Fleets in the West Indies, where those plants are indigenous; and enable them to keep their Station without being obliged as hitherto, to seek refreshments on the continent of America, although some stress has been laid by the Physicians on Climate, and perhaps some must be admitted on account of the better supply of Beef and fresh Animal food in America, than can be procured in the West Indies.

Colonel Taylor's givings is the Cassia Mata of Linnaeus, & you may tell him that the roots of Nagamally or Justicia Nesiata, and the purple fruit of the Peersa Tree, or Tacsria Populnea, are likewise applied as remedies in the cure of ring worm...

I am well satisfied that you have certainly established the Nopal and Tuna at Masulipatam, by placing them in the hands of those Gentlemen whom you have mentioned, and am your obliged and very obedient Servant, JAMES ANDERSON. MADRAS, Nov. 7, 1808.

To JAMES ANDERSON,

MY DEAR SIR,

PERMIT your Gardener to give the bearer a few Seeds of any kind for a Kitchen Garden, amongst which I wish him to include a small quantity from the Love Apple, and large Chilli.

You will also oblige me by adding half a dozen Nopal. I am, my dear Sir, Most sincerely yours, A. MACDOWELL. WALLAJAHBAD, Nov. 3, 1808.

To MAJOR A. MACDOWELL,

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM sorry to tell you, that I have no Garden Seeds excepting Love Apples, of which I send you a few, and have therefore directed your Baskets to be filled with Nopal and Tuna, which will tolerably supply the place of other vegetables.

And am, Very truly yours, JAMES ANDERSON. MADRAS, Nov. 7, 1808.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, & MADRAS.

MONSIEUR,

J'AI reçu les plans que vous avez eu la complaisance de m'envoyer par mes deux Charettes, ils sont arrivés tous en bon Etat ainsi que les 600 Nopales et 20 Tunas. Je vous prie d'agréer mes remerciements. Je ferai mon possible pour vous procurer les Jammalac.

Si vous croyez avoir besoin de quelques autres plans de Planete, je me ferai un devoir de vous en envoyer. Je suis avec Respect, MONSIEUR, Votre tres humble and tres obéissant Serviteur, J. WHITE. Pondicherry, le 4 Sbre, 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1808.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Debts of their Highnesses the late Nobles of the Carnatic, Fort St. George, Nov. 2, 1808.

THE Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts, give Notice, that in addition to the Claim preferred by Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, advertised to be taken into consideration on Monday the 31st October, they intend upon Monday next the 7th Instant, to take into consideration the following further Claims preferred on behalf of Mr. Darke.

74 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, Bond 15th August 1777 of the Nabob Wallajah for loss sustained on the purchase of an investment, by his order. Principal, Pagodas 18,000. Aggregate Sterling Amount £21,996 17 9.

75 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, Balance of a Tunkah 1st October 1774 of the Nabob Wallajah for Articles supplied. Principal, Pagodas 4,502 26 60.

76 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies for Mr. Charles Darke, Debt of the Nabob Wallajah for Cash advanced and Goods delivered at different periods to Sumsand Dowlat Kyroodeh Cawn Behauder, and his Brothers, for the payment of which his Highness delivered to Charles Darke on security 2 bonds of Tulajee, Rajah of Tanjore, one in favour of Mr. James Hay for Rupees 4,50,000 dated 28th September 1782 and the other in favour of Mr. Cassimajor for Rupees 1,50,000 dated 24th March 1773. Principal Pagodas 47,407 33 20.

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

On the 7th Instant, Lady Barlow received Company, as she has been accustomed to do for some Months past on the 1st Monday Evening in every month—Most of the beauty and fashion of Madras were at the Government Gardens, where the enlivening dance, and equally exhilarating powers of an excellent Supper and choice Wines kept the Company together until two o'clock in the Morning.

The Monsoon from every appearance has set in extremely mild this Season—indeed from the quantity of Rain, Thunder and Lightning experienced for the last month, little Wind had been anticipated. We have been favored by an intelligent Correspondent, with the quantity of Rain which has fallen during the two last months, and a comparative statement for an average of the last thirteen years—which we have great pleasure in introducing to the notice of our Subscribers.

Table with 2 columns: Inches, and the average for the last thirteen years in the month of September has been... Last September there fell... Average of the month of October... October 1808...

The heavy fall of Rain at Madras has generally been in the Month of November, which for the above period has averaged 18.5-16ths Inches. [Mad. Gaz.]

On Friday the 21st ultimo, SUNDY CHINCALVAROYEN, attended by many of the principals of his Cast, waited on the Hon'ble Sir HENRY GWILLIM, Knt at his Gardens, and presented the following Address.

To the Hon'ble Sir HENRY GWILLIM, Knt. Puisse Jude of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

MY LORD,

That during your Lordship's administration of several years as Puisse Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, no one spoke of your Lordship's smallest deed without praising your Lordship's amiable manners, humanity & wise arrangement for the best of the country and its inhabitants. We are convinced by several occurrences that your Lordship is the person possessing the love of all the inhabitants of Madras. Under your Lordship's administration the inhabitants enjoyed true happiness & pro-

perity, your Lordship's care for their wellbeing extended itself as far as not only to favor them with due justice in honor of his Britannic Majesty but also perceiving that a difference arose amongst us to hold their meeting for the performance of our ancient customs of our cast, which we have been deprived of since the death of our predecessor who performed the same without the least tendency to a violation of their ancient rules, and your Lordship's impartial justice in the above great matter done to our peace and everlasting benefit for the people in public. Although we cannot forbear returning our due praise as it would be an evident mark of the greatest ingratitude to your Lordship, we however are not desirous that this address would pass for an eulogy only—by no means; we intend and wish hereby your Lordship will deign to accept from us this submissive address as due, to your Lordship's merits, we therefore take the liberty to offer to your Lordship this address not as a recompence for the benevolence we have enjoyed, but (permit us to say) as a public acknowledgement of all the natives: we return again to your Lordship with due deference with prayer to the Almighty to be your Lordship's guide on leaving the country of our habitation and to make your Lordship's Voyage prosperous, that your Lordship may live long under the protection of the mild God! we pray that the supreme being whom we adore continue health to your Lordship both in mind and body and bestow all manner of happiness! May all your undertakings with his Britanic Majesty and the nation be crowned with success! May your Lordship soon retain a safe harbor again that we and our families may be rejoiced, singing Hymns in praise of the great God the living soul of the universe! And we conclude hoping your Lordship will not be contrary to your Lordship's good temper and natural and innate civility despise the address which in a most submissive manner is presented by

MY LORD, We have the honor to remain, with the highest sentiments of gratitude & respect Your Lordship's dutiful and most obedient and faithful Humble Servants,

(Signed) SUNDY CHINCALVAROYEN, Headman and 210 &c. in Assembly of Tondamandalum Tuloova Oyer Vellala Cast of Ponnary Verpet Naudoo Inhabitants of Madras.

To the Headmen in Assembly of the Ponnary Tondamandalum Tuloova Oyer Vellala Cast, at Madras.

Accept my best thanks for the very tender and affectionate address, which I have received from you. You express thankfulness for protection in the customs of your Cast—It is but justice in me to say that the correct and loyal conduct of the Inhabitants of Madras in general particularly entitles them to be upheld in their rights and their customs, as it shows how sensible they are to the blessings of a free and equal administration of Justice.

Your very pleasing expressions of regret at my departure, and of approbation of my public conduct have made a deep impression upon my mind; and the Vellala Cast of Madras for this kind remembrance of me, will always hold a place in my regard.

That you may all live long and happy is the sincere wish of,

Yours faithfully, H. GWILLIM. PHENIX, Madras Roads, Oct. 25, 1808.

A CALENDAR of Persons Tried &c. at the Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden at the Town of Madras the Tenth day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight before the Supreme Court &c.

1—James Hawley, Not Guilty of Murder—Let him be discharged.

2—Tuloocanum, otherwise called Andy, Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be put to hard labor on the Roads for the space of two years and then discharged.

3—Ramaswamy, Not Guilty of Felony—Let him be discharged.

4—Condaloo, Guilty of Felony—Let him be put to hard labor on the Roads for the space of three years and then discharged.

5—Narasoo Chitty, Not Guilty of receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen—Let him be discharged.

6—Lutchoomy, Not Guilty of receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen—Let him be discharged.

- 7—Saravannan, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 8—Ramasawmy, The Bill found for Grand Larceny—The trial postponed till the next Sessions.
- 9—Bernard Francis Clement, The Bill not found—Let him be discharged.
- 10—Abdul Rymon, Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of three years and then discharged.
- 11—Mungah, No Bill of Indictment being preferred—Let him be discharged.
- 12—Ramow, No Bill of Indictment being preferred—Let him be discharged.
- 13—Anthony, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 14—Iwengey, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 15—Yaraan, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 16—Tommay, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 17—Chouryapon, Not Guilty of Grand Larceny—Let him be discharged.
- 18—Narain, No Bill of Indictment being preferred—Let him be discharged.
- 19—Tondaven, Guilty of Grand Larceny, let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of Two years and then discharged.
- 20—Tippoo Saib, the Bill not found, let him be discharged.
- 21—Govindan, otherwise called Coningee, Guilty of Grand Larceny, let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of Three years and then discharged.
- 22—Pammall, Guilty of Grand Larceny, let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of Three years and then discharged.
- 23—Teroopaly, Guilty of Grand Larceny, let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of Three years and then discharged.
- 24—Mootterloo, Guilty of Grand Larceny, let him be put to hard labour on the Roads for the space of Three years and then discharged.
- 25—Joseph Francisco, Guilty of Murder, Judgment respited till the next Sessions.
- 26—James Woodcock, Guilty of Murder, to be taken from hence to the common Goal of Madras, and from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.
- 27—William Hickey, Guilty of Murder, to be taken from hence to the common Goal of Madras, and from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck till he be dead.
- 28—Ann Fullen, otherwise called Ann Hawley, Guilty of Murder, to be taken from hence to the common Goal of Madras, and from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck till she be dead.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 6th November, Mrs. Blyth of a Daughter. At Bangalore, on the 26th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Commanding H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On Monday last, Mr. Archibald M' Donald, Keeper of the King's Arm Tavern.
On Wednesday the 2d instant, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. William Bold, aged 23 years, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends.
On Friday the 4th Novr. after a tedious, painful, and lingering illness, which she bore with true Christian piety and resignation, Mrs. J. F. Moss leaving an aged Mother, Husband, 5 Sons, and 2 Daughters to lament her irreparable loss.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 13th Oct. Edward Strachey, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Julia Woodburn Kirkpatrick.
On the 15th Oct. Captain William Kinsey, to Miss Margaret McCleure.
On the 15th Oct. at the New Church, by the Reverend Mr. Linnick, Henry Alexander, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Pringle.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 18th Oct. the Lady of George Dempster Guthrie, Esq. of a Son.
On Saturday the 15th Oct. the Lady of Henry Stone, Esq. of a Daughter.
On Tuesday, the 11th Oct. the Lady of Wigram Money, Esq. of a Daughter.
Lately at Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain G. Beeher, of a Son.

On the 1st Oct. at Ghazypore, the Lady of Lieut. R. I. Dickson, of the 24 N. C. of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 18th Oct. in consequence of being thrown from his horse, John Walker, Esq. Register of the Sudder and Nazamut Adawlut and Translator of Regulations; a truly excellent young man, whose amiable disposition and exemplary life, cause his death to be deeply regretted by Society, of which he was so valuable a member. His affectionate Family and relations are left to mourn an irreparable loss.
On the 15th Oct. the Infant Son of J. P. Larkins, Esq.
On the 9th Oct. Mrs. Anne French, Widow of the late Captain George French, formerly of the Honourable Company's Marine Establishment.
At Bankipore, on the 23d Sept. Mr. Henry Hine, sincerely regretted.

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.	Remarks.
Nov. 2	79	80	80	79	Little Rain
3	79	81	80	79	Rain in the morning
4	78	81	81	79	Rain all day and night
5	78	80	80	77	Little Rain
6	77	78	77	77	
7	77	80	80	78	
8	77	80	81	78	

Arrivals.—Captain Patterson, H. M. 22d Dragoons.—Lieuts. Eden, 22d Dragoons, J. P. Pew, 1st Batn. 20th regt. Frith, 2d bat. Art. and Adshad, 23d Dragoons.
Departure.—Ensign Smith, 2d bat. 21st Regt. Hyderabad.

CALCUTTA, —October 19, 1808.

The extraordinary events that have passed upon the Continent of Europe, during the last three years, while they shew the fallacy of human foresight and teach the uncertainty of all human affairs, present an irresistible claim to the curiosity and attention of every mind, alive to the interests of the great Family of the World. The stupendous elevation of France, at the expense of all the other Powers of the Continent, has often in its progress raised the wonder and indignation of our Readers;—their indignation at the horrible injustice that has marked every principal step in the career of this fatal aggrandizement; and which, at length, has placed the sceptre of the Continent in the hands of a single Individual, whom, as Seneca well observed of Catigula, we must regard as one of those rare productions, which Nature occasionally displays, in order to shew to an astonished World, what mighty extent of mischief she can achieve, through the medium of one human being.—And, truly, in the present instance, she has produced so complete a *Chief d' Oeuvre*, that the whole host of her former Operators in the work of desolation, must withdraw from competition or comparison, & hide their diminished heads, in deference to the present prime Annihilator of the welfare, peace, and good order of mankind.

Frequent as the objects of our just surprize & indignation have been, during the two or three preceding years, the field is not yet exhausted. Every fresh arrival brings new subjects of similar animadversion. We have seen by the recent accounts, that Spain has submitted, almost without a struggle to her own degradation; & King Joseph finds the degenerate sons of Iberia, once a proud and gallant race, ignominiously bow the neck to the yoke of French usurpation. Austria and Russia both infatuated, and utterly blind to their own interests, have patiently seen the Morea, the whole of the territory and Islands of ancient Greece, wrested from the Porte, and erected into a Kingdom, dependent on France, an event that must be considered as a grand preliminary step, to facilitate the surrender of the last remnant of their independence.

Where this rapidly advancing tide of desolation is to stop, it is difficult if not impossible to conjecture:—happy, indeed, would it be, could we discover any solid ground, on which to hope that the geographical limits of the European Continent, may prove the boundary of French rapacity and usurpation. We apprehend however, that our ensuing accounts, whether by sea, or by way of Bussorah, will forward advice of additional encroachments on the Turkish dominion, if not of the overthrow of its Government.

It is well known that Bonaparte had for some time past, contemplated the acquisition of Greece and the Ionian Islands, and it was with the view of annexing these, at a future day, to the French Empire, that he laid such stress on the possession of the Cattaro and Montenero, at the close of his late war with Austria. The possession of the Ionian Islands, without being at the same time master of the Morea, is precarious and difficult, and therefore, he made no attempt to possess the former, all the latter was within his reach.

The Morea had been long a favourite object of Russian ambition, and if the present Emperor is not wholly insensible to the enlarged views of the late Catherine, it must have cost him a heart rending pang, to relinquish all hope of obtaining a territory so long and ardently desired: It must have been a stern and inflexible necessity that could compel him tamely to witness its usurpation by France.

Lucien Bonaparte, to whom Napoleon has been lately reconciled, and who is now suddenly elevated to the rank of King, and placed on the throne of the new Kingdom of Greece, is generally allowed, to possess greater natural talents than any of his brothers. He has much promptitude and decision of character; and it was to him chiefly, that Bonaparte was indebted for the overthrow of the Directory, and his subsequent elevation to the Consulate. There was a moment, when the two Councils were removed to *St. Cloud*, in which Bonaparte lost his presence of mind, and was upon the point of being proscribed. It was the firmness of Lucien that then saved him; and in consequence of this event, the breach, that ensued between the two brothers, became more difficult to be healed. Lucien justly accused his brother of ingratitude, and Napoleon was the more inveterate against Lucien, because he could not but feel that he had injured him. Lucien's character was apparently more dissipated than that of Napoleon, not that the latter was a whit more moral, but the freedom of Lucien's manners laid him open to observation, and ill-accorded with the austerity and reserve of Napoleon. He constantly treated with contempt all his brother's remonstrances; and he is the only one of the whole family over whom Napoleon has been unable to obtain any ascendancy. The bursts of passion so frequent with Bonaparte, far from intimidating Lucien, were answered with equal fury. Such is the character of the man, who by the late accounts is invested with the Sovereignty of Greece.

Of the Greek Islands, the chief is Cefalonia, which has a population of about 80,000 souls, one fifth of whom are engaged in fisheries, and other maritime employments.

Accounts were received in Town, on Thursday last, of the capture of the Ship *Peggy*, Captain Learmonth, off the Basses, near the Eastern shore of Ceylon, by the French frigate the *Caroline*, on the 5th ult.

The *Peggy* was bound from Calcutta to Muscat, Bussorah, and Bussorah, with a very valuable Cargo, insured at this Presidency, to the amount of nearly five lacs of sicca rupees. This capture occasions one of the heaviest losses that has fallen, for some years past, from a single ship on the Calcutta Offices of Insurance; and its occurrence at this time, when the usual Commercial intercourse of India is so much abridged, by the state of public affairs in Europe and America, is the more sensibly felt.

The Ship *Perseverance* belonging to Bombay, was also captured by *La Caroline*, the beginning of last month, off Ceylon. The loss arising by the capture of the *Perseverance*, falls entirely on Bombay.

The *Janet*, a small vessel bound to Bencoolen, has also fallen into the hands of the Enemy.

The *Jena*, French national Corvette captured early in the present month, the ship *Swallow*, bound from Prince of Wales Island to Calcutta.

The *Swallow* and her Cargo are, we understand, insured in Calcutta to the extent of a lac and twenty thousand rupees.

The late officers of the *Swallow*, who were found on board the *Jena*, National Corvette, when captured by the *Modeste*, report that before the *Swallow*, left Prince of Wales Island, accounts were received there of the loss of the *Triton*, bound from this Port to China, on the Blenheim Shoal, in the Straits of Malacca. The ship and Cargo are stated to be totally lost. The officers and crew were saved.

The fate of the *Triton* adds very heavily to the losses of the Insurers in Calcutta, where the ship and cargo are insured to the extent of four lacs and sixty thousand Rupees.

Fifty thousand Rupees were also underwritten on the same risk at Madras.

In the midst of these losses to the Commercial World, it affords some consolation that one of the best equipped and most dangerously active of the enemy's cruisers has been captured, almost at the commencement of her expected harvest. *La Jena*, a swift sailing French National Corvette of 18 guns, with 140 men on board, had taken a station, in the beginning of this month, off the Sand Heads, where, she would probably have occasioned great loss to the trade of this Port, had she not been captured by the *Modeste*, an event, which from the extreme fleetness of the Corvette's sailing, could scarcely have been hoped. The *Modeste* fell in with *La Jena*, on the 9th inst. after a chase of ten hours she got nearly within gun shot, when the Corvette prudently struck her colours.

On the 9th inst. when the *Modeste*, first saw the Corvette, the enemy was considerably to leeward of His Majesty's ship, a position that rendered her escape the more difficult. The Corvette was assisted by her sweeps, which served to protract the chase. During the pursuit a few shots from the bow and stern chasers of the two ships were exchanged. One of the last shots fired by the enemy, killed Mr. Donovan, the Master of the *Modeste*, a skilful and intelligent officer, and wounded one Seaman. These were the only casualties on board the *Modeste*. There were two men killed and five wounded on board the *Jena*.

Letters received from some of the English prisoners, captured by the *Caroline* and subsequently released, state that the Captain of that frigate proposed, after a short cruise off Ceylon, to run over to the Eastward, and to cruise off the Cocos Islands, in the hope of intercepting some of the valuable ships returning from China to India.

The *Jena* sailed from the Isle of France for the Persian Gulph some months ago. She was charged with dispatches for Persia, which were delivered at some port in the Gulph. Captain Maurice on his intended return to the Mauritius, took the Bay of Bengal in his course, not doubting of a profitable cruise.

A meeting, composed of a deputation from each of the Calcutta Insurance Offices, was held on Saturday last, to take into consideration various circumstances connected with the general interests of Insurers in this Country, and to propose such resolutions, as to limiting the amount to be insured, increasing the rate of premium, and such other measures as circumstances may suggest.

The *Lady Jane Dundas*, had not arrived at Kedjere yesterday morning. Her passage from Vizagapatam, is no doubt retarded by the Currents, and by the North East Monsoon, which seems now fully set in.

We have been favoured with a letter from Delhi, of the 30th ultimo, from which we extract the following article, serving to shew, with similar facts, which we have published from time to time, that longevity, and what is of far more importance, sound health to the latest period of long life, may be attained in India.

"Died lately at Sird'haro, Mr. Manuel Carodoza, an Officer in the service of Her Highness Begum Sumaroo. His death is much regretted by his numerous friends and relations, and will be particularly felt by the indigent class of people residing in his neighbourhood, to whom he was a generous benefactor.

"This venerable old man was by birth a Portuguese, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. He was of a strong constitution, hale and robust to the last.

He had not lost a single tooth, his sight, however had become somewhat defective latterly. He continued in good health and spirits till the hour in which he breathed his last. His surviving offspring are as follow:

- Three children, the eldest 64 years,
- Two Grand Children,
- Three Great-grand Children,
- Three Great-great-grand ditto."

FASHIONABLE WORLD.

The return of the cold Season is notified to be close at hand, by many certain and agreeable indications. The fashionable campaign of the Season, may be considered as already opened, and the *debut* promises a course of service, in which we may venture to predict that many of our British Fair, will earn additional laurels in the field of social gaiety and elegance.

On Friday last, Mrs. Edmonstone, gave a Ball to a select party. In the animation with which the Dancers tripped "the light fantastic toe," they seemed as if impatient to compensate for the late suspension from this healthful and most fascinating amusement.

Mr. W. Bayley's Ball, at Chowringhee, stands for Friday next, the 21st, and will no doubt be attended by almost the whole of the beauty, elegance, and fashion of the Presidency.

A Masquerade is proposed for the 21st proximo. With every predilection for this gay entertainment, we cannot but think that if it were thrown back for a few weeks, so as to be held about the end of December, its characters would be more numerous and its success proportionably greater.

A most distressing accident occurred last Sunday Morning. Mr. Walker of the Civil Service while riding on the course, near the General Hospital, was passed by a horse at full speed which had run off, and which so started the horse on which he rode, that he bolted, and Mr. Walker was thrown with violence upon the road. He received by the fall, so much injury of the head, that he continued in a state of insensibility till yesterday, at half past 2 o'clock, when he expired.

Yesterday at Noon, the French National Ship *Jena*, prize to His Majesty's frigate *Modeste*, passed Port William, and soon afterwards came to an anchor off Calcutta.

As English Carriages have of late become so general throughout India, and more particularly at this Presidency, we may be allowed to advert to a material improvement, in their construction, introduced in England within the last two or three years, and which after full experience, is found to possess a decided advantage over the Carriages in Common use. A patent for this improvement has been granted to Mr. Elliott, of London, a deserving and ingenious Artist. One of his Carriages, the first or second made under the patent, was brought to Calcutta, about two years ago, and has given sufficient proof of the excellence of its construction; for although it has been ever since in constant use, it is in the best order, and more firm than any ordinary London built Carriage, which has been running only 6 months. This Carriage was brought out by Mr. Palmer, and transferred by him to Colonel Hardwicke, in whose possession it continues. Many of our readers have of course had an opportunity to examine its improved construction.—To our readers at a distance from the presidency, the following description may give some idea of its mechanism.

Mr. Elliott's improvement consists principally in constructing the Carriages without perches. This is effected by connecting two light frames with the body, one in front, to support the boot or coach box, and another behind for the footman's stand: the hind frame is joined to the hind axle by springs, formed in the shape of segments of large circles, placed vertically and cutting each other at a small angle; these springs lie horizontally like the sort called grasshopper springs, and each of them resembles two of this kind, with their concave sides turned towards each other, so as to enclose a considerable open space; the same sort of springs are used in front, over the fore-axle, but between them and the front frame the two large horizontal rings, one united to the frame, and the other to the springs; above which the first is placed and revolves over it when the carriage is turned round; the fitchels supporting the spindle bar and pole, are fastened to the lower ring and the bolt or pin, which connects the fore-wheels and springs with the body, is inserted in the frame work through the centers of the two rings.

Two other sorts of springs are also described, for the same purpose as those mentioned, one of which is similar to the horizontal spring used commonly in the species of stage coaches now universally adopted in this Country, and is connected with the frame work of the body by other horizontal springs, that run across in the direction of the axle beneath the frames.

The other sort of spring is fastened at one end to the hind axle, and at the other end to an iron loop or socket, placed beneath the body near the door; it is connected with the body at a point in the midst between the two extremities, by one of the horizontal springs last mentioned, which runs across, beneath the body in the direction of the axles.

(Continued after the Poetry.)



MARY.—TO AN IRISH AIR.

The following is an attempt to adapt what appears suitable English words to a wild, but singularly tender Irish Air, called "Mairien Oge," whose melody has, perhaps, never reached beyond the confines of an humble valley in Connaught:—

O very sweet was morning's dawn,
To me, my Mary,
When thou and I stray'd o'er the lawn
Together, Mary:
And very sweet was yon green grove,
My gentle Mary,
Where first I heard thee own thy love
For me, my Mary.
This blowing rose resembles thee,
My modest Mary:
For in its leaves I think I see
Thy blushes, Mary.
Thy song was like that linnets' song,
My tender Mary:
I fancy it thy voice among
The hawthorns, Mary,
And O, these dewy gems I prize,
They sparkle, Mary,
So like the diamonds in your eyes,
My lovely Mary!

FRANCE.

What art thou, France! that thou should'st
dare to curb
The reign of Kings: that thou should'st sever
states,
New-model empires, portion out the world
To the base minions of thy lawless pow'r?
What would'st thou have?—Grasp more than
thou can'st hold,
More than the mind of man can ever rule,
And the weaken'd fabric of thy fortunes
Shall headlong fall. Then will the crush resound
Beyond the distant pole: then shall be hush'd
The voice of Tyranny—the clang of War:
And grateful Peace with all her lucid train,
Shall reign without a rival to her hopes.
Then shall the glittering sabre be replaced
Within its scabbard,—the weightier arms
Shall then be used to further Nature's plans.
By forming plough-shares, or the pruning hook.
Then shall the hero quit the warlike host,
To till the now uncultivated land;
All nature shall assume a brighter charm,
And Man shall welcome an Elysian age.
Thrice happy days! France then may truly be
The field of science, and the nurse of art;
Then commerce shall revive; and all mankind
Shall be united in one holy bond
Of fellowship and love; Peace then shall ope
Her wide extending arms alike to all;
Variety of clime shall not derange
The universal plan; but one grand link
Shall so unite the peasant and the King,
That Nature shall rejoice, and cry aloud—
Man needs no more—my labours now must end.
U.

(Continued from the 2d Page.)

The carriages thus formed are considerably lighter than those in which perches are used, and as the concussions, which each wheel meets, are broken by the spring directly over the part of its axle adjoining to it, without being first communicated to an unyielding frame tenanted to a perch, as in common coaches, the notion is much more easy in those on Mr. Elliot's construction, and both on this account, and because from the greater freedom of vertical motion, which the axles have from the cause just mentioned, unless the ground should be extremely uneven, each of the wheels must touch it at the same time, but in coaches of the common construction, the stiffness of the frame work often causes one wheel to be lifted entirely off the ground, if the road should happen to be depressed in the part beneath it, a little more than ordinary, a circumstance that makes the motion of the carriage uneasy, and at the same time tends much to damage and destroy it, from the great strain it must cause the frame work. From the causes recited therefore, Mr. Elliot's carriages will be lighter, easier in their motion, and more lasting, than those which have perches and in beauty & elegance of appearance they are in no respect inferior to those in common use, & are esteemed considerably superior in those points."

BOMBAY, — OCTOBER 22, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.
Bombay Castle, October 7, 1808.
Lieutenant Leckie, having requested leave to resign the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the personal Staff

of Major General Macpherson, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in compliance with the recommendation of the Major General, to accept Lieut. Leckie's resignation, and to nominate Lieut. David Davies of the European Regiment, to act in that capacity.

Lieut. Livingston, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Acting Commissary of Bazaars in the Attache's Office.

October 17, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Walter Swayne, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Major of Brigade to the Officer Commanding the Subsidiary Force, serving with His Highness the Guicowar, with retrospect to the date of his appointment as Acting Major of Brigade by Lieutenant Colonel Holmes, of the 9th of March 1803.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Secy. to Govr.

On Monday, the 17th instant, sailed His Majesty's Ship Powerful, having under convoy the Honorable Company's Ship Wexford, for England.

LIST OF PASSENGERS:—Colonel Diccenson, —Honorable Captain Dawson, —Captain De Courcy, Royal Navy, —Captain W. Gunn, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, —James Douglas Richardson, Esq. and Mrs. Richardson, —Mrs. Johnston, and Children.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Money, and one Native Servant, —Lady Clark, two Children, and one European Servant, and Child, —Col. and Mrs. Morris, and Child, —Commodore Borlase, H. C. Marine, —Col. Mason, —Captain Sparks, —Capt. Skinner, —Capt. D'Aguillar, 80th Regt. —Capt. Davis, 47th Regt. —Doctor Milne, —Mrs. Gowan, three Children, and one Native Servant, —Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, —Mr. Abercromby, —Mr. Madegon, —Ensign J. Durham 56th Regt. —Masters Robert, and James Money, and one Servant, —Master Charles West, —Master Douglas, —Master Haynes, —Master Gibson.

Fifty six Invalids, and Charter Party Passengers, —Thomas Harper, —Alice Bramwell, and Mary Hawksworth, —8 Invalid Seamen from H. M. Ship Powerful.

October 17, arrived the Ship Henrietta, commander Francis Gregory, from Cutch.

18th do. Arab Ships Fatty Mumbarrack, Naquedah, Mahomed Joa, and Sullimanshaw, Naquedah, Sheik Kalfan, both from Muscat.

The Henry Wellesley from Bengal to Madras has been captured off Vizagapatam, by a Schooner manned with fifty men, but as there are no less than six of our Cruisers in the Bay it is to be hoped that both the Privateer and her Prize will speedily be heard of in a British Port.

We are informed that a Brig, Privateer, carrying seven guns of a side, two bow and two stern chasers, on the 13th October captured the Shannon, close to Kanare. The officers reported they had come from Muscat, off which place they had captured two ships, and 1 Brig. The ships were sent to the Mauritius, and the brig, burnt. The Privateer is a low, long, black vessel her crew consisted of Frenchmen, Manilla men, and Portuguese, in all 45 men. The Privateer was in want of water, and intended to go to Jingerah for a supply, but was plentifully supplied with provisions.

ARABIA.

We avail ourselves of the Journal of Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim, of which we have been most obligingly furnished with a Perusal, and from which the account of the Wuhabee in our last week's paper was taken, to present our readers with the following additional extracts containing principally brief accounts of some of the present Arabian Chiefs of Hejaz and Yemen.

The account of the violent death of Mungo Park, is confirmed by the Intelligence which Mahomed Ibrahim, received in the course of his Pilgrimage.

The Imaum of Senna, Munsoor Ulee Buni-ool-Abbas, has been on terms of friendship & harmony with the Christians for three centuries past, but more especially with the English, the French, the Dutch and Portuguese, and no disagreement is to be apprehended between him and them, for he maintains an equal footing with the whole; generally, however, cultivating a more friendly communication with the British Nation, whose intercourse with his territories exceeds that of all others; he, therefore, considers it necessary to conciliate their good will.

The continuance of this state of amity between the Imaum, and the Christian world, & the non-occurrence of any cause of dissension, is in consequence of the compact which has existed between them, for more than three hundred years, by which each agreed to cultivate the friendship of the rest, and to avoid every occasion of enmity or distrust; an established maxim which, as founded upon ancient usage, he has, hitherto, adhered to without deviation.

Sheriff Ghalib (the Governor of Mekka) is an excellent man, but money is his religion: not however that courage and personal prowess are the less esteemed by him. With the English he is on terms of cordiality, and judging from present appearances, no change of sentiment on his part is to be apprehended. Sheriff Muhmood, (or Humood the Governor of Loheia and Hodeida) has acquired the ascendancy in certain parts of Arabia, and is rendered perfectly secure by his power and

strength. His present object is to obtain possession of Mokha, and the other territories dependent upon Senna, and whenever he may succeed in those designs, it is his intention to subvert and overthrow some of the established institutions of those countries; for instance, from all those who bring articles of merchandise, he levies an additional duty of ten Rupees per cent and it is his intention to exact the same from the English, (who pay a duty of three per cent.) without admitting any deduction. Sheriff Muhmood, having subdued several posts subordinate to Senna, vizt. Zubed, Hodeida, Loheia and Bytal Fukech, and established his authority therein, intends to seize upon some other places.

With regard to Kamran, this is an Island on which the construction of a Fort was commenced by the Turks three hundred years back, and it continued, for a long time, in their possession. Having however been subsequently abandoned by them, it remained uninhabited, without attracting the attention of any one to build thereon, or to improve its ruined fortifications, until three years ago, when Syed Moohummud Akil, applied for it to Sheriff Muhmood, who ceded it to him, on which he began to rebuild it, and to fortify it anew, by every means in his power; supplying it, for this purpose, with powder, grain and other means of defence. As soon however as the intelligence thereof had reached Sheriff Ghalib, he opened a communication with the Wuhabee, and pointed out to him, that the repair and strengthening of the fortifications on Kamran, by Sed Moohummud Akil, would be pregnant with mischiefs, such as it would prove difficult, if not impracticable to remove. The Wuhabee immediately wrote a letter to Sheriff Muhmood, and dispatched several persons to raise the fortifications in question, and these having repaired to the spot, demolished them accordingly. In the mean time Syed Moohummud Akil, hearing of the circumstance, fled from thence to Ader, where he temporarily established himself, but afterwards proceeded from thence to Muskat. Between Sheriff Muhmood and Aboo Nooktu, (the latter of whom is the ruler of the kingdom of Roozal, situated between Ghunfa and Judda) a secret animosity exists, altho' complaisance continues to be externally observed. On a certain occasion Aboo Nooktu remarked to one of his friends, that Sheriff Muhmood had acquired considerable sway and power, but that the moment he (Aboo Nooktu) obtained possession of Kamran, he would there make arrangements for annoying and humbling Sheriff Muhmood, who having been apprized of that declaration is employing every means to fortify himself; and has, for this purpose, not only strongly rebuilt the destroyed defences, but also constructed two new sorts, and placed therein, under the most particular injunctions, a garrison of near seven hundred men, together with all necessary warlike stores.

Hoosah-bin-Nassir Ursas, the Ruler of the Country of Urdaber, E. Fuzel, (which is three days journey above Furtuk, and situated in the latitude of 42° 30') is exceedingly just. His age is one hundred and fifty one year, and he still possesses the use of all his faculties and limbs, and the liberal and equitable acts performed by him are innumerable. His family has held the Government of the territory in question, for, from 3 to 400 years, and whenever he goes abroad, he proceeds on foot whilst his sons on the contrary go on horseback.—Recent accounts received at Mokha stated that he was dead, but these had not been authenticated.

On the African shore is a Port called Barbureu (Barbara) situated opposite to the Cape of the former name. This Harbour and the River are good; the depth of water at the anchorage being from four to fifteen men's height, and frequented by both large and small vessels. The inhabitants of the Country are of the Soomalee tribe, who hold the town of Barbureu, and live at the distance of from three to ten days' journey from the Harbour, to which they annually repair, by thirtieth Nowrez (or the beginning of October) by land, continuing there until the two hundred and fiftieth (or early in May). * The Houses in which they live are formed of Reeds, and the expence and Trade of the Place are considerable. Cloths are imported from the Gulph of Kutch; and from Muscat, Mokha, Mukulla, and Judda, Dates, Rice, Cotton Cloths, Tin, Tobacco, and Copper, Ghee, Mersh-Coffee, Gum, Frankincense, Benjamin, Elephants Teeth &c. are brought from the country of Hurhur, to Barbureu upon Camels, the distance between the two Places being 15 days journey. The Coffee of Hurhur in superior to that of Mokha. The water about Barbureu is, in a small degree, brackish, but it is very good at the distance of five or six hours' journey, from whence it is conveyed in Conduits. A fountain is to be found at this spot, the noise of the water of which is heard for an hour and a half on the road to it, and from it water is brought to a Tank without the Town Barbureu. The Conduit, however, is now out of repair. The soil of the Country in question (Barbureu) is likewise exceedingly good, pos-

* These dates refer to the Parsee Era of Yazdezerd, commonly styled Chooregur, and Dureeae Nowroz, or Sea-reckoning, the same being made use of in all nautical calculations, among Asiatic Mariners; the year of which commences with the month of Purrudoon, or Sept. The Parsees established in India having however, in the disorders and troubles incident to the earlier days of their emigration to this Country, lost a month in their declination of time, reckon the Nowroz to fall in October, and term the discordant style thus existing Sher-Sheke.

sesses capability, and being of a reddish colour may be rendered applicable to Gardening, or to any other available local purposes. It is, also, susceptible of agriculture, but which is entirely neglected. Whatever quantity of Grain, as for instance Wheat, Coffee, &c. may be required, is imported from Hurhur, and persons, in general, quit Barbureu on the two hundred and fiftieth Nowroz, when the hot winds prevail, which renders it impracticable to reside in Reed Houses.—This however might be obviated by constructing permanent buildings, a precaution that is entirely neglected. The inhabitants of this Country are devoid of principle, but powerful, so much so that no one is able to contend with them; for they are robust, good Horsemen, and Arrowshooters, as well as Musketeers. Were the whole of their Cavalry collected, they would not fall short of three hundred thousand, besides double that number of Infantry, and a numerous Peasantry. The Government is not in the hands of one person, but of many, who are exposed to intestine broils, but whenever they are attacked, by a foreign invader, they unite their forces for the general defence; and destruction of the enemy, which they generally effect—I could obtain no correct information, respecting Tumbutoe, and Kassinan (Cassa) but a Merchant from Abyssinia, who, arrived at Mokha, named Hajee Moohummud, and who was, also, an Inhabitant of that Country, communicated to me, that a British subject had, according to his information, been murdered there, and that this person had come from England; but it was not known what Chief (there being many in that Country) had put him to death. This was all information I received from him, and which comprised the whole that had come to his knowledge.

A very severe scarcity prevails in Senna, where a number people die daily. Grain being four scers per Dollar. Three days journey from Senna, however, it is much cheaper but, in consequence of the hostilities carrying on with the Wuhabee, no one can venture so far. The names of the persons opposing the Sennaman are Do-Hoossain and Hasid, altho' it be not yet well ascertained that they are, still they carry on hostilities, under the assumed name of the Wuhabee.—The Ruler of Kokban has, also, entered into a contest with the Sheriff of Senna, the former, being only two days distance from the latter place. The name of the Ruler of Kokban is Syed Sunsoodeen, and the fort which he possesses is almost invaluable, it's meanest strength consisting in it's local position, which is on the summit of a very high mountain and the access to it difficult and arduous, having only one passage by which it can be approached. Any person wishing to proceed to it, by this communication, would not, without difficulty, reach the Port before noon; though he were to set out at day light. The Ruler of Kokban is said to be powerful, learned and just, and firm, also, in his faith. He pretends to be of the Zydee persuasion, but is in fact a Soonee, and orthodox in his principles. Tho' the tract he governs be small and without much circulating specie, yet he is strong, and the organization of his Country is exceedingly good. Being, also, humane, and just, he cherishes his subjects, whom he treats with kindness, and converses within the most affectionate terms. Between him and the Inhabitants of Senna, no good understanding exists. The subjects of the former power urge their sovereign to hostilities against the Ruler of Senna, and, by these means, direct his inclination to war. Thus influenced he is now preparing for a contest, and hostilities will, no doubt, take place between them.—The means of communication with Suez and Egypt are entirely interrupted, and shut up. In like manner between the Governor of Mokha and Sheriff Muhmood, discord and animosity continue to be manifested, and a warfare is constantly carrying on between them.

A late Cornwall Gazette contains the following singular advertisement:—

FIRE!—SMOKE!—A CARD.

Sampy Sonnet, sole executor and residuary legatee of the late Mr. Jarman, chimney-sweeper, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Penzance, that he has succeeded to the brushes and brooms, and (he humbly hopes) to the abilities of his benefactor.—Sampy flatters himself, that those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour him with their commands, will see his efforts marked by the same nicety of touch, dexterity of manner, precision of movement and harmony of handling, which distinguished the execution of his never-to-be-sufficiently lamented Predecessor.—

Sunday Paper March 8 1807.

Among his sires
In yon grove the Druid sleeps
But blaze, ye fires,
For in his room
A Sampy wields the broom,
And with a kindred skill, a kindred Genius sweeps.
Vide, The Tears of Sancered, a Monody on the death of Mr. Jarman.

N. B. Smokey chimnies cured on Count Rumford's principles. Grates fixed, and their aperient angles ascertained with the greatest accuracy, whether intended for culinary or for vestal purposes—to roast a goose, or warm an old maid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Papers announce a work, under the title of "La Providence et Napoleon, ou, Les Fites de l' Eglise et les Triomphes de la Grande Armee;" that is, "Providence and Napoleon; or, the Church Festivals and the Triumphs of the Grand Army;" by the President of the Consistory of the Lower Loire. Such is the Profane adulation of a Gallican Calvinistic Minister! One is reminded of Do, berry's monition—"Set down they fear God; and put God first; for God forbid, that God should not stand before such villains."

Empress.—Above twenty men who had been impressed within the City, underwent examinations before the Lord Mayor, on Saturday. Many of them produced American protections. Lieutenants Bettesworth and Donaden, from the tender, told his Lordship that these protections were generally obtained (some for a half a-crown a piece), by British subjects, from the American Consul in London, to whom they represented themselves as American Citizens. The Lord Mayor directed that the men should be taken on board the tender, where they must give satisfactory evidence of being American Citizens, before they could be liberated. Two men also pleaded exemption from the impress, by producing protections, which described each of them as master of one and the same vessel. They were sent on board till the owners of the vessel shall ascertain which of them is the master. Several bargemen and others found in public houses were sent off; their protections being of no service to them unless they were in actual employ.

THOMAS BASTARD, Esq. educated at Wyckham's School, admitted Fellow of New College, 1588, wrote the following Epigram on his three wives!

Terna mihi varis ducta matibus uxor,
Hec juveni, illa viro, tertia nupta seni
Prima est propter opus teneris nihil juncta subannis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.

TRANSLATION.

Though marriage by most folks be reckon'd a curse,
Three wives did I marry for better or worse:
The first for her person—the next for her purse—
And the third for a warming-pan, doctress, & nurse.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Maniam Pattaby Raumah Pillay

vers.

Codungavore Teagapah Naick, Vencatapady Naick, Chengla Naick & Veerasawmy Naick.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Wednesday the 16th, Thursday the 17th, and Friday the 18th, Inst. will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day—3 large Houses and a Tank known by the name of Peldoo Naicks Houses and Tank situated in Washermen-Gate Street near to the new Mint House, viz.

On Wednesday the 16th, a large House and Ground measuring in Length from East to West 293 feet and in Breadth from North to South 67 feet.

On Thursday the 17th, another House and Ground adjoining the above on the North side, measuring in Length from East to West 126, and in Breadth from North to South 133.

And on Friday the 18th, a Large Tank, situated on the back of the aforesaid Houses, measuring in Length from East to West on the North side 202 feet, and on the South side 180 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 200 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in ten days in default of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold and the first Purchasers to be held Responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
SHERIFF

MADRAS, Nov. 7, 1808.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM KINGSLEY, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JAMES WADDEL.—It is hereby required that all Persons who are indebted, or hold property belonging to the said Estate, do pay their debts and deliver such property—and that all persons who have claims on the same Estate, do forthwith state them to the said Administrator at Madras.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES FORBES REID, late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JAMES WADDEL.—It is hereby required that all Persons who are indebted, or hold property belonging to the said Estate, do pay their debts and deliver such property—and that all persons who have claims on the same Estate, do forthwith state them to the said Administrator at Madras.

FIRST
Bombay Military Fund
LOTTERY,
FOR RUPEES THREE LACKS AND SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND,
(Rupees 3,75,000)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF
THE HONORABLE THE
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
DIVIDED INTO
5,000 TICKETS,
AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.
TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE
SUPERINTENDANCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
MANAGING THE MILITARY FUND.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	50,000
3 do.	20,000
4 do.	10,000
12 do.	5,000
35 do.	1,000
50 do.	500
1235 do.	85

1340 PRIZES. 3,74,975
3660 BLANKS.

5,000
10 per Cent to be deducted from all Prizes for the benefit of the Fund.

2 per Cent Additional from all Prizes above 1,000 Rupees to defray the expenses of the Lottery.

The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT & Co. after the above specified deductions, in one Month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

The drawing to commence on the 15th December next.

Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, may be had on application at the office of Messrs. COLT, HART & WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21 per Ticket.
MADRAS, 25th Octobr. 1808.

LOTTERY OF DOGS, BIRDS, &c.
IS HEREBY RESPECTFULLY PROPOSED

By William Grant,

FOR THE DISPOSAL OF

SEVEN Beautiful Terriers, and Six Pointers, Three Canary Birds, & Twelve Dozens of Ginger Wine, Valued in the whole at Pagodas 610, and divided into 122 Tickets, at 5 Pagodas each.

SCHEME.

1 Prize A Wire Haired Terrier Dog and Bitch.	100
1 Do. A Smooth Haired Do. Do. and Do.	80
1 Do. A Young Terrier Dog and Bitch.	60
1 Do. A Fox Terrier Dog.	40
1 Do. An Old Bitch and Pointer Dog Pup.	20
4 Do. Each 1 Pointer Bitch Pup, value 30 Pags.	120
1 Do. Three Canary Birds, with Cages and Seed. 50	
3 Do. Each 4 Dozens of Ginger Wine, Value 30 Pags. 60	

Star Pagodas. 610

The Dogs are known by many Gentlemen to be of excellent Breed, the Birds are in good health, and the Wine has been much approved of.

The Lottery will be drawn at the New Navy Tavern on Saturday the 14th January 1809, at 1 P. M. In the mean time Gentlemen may see the Dogs, &c. at the said Tavern, and should they wish it, make a purchase at once; but it is to be understood in such case, that the Person to which such purchase may come up a Prize, will, instead of it, receive its amount in Cash. * * Tickets are now ready for Sale, and may be had at the Principal European Shops both at Madras and Several of the Out-Stations.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE Meeting of SUBSCRIBERS to the RACES, advertised for the 4th day of this Month having been adjourned to Friday the 11th Instant.—Gentlemen are particularly requested to attend on that day at the Exchange, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Committee and determine the Racing Races.
MADRAS, November 7, 1808.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th Instant.
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

SEVERAL ARTICLES
OF
JEWELLERY,
&c. &c.

CONSISTING OF
GOLD LOCKETS, Broaches, Ornamented Combs, Silver Thimbles, Silver Tea Caddy Shells, Gilt do. do. Tooth Pick Cases, &c. &c.

ALSO
A number of Mother of Pearl Snuff Boxes, Mustard Spoons, Sleeve Buttons, Setts of Dice, &c. &c.

AND
VARIOUS OTHER
ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 14th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AN INVOICE OF
Silk and Cotton Hosiery

CONSISTING OF
ELASTIC Silk Mitts, Pic Nics, White Point Sleeves, Black Silk Gloves, Ladies Black Hose, Embroider'd Cloaks, Do. Do. Emboss'd Cloaks, Ladies White Silk Hose, with emboss'd Fancy, Net and Lace Cloaks, Superfine Silk Hose with India Sandle Cloaks, Open Do. Union Lace Cloaks.

Mens Black Silk Hose, Nankcen do. Superfine White Cotton Hose, Cotton Nett Sleeves, &c. &c.

AN INVOICE OF
HABERDASHERY

AND
MILLENNERY,

CONSISTING OF
Figur'd silk Handkerchiefs of colours, Ribbons of Colours Patent Nett Veils, Sattins and Sarsnets of Colours, &c. &c. &c.
The above Articles are in good order, and was brought out by one of the last Ships.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE NAVY TAVERN,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK;

THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE

Mr. F. H. Smith,

CONSISTING OF
The Stock in Trade,
FURNITURE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,
A NUMBER of Neat Small Blackwood Bombay Cott's complete,—Plate, Books, Gold and Silver Watches, Wearing Apparel, Horses and Bandies, &c. &c. &c.
The Sale will continue daily, till the whole are disposed of.

SALE BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Franck & Thomson,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 12th November,
SALE TO COMMENCE;
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
A QUANTITY

OF
Plate, Furniture,
GLASS, CHINA,
AND
QUEEN'S WARE,

TABLE LINEN, PRINTS,
CARPETS,

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES,
THE PROPERTY OF

A Gentleman deceased.
Catalogues are now printing, and will be distributed as early as possible.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CREDITORS of Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. are requested to meet at the Office of the Trustees in Moor Street on the Beach, on the 19th November Instant, to take into consideration the business of the Trust, and especially to devise measures for the more efficient and speedy realization of the property of the Estate.

CREDITORS absent from the Presidency desiring to be represented at the Meeting, are requested to furnish their Agents with a written Authority to act for them.

JOHN TULLOH,
GEORGE HALYBURTON,
GEORGE MACLEOD KNOX,
Trustees of Messrs. Tulloh & Co.
MADRAS, Nov. 5, 1808.

N. L. E.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a SCHOOL for the Education of CHILDREN, either as BOARDERS or DAY SCHOLARS, at his House, No. 75, Sembooo Doss Street, Blacktown.

N. L. having conducted a School for several years in Madras with the decided approbation of every person who entrusted Children to his care, he trusts that he will again meet with that encouragement and countenance which assiduity and attention in the discharge of his duty will, he doubts not, entitle him to.

N. L. begs leave to observe as a test of his capacity for the discharge of his duty in recommending his profession, that a number of young men were educated under his care, are now employed in the different public offices under Government, as well as in several Houses of Agency.

MADRAS, 4th Nov. 1808.

TYPE FOR SALE.

TO be Sold on reasonable terms the Type with which the Courier has been printed until the Date of this Advertisement—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.
FORT, Sept. 7, 1808.

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 neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

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 Residences, 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 Poons 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.