

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

FRIDAY, —DECEMBER 2, 1808.

96 CALCUTTA, —NOVEMBER 16, 1808.

An Express arrived early this morning, at the General Post Office, from Kedgee, announcing the safe arrival yesterday morning, at that anchorage, of the Honorable Company's Ships *Earl Spencer*, Capt. Heming, and the *Monarch*, Capt. Hawes, from England, the 10th of June, and *Madeira*, on the 8th of July.

The Honorable Company's Ships *Jane Deschamps* of Gordon, Capt. Cameron, and the *Bengal*, Captain Sharp, also arrived yesterday morning at Kedgee, from Trincomallee, whence they sailed on the 27th ultimo.

The following items of Intelligence have been communicated from the Bengal :—

His Majesty's Ship *Calliope*, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Sir Edward Pakenham, Bart. was working up Channel, on Monday.

The *Calliope* was expected to anchor in Sagar Roads, yesterday evening.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Travers*, Captain Collins, which sailed from *Madeira*, in Company with the *Monarch* and *Earl Spencer*, was unfortunately lost on the 8th eurt. on the *Essex Rock*, off Diamond Island.

For the satisfaction of such of our Patrons, as may be anxious respecting the fate of the Persons who were on board of the *Travers*, at the time she was wrecked upon Diamond Island, we hasten to submit the following particulars, collected from the 3d Officer of that ship, who has just reached Calcutta.

All the Passengers, forty in number, the Captain, Officers, and Crew of the *Travers* were all saved—and got on board the *Earl Spencer*, on which ship they have arrived in this river; with the exception of six European Seamen, and about sixteen or eighteen Chinamen and Lascars, who were left on the wreck, which totally went to pieces within two hours after she struck.

No part of the Cargo or Baggage, saved :—The Packets were also lost.

The *Monarch* and *Earl Spencer*, were in company with the *Travers*, at the time she struck.

The *Lord Eldon* and *Camarillo*, for Bombay, which sailed from England and *Madeira*, in company with the three preceding ships, parted from them after rounding the Cape, to the Eastward of Madagascar.

The *Lord Eldon* and *Camarillo*, parted company on the 26th ultimo.

The five Extra ships above mentioned, captured near the line, a vessel under Hamburg colours, called the *Jenny*, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Hamburg, with a valuable Cargo, supposed to be Spanish property.—The Prize was despatched to England, under charge of Mr. Wasse, Chief Officer of the *Travers*.

The four Indiamen, anchored at Kedgee, at 8 A. M. Yesterday.

No intelligence is derived by the foregoing opportunity :—nor were there any arrivals at *Madeira* from England, subsequent to the departure of *La Calfovee*; which conveyed the five extra ships abovementioned to *Madeira*; and left them there, on the 25th June.

The fleet saw a ship, off the Cape of Good Hope; but was not sufficiently near to distinguish what she was.

The Purser of the *Bengal* has this moment landed at the Bankshall, with the Packets of that ship.

The *Farquhar*, (*Letter of Marque*), Captain F. Sinclair, is arrived from a cruise to the Eastward, and last from Penang, which she left on the 18th ult.—We are sorry to learn that the *Farquhar*, in proceeding up the river got on shore yesterday at Culpee; where it appears she remains in a very critical situation:—the Treasure on board, has been taken out.

The following ships are also arrived in this river :—

Thetis, Captain W. Richardson, from Bombay.

Marchioness of Wellesly, Captain Dickle, from Bombay.

Adventure, (brig) Captain Ford, from Penang.
Passengers per Thetis:—Lieutenant Delmas, H. M. 65th regiment, and Mrs. and Miss Delmas.

John Hayes, Esq. senior Captain of the H. C. Marine on the Bombay Establishment, appointed Deputy Master Attendant, at this port;—his Lady and family, are amongst the Passengers arrived on the *Bengal*.

After an interval of some months, without tidings from China, we have at length an arrival from that quarter. The ship *Canton*, Captain Falconer, left Macao on the 18th of August, touched on her passage at Prince of Wales's Island, sailed thence on the 19th of October, and arrived at Kedjere on Friday last.

The *Canton* brings the very satisfactory information that the small though valuable fleet of ships, which left this Port early in July, and carrying export cargoes to the amount of thirty lacs of rupees and upwards, had arrived safely in China.

A small British Armament which sailed from India, the latter end of July last, had entered the China Seas, and was daily expected at Macao, where its reception we understand would be welcome both to the Portuguese and Chinese.

The further articles of information received by this arrival from China, relate almost exclusively to prices current, accounts sales, and other commercial concerns.—The price of Cotton was somewhat lower than usual. Opium from 1000 to 1100 dollars a chest,—the sale flat. Some later accounts have been received from China via Penang. These advices reach to the 3d of September, but convey no news.

The following is a pretty correct List of the General Staff of the British Army, forming the Expedition to Sweden.

Lieutenant General Sir J. ...
Commander in Chief.

Major General McKenzie Fraser, Second in Command.

Major General Clinton, on the Staff.

Colonel Murray, Quarter Master General.

Major de Blaquiére, deputy ditto.

Dr. Franks, Inspector of Hospitals.

Mr. Ferguson, Deputy ditto.

Drs. Larkin, Tyce, and Morris, Physicians to the Forces.

Messrs. Montague, Lindsay, Dydney, and Kinsiesent, Staff Surgeons.

Messrs. Henderson, and Huffer, Apothecaries.

—Kennedy, Esq, Deputy Commissary.

Mr. Gauntlet, Assistant ditto.

The following Corps compose the British Army in Sweden.

The 4th, 28th, 52d, 72d, 92d, and 65th, Regiments of Infantry; and 6000 of the German Legion—in all 12,000 men English and German.

By a late article from Gibraltar, inserted in an American paper, it appears that the British Troops, probably a part of General Spencer's Expedition, had taken possession of an uninhabited rock, called Parsley Island, a little to the Westward of Ceuta, on the Barbary Coast. A small Fort had been commenced upon this rock, and preparations were on Foot for an attack on the Spanish lines at Ceuta. General Spencer's Army would, if necessary, be reinforced by some of the corps from Gibraltar; and a large body of Moorish Troops, were to co-operate in the attack. These proceedings however, would be necessarily delayed, until the return of the principal part of General Spencer's expedition, from before Cadiz.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the French and Spanish combined Fleet, was out of Port in the Mediterranean.—A sharp look-out was in consequence, maintained by the British squadrons, on the Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon Stations.

Madras Lottery.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1808.

No. 9802 a Prizes of 5000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2586 4622 9504 10261 Prizes of 200 Star
Pagodas. each.
Nos. 564 890 236 3421 6826 10506 Prizes of
100 Star Pagodas.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

54	210	237	303	379	640	662	695
344	865	945	1073	1470	1290	1369	1307
1301	2598	2853	2860	2477	2204	2388	2043
2499	2081	2144	3477	3512	3702	3127	3289
3885	3117	3041	3566	3518	3525	3910	3926
2433	3716	4678	4823	4422	4551	4805	4962
5688	5527	5730	5490	5802	5513	5054	5972
5618	5339	6414	6359	6992	6081	6642	6522
6589	6770	6943	6146	6112	7095	7775	7559
7857	7947	7907	7474	7177	7729	8266	8561
8573	8701	8221	9459	8987	9679	9681	9738
9328	9485	9153	9668	9875	9089	9007	9064
9617	10992	10516	10147	10897	10982	10132	
10987	11915	11907	11330	11608	11207	11931	
11061	11896	11953	11563.				

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1808.

No. 8327 a Prize of 5000 Star Pagodas
No. 4775 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas
Nos. 352 9613 10183 10150 Prizes of 200 Star
Pagodas each.
Nos. 4070 6354 7650 10522 Prizes of 100 Star
Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

157	197	484	968	389	482	932	762
740	1305	1612	1803	1550	1602	1456	1682
1032	1695	1948	1395	1124	2889	2767	2568
2487	2617	2420	2333	2377	2852	2563	2122
2307	3705	3744	3384	3452	3019	3784	3379
4288	4089	4853	4128	4504	4224	4092	4838
5921	5483	5835	5295	5300	6654	6055	6329
6530	6305	6217	6949	6609	6688	7840	7965
7453	7570	7616	7918	7105	7944	7233	7638
7376	7084	7268	7321	7733	7864	8309	8901
8926	8289	8888	8894	8882	8506	8661	8056
8138	8472	8278	8055	9460	9716	9423	9961
9086	9720	9024	9734	9724	10090	10698	10087
10861	10125	11909	11991	11025	11476	11056	
11136	11716.						

HEEFKE AND SON,
AGENTS.



VOLUME XXV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1808.

NUMBER 1208.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Commercial Resident at Madras.
Mr. EDWARD SMALLEY, Assistant under the Collector of Tanjore.
Mr. M. BROWN, Acting Superintendent of the Custom Department in Malabar.
Mr. M. D. COCKBURN, Assistant under the Judge at Veriachelum.

Mr. T. H. BAKER, Acting Judge of the Provincial Court of the Western Division.
Mr. JOSEPH DACE, Register to the Provincial Court of the Centre Division.

Mr. H. G. KEENE, 2d Assistant to the Register, to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Foudary Adawlut.
Captain Lieutenant GEORGE L. WAHAN, of the 17th Regiment N. I. to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant JAMES WAHAB, to be Captain Lieutenant; and Ensign T. W. SCOOLES, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Captain C. HATTON, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant A. MACLEOD, of the 8th Regiment N. C. to be Captain of a Troop, vice WEST deceased; senior Lieutenant B. E. TIEBORN, to be Captain Lieutenant; and Senior Cornet H. WILLOCK, to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel HENRY CONNAN, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for twelve days; and Lieutenant Colonel J. HARE, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for three weeks.

Major J. RUSSELL, to command the detachment of Cavalry, proceeding on Foreign Service.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon SIMPSON, to proceed in Medical charge of the detail of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry ordered from Trinichopoly to Mangalore—and Mr. Surgeon TROTTER, to proceed to Arcot to join the detachment of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, ordered to the Malabar Coast—to which detachment he will afford Medical aid, as also to such detachments of the 3d and 5th Regiments, as he may fall in with on the march to Mangalore; and on his arrival there, he will take medical charge of the whole of the Cavalry details ordered to that station.

Mr. H. SMITH, Cadet of Cavalry, to do duty with the 1st Regiment Cavalry.

Lieutenants GARLING, CHAVASSE, DOLGAINS, HARRIS, STEWART and SWANSON, to proceed to Bombay, agreeable to the instructions that will be communicated to them, by the Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant PATULLO, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, Adjutant to the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, has permission to join the detail of the Body Guard, formerly detached under Captain GRANT.

On Saturday Morning at Sun-rise a Royal Salute was fired from Chepauk Palace, and returned from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George in honour of the Anniversary of the birth of His Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah.

The Hon. the Governor paid a visit of Ceremony on the occasion. This was returned by the Nabob at ten o'clock yesterday, at the Government Gardens. His Highness's entrance and departure from thence was announced by a Salute of 21 Guns from the Fort.

FASHIONABLE WORLD.

For the first time for three years at this Presidency, the titular Saint of Scotland, St. Andrew, will receive his accustomed Honors. A Ball and Supper, the preparations for which are of the most splendid description, will be given on this evening by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at his Gardens; and it is expected that all that can delight the eye, will be exhibited in the persons and dress of the Caledonian Fair, aided as it will be by English Beauty, as well as all that can gratify the taste, in the extensive arrangements for the Entertainment.

The Lady Jane Dundas, Captain Eckford, lately arrived at Calcutta, is preparing for sea, and will form one of the ships for the first ensuing homeward-bound fleet from Bengal. This fleet is expected to sail at a season, that is likely to insure a most favourable passage to England.

The accounts of the actual confiscation of American property in France, were not received in the United States, till the beginning of June. The receipt of that intelligence was received with a general sentiment of surprise and indignation, particularly by the Merchants. The form of confiscation is somewhat singular—it is declared to be "made by the French Emperor's special order, emanating from himself, not published or promulgated or otherwise made known than by a verbal message, the

Cargo of this ship and all others in a similar predicament is definitely confiscated." For particulars, see American Extracts.

It is a curious fact that notwithstanding the commercial decrees of Bonaparte no augmentation in the price of French Wines has been hitherto experienced in this country. In the Isle of France, we understand that Brandy has been substituted universally for wine, which is never produced but on great occasions, and in the quantity only of a few bottles. The best produce of France is thus devoted to supply the wants of the British possessions, and the French Colonies are left destitute of an article, the produce too of the Mother Country, which among them may be almost considered as a necessary of life.

The President Frigate and her convoy arrived at Janeiro on the 26th of July. Besides the Merchant Ships under her protection, she conveyed eight sail of transports, having on board Detachments of His Majesty's 24th, 87th and 93d Regiments of Foot, together with a small party of the 72d, amounting in all to little less than 2000 men, for the Cape of Good Hope. At the period of the Streatham's departure, they still remained in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, and were not expected to quit it before the 10th of August. No English troops whatever were in garrison at the Brazils.

When the H. C. Ship Indus put into the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of August last; the following Ships of War, under command of Rear Admiral Bertie, were then at anchor in Simon's Bay, viz. the Reasonable, of 64 guns; the Leopard and Grampus, each of 50 guns; and the Laurel of 22 guns; together with two Sloops of War of inferior force, and a Cutter. Previous to the departure of the Indus, the Laurel and the other Sloops sailed from the Cape, to relieve the blockading Squadron off the Isle of France.

There were no Brazil Ships lying at the Cape when the Indus was there; but several English merchantmen in Simon's Bay were in a forward state of equipment, for a venture to Rio Janeiro.

From the period of the arrival of the Cape Packet on the 5th of March, down to the 10th of August when the Indus sailed, (an interval of above five months,) not a single homeward bound Indiaman had touched at the Cape.

An accident of the most horrid description occurred at the Cape of Good Hope, during the stay of the Indus in Simon's Bay. Three British Officers from the garrison having gone out on a party of pleasure to the table mountain, were overtaken by the night, before they could regain the plain. They lost their track, wandered, and separated. One of them with much difficulty at length found his way into the town; but, no intelligence having been received of his companions, a party went out in search of them. They were both found at the foot of a prodigious precipice, crashed and mangled in the most dreadful manner. One of them (an Aide de Camp to Lord Caledon) had already expired, and the other was just at the point of death. Both of these unfortunate sufferers were men in the prime of life, and most promising Officers. [CAL. GAZ.]

The arrival of the American Ship Magdalen, in Bengal from America, though in itself an event of no material moment, yet when considered in relation to the course of affairs, from which it has been produced, it becomes eminently important.

The Embargo on the American Ports, was not withdrawn at the date of the Magdalen's sailing from New York. Her departure was made under a special licence.

The Magdalen has brought no cargo. Special licences were granted on the express condition that no cargo should be exported.

The election of a President of the United States was to come on in November. Public opinion was divided as to the successful Candidate. Messrs. Munro, Pinkney, Clinton, and Madison, were the four Candidates, in nomination.

Congress stood adjourned till July.

The grounds on which special licences are granted to American Vessels to sail for Foreign Ports, is explained in the following paragraph, which we copy from the Trenton Centinel, an American Paper of the 6th of June last.

"It will be recollected that Congress invested the President, previous to their adjournment, with power to permit such merchants as had property in foreign parts, to send out vessels in ballast, for the purpose of bringing the same home.—A number of our vessels from different ports, under this permission, soon after sailed for the West Indies, in pursuance of that object. Various accounts from the British Islands now state, that upon this circumstance being made known to the Governors of those Islands, they immediately prohibited the collection of debts by foreigners, and the bringing away of produce in foreign vessels unless such vessels had carried to those islands cargoes of produce from the countries whence they came. Thus circumstanced several of our vessels have been obliged to return empty as they went."

The West India Islands, are represented by the accounts in the late American Papers, to be in great distress from the want of provisions. American flour was selling at Trinidad and the other Islands, at from 56 to 60 dollars a barrel.

The American Government has sent a Minister to the Court of the Prince Regent at Brazil. This formal recognition of the new Portuguese Government, by America, is an important fact, and would probably in itself be sufficient to occasion a War with France.

A London paper of the 7th of May, brought by the President frigate to Brazil, has been thence forwarded to Calcutta, by the Streatham. The only article of intelligence that it contains, is, that General Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris, had quitted that Capital; and was preparing to embark for America. It does not appear, by the accounts received from New York by the Magdalen, that General Armstrong had arrived in America, at the date of that ship's leaving New York.

We have been favoured with the following list of the principal Officers of State, appointed by the Prince Regent, at Brazil.

Don Fernando de Portugal, Minister of the Treasury.

Don John D'Almeida, Minister of the Interior.

Don Rodrigues de Souza Coutinho, Minister for the War Department and foreign Affairs.

The Viscount of Amadeia, Minister of Naval Affairs.

The Marquis of Bellas, President of the Administration of Justice.

We have already noticed the establishment of a new order of Knighthood, at Brazil, in which the Prince has enrolled the chief persons, who followed the fortunes of the House of Braganza.

Don Antonio D'Arajo, obtained his dismissal, from his Office of Minister of State, but still continued on the list of the Members of the Privy Council.

A few Articles of European Intelligence, down to the 10th of June have reached us, and which, as they have not yet been published in this Country, we beg to submit to our readers.

The strong fortress of Sweaborg in Finland, had at last been compelled to surrender to the Russians; which however had not in the least damped the spirits of the Swedes. The King had dismissed all the Officers who were serving in that fortress, at the time of its surrender.

The Island of Madeira, has been restored to the Portuguese; and the flag of that Government was again displayed from the fortresses on the island. General Beresford, was preparing to leave Madeira—it was understood that he was to go to the Brazils. The British troops remain.

The Pope's Nuncio, the Archbishop of Nisibi, a near relation of the Prince Regent, had embarked for Brazil.

Bonaparte has granted domain land in Hanover, to no less than 70 of his Military Officers, to the annual value of half a million of florins, and upwards.

Fishing has been re-united to France.

The Prussian Government has reduced the salaries of all the Ministers and Servants of State, to one half of their former allowance.

The public conduct of General Junot, has been highly approved by Bonaparte, and the General has in consequence, been created Duke of Abrantes.

Bonaparte was expected at Lisbon. Great preparations were making in that City for his reception.—The palace lately occupied by the Prince Regent, was fitting up for his accommodation.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 4th November, Mr. Joseph Gabriel Scholfield, to Mrs. Isabella Bourbon.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 31st October, the Lady of Captain Rochfort, H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot, of a Daughter.
On the 5th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Nott, of a Son.

On Sunday the 30th October, at Chouringee, the Lady of Robert Richardson, Esq. of a Son.
On the 21st October, at Allahabad, the Lady of Captain Charles Sealy of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 8th November, at the House of Captain A. Greene, Chouringee, Captain Edward Glover, of H. M. 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot.

On the 2d November, at the House of Captain C. Graham, of the William Pitt, East Indiaman, Mr. William Tackle, late Midshipman on board H. M. Ship Cornwallis, aged about 17 years.

Thomas Hopkins, Esq. Surgeon to the H. C. Ship Bengal, fell over board and was drowned a few days previous to the arrival of that vessel at Ceylon.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th October, Mr. Thomas Puckins, Indigo Planter.

EUROPE BIRTH.

On the 6th May last, the Lady of Captain C. Graham, of the William Pitt, East Indiaman, of a Son.

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. 23	78	80	80 1/2	78	Fair.
24	79	82	82 1/2	78 1/2	Fair.
25	80	83	82	79	Fair.
26	80	83	82	78	Fair.
27	78	81	81	79	Rain 3 P. M. & in the night.
28	80	82	82	79 1/2	Rain Morning and Night.
29	79	81	81	79	Fair.

Wind N. E.

Arrival.—Lieutenant Colonel Hare, from Arcot.

CALCUTTA, — NOVEMBER 10, 1808.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, — NOVEMBER 4, 1808.

Mr. C. D. Guthrie, Superintendent of Police, Magistrate, of the 24 Pergunnahs, and a Justice of the Peace for the City of Calcutta.

Mr. John Leyden, 3d Commissioner of the Court of Requests.

The undermentioned Indiamen, are now daily expected to arrive in this river:—

Jane Duchess of Gordon, and Bengal, from Ceylon.

The two Ships mentioned in our Paper of this morning, as having been in sight from Kedgerie on Thursday, proves to be the following, as mentioned in the Kedgerie report, just received.

The Canton, Captain P. Falconer, from China, the 18th August, and Prince of Wales Island the 19th ultimo.

Passengers:—Captain Burns, of the Country Service, and Mr. Salmoud.

On the 29th ultimo, the Canton spoke the Commerce, Captain Eaton, from Rangoon, all well.

On the 31st ultimo, parted from the Farquhar, Captain Sinclair, coming to this port.

The other ship is called the Shim-bim Bux, Captain N. Begg, from Pegue, subsequently from the Coromandel coast, salt laden; she left Kistnapatam on the 10th ult.

Extracts from a letter from New York, dated 2d June, received per Magdalen.

We have had regular communication with Great Britain by her Packets; and our Government have dispatched one or two vessels to different parts of Europe; but I had not supposed there would be any chance to write to you, and it was entirely accidental that I heard of this.

"A curious game has been carried on from all parts of the United States. Many thousand barrels of Flour, and Provisions of every kind, have been shipped to Passamaquoddy, which you will remember is the eastern extremity of our territory; whence it had been transported across the river into the British territories: this was at first done in the face of day; afterwards more secretly: It is now stopped entirely, by a considerable armed force, stationed there. Much has been made in this business.

"The embargo has produced great individual, and indeed general distress. It has caused the failure of many mercantile houses: in this city alone (which has suffered more than any other), about a hundred."

The writer of the foregoing, expresses his opinion, that the popularity of Mr. Jefferson is rapidly declining; evinced by the result of the State Elections in various parts of the country. Mr. J. however, having long since signified his intention to resign, has nominated Mr. Madison for his successor. And, the writer adds, "It is generally thought Madison will be the man."

The *Magdalen*, on her last voyage from Bengal, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, in the remarkable short passage of 37 days from the pilot.

We are sorry to learn that Capt. Minot, who formerly commanded the *St. Louis*, and who went passenger from Calcutta on the *True American*, died at Boston a few days after that ship's arrival in America.

The following Ships from Calcutta, had safely reached their ports of destination, previous to the departure of the *Magdalen*:—

AT NEW-YORK		Passage.
<i>Magdalen</i> , Captain Cowman,	Isaacs,	87 days,
<i>True American</i> , -	Pray,	113
<i>Galloway</i> , -	Miller,	119
<i>Superior</i> , -	Minugh,	101
<i>Ceres</i> , -	Norris,	125

AT PHILADELPHIA		
<i>Susquehanna</i> , Captain Blackstone		
<i>London Packet</i> , -	Rutter,	110
<i>Bingham</i> , -	Bardin,	99
<i>Montesquieu</i> , -	Wilson,	99
<i>Pekin</i> , -	Swain,	104
<i>Gleaner</i> , -	Taylor,	114
<i>Lion</i> , -	Jones,	113
<i>China Packet</i> , -	Hewett,	120

AT BALTIMORE.		
<i>William and Jane</i> , Gordon,		104

AT SALIM.		
<i>Java</i> , Captain Lander,		
<i>Telemachus</i> , (brig.) Burchmore,		104
<i>Roburion</i> , (barque,) Ward,*		133
<i>Restitution</i> , -	Pulcifer,	
<i>Lucia</i> , -	Towne,	
<i>Belsharius</i> , -	Lovett,	

AT BOSTON,		
<i>Gulliver</i> , (brig.) Captain Lee,		

* Captain W. left at St. Helena, sick. (Star.)

PRESENTATION of the HONORARY COLOURS TO THE 15th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Yesterday at night, the 1st of November, and the Anniversary of the Battle of Laswarrie, having been appointed for the ceremony of the Presentation of the Honorary Colours, to the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, now at Barrackpore, the Regiment was drawn up at an early hour, for the reception of the Right Hon. Lord Minto, who did the Corps the honour to present the Colours, at the head of the Grenadier Companies, previously advanced to receive them. Upon presenting the Colours to Lieut. Colonel Barrrell, his Lordship delivered the following eloquent and animated address, equally appropriate to the occasion, as honourable to the Corps.

"It is not unusual on occasions like the present, to deliver a few thoughts adapted to the nature of the ceremony. In a common case, therefore, I might, perhaps, without impropriety, have pleased this solemnity with observing, that the Emblems of a Military Body are not to be regarded as mere decorations to catch the notice of the vulgar, but that they have ever been esteemed by good Soldiers, the emblems, and the pledges, of their virtues and eminent endowments, which form the best, and indeed the peculiar ornaments of the Military Character.—I might have said, that whoever casts his eye on his Colours, is reminded of loyalty to his Sovereign and his Country; fidelity to the Government he serves; obedience to command; valour in the field; constancy under fatigue, privation, and hardship.—That he alone, maintains the honour of his Colours, who lives and dies without reproach; and that when a Soldier has pronounced the vow never to abandon them, but to fall in their defence, he has promised, in other words, that under all circumstances, and in every extremity, he will prefer duty to life itself.

"Such topics, Sir, as these, might have suited other ceremonies of a similar nature. But I am sensible that I should depreciate the true character of the present proceeding, and I feel that I should degrade the high honours which I have the happiness to present to you, in the name of your Country, if I thought it necessary to expatiate on the duties and virtues of Military Life, addressing myself, as I now am, to men, who have afforded to their Country and the World, so many clear and signal proofs of every quality that can illustrate their honorable profession.

"These Colours are delivered, therefore, to your eyes, not as pledges of future desert; they are, at once, the reward of services already performed; and the memorial of glory already acquired.—They display, indeed, the title and insignia of one great and splendid victory, in the celebration of which, we find ourselves, at this very hour, commemorating another triumph, in which also, you were partakers. It might, indeed, have been difficult to select a day for this ceremony, which would not have recalled some one of the many distinguished actions, which have entitled you to share the fame of your renowned and lamented Commander, and which would not have reminded you, that, as an inveterate name is stamped indelibly on your banners, so you were, indeed, associated with him, in all the dangers, exertions, and successes of his glorious campaign.

"I beg you, Sir, to express to the 15th Regiment, the cordial satisfaction I experience, in bearing with my own hand, this public testimony of the high regard and esteem I entertain for this distinguished body of men; and I request you to convey, above all, the assurances of my firm confidence, that Colours, stained at Delhi, and presented on the Anniversary of Laswarrie, can only acquire new lustre in their hands."

Lieut. Colonel Barrrell replied to his Lordship's Address, in the following words:

"My Lord,

"In the name of the 15th Native Regiment, I humbly entreat your Lordship, to accept our unfeigned and respectful thanks, for the high honour your Lordship has had the goodness to confer on us, by presenting these Honorary Colours, and for the favourable terms in which you have been pleased to mention our endeavours in the service of our Country.—These Colours, My Lord, we receive with gratitude, and will preserve with honour, or fall in their defence."

The Colours were then wheeled back into open column of Companies, marched in Review, past his Lordship, halted, wheeled into line, and afterwards formed into three sides of a square, when the substance of his Lordship's Speech having been explained to the men, they were again formed into line, fired three volleys at open order.—Drums beating "Point of War."

The two Battalions were then wheeled back into open column of Companies, marched in Review, past his Lordship, halted, wheeled into line, and afterwards formed into three sides of a square, when the substance of his Lordship's Speech having been explained to the men, they were again formed into line, fired three volleys at open order.—Drums beating "Point of War."

This ended the military ceremony of the day. At about half past eight o'clock, the Officers of the Regiment, together with a numerous company of gentlemen, both civil and military, who had witnessed the scene, partook of an elegant breakfast, given by Lord Minto, at the Government House, in the Park.

In the evening, his Lordship honored the Regiment with his company at dinner, in the Theatre, which was handsomely fitted up for the occasion. The Stage exhibited a beautiful Grovescene, and perspective in the flat; and the honary colours were displayed on the whole side from the windows, over the stage-doors, the whole forming a very pleasing coup d'œil.

At eight o'clock, the "Bonnet of Old England" announced the Tables being served, when a company of between eighty and ninety gentlemen, among whom were the Field Officers and Staff of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, many Officers and Staff of the Presidency, the Officers and Staff of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and several other guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The viands were all excellent, and the Venison particularly, of which there were several haunches, was pronounced by many acknowledged connoisseurs, to be the best that they had ever tasted in India. The wines were delicious, and their choice quality was proved by the copious libations to the Jolly God, which were continued till late on the following morning.

After dinner the usual loyal and constitutional Toasts were given, with many others, appropriate to the occasion, of which the following are all we have been able to collect.

TOAST.—The King.
TUNE.—"God save the King."
TOAST.—The Queen.
TUNE.—"Britons strike Home."

TOAST.—Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.
TUNE.—"Prince of Wales's March."
TOAST.—Wooden Walls of Old England.
TUNE.—"Rule Britannia."

TOAST.—Duke of York, and the Army.
TUNE.—"Duke of York's March."
TOAST.—East India Company.
TUNE.—"Money on both Pockets."

TOAST.—Governor General of India.
TUNE.—"King's German Legion."
TOAST.—By Lord Minto.—The 15th Regiment, the Conquerors of Delhi and Laswarrie, and the Memory of Lord Lake.

TOASTS by the Regiment.—The Commander in Chief, and the Indian Army. TUNE.—"British Grenadiers." General Macdonald. "Grenadier's March." Colonel Watson, and His Majesty's 14th Regiment. "Ce-za."

Colonel Blair, and the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, "Light Infantry Ruelle March."
TOAST.—By Lord Minto.—Mrs. Blair, and the Ladies at the Station. TUNE.—"Kiss my Lady."

TOASTS by the Regiment.—Lord Minto, and the Company who have honoured us with their presence, TUNE.—"Hogone dull care."

The Memory of Lord Lake, and may the recollection of his glorious services continue to animate the Bengal Army to the end of Time. "Death of Abernethy." Brigadier General Malcolm. "O'er the Hills, and far away."

Colonel Macan, and the Bengal Cavalry. "Trumpet Charge." Colonel Worsley.

The memory of General Ware, and all who fell on this honorable day.
The excellent Band of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, with which the Corps had been obligingly favoured, played a number of select pieces of Music, during the course of dinner, and afterwards, such tunes as were appropriate to the Toasts given. Lord Minto left the room at about 3 past 11 o'clock, when his health was again drank with three times three.

The Company did not separate till near 4 in the morning. Mirth and good humour were the order of the day, and all retired well pleased with the entertainment, and with the conviviality and harmony which prevailed throughout the whole.

On the evening of the 2d, a Nautch was given to the Native Officers and Sepoys of the Regiment, which his Lordship and several Ladies honoured with their presence for a short time, whence they repaired to the Theatre, where, about 10 o'clock, a Company of nearly 40 Ladies and Gentlemen were assembled. Shortly afterwards, the merry dance began, led off by Mrs. Colonel Blair, and was continued till half past 11. The Company then sat down to a Cold Collation, with the addition of some Tureens of Curry and white Soup, which were tastefully arranged, and gratified at once the eye and the palate.

After supper the Company were agreeably entertained with a few songs, among which we particularly noticed the "Fitch of Beem," and the "M. T.," sung by Lieut. D.—He in his best style. A few more songs followed, when the pleasures of the festive Board were for a while suspended, and the Dancing was resumed with increased spirit, and kept up till 5 o'clock; (the Ladies then retiring, a number of the Gentlemen returned to the Table, and partook of a second supper. A few varieties of the Roly God ushered in the break of day, with a bumper, and three cheers.

A few minutes before six o'clock, an Officer of the 2d Regiment, remarked that the number of the party then present, was reduced to fifteen, which corresponding with the number of the Regiment, a bumper was proposed, and the health of General Macdonald, the Colonel of the 15th, drank with three times three, and three buzzes. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the *revue* was held at the Theatre; and at six o'clock, the fifteen jovial lads marched to their respective homes, with "Rule Britannia."

The Theatre, on both Evenings of Entertainment, was well illuminated. Three handsome Lustres had a fine effect; and the Avenue, formed by a double Row of variegated lamps from the Bungalow, where the Company assembled before dinner, on the evening of the 1st, to the principal entrance of the Theatre, contributed greatly to the splendour of the scene.

We were favoured yesterday afternoon, with the following letter from an intelligent American gentleman, resident in Calcutta, who has had the opportunity to obtain the best American information, received per *Magdalen*.

To the Editor of the Mirror.

"Dear Sir,

"The conversation which I have had with a gentleman, who has arrived with the *Magdalen*, the information I have collected from private advices, and from a hasty perusal of some late American papers, which, from the talents and patriotism of their Editors, are among those of most credit and authority, have sufficed to convince me, that the negotiations pending between Great Britain and America, must soon terminate in an amicable adjustment of all contested points.

"The irritation and animosity which have been excited in both Nations, are rapidly subsiding, and the tedious progress of the negotiations has given time to the considerate and patriotic of both Countries, to examine impartially their relative situation, and to appreciate correctly the objects for which they were to contend through the horrors and dangers of War. This examination has certainly led to a thorough conviction, that while the advantages attending even the most successful course of warfare, would be doubtful or inconsiderable, the evils which both Nations would incur are, to a certain extent, unequivocal and fatal.

"The late events in Europe exhibit an awful lesson to the people of the United States, and appear to have produced very serious alarm:—prejudice, and resentment of wrongs, real or imaginary, have given place to well founded apprehensions of danger; and democratic artifice is no longer able to give support or currency to those delusions, which it has hitherto propagated with most pernicious effect. The people have become alive to a sense of their danger, and the conviction appears to be general, that immediate and vigorous exertion has become necessary to secure the liberty and independence of the Country.

"Various arguments, which it would be tedious here to detail, derived from the character of the people of the United States, from the actual situation of the Country, and from recent occurrences, and positive information, concur to convince me that the prevailing temper in America has become highly favourable to an accommodation with Great Britain; and taking it for granted, that the interests of Britain are deeply involved in that event, and in its acceleration, that the first arrivals from Europe, will bring authentic and satisfactory information of the settlement of all disputes. For this pleasing intelligence I ardently wish; & I think I can find in the American documents, now before me, a foundation for hope, more solid than the mere propensity to model our belief according to our wishes. The declining popularity of Mr. Jefferson, the great accession of strength gained by the federal party, and the dissensions among the democratic rulers, afford incontrovertible evidence of a decisive alteration in public opinion, and of an approaching change of men and measures. It is confidently asserted, in some of the accounts, now received from America, that all the difficulties which lately stood in the way of an adjustment with England, are already removed; and that a treaty was in progress, and expected to be received in America, before the expiration of the month of August.

"French Privateers were committing great depredations on the American Shipping; and the Embargo would on that and other grounds, be continued until the receipt of the expected treaty from London. Special licences for ships to various foreign Ports were, I observe, granted by Congress; and a number of vessels were ready to come to this Country, at the time of the *Magdalen*'s sailing.

"I am, &c. &c.

CALCUTTA, November 9, 1808.

CEYLON, — NOVEMBER 9, 1808.

Head Quarters: Mount Lavinia, Nov. 1, 1808.
GENERAL ORDERS.

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

Captain William Wauchop, 22d Foot, to be Town Major of Colombo, vice Edwards, until further orders.
Lieutenant H. Sapte, 19th Regiment to be Town Adjutant of Colombo, vice Stewart, until further orders.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNIGG,
Dep. Ad. Gen.

COLUMBO.] Arrived Nov. 6, Brig Pattomary Danlat Nisham, Tindal Packier, from Bombay. do. 8, Brig Lady Louisa Rodney, Captain A. Silvester, from Madras.—do. Brig Flower, Captain W. Goverth, from Madras.—Passenger one Armenian.—do. 9, Cutter Tryal, Captain C. Pierson, from Madras.—Passenger P. Fins. Also Brig Cadry, Tindal Cooty Coys, from Calpenteen.—do. 10, Brig Ariel, Captain F. Dickson, from Point de Galle.

American Extracts.

NEW-YORK, — JUNE 9, 1808.

British Packet.—The despatches from Mr. Erskine, to go by the British Packet, reached town, we understand, last evening. They were brought by young Mr. Erskine, who is making a tour through the Northern and Eastern States. The Packet it is expected will sail to-morrow morning.

The Boston Gazette of Monday last, gives the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature down to the 4th instant inclusive. Gov. Sullivan communicated his intention of addressing both houses on Tuesday; and we shall probably receive his Speech to-morrow. Edward H. Robbins was chosen Councillor; the Hon. William Tudor, Secretary; and Joseph Dwight, Treasurer.

A Joint Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of directing the mode of appointing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the present session, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Intendant of Havana has issued an order, demanding that the merchants who hold American produce shall furnish for the use of government, 6744 barrels of flour, 1007 barrels of pork, 1254 barrels of beef, 64627 wt. of good beans, and 95,816 wt. of ordinary, 8245 jers of oil, and 21 barrels of vinegar; which, if not delivered in ten days he will take measures for obtaining by force for the use of his Catholic Majesty's troops.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Tear and dishonourable compliance, and all the insolent demands of France, have characterized a ruinous administration.—The charges of timidity and a total absence of energy, have been too successfully urged against two principal officers of government; one of whom has been since nominated by the President as his successor in office. In his breast, fear has become a master passion, hence the ascendancy of French interest and the undeviating submission to a tyrant's will in the deliberations of our national councils. The power, ambition, and inflexibility of Bonaparte are terrible; he has proscribed the proud continent of Europe, and aspires to subjugate the universe. These are irresistible arguments for timid, "pigeon livered" ministers. They speak a language more intelligible to the senses than all the courteous civilities and explanations of dry negotiation. Not having the boldness to reflect, that safety lies in the path of heroic courage, these ministers strive to avert danger by humiliating submissions. The vengeance of Napoleon is the big-bear that affrights them; that chills their blood and drenches their coward nerves; his power is presented to their view—their eyes are dazzled, and their understandings bewildered.

But ought we not to be grateful to Mr. Jefferson, that our country still enjoys the blessings of peace, that we still maintain with Honour an independent and profitable neutrality? His not his mildness and compliance, his pacific disposition, his true acquiescence in commands, aided by extraordinary diplomatic skill, averted the horrors of war, and cheaply purchased for our country the good will and fraternity of France?

"He that is ungrateful has no crime but one.
People of America, you are indebted to Mr. Jefferson for your present distresses; you are indebted to him for a degrading policy, which has brought you the contempt of Europe; you are indebted to him for the destruction of your commerce, for a perpetual embargo; and I fear, you will be indebted to him for the destruction of your liberties. Pay the debt of gratitude you owe, and prevent further objections from being heaped upon you.

How various are the modes of warfare! While one enemy subdues by force, another will disarm his antagonist by politeness and submission. The bittorrent enemy will relent when he sees his foe humbled at his feet, supplicating mercy, and pouring forth promises of future good behaviour. Caesar wept when Pompey was no more.—France will extend the fraternal embrace to America, as soon as she strips her of every thing dear and valuable, robs her of honours, and lends a King to rule her.

When the people have arrived at that state of abandoned servitude and prostitution, to endure without a murmur, flagrant encroachments upon their constitution, the transition from liberty to slavery is rapid and inevitable. The way to despotism is fast paving by the demagogues in power. Strip them of their authority, and our country may yet be saved.

JUNE 10.

Translation of a Letter dated Hamburg, 9th April, 1808, to a Merchant in this City, received by Yesterday's Mail, via Baltimore.

Since our last of the 29th October, we have waited with much anxiety for the certificate we requested of you, in order to save your property if possible, from confiscation.—We are now sorry to say, that inquiry has prevailed, for without producing any proof, and disregarding all remonstrances, here, as well as in Paris, the French commissaries have thought proper to confiscate your goods. Such treatment amongst civilized people is without example; but it is not the only instance of injustice of which the French have been guilty, and which calls for vengeance. These unjust confiscations are carried to such a shameful extent, that the alien French commissary for a long time hesitated, whether he would furnish us with the act of condemnation of your property. Happily for us, however, after all hopes of saving these goods had vanished, we with much trouble, prevailed on that man, to order a formal act of condemnation to be made out, which enables us to furnish you the regular and official evidence of the fact. However, not being allowed a duplicate of the said act of condemnation, we have thought best to have the same recorded in the American Consular Office, a certified copy of which you will find annexed to this. There is no other method of recovering any thing, than by means of the said copy of condemnation; and to apply to the French government directed through your Ambassador at Paris. The success is however very doubtful; at least as long as your government does not come into the views of the French Emperor with respect to Great Britain.

Indeased you will find an account of charges on your goods, amounting to 400,000. It is extremely hard that besides the loss of your property, you should be subjected to this extra charge. The cost of the condemnation act, we have charged you with on the postage account.

Our commerce has been totally ruined, as we receive no more supplies of colonial produce, the prices advance daily.

Hamburg, April 4th, 1808.

The Director of the French Customs.
Certifies that forty-six seroons bark, weighing 4,4628 pounds have been seized by the Superintendent of the Customs, on the 21st of September 1807, that the seizure has been confirmed by his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

(Signed) P. UDELL.
(A True Copy.) J. M. FORBES.
Consul of the U. S. of America.

(Continued after the Poetry.)



EPILOGUE.

TO THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE WORLD."

THE scene is closed—and now a pause ensues
Before your verdict saves or damns the muse;
An awful pause! for which of you can hear
That verdict given, and not turn pale with fear.
When from yon roof the cloth of green shall fall,
Which from your sight divides us, surely all
Must feel their brows with Terror's dews impair'd
To see the curtain closed upon the World!
Yes, ladies, yes, my blood runs cold to say,
Perhaps, some few short moments roll'd away,
Perhaps those words, those dreadful words may rend
Your ears and ours—*The World is at an end!*
How shall I ward its fate? Oh! deign to hear,
Ye lovely nymphs! my suit with favouring ear;
Far from your grateful breasts be censure hurl'd,
'Twould shock us all to hear you damn the World.
The World, the adoring World, which joys to view
Its brightest gems and sweetest flowers in You.
Ye thrifty fathers, who would gladly shun
The dread expenses of a travelling son,
Now clear your brows, and by your purses furl'd,
Here, for six shillings, all may see the World!
And you, ye dashing dames! whose ruling passion
Is to collect at routs the mob of fashion,
And see all London in your chambers cramm'd,
Crush'd, crowded, squeezed, squash'd, jolted, jostled,
jam'd,
When bent to belle, and belle to beau opposes;
The war of elbows, and the shock of noses;
Where none can tell (so close their union's grown)
Which is his neighbour's nob, or which his own.
Oh! if a crowd's your wish, to Drury-lane
Drive—nightly drive—nor fear to drive in vain:
While our play lives: behold your proper sphere!
For, rest assured, you'll say the World is here.
You all, no doubt, have often sought to view
In Fancy's glass what the World thinks of you,
But now we'd know from Gallery, Boxes, Pit,
Not what it thinks of you, but what you think of it.
If o'er your bosoms self-love holds its sway,
You'll surely show some mercy to this play;
Repressing hiss and hoot, and cough and groan,
For know this drama's fate involves your own.
Then while applause our anxious doubts dispels,
Applaud, ye beaux! make them applaud ye belles,
For if with frowning faces now we sever,
We'll to-night shall leave the World for ever!

(Continued from the second Page.)

COPY.

These are to Certify, that the annexed is a true and faithful copy of an original certificate, signed by Mr. P. Undel, Director of the French Imperial Decrees or customs for the District of Hamburgh and its Dependencies, carefully collated by me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Consulate aforesaid, the sixth day of April 1808.

(Signed),

J. M. FORBES.

Consul of the U. S. of America.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

Confirmation.—The following information was laid before the Underwriters this day by a respectable Merchant of this city.

That by the French Emperor's special order of the 27th January last, emanating from himself, not published or promulgated, nor otherwise made known at Hamburgh, than by a verbal message from the French Custom-House there, to the consignee of the ship *Junonia*, of this port, about the 15th of March, the cargo of this ship, with others in a similar predicament, was definitely CONFISCATED, and the greater part of it ordered to be transported by land to Paris, to be sold there for consumption. And the Tribunal of Prizes was ordered not to take cognizance of any claims for these cargoes."

Captain Tredwell, of the *Elizabeth* from Gibraltar, informs, that the British sloop of war *Squirrel* arrived at Gibraltar with information, that a French squadron of 7 sail of the line, and 50 transports had passed by Minorca, supposed to be bound to Cotee or Algiers. A frigate was immediately despatched, with information to the British Squadron off Cadiz.

Captain Hudson, of the *Quanthavocook*, from Madeira, informs that just before he sailed, a cartel arrived at that place from England, and brought out further orders, to have the Island surrendered to the Portuguese, which was accordingly done, and the Portuguese colonies hoisted on the Fort. A frigate was daily expected to take on board Gen. Beresford, who it was reported, was going to the Brazils.

RICHMOND, May 31.

At a numerous and very respectable meeting of the citizens, held on Wednesday Evening, the 1st instant, at the capital, in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of promoting Domestic Manufactures.

The Governor was called to the Chair, and Thomas Ritchie appointed Secretary.

On the motion of Dr. Poushee, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, That at this important crisis, when we have but little to hope from the justice of the great belligerent powers of Europe, who have introduced a new system of war-

fare, by attacking neutral commerce, it is highly expedient, that the people of these United States should rely upon those internal resources with which they are so amply provided.

Resolved therefore, That a committee be appointed to digest a plan for the establishment of Manufactures, adapted to our particular situation, and that they make their Report to a Meeting of the citizens, to be held at the capital on Wednesday next.

On motion, the Chairman nominated the following Gentlemen to compose the committee:

JAMES MONROE

EDWARD CARRINGTON

(Here follow 19 other Names.)

On motion of Mr. Hay, *Resolved*, That the preceding members of the committee, or any seven of them, be authorized to make their report on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Menford, *Resolved unanimously*, That at the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, on the 4th day of July, next, we, the persons present at this meeting, will as far as practicable, appear clothed in articles of the manufacture of Virginia, or of some one of the United States.

On motion of the Hon. Creed Taylor, *Resolved unanimously*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of this city.

Attest,
THOMAS RITCHIE, Sec'y.

Signed,
W. H. CABELL.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

On the 25th ult. both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature were convened in Boston.

The Senate made choice of the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, for their president. The votes were, federal 19, democratic 17.

The House of Representatives made choice of the Hon. Timothy Biglow, for their Speaker. The votes were, federal 252, democratic 221—Federal majority 31. Last year the democrats had a majority of 133.

On the 27th both Houses, in convention, proceeded to fill up the three vacancies in the Senate. The three federal candidates for these seats were elected—majority 29 and 30.—The parties in the Senate now stand Federalists 23, democrats 17—majority 6.

Thus is the Legislature of Massachusetts restored to the solid ground of Washington principles, after 2 short years of democratic misrule.

On the 30th the committee of both houses, appointed to account the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, made report that the democratic candidate, James Sullivan, had a majority of 619, for Governor, and for Lieutenant Governor, Levi Lincoln 423. The votes from plantations, being deemed unconstitutional, were thrown out.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Sevier of Tennessee, to his friend in this place dated Mobile Springs, May 14, 1808.

"By last mail I received an express from Gen. Jackson, stating that 140 Greeks and 12 whites, have taken a position on the south bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of duck river, and had killed about ten persons, and taken some horses, &c.

"If this be true we shall have warm work this summer, I have given him orders to dislodge them, and otherwise to take defensive measures, only until further orders."

In addition to the above, we are informed that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are on duty on the frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome.—*Stanton Eagle.*

The accounts from the West Indies are of the most distressing nature. While provisions here are spilling on our hands, owing to Mr. Jefferson's Embargo, the inhabitants of some of the islands are starving for the want of them. At Martinique the price of Flour is SIXTY DOLLARS a barrel, and the inhabitants in a state of revolt and starvation.—At Dominique flour is Fifty Dollars.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1808.

Letters by the *Perseverance*, arrived at Baltimore, from Tompkins, state, that all the American property some time since sequestered at Hamburgh, had been confiscated by special agents of the Emperor Napoleon I (not by the Council of prizes) and ordered to Paris; waggons had been employed for the conveyance of the same.

Letters received in this city confirm the above intelligence.

The following is the form of a New Hampshire Licence for the Coasting Trade, a Trade declared free by the Constitution.

State of New Hampshire.

I hereby certify, that full confidence in the LOYALTY and integrity of Esq. who is now about to order the ship

with a cargo of flour, corn and other goods and that from his known habit of complying with the revenue laws, there is no ground to apprehend that he will violate or evade any of the laws laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States; and the said

has my recommendation for permission to export from to Portsmouth, the above mentioned cargo.

Given under my hand, at Portsmouth, the of May, A. D.

JOHN LANGDON,

Governor of New Hampshire.

To the Collector of the Customs at

[FROM BALTIMORE, JUNE 7.]

GEN. MOREAU.

In the common transactions of life, suspicion is always hateful, to a generous heart; but a free people should always be jealous of their liberties, and carefully watch every man whom they suspect to be an enemy to freedom. Numerous intimations have been lately given of the object of General Moreau's visit to the western country. We sincerely hope they are unfounded. From what we had read and heard of this celebrated character, we had indulged a belief that he was a warm friend to republicanism. There is nothing indeed, on record to the contrary. But the intrigues of the French Government are unfathomable. It is true that Moreau was banished from France; but it is also true that the infamous Mehee de la Touche was publicly banished from Paris to Cayenne, from which place he made his escape to London; that he soon became intimate with the emigrant royalists in that city, completely deceived the British ministry, with Fitz at their head, and deceived the unfortunate George and Polignac to Paris, where they soon fell sacrifices to consular vengeance.

In speaking of general Moreau we wish not to excite useless apprehensions, nor to wound unjustly the feeling of a soldier. We wish, however, to be satisfied in three particulars, on which, at present, some doubts are entertained.

1. If Bonaparte had been jealous of Gen. Moreau, could he not have caused the said Moreau to commit suicide, like Toussaint Pichegru, or Villeneuve?

2. Why did Bonaparte suffer Madame Moreau to return to France, if her husband had conspired against his life, and after the insulting letter which she wrote to the French Emperor, as published in the Paris papers?

3. Had not Talleyrand, when in this country, the command of immense sums of money belonging to the French government, although he pretended to have been proscribed and banished by that very government?

BOSTON, MAY 21.

The Brutus, William, and Eliza, were burnt by the French frigates Hermoine and Hortense—the Bristol Packet was destroyed by the French frigates Themis and Penelope—the Susan was taken, and the Windham burnt by the French frigates Seine and Italiane, the Mars was captured by the French privateer Active.

The British privateer brig Caroline, Jones of 16 guns, has been taken by the Prince de Asturias of 18 guns, after a very gallant defence, in which capt. Jones, his 1st Lieut. and many men were wounded; the vessel was carried by boarding; the Spanish crew having drank to excess, which made them desperate.

Accounts from N. Scotia state, that several hundred American seamen had arrived there, since the embargo to get employment in British shipping, and that they had shipped for 10 dls. a month. One grand object of the embargo, it was said was to preserve this highly useful and meritorious class from foreign service, and thus steer clear from alienation on their account and to retain their whole physical force for the use or defence of their own country; while in fact the effect has been to force them into foreign service, or else to starve; to create numerous pretexts for alienation; and to annihilate the nautical defence and support of the country! Shame, Shame!

From Halifax, April 1.—The Squirrel frigate remained in Nantasket Roads from Friday the 18th until Sunday the 27th ult. The officers visited Boston freely, were received with politeness, and procured supplies without the least exception or difficulty.

LOUIS XVIII. AND CHARLES IV.

The following letter, which was written by Louis XVIII. to his relation Charles IV. the late King of Spain, and a prisoner in Bonaparte's hands is of the most unquestionable authenticity, and deserves increased interest from the circumstance of the present moment. It was written and sent from Calmer, in Sweden, on the occasion of the King of Spain, sending to Bonaparte the order of the Golden Fleece. Louis, as soon as he heard it, with becoming dignity, instantly sent back to his Catholic Majesty the Indiana of an order which he conceived to be polluted by its being conferred on a man, who, in addition to all his other sins of violence, and dipped his hands in the blood of a Prince of the House of Bourbon, the Duke of Enghien. Poverty will admit, that however unfortunate that family may be, it is impossible for the head of it to express himself with more majesty and elevation of mind, than are manifested in this letter. Charles the Third had conferred on him the order, when he was Count de Provence.

"Calmer, October 8, 1808.
"Sir, my brother and cousin.—It is with regret that I send back to your Majesty the insignia received from the King, your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great criminal, whom his own audacity, aided by fortune, has placed upon my throne. A throne which he has so cruelly defiled with the pure blood of a Bourbon! Religion may induce me to pardon an assassin,—but the tyrant of my people must always be my enemy. In our present circumstances, it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it. God, in his impensurable decrees, may perhaps have condemned me to finish my days in exile, but neither poverty nor the present age, shall ever say that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated and to die upon the throne of my ancestors."
(Signed) LOUIS."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MAY.

Mr. Nourse, visited Lloyd's Coffee house. We have no doubt this Gentleman will, on his return to America, be able to bear testimony at least to the more courteous hospitality of our Island than that he experienced in France. When at L'Orient, a guard was stationed before his dwelling, and it was not without difficulty that he succeeded in preventing the rifling and inspection of his papers. It is not true, as was asserted in some of the Papers of yesterday, that General Armstrong had demanded passports for himself.

The Merchants and Ship Owners of Liverpool have, it is said, been informed, that an order from the customs has been obtained, for the removal of foreign cotton wool coastways, under proper certificates; and also, that in consequence of an order of the privy Council, directions are forwarded to the Collector and Comptroller of the port of London, not to require the Bonds hitherto demanded, of 20l. per ton for British Ships, bound to the Brazils.

We learn that a sort of hemp has been produced in general Christophe's provinces in St. Domingo, very little inferior to, and capable of answering all the purposes of the best Russian hemp. Government is said to have made an experiment upon both kinds on Thursday last, and to have found that the Russian hemp did not exceed that grown in the Haytian dominions in point of strength by more than one eighth.

A CARD.

TRICHINOPOLY, 20th November 1808.

THE Committee for Managing the SOUTHERN RACES desirous of accommodating the Subscribers at distant stations, have postponed the days of running to Thursday the 12th, Saturday the 14th, and Tuesday the 17th days of January next.

SOUTHERN RACES.

THE COMMITTEE for conducting the SOUTHERN RACES have fixed on the following days for running.

THURSDAY, 12th January 1809.

FIRST DAY.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of One Hundred Pagodas each, for all Horses, Mares, and Geldings, that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, P. P. carrying nine Stone 7 pounds the best of heat, 3 miles, Nine Subscribers.

THE SAME DAY.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of Fifty Pagodas each, free for all Horses, Mares and Geldings, that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, the best of three 2 mile heats weight for age, and inches 14 hands, aged carrying nine Stone P. P. Eleven Subscribers.

SATURDAY, 14th.

SECOND DAY.

A Give and Take Purse of Two Hundred Pagodas from the Fund, free for all Horses &c. the best of two mile heats—14 hands, aged carrying 9 Stone.

THE SAME DAY.

A Purse of One Hundred and Twenty five Pagodas from the Fund and fifteen Pagodas Subscription free for Country Horses only—carrying Ten Stone the best of One and half Mile heats.

THE SAME DAY.

A Poney Race of fifty Pagodas, from the Fund and five Pagodas Subscription, free for all Ponies, thirteen hands and under, carrying a feather, the best of heats, one mile.

TUESDAY, 17th.

THIRD DAY.

An Hunter's Plate, of two hundred and fifty Pagodas, from the Fund, and ten Pagodas Subscription, free for all Horses, &c. carrying nine stone, seven pounds, the best of three two mile heats.

THE SAME DAY.

A Purse of one hundred Pagodas, from the Fund, and the Entrance Money, for all Horses, &c. that have ran during the Races; (winning and distanced Horses excepted,) carrying nine stone, the best of three two mile heats.

THE SAME DAY.

A Sweepstakes, of one hundred Pagodas, free for all Horses, &c. carrying nine stone, three mile heat, four Subscribers or no Race. Horses starting for Purse, Plate or Sweepstakes, to pay the usual Entrance Money of five Pagodas—Horses to be entered three days previous to the days of running, or to pay double entrance at the Post.—The distance of the Southern Course is one mile and a half—any Horse winning a Public Purse, will not be allowed to start for a second Public Purse.

The Subscriptions to the Maiden Sweepstakes are still open.

TRICHINOPOLY, November 13, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Daniel Mackay,

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has taken the House, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN BRANSON, (as his Warehouse) in Pereyana Maidrey Street for the purpose of carrying on an Auction Room.

D. MACKAY, begs leave to assure the PUBLIC that he will entirely confine himself to Auction Sales—and that to Sales committed to his charge, he will pay the most unremitting attention.

The following Rules and Regulations D. MACKAY, also submits to the Public.

1st—All Lots purchased, to be cleared, and paid for 5 days from the day of sale, otherwise to be resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchaser and every advantage forfeited.

2d—Credit to any one person will not be Granted.

3d—Goods will not be received unless they are to be sold to the highest Bidder.

4th—Sales will be paid one Month from the date sold and on all advances one per cent will be charged.

5th—A Commission of five per cent will be charged on all Goods, Cattle, Timbers &c. &c.

6th—A Commission of one per cent will be charged on Houses, Ships, and Land.

7th—Advertisements, Hand Bills, and Cooly Hire, will be charged on the Sales.

Daniel Mackay will be ready to receive Goods on the 8th day of December next, and if required satisfactory references will be given.

MADRAS, 20th November 1808.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

TAKE Notice that application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras for Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels which were of CATHERINE PASCAL, deceased, to be granted to JACOB PASCAL, of Madras Apothecary, as brother of the said deceased, with the Testamentary paper writing thereto annexed.
W. LIGHT.
Proctor.

MADRAS, November 21, 1808.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of JOSEPH GORDON deceased, late a Major in the Service of His Highness the Nizam, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to LIEUTENANT EDWARD GORDON, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment—It is hereby required, that all Persons who have Claims on the Estate of the said deceased, do specify them and that those who are indebted to or hold property of the said Estate, do pay their debts and deliver such Property, forthwith to the said Administrator at Hyderabad.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will & Testament of HENRY WILLIAMSON, Esq. deceased; late a Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to DOCTOR GEORGE ANDERSON, at Masulipatam as Residuary Legatee and next of Kin to the Deceased.—All Persons having Demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their debts, & deliver up the Property to Messrs. HARRINGTON & Co. Attorneys to the said Administrator.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

JAMES WADDEL, gives this Public Notice to all those who stand indebted to the late Firms of Messrs WADDEL and Company at Madras, and Trichinopoly, that he will from & after the first day of January 1809, hand Over to one of the Solicitors of the Supreme Court, the Accounts of such Gentlemen as, do not make some Arrangement with him before that period for the liquidation of their debts that legal measures may be adopted for the immediate recovery of the same.

J. W. is aware of the great expence that will fall upon the party on whom the process of the Court is served at a distance from Madras, but if found necessary, they have only themselves to blame for the Cause.

Fort St. George, 23d November 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MRS. LEE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that she has recommenced business in the Millinery Line, and that she will on Monday the 5th December next, expose for Sale, at the House adjoining Messrs. HUNTER and HAYS in the Fort, a select and Choice Assortment of Millinery, and Haberdashery, received on Commission, and brought out by the late Ships, consisting of the following articles—Sattins, Sarsnets, Crapes, and Persians of various colours, Ribbons, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, long and short Silk Gloves, Do. Do. Leather, Lace Mitts and Picnic, Do. Black and White lace Mantles, and Cloakes, Do. Do. Vels, Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Hose, worked and Plain Nett for Cloakes, Parasols, Ladies and Children's Shoes, Pocket Books, Silver Thimbles, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, and French Cotton, Ladies and Children's Beaver Hats, Do. Straw, Do. Wreaths, Flowers, and Feathers, Gentlemen's Waistcoat Pieces, Opera Hats, Smiths Lavender Water, Essence Bergamotte, Lemon, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Mrs. L. trusts from her long experience to give such satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour her with their orders, as to merit their future Patronage and Support—any quantity of Linen will be made up on the shortest notice and on reasonable Terms as possible.

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, September 7, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold by Public Outcry,
AT

J. GRAVES'S
LIVERY STABLES,
MOUNT ROAD,

On the 20th JANUARY 1809.

TWO Grey regular broke in Chargers. J. G. Begs leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement, & the Public that he having the above Horses left by Lieutenant Henry Yorke Martin, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry on the 21st February last,—& the owner now deceased,—J. G. Intends to dispose of them,—for to repay their expences,—for the time standing at his stables.

28th NOVEMBER 1808.

JOHN BRANSON,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Public at large, for the very liberal support he has received during the period of his opening a

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

to which line, he now intends solely to devote himself.

Gentlemen at Out-stations, whom he has the honor to supply, by obliging him with their Commands, previous to the arrival of the next Fleet, may then depend on having such commands instantly executed, with every article of the best.

J. B. has now for Sale, Claret from the Houses of Urquhart and Robertson, and Walker and McClary, at 11 Pagodas a Dozen, fine Old Port from Harper & other respectable Houses, in Quarts per Dozen 7 Pagodas, and in pints per Dozen 3½ Pagodas, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy from Hoffman per Dozen 7½ Pagodas, Rum Shrub from Harper, 7½ Pagodas a Dozen, Pale Ale in Casks from Hodgson at 35 Pagodas, Bottled Ale per Dozen 3½ Pagodas, Hock from Maxwell and Key and Paxton 13 Pagodas a Dozen, Salted Salmon per Keg 10 Pagodas, Gentlemen's superfine Round Hats at 5 Pagodas, together with a general assortment of Stationary, Hosiery, Perfumery, Confectionary, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c. a few Tubs of the first sort of Sugar Candy at 7 Pagodas a Tub.

J. B. being extremely desirous to close all his Sales by the end of the year, and to pay their proceeds, solicits orders for the respective sums now due to him.

MADRAS, Nov. 26, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. A. ASHTON.

HAS opened a House in Popham's Broadway, opposite MESSRS. HOPE, GRIFFITHS & Co. and intends Carrying on the business of an Auctioneer on the truest principles, he Solicits the Support of this Settlement, and hopes by his punctuality and Strict attention to business to merit their intire Satisfaction, Security for extensive Sales will be given.

N. B. Goods of all descriptions will be Received for Sale on Commission on the usual terms.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By R. A. Ashton,

A GRAND upright Piano Forte with additional Keys by G. Astor & Co. and two New Piano Fortes with additional Keys, by Muzir Clementi & Co.

As also a small & good Collection of Piano Forte Music.

The Instruments are in perfect order and approved.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY next, the 3d December,

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

AT A GODOWN

OPPOSITE THE BACK OF
MESSIEURS

F. Lautour and Co's

H O U S E,

BEACH BUILDINGS.

ONE thousand Bags of Bengal Gram and 500 do. do. Wheat, in small Lots.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY, the 6th of December next,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE continuation as per their Catalogues as per 21st day's sale, consisting of Glass and Plated Ware, concave Mirrors, Tin Ware, Haberdashery, Wedgewood Ware, Ironmongery &c. Regulation Buttons.

ALSO

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

An Invoice of fine Izarees, recently imported from Ingeram, Forty Pieces of fine Arnee Muslins, and a Dinner set of Stone China Ware.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 16th December next,

THE REMAINS OF THE

INVESTMENT,

IMPORTED BY THE LATE

Mr. Thomas Wigzell,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING

Europe Articles,

IN HIGH PRESERVATION,

VIZ.

SCARLET, Blue and Coat Cloths of colours; Flannel, Boat Coats and Cloaks, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Books, Perfumery, Earthen Ware, Stationary, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles complete, Carriage and Tandem Harnesses, Spare Saddle, Jockey, Bandy and Tandem Whips, Buck Skin Pantaloon and Gloves, a neat assortment of Haberdashery, Hoffman's Confectionary, Oilman's Stores, Patent Shot and Flints, Diagonal Mirrors with coloured Prints, Children's Black Beaver Hats, Corks, Cured Horse Hair for Mattresses, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Catalogues will be published and distributed as early as possible.

Franck & Thomson,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that their 20th day's Sale, as per Catalogue, will take place on Friday next, the 2d of December, Sale to Commence, at half past 10 o'clock, consisting of
Perfumery, Helmet Hats complete, Cutlery, Medicinals, Cocoa Coffee, &c. Tin Ware, Regulation Buttons, for the 1st and 2d Battalions, of the 14th, 15th, and 16th Regiments, Native Infantry.

FIRST

Bombay Military Fund

LOTTERY,

For Rupees 3,75,000,

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF

THE HONORABLE THE

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

TICKETS in this LOTTERY, may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. COLT, HART and WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21 per Ticket.

A FEW

TICKETS,

IN THE SEVENTH AND LAST

CALCUTTA

Town Hall Lottery,

REMAIN FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

MESSIEURS

Harrington and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 1st Dec.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY FIVE

CASKS OF

BENGAL
SALT BEEF.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 1st Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

MEN AND WOMENS

Gentoo Cloths.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 1st Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

TWENTY SIX

DOZEN OF

Real Coniac Brandy.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 1st Dec.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A FEW pieces of Punjum Cloths, Izaries and Towels.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 5th December,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE

TO

THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, (known by the name of the Grove) with several Out Offices, and a Garden, containing in length from East to West on the North side one thousand five hundred and forty feet, and on the South side one thousand five hundred and sixty feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end two hundred and eighty-five feet, and at the West end three hundred feet, being bounded on the East side by the road leading to Mr. Moubray's Garden, on the South side by Cutryapermall's Garden, on the West side by Veerasawmy Naick's Paddy-fields, and on the North side by the Road to old Thanampattay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which, the Premises will be put up and resold at the loss and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The Expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT Bandy, just finished on Curricule Springs, Lined with Red Morocco, with lamps &c. for particulars Enquire of the Printer of the Madras Gazette.

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.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1808.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Our beloved Monarch's Birth-day is always hailed as a joyful event, and celebrated by all ranks and degrees of persons throughout the country, but particularly in the vast metropolis which is the seat of Royalty, and where the Nobility, Gentry, and other Persons of distinction are assembled from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at this time of the year, but in particular this day. In fact, the King's Birth-day is considered the close of the London season, and it begins to lose its company after that day, they then begin to retire to their country seats.

His Majesty completed his seventieth year on Saturday, and although it is the number of years that is in general termed the years of man, yet we have great satisfaction in being able to say, at his advanced age he enjoys most excellent health and spirits, and great vigour of mind and body, and which he gave great proof of on Saturday, to the Bishops of Chester and Salisbury, several dignified Clergy, and a select party of Persons of distinction, and particularly private friends, who were admitted to his presence, to pay their respect, and congratulations of the day; we have however, to lament, that the disorder in his eyes still remains, and prevents him from appearing in public; we understand it is in the same state that it has been for some time past. He generally resides at Windsor, his favourite Palace and country, except occasionally for a few days in London, when he accompanies Her Majesty, to hold a drawing room.

His Majesty was not at Court on Saturday. The day was distinguished by every demonstration of joy throughout the King's dominions, particularly in the metropolis. The inhabitants were awake in the morning by the ringing of bells, and this testimony of rejoicing on the return of the holiday, continued till near midnight, and every other public testimony of joy was manifested. As the horse guards clock struck one, a gunner belonging to the Train of Artillery discharged a double royal salute, from small cannon, in St. James's Park; and, at the same time, the 50 guns from the Tower were discharged. The ships lying in the Thames, and in all the ports, displayed their colours upon the occasion, with the English uppermost, of course. The flags and standards of the United Kingdom were exhibited from the Tower, the different public buildings, and the churches. The day was, as usual, hailed by most ranks as a day of festivity, particularly by females, and persons of all description from the country, who flock to their friends residing at the court end of the town, to view the numerous assemblage of nobility, persons of distinction, and gentry, going to court in their costly and superb dresses; and although they certainly may be called antiquated, yet it is rather a novel sight to behold them, since Her Majesty has held so few courts. The inhabitants of St. James's-street, and the streets leading to it, seriously experienced in their pockets, the attraction of the court, for they were obliged to keep open houses for the entertainment of their friends. There was scarcely a window that was not filled; some of the tops of the houses, were crowded. This exhibition had a very fascinating and charming effect, the mayor part of them being lovely females, elegantly dressed. The streets were crowded to an excess, but we did not hear of any accident, which we were apprehensive would be the case, as the life guards rode at a rapid pace among the multitude. This body of men are extremely well calculated to regulate carriages, but not at all necessary for an orderly assembly of persons.

The board of green cloth took every possible precaution to preserve order, they issued public orders for regulating the carriages, &c. The Bow-street Officers, with their silver staffs, the whole of the patrol of the same establishment, the officers belonging to the police offices, and a large number of parish constables, preserved all the regularity possible in such a large assemblage.

The company began to arrive at the palace about half past twelve o'clock, and the carriages continued setting down till near five. The new carriages were extremely elegant, and the taste displayed gave a very flattering specimen of the improved state of the arts of this country. All the royal servants had new clothing for the occasion; the Prince of Wales's new state liveries were extremely splendid: the gold knee bands instead of plush worn by his Majesty's servants, were a considerable addition to the appearance, and the blue feathers inlaid on their large hats, had a very grand effect. The guards on duty for the day, had new clothes, and the band their state dresses, and played occasionally in the palace-yard during the day. The weather in the morning was very unfavourable, yet it did not damp the desire of the public to see the royal family, and the splendour of the court, for persons actually began to assemble at the palace, who had procured tickets from the Lord Chamberlain by 8 o'clock, and by half past ten the whole of the rooms were filled; it rained nearly the whole morning; notwithstanding the crowd assembled in the park and round the Queen's palace, exceeded any for a number of years, and continued there, although several heavy showers fell, and it did not wholly clear up till near two o'clock; the top of the covered way in the palace became crowded, which much heightened the picturesque appearance and grandeur of the scene.

Soon after nine o'clock, their Majesties and the Princesses breakfasted, upon which occasion, as is customary upon their Majesty's birth-days, there was a general assembly of the Royal Family. The Duke of Kent arrived at the Queen's Palace, by half past eight o'clock, and by a little after ten, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, the Princesses of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Brunswick, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, followed. About twelve o'clock the Princesses of Wales, went to Kensington Palace, to dress for her Majesty's drawing-room. At half past twelve o'clock, her Majesty, the Princesses, the Duchesses of Brunswick, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, went to St. James's Palace, and partook of some refreshment; after which the Duke of Cambridge conducted the Duchess of Brunswick over the elegant suite of rooms, and the grand council chamber, where the drawing room is held, the Duchess expressed herself to have a perfect recollection of them, although it is such a number of years since she saw them; she admired the rooms very much, and said she had not seen better since she had been out of England, and appeared much affected at the recollection of old times.

The Duchess, with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, remained in the Palace a short time after.

Her Majesty and the Princesses were dressed in their new court-dresses. His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was then introduced to her Majesty, and delivered a congratulatory address in English, upon the happy return of the day.

After which, her Majesty and the Princesses left their private apartments. Earl Morton, her Majesty's Chamberlain, and Col. Desbrow, the Vice Chamberlain, with the Ladies in waiting, and Maids of honour to the Queen and Princesses, together with other attendants, followed her Majesty to those marchal seats of rooms, towards the grand council chamber, to hold the drawing-room. Her Majesty proceeded through Queen Anne's dining-room, into his Majesty's levee-room, where the attendants on his Majesty's bed-chamber were in waiting, to pay their respects. In the entrance-room, the Ministers of State, the field Officers of the day, the Silver Sticks, and those who have been in office, and have, by permission, obtained leave to be in that room, were in attendance to pay their respects and congratulations to her Majesty.

Two hours having already elapsed since the company began to assemble, the number had increased to a very great degree; so much so, that the present-chamber, and other rooms, leading to the grand council-chamber where the drawing-room is held, were so thronged her Majesty and the Princesses could with difficulty pass through them, although the Lord Chamberlain, with his wand of office, and other officers of State, walked before them to clear the way. They very condescendingly conversed with several distinguished persons who happened to be near them. The Lord Chief Justice Mansfield and the Speaker of the House of Commons, were in the front of the ranks, and experienced that distinguished honor. The centre door of the grand council chamber was thrown open on her Majesty's approaching near it, the room having been kept empty to preserve it cool, by order of the Lord Chamberlain; it was shut again in order to prevent too great a pressure of the company upon her Majesty, which as frequently been the case at a crowded drawing room. Soon after her Majesty entered the room, and had taken her station as usual, with her back against the marble slab, between the second and third window, the Earl Morton held up her Majesty's train, and placed it upon the slab. Her Majesty entered the room, at a quarter after two o'clock.

The Princesses arranged themselves to the left of Her Majesty, according to their ages. The Royal Dukes soon followed, and the Prince of Wales entered about three o'clock: we have not seen his Royal Highness look better for some time past, and he gave a proof of our opinion by the excellent spirits he was in, and paid his respects to his Royal Mother, and conversed with members of the company, with his usual affability and accomplished politeness.

The Ladies in waiting and the Maids of honour, took their stations in the front of the Throne.

The Lord Chamberlain, in a few minutes, announced Her Majesty's pleasure to Sir William Parsons, the Master of the King's Band, who was attending in a room behind the Throne, with the band, to hear the Birth-day Ode performed. The Ode immediately commenced under the direction of Sir William; who, with much judgment, to meet the wishes of his Majesty, adapted Handel's music, which his Majesty is particularly partial to; in fact, he never wishes to hear any other, nor does he listen to any other composer's music with pleasure; Sir William, however, gave it as much novelty as possible, by selecting the music from that great composer's works, which is seldom heard; so that in fact there were but very few only in the drawing-room who knew it from new music. It was from the Opera of *Pharamond*; the Overture of which was a high treat. Mr. Nield, Mr. J. B. Sale, and Mr. Goss, had charming solos, which they executed with much judgment and taste; as did Master Hornum, one of the young gentlemen belonging to his Majesty's Chapel Royal, a solo, well suited to his voice. The veteran Randall was among the chorus, who sung under the great Handel, and has regularly attended the performance of the Birth-day Ode ever since, and now possesses an astonishing power of voice equal to any two others. Mr. Knyvett presided at the grand piano-forte. The band was led by Mr. Dance, principal viola; Mr. Shield, principal violoncello; Mr. Crosskill; and bassoon Mr. Holmes.

Her Majesty proceeded to receive the company with her usual affability and condescension; Earl Morton introduced those who had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty. The Duke of Portland followed her Majesty into the drawing-room, and had the honour of paying his respects. His grace was followed by Baron Noleken, the Master of the Rolls the Marquis of Titchfield the Lord Chief Baron McDonald, Earl Nelson, the Countess of Harrington, &c. &c.

There were present besides her Majesty:—The royal highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, Amelia; the Princesses of Wales, the Duchess of York, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester.

The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Dublin, and Cashel.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the Secretary at War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, the King's Advocate, the Judge Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor General of Scotland, the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriff of London and Middlesex, the Recorder of London, &c.

There were likewise present:—

Dukes, Rutland, Beaufort, Gordon, Argyle, and Portland.

MARQUESSSES.—Huntley, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Bath, Ely, Titchfield.

BARS.—Mountnorris, Ormond, Portecuse, Winchelsea, Fitzwilliam, Warwick, Grosvenor, Moxborough, Rosslyn, Londonderry, Northesk, Camden, Suffolk, Bridgewater, Bristol, Digby, Strathmore, Beshorough, Radnor, Buckinghamshire, Bathurst, Macclesfield, Mount Edgumbe, Wilton, Clare, Abony, Pinfret, Clonmell, Aylesford, Dartmouth, Tyreconnell, Oxford, Westmorland, Chatham, Paulet, Powis, Glasgow, Sandwich.

VISCOUNTS.—Milton, Sudley, Sidney, Duncannon, Sidmouth, Ashbrook, Cranley, Forbes, Wentworth, Castlereagh, Stopford, Templeton Downe, Palmerstone, Hawarden, Mounjoy, Bulkeley, Count Master. BISHOPS.—Salisbury, Winchester, Exeter, Bath, and Wells, Chichester Carlisle, Bangor Chester Downe. LORDS.—Brook, O'Neil, Ellbank, Kinnoul, Teignmouth, Glenbervie, De Dunstanville, Willoughby De Broke, Elliot, two Thynnes, Buckley Sheffield, Walsingham, Monson, Rouse, Henley, Ellenborough, Walpole, Harewood, R. Manners, Conyngham, Brownlow, R. Fitzgerald, Bulton, Henniker, Mulgrave, Reidselham Porchester, H. Petty, Radstock, Charleton, Saltoun, Dufferin, H. Hood, Clive, St. Helen's Somerville, Hinton, Hawkesbury, Berwick, Bruce, Bagot, Barnard, Waterpark, Amherst—Barons Noleken, and De Rolle.

AMBASSADORS.—Portuguese, Neapolitan, American, Sardinian.

SIRS.—F. Bloomfield, T. Trigge, J. T. Thompson, J. Mansfield, R. Barlow, J. Cradock, J. Alexander, M. Ximenes, J. Shelly, R. Milbank, J. Millmay, R. Hilliard, C. Pole, W. Blizard, A. Wellesley, A. Hume, W. Bentinck, L. Phipps, T. Ackland, J. Ord, J. Damer, J. Smith, W. Dolben, J. Pultney, W. Fane, T. Turtin, R. Barclay, J. T. Duckworth, H. V. Tempest, T. Gage, J. T. Long, J. Hall, J. Sibbald, H. Barrard, W. F. Zetler, W. Rush, J. Hall, V. Gibbs, T. Plomer, H. Clarke, C. Hamilton, G. Hilliard, J. Douglas, Wigram, F. Vincent, H. Darell, R. Clement, J. Iman, C. Bagot, F. Hartwell, N. Duckenfield, C. Collett, J. Cotterell, J. Errol, C. Stewart, T. Leonard, W. Abby, F. Willis.

ADMIRALS.—Harvey, Coffin, Halloway, Palmer, Gould, Hamilton, Knight, and Gardner.

GENERALS.—Burton, Needham, Bertie, Fitzpatrick, Loftus, Fox, Leslie, Manners, Finch, Stanwix, Pictou, Campbell, Stevens, Pennington, Cotton, Harrington, Hope, Brownrigg, Winyard, Tarleton, Carlton, Thornton, Harris, Lyona, Burrard, Churchill, McCleod, Milner, Lawson, Menron, Congrave, Faringdon, Davis, Watson, Barrington, Crawford, Cameron, Bloomfield, and Watteville.

COLOVELS.—Torrens, Chester, Douglas, Taylor, Bagwell, Bruce, Hammer, Stopford, Durham, Desbrow, Otting, Vernon, J. L. Halsey, Howard, Sheldon, Burch, Allen, Cooper, G. Ludlow, Martin, Ram, Harnage, Vatinville, Reynolds, George, Capel, M. Home, Butler, Rigby, Darlington, Serpison, Sims, Dorrien, McDonald, Crofton, and Adell.

CAPTAINS.—Wheatley, Gardner, Lushington, Cooper, Hamilton, Snow, Gore, Noel, Wood, Baker, Durham, Hatley, French, Beauchamp, Proctor, Bouverie, Pully, King, and Foot.

REVEREND DOCTORS.—Butler, Douglas, Malton, Ryan, and Leymon.

ALDERMEN.—Harvey, Shaw, Hunter, Perring, Eamer, and Flower.

MESSRS.—Huddleston, Mills, Dawson, Hammond, Ryder, Trant, Huskisson, Davenport, Jeykel, Skeffington, Adair, Banks, R. Dundas, Hoare, Willet, Thornton, Bagott, Ram, R. Thornton, Casw, Barnard, Saunders, Willett, G. Ross, Quarre, Forrester, Hon. F. North, C. Jenkinson, St. Ledger, Buckley, S. Bourne, Calvert, Frece, Sullivan, Lethbridge Tierney, P. Moore, Chadwell, Moss, Dent, Portman, H. Brown Sheridan, Greenwood, Fuller, Villers, Wyndham, Canning, Godal, Beddingfield, Walpole, M. P. Andrews, H. Beckford, Wash, Percival, Fether, Lanton, Dickinson, Sneyd, Hon. Pole, Dupree, Douglas, Egerton, Sims, S. Smith, Moss, Saville, Francis, Colburn, Lee, Cameron, Pepper, Briderick Marsingle, Hatley, J. McDonald, Dickinson, Portman, Ward, Buller, Crofton, Tolen, Dawkins, A. Butler, H. Seymour, Blatchford, Manning, Midmay, Primrose, D. Auto, Cross, Peach, Grant, Chaplin, Blackford, Penn, P. Middleton, Meggins, Jones, Lethbridge, two Vigrams, H. Beckford, Rigby, F. Foster, J. Jones Noel, Bennett, and W. Banks.

DUCHESSSES.—Rutland, Bedford, Northumberland, Dowager Rutland.

MARCHIONNESSES.—Salisbury, Ely, Cornwallis, Exeter, Blandford, Bath.

COUNTESSES.—Warwick, Ormond, Mansfield, Rossly, Glasgow, Dowager Essex, Coventry, Selkirk, Clare, Portecuse, Camden, Harrington, Paulet, Clonmell, Hchester, Mountnorris, Macclesfield, Penbrooke, Wilton, Dartmouth, Winterton, Fitzwilliam, Beverley, Malmesbury, Barrymore, Errol, Cholmondeley, Dowager Rosslyn, Londonderry, Oxford, Chesterfield, Cardigan, Northesk, Dalhousie, Moxborough, Digby, Lonsdale.

VISCOUNTESSES.—Sudley, Galway, Hampden, Morpeth, Milton, Wentworth, Dowager Hawarden, Hawarden, Templeton, Ashbrook.

LADIES.—Graville, Metcalf, Mildmay, Hawkesbury, Popham, C. Greville, Hume, De Clifford, W. Bentinck, Leonard, Buckley, Alvanley, Bathurst, Granley, Dalrymple, J. Thynne, E. Walpole, Bruce, Read, G. Walpole, G. Morpeth, J. Harrington, Darouse, Boston, E. Talbot, Shaw, Dowager Monson, C. Durham, Saltour, Campbell, Howes, Wigram, Monson, Henley, Ely, two Leggs, Hood, two Pratts, A. Forrester, two Thynnes, A. Somerset, Cradock, Conyngham, Lushington, De Dunstanville, E. Harris, C. Harcourt, C. Harbort, E. Dornier, A. Cumberland, Mulgrave, A. Vernon, Porchester, C. Glynn, Harrowby, Vincent, J. Dawkins, Banks, Blomfield, E. Dornier, Bellamont, Dallas, Selkirk, C. Campbell, Inman, Ord, Beauchamp, Dufferin, H. Hood, Abby, C. Strutt, C. Amherst, Elliot, J. J. Long, C. Douglas, De Herbert, A. Carpenter, Howard, Rush, C. Foster, Leonard, G. Herbert, Hume, two Lowthers, Chambers, Shelly, Warburton, Fleming, A. Winyard, Wellesley, three Percys, Antrim, D. Crespieny, Baronesses Howe and Hood.

MISTRESSES.—Dupree, Cook, Burgoyne, Walpole, Miles, Keene, Panton, Leighton, Wright, H. Dawkins, Stewart, C. White, R. Dundas, Wheeler, Pelham, Willett, Beston, A. Buller, Stanhope, Stanwix, Ram, Wheatley, Atkins, Carew, Montague, Willett, Chester Tierney, Lyttleton, Hunter, Abbott, Fisher, Dupree, Needham, Coswells, Tarleton, Sheridan, Villers, Wyndham, White, Casswell, Needham, M. Sutton, Banks, Bonner, Latham, Hamilton, Ellis, Cockeram, Foot, Beckford, Berlin, Wright, Bennett, Gould, Dupree, Watteville, Egerton, Montague, Combe, D. Grosvenor, Foote, S. Smith, Drax, Cockerell, T. Talbot, Scarsdale, O'Bryan, Cameron, Vernon, Monekton, Marsingle, C. White, Dickinson, Portman, Dawkins, A. Butler, Mills, Bennett, Gunn, Shirley, Peppet, O. Williams, Vernon, Dawson, Hon. B. Bennett, De Harey, Murray, Horre, Meggins, Jones, M. Phillips.

MISSSES.—Walpole, two Mildmays, Rouse, Burton, Gibbs, Beverley, Topham, Annerley, Hunter, Pelham, Arden, Fyre, Ormsby, Ruddle, Metcalf, Foot, Monson, Louth, Calthorpe, Dickenson, two Banks, Calcraft, Wyndham, Long, Buckley, F. and M. Sutton, Cox, Wright, Bennett, Dawson, Monson, Monekton, Chaplin, Combe, Vincent, Norman, Cotte, Keene, Long, Dallas, Mollson, three Murray's, Honie, O'Bryan, Dalrymple, two Hamilton's, Hon. Dutton, Frazer, Lushington, Mills, Wellesley, Bennett, Carzons, D. Meggins, two Mortons, Trail, S. Coleman, Chambers, Strutt, Riddle, Erskine, Blake, and two Leggs.

The following were among the numerous presentations to Her Majesty:—

Mrs. Latham, by the Lady in waiting:—Mr. Wash, by General Lynd, The Hon. Esquire Lambert, upon his appointment, Lieut. General Congreve, upon his promotion.—Miss F. M. Sutton, by Mrs. Manners Sutton.—Major General Loft, upon his promotion.—Miss Wndham, by the Lady in waiting.—Major Gen. Williams.—Colonel George Ludlow, by General Sir Harry Burrard.—Colonel Stopford, upon his promotion.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Beckford, upon their marriage.—The Countess of Northesk, presented her daughter.—Brigadier General Campbell, upon his return from the East Indies, and upon his promotion.—Admiral and Mrs. Gould, by Earl Mortor and the Lady in waiting.—Lieut. Colonel McDonald, upon his promotion.—Mr. Wigram, by Sir Robert Wigram.—Mr. Adair, upon his return from his embassy at the court of Vienna, by Mr. Canning.—Miss Dickenson, by the Countess of Mansfield.—The Bishop of Down, upon his translation to that place.—Captain Lushington, by Colonel Desbrow.—General Fox, upon his promotion.—Viscount and Viscountess Milton, upon their marriage, by the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam.—Admiral the Earl of Northesk, upon his promotion.—Lord and Lady Waterpark, upon coming to their title.—Captain Gardner, by Admiral Gardner.—Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth and his Lady, upon their marriage.—Miss Monson, by the Lady in waiting.—General Pennington, upon his promotion.—Miss O'Bryan, by Mrs. O'Bryan.—Mr. and Mrs. Carew, upon their marriage, by Sir Charles Pole and Lady De Dunstanville.—The Earl of Tyrconnell, of the First Guards, upon his being appointed Aid-du-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—Colonel T. L. Halsey, by General Lynd.—General Stanwix, upon his promotion.—Captain Beauchamp, Proctor of the Royal Navy, upon his promotion.—Lieut. Col. Torrens, upon his being appointed Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.—Rear Admiral Gardner, upon his promotion.—Miss Trail, by the Lady in waiting on Lady Isabella Boyle, by her mother, the Countess of Glasgow.—Lieut. General Leslie, upon his promotion.—The Marquis of Ely, upon coming to his title.—Lady Theodosia Cradock, upon her return from India.—Lieutenant Gen. Milner, upon his promotion.—Lord and Lady H. Hood, upon coming to their title.—General Lawson upon his promotion.—Miss Tierney, by Mrs. Tierney.—General Watson, upon his promotion.—Lady Charlotte Boyle, by the Countess of Errol.—Lord and Lady Monson, upon their marriage, by their father and mother; the Earl and Countess of Moxborough.

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F. Foster, Burland, Stewart, W. Stuart, T. Calvert, & Danton.

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urther mischief, it is replied, that they are also rendered totally useless, and that they might be deprived of the power of doing harm, and at the same time be employed in some useful labour. What pleasure or advantage can arise from the contemplation of public executions? The virtuous cannot be gratified by such sights, nor are they necessary to confirm them in principles of virtue and goodness. Such spectacles shock the feelings; but if often viewed, there is a danger of their hardening the heart. A person unaccustomed to shed the blood of animals, would very reluctantly cut the throat of a sheep, and the doing it would agitate him; but by frequently repeating the act, or by being accustomed to see others do it, his feelings would be blunted, and the putting animals to death would excite no more emotion than the putting on his clothes. They being familiarized to scenes of horror, even to public executions, gradually destroys their effect. They are rather calculated to weaken and destroy good feelings than excite them. Public executioners, the witnesses of so many violent deaths, have never been distinguished by superior tenderness and compassion, but, more frequently, by want of feeling and roughness of manners. The execution of criminals shocks and disgusts for the moment; but by the vicious is soon forgotten. The offender it is repeated, the more the effect is weakened, until at length it is viewed with a stoical indifference. Thus it appears that the public is not benefited by capital punishments.

The execution of the criminal is of no advantage to the injured party. His death restores not the property he has stolen and wasted, nor is it any compensation for the loss. If he injured the person of another, his death removes not the injury. If guilty of murder, the killing him restores not the murdered to life, nor dries up the tears of the mourning survivors. His shameful exit is no recompense to them for the loss of a dear relative or friend—it affords no relief to their sorrows. Punish the culprit in a different way, and the fruit of his labour, if given to the injured party, will be a better compensation than his momentary sufferings. For the mourning widow and her orphans to behold the murderer of their dearest relative suspended on a gibbet, can only increase their painful recollections; they can derive no comfort from an object which opens all their wounds afresh. If they feel gratified that vengeance has overtaken the monster who destroyed their peace, it is a gratification that can do them no good.

Capital punishments can be of no use to the punished, at least not in this world. They are only painful and ignominious. Were the lives of the unhappy victims spared they might repent, they might acquire virtuous habits, they might, in time, be prepared for death; but all this is frequently prevented by their untimely end. To the feeling mind, there is something truly shocking in hurrying a fellow creature out of the world in his sins, perhaps in the very bloom of life, when, if put under proper discipline, his passions might be tamed, his mind better informed, and his whole character renovated.

I appeal to you, my Lords, if it be not highly reasonable, that a system of punishment which is of no use to any party should be abolished; and one more calculated for the good of the public, of the party injured, and of the unhappy culprit, substituted in its place. Who would wish to see victims uselessly sacrificed to the vengeance of the laws? Ought not Christians to shudder at the idea of inflicting unnecessary pain even on the vilest offenders?

Capital punishments are not merely useless, my Lords, I conceive them to be really injurious. This is what I now propose showing.

Vindictive laws, and sanguinary punishments, retard the progress of civilization. By accustoming the people to scenes of horror, they tend to brutalize their manners, and make them regardless of the sufferings of others. In every nation, it will be found, that the people at large derive much of their character from the established laws and customs. If the laws and customs be austere, ferocious, and cruel; a considerable degree of austerity, ferocity, and cruelty, will be discoverable in the people. Capital punishments retain the barbarous aspect of vandalism and better assort with the manners of savage tribes than with those of a nation which holds the first rank in the civilized world. A man unaccustomed to inflict pain, or to see it inflicted, on his fellow creatures, would be far less disposed to injure others, and be more affected with their sufferings, than one who had been long accustomed to see severe punishments inflicted, supposing their character to be in other respects the same. He who never saw any one die a violent death, unless he be destitute of every virtuous feeling, will shudder at the idea of inflicting such a death; but a man may be accustomed to such sights, until his feelings are so benumbed that, if he be much irritated, of any strong passion, urge him to the deed, he will shed the blood of another without much emotion. Whatever tends to weaken the generous feelings of the heart, and render men indifferent to the sufferings of others, diminishes moral excellence, and is injurious to the character; but severe punishments have manifestly this tendency. That excellent writer, Beccaria, has expressed

the same opinion. "In proportion (says he) as punishments become more cruel, the minds of men, as a fluid rises to the same height as that which surrounds it, grow hardened and insensible; and the force of the passions still continuing, in the space of a hundred years, the wheel terrifies no more than formerly the prison. That a punishment may produce the effect required, it is sufficient that the evil it occasions should exceed the good expected from the crime; including in the calculation the certainty of the punishment, and the privation of the advantage. All severity beyond this is superfluous, and therefore tyrannical."

No doubt those who framed our penal laws, intended they should impress the people with a sense of the heinous nature of crimes; but is this the effect of their operation? When we see a fellow creature suffering an ignominious death, we, in a considerable degree, lose sight of his guilt in the contemplation of his sufferings. In proportion as we are affected with the magnitude of his punishment, his crimes are diminished in our view; for pity abates indignation and resentment. The man who, in other circumstances, would be viewed with abhorrence, when suspended on the fatal tree, becomes an object of compassion, his sufferings weaken the sense of his criminality. This will unavoidably be the case, unless the heart be previously hardened by the frequency of such scenes. One way or other, capital punishments must be injurious; either they gradually extinguish the emotions of pity towards such sufferers, or they diminish the sense of the heinous nature of their crimes.

Whatever encourages a principle of revenge is injurious. Revenge is one of the worst principles that can influence the heart, and the most fatal in its operation. When a thirst for revenge takes possession of the breast, a man forgets his own interest, becomes regardless of his personal safety, and risks every thing to gratify that odious passion. If revenge be once fostered in the mind, its influence will be greater than we are aware, nor will it be easily eradicated. It seems to me, my Lords, that Capital punishments promote revenge. The injured person is encouraged by the laws to call for vengeance, and seek, in a legal way, the life of the person who has injured him. Instead of seeking only security for himself and the public, and the reformation of the culprit, whom, however much he may be his enemy, Christianity requires him to love, he is taught to pursue the work of vengeance to the uttermost. His taking his revenge in a legal way alters neither the principle nor the nature of the action. Revenge is revenge by whatever course pursued. The gospel of Christ would teach him to extinguish every feeling of enmity and personal resentment, and not to render evil for evil; but the laws teach him to carry his resentment so far, and to render evil for evil to such a degree, as to effect the destruction, in a legal way, of the man who has deprived him of part of his property. Under this view, I think some of our criminal laws highly injurious. Instead of cherishing mutual kindness, compassion, and forgiveness, they operate in a quite contrary direction.

The infliction of the same punishments on culprits whose crimes are different must be wrong, and its effects injurious. As punitive justice is administered among us, the simple robber, and the murderer, are confounded together, by being both subjected to the same punishment, even death. On this point I beg leave to refer your Lordships to the opinion of Beccaria. He says, "The punishment of robbery, not accompanied with violence should be pecuniary. He who endeavours to enrich himself with the property of another, shall be deprived of part or his own. But this crime, alas! is commonly the effect of misery and despair; the crime of that unhappy part of mankind, to whom the right of exclusive property has left but a bare existence. Besides, as pecuniary punishments may increase the number of robbers, by increasing the number of poor, and may deprive an innocent family of subsistence, the most proper punishment will be that kind of slavery, which alone can be called just; that is, which makes the society, for a time, absolute master of the person, and the labour of the criminal, in order to oblige him to repair, by this dependence, the unjust despotism he usurped over the property of another, and his violation of the social compact."

Many writers have shown the evident disorder which must arise from not distinguishing the punishment due to robbery with violence, and that due to theft or robbery committed with dexterity, absurdly making a sum of money equivalent to a man's life. But it can never be superfluous to repeat again and again, those truths of which mankind have not profited; for political machines preserve their motion much longer than others, and receive a new impulse with more difficulty. These crimes are in their nature absolutely different, and this axiom is as certain in politics, as in mathematics, that between qualities, of different natures, there can be no similitude.

Crimes which are injurious to society in different degrees, ought to receive different degrees of punishment. That system of punishment which confounds crimes of a different nature cannot fail to have a bad tendency. Uninformed people are apt to distinguish actions only as

the law distinguishes them: hence the making crimes dissimilar in their nature, equal in their punishment, bewilders their moral sense.

Under another view the infliction of capital punishment on felons indiscriminately, is manifestly injurious to society. The nightly robber knows, if he be detected, death will be his portion, whether his crime be a simple robbery or robbery and murder; hence, if afraid of detection, he is under a strong temptation to add murder to robbery. In many cases, the robber cannot be supposed to have committed murder with any other view but to avoid detection. As the law now stands, there is nothing but his conscience to restrain him from adding murder to robbery, when he thinks it doing it will prevent his being apprehended; for he knows, if apprehended, he is in danger of losing his life for the robbery, and more than life he cannot lose, however great his crime. If robbery and murder were punished in different degrees, this temptation to murder would be removed, the robber would hesitate, and not be likely to imbrue his hands in blood, when he recollected that simple robbery would expose him to comparatively a small punishment, to what would be inflicted for murder; and the life of the defenceless traveller, or of the peaceful family, would not be so frequently endangered.

"The countries and times (says BECCARIA), most notorious for severity of punishments, were, always those in which the most bloody and inhuman, and the most atrocious crimes were committed; for the hand, of the legislator and the assassin were directed by the same spirit of ferocity; which on the throne dictated laws of iron to slaves and savages, and in private, instigated the subject to sacrifice one tyrant to make room for another."

It is not to be supposed that all who commit capital offences are incapable of being reformed; perhaps the majority of them, by proper discipline, might in time become virtuous. Your Lordships very well know, that many who are brought to the bar are rash young men, who, probably, have been led on to criminal actions, by being entangled with wicked companions, and by being hurried by their passions into scenes of dissipation; perhaps not a few have fallen into crimes, for want of proper moral instruction. Such persons, there is a moral certainty, might be reformed, if placed under proper moral and physical discipline; and it is an injury to the public to cut off any who are capable of being reformed and made useful. How would the parents and friends of an abandoned youth bless the government that should restore him to them sober and virtuous!

Another evil results from the extreme severity of punishments, especially in cases of simple robbery. Humane and compassionate persons are reluctant to commence a criminal prosecution, and, if they cannot avoid doing it, their feelings restrain them, in some cases, from bringing forward such evidence as would convict the offender, because they know his life is at stake. If the laws were more merciful, and the punishment adapted to promote the reformation of the culprit, there could be no reluctance, even in the breast of the most humane, to prosecute and convict him; in many instances he would be stopped in the early part of his criminal career, and, probably, prevented ever becoming a great delinquent. As things now are, pity restrains from subjecting the offender to the rigor of the law, until his crimes become flagrant. The consequence is that petty villains are often suffered to escape, and commit greater depredations.

I beg leave to fortify the arguments contained in this letter by the following quotation from Judge BLACKSTONE. He says, "as a conclusion to the whole, we may observe that punishments of unreasonable severity, especially when indiscriminately inflicted, have less effect in preventing crimes, and amending the manners of a people, than such as more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity. It is the sentiment of an ingenious writer, who seems to have well studied the springs of human action, that crimes are more effectually prevented by the certainty, than by the severity of punishment. For the expressive severity of laws (says MONTESQUIEU) hinders their execution; when the punishment surpasses all measure, the public will frequently out of humanity prefer impunity to it. Thus also the statutes 1. Mar. st. 1. c. 1. recites in the preamble, "that the state of every King consists more assuredly in the love of the subjects towards their prince, than in the dread of laws made with rigorous pains; and that laws made for the preservation of the commonwealth without great penalties are more often obeyed and kept, than laws made with extreme punishments. Happy had it been for the nation, if the subsequent practice of that deluded Princess in matters of religion, had been correspondent to these sentiments of herself and parliament; in matters of state and government! We may farther observe, that sanguinary laws are a bad symptom of the distemper of any state, or at least of its weak constitution. The laws of the Roman Kings and the twelve tables of the decemviri, were full of cruel punishments: the porcian law, which exempted all citizens from sentence of death, silently abrogated them all. In this period the republic flourished: under the Emperors severe punishments were revived, and the Empire fell."

"It is moreover absurd and impolitic to apply the same punishment to crimes of different na-

lignity. A multitude of sanguinary laws (besides the doubt that may be entertained concerning the right of making them) do likewise prove a manifest defect, either in the wisdom of the legislature, or the strength of the executive power. It is a kind of quackery in government, and argues a want of solid skill, to apply the same universal remedy, the *ultimum supplicium* to every case of difficulty. It is, it must be owned, much easier to extirpate than to amend mankind; yet that magistrate must be esteemed both a weak and cruel Surgeon, who cuts off every limb, which through ignorance or indolence, he will not attempt to cure. It has been, therefore, ingeniously proposed, that in every state a scale of crimes should be formed, with a corresponding scale of punishments, descending from the greatest to the least; but, if that be too romantic an idea, yet at least a wise legislator will mark the principal divisions, and not assign penalties of the first degree to offences of an inferior rank. Where men see no distinction made in the nature and gradations of punishment, the generality will be led to conclude there is no distinction in guilt. Thus in France the punishment of robbery, either with or without murder is the same; hence it is, that though perhaps they are therefore subject to fewer robberies, yet they never rob but they also murder. In China murderers are cut to pieces, and robbers not: hence in that country they never murder on the highway, though they often rob. And in England, besides the additional terrors of a speedy execution, and a subsequent exposure or dissection, robbers have a hope of transportation, which seldom is extended to murderers. This has the same effect here as in China, in preventing frequent assassination and slaughter.

"Yet though in this instance we may glory in the wisdom of the English law, we shall find it more difficult to justify the frequency of capital punishment to be found therein; inflicted, perhaps inattentively, by a multitude of successive independent statutes, upon crimes very different in their nature. It is a melancholy truth, that among the variety of actions which men are liable daily to commit, no less than a hundred and sixty have been declared by act of Parliament to be felonies without benefit of clergy, or in other words, to be worthy of instant death. So dreadful a list, instead of diminishing, increases the number of offenders. The injured, through compassion, will often forbear to prosecute: juries through compassion, will sometimes forget their oaths, and either acquit the guilty or mitigate the nature of the offence, and judges, through compassion, will respite one half of the convicts, and recommend them to the royal mercy. Among so many chances of escaping, the needy and hardened offender overlooks the multitude that suffer: he boldly engages in some desperate attempt to relieve his wants or supply his vices; and, if unexpectedly the hand of justice overtakes him, he deems himself peculiarly unfortunate, in falling at last a sacrifice to those laws, which long impunity has taught him to condemn."

I treat your Lordships will have patience with me, while I add a passage or two from the writer whom the learned Judge mentions above. He says, "The certainty of a small punishment will make a stronger impression than the fear of one more severe, if attended with the hopes of escaping; for it is the nature of mankind to be terrified at the approach of the smallest inevitable evil, whilst hope, the best gift of heaven hath the power of dispelling the apprehension of a greater; especially if supported by examples of impunity, which weakness or avarice too frequently afford."

Again, the same writer says, "The punishment of death is pernicious to society, from the barbarity it affords. If the passions, or the necessity of war, have taught men to shed the blood of their fellow creatures, the laws, which are intended to moderate the ferocity of mankind, should not increase it by examples of barbarity, the more horrible, as this punishment is usually attended with formal pagantry. Is it not absurd, that the laws which detest and punish homicide, should, in order to prevent murder, publicly commit murder themselves? What are the true and most useful laws? Those compact and conditions which all would propose and observe, in those moments when private interest is silent, or combined with that of the public.—What are the natural sentiments of every person concerning the punishment of death? We may read them in the contempt & indignation with which every one looks on the executioner, who is, nevertheless, an innocent executor of the public will; a good citizen, who contributes to the advantage of society; the instrument of the general security within, as good soldiers are without.—What then is the origin of this contradiction? Why is this sentiment of mankind indelible, to the scandal of reason? It is, that in the secret corner of the mind, in which the original impressions of nature are still preserved, men discover a sentiment which tells them, that their lives are not lawfully in the power of any one; but of that necessity only, which with its iron sceptre rules the universe." Thus the sentiments I have presumed to lay before your Lordships, are supported by two justly celebrated writers.

I am, most respectfully,

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY W. SMITH.