



TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.

An attentive review of the progressive manners of the Human Race gleaned from the writings of the earliest periods to the present day, or from personal observation, have led me to consider pride as very difficult to reconcile with our boasted property.—Reason—That a being whose life constantly hangs by a thread, whose entrance into it declares him the most helpless of all Animals, and whose exit may be instantaneous, should look down upon or lord it over a fellow creature of equal endowments, seems to me no extraordinary exertion of this exclusive faculty; but when he contemplates one of superior qualities on whom Fortune has not smiled, the reflective mind is disgusted and astonished at so unaccountable a perversion of this beautiful gift of the Supreme which should raise us above all the animal works of His Almighty hand—Conduct so inconsistent, so irreconcilable, and opposite to the purposes of reason, has often fed the fish of satire and reproach, but, (it would appear,) without much effect; as, in greater or less degree, it is to be observed in most Societies, European, or Asiatic.—The protection of the British Laws is alike afforded to the Lord and to the Peasant—all are considered equal by the Law, and to the guilty alone do their punishments mean to apply; but Society neglects the practice, altho' it may admit the principle.—The poor, unprotected, worthy man too often is overlooked and disregarded, while the vicious, if wealthy, is courted, and distinguished, and receives the countenance and patronage which should alone be bestowed on the good and virtuous.

I have been led into this train of thought by the perusal of a Northern Griffin's Letter in the Madras Gazette; and I but too well know how to sympathize with him in his former disappointment in Society, not to entertain most heartily the wish, that Hospitality may return, and take up her abode among us.—The most savage Nations have invariably considered her their tutelary Deity, and where she is banished, Society can hardly be said to exist; but in this remote part of the earth, and separated from our relatives and early friends, to encourage and court her would seem a duty, were even the warm and philanthropic feelings wanting, which foster her into life.—There is no man so ungrateful as not to experience pleasure when told he is hospitable; and the reputation of being so, to every individual, will even warm the breast of Avarice.—The Irish Peasant who sires his Bowl of Milk with the Traveller knows not that he is really hospitable, while the purse-proud wealthy man, who gives the stranger a cold ceremonious repast in ostentatious display, perhaps conceives the Goddess lives with him.—Often have I known the supercilious glance of arrogant curiosity, where in vain I expected the kind and cheering look of courtesy, and have shuddered at the formal, unmeaning, and frigid enquiry which engenders restraint, when fondly I hoped to meet with a hearty welcome. I am not to be informed that hospitality is seldom a continued or certain resident in the splendid mansions of the ostentatious or the proud; and it requires no logic to decide, that she is not to be found in the return of a visit which gave the coldly-received stranger, no cheering prospect of pleasure or of friendship.—The diffident, yet deserving Guest, shrinks back with affright from the distressing look of interrogation, or the freezing monosyllables of constrained politeness—his fortune sinks; and he perhaps loses a friend because his first reception occasioned him feelings he is unable again to encounter or sustain, and against which prudence even fails to persuade.—The little warmth of friendship which his introductions excited, speedily vanishes in the absence of their object; and unknowing that the general invitation of India has really a meaning, he naturally places it to the common mode of acceptance in Europe, as mere compliment which it was never intended he should accept.—The cause of his absence is considered with indifference, and unsought for, and as the resident gives no second particular invitation, the short lived effort at hospitality dies in its first essay.—The stranger fears to return, and his European Friends are eventually satisfied it is his own fault, "for Mr. So, and So, declares he asked him to dine with a large party of his friends to introduce him, and also gave him an invitation to his house at all times"—Thus, Mr. Editor, was my case; and I leave the Northern Griffin to judge, whether I have not some reason to wish Society may be constituted according to the definition of the immortal Lexicographer, and earnestly to desire, that Hospitality may be always unassailed, when she cannot be personated by, cold civility, or assumed by oppressive Ostentation.—Friendship will then reign the happy circle and the truly worthy be distinguished; the beauty, fashion, and character of our Indian possessions will feel the delightful sunshine of philanthropic benevolence in their hearts, and the stranger, lighted by the lovely beams of a sincere welcome will no longer complain that, the feast of reason, and the flow of soul, are seldom offered to the newly arrived.

GRIFFIN.

Let us all join and play our parts Form a close alliance: All unite in English hearts And bid the world defiance.

MR. EDITOR.

In your Paper of the 9th Instant you kindly inserted my observations on the public state of affairs in Europe at the time of the last despatch from England. The object of these lines is to elucidate those observations, although the English orders of Council of November 1807 did not actually prohibit Neutral Trade to the continent, yet those orders have been the cause of a complete stagnation of commerce on the Continent of Europe; for the Americans, in consequence of their disagreeable situation between France and England arising from the decrees of Council of both Nations, immediately laid an Embargo on their own Ports, and now there's no other Neutral Nation to take their place,

to assist those powers who cannot themselves carry on Commercial Navigation. To form an opinion as to the consequences of a complete stop to all Commercial pursuits, it is necessary to refer to Official Papers and take a view of the Exports and Imports of the European Continent. First, however, it is to be observed that France, Holland, and Spain, have had little or no Commercial Navigation since the commencement of their contest with England. But from this circumstance, we must not suppose that these Countries have had no commerce; no exports of Territorial products; and no Colonial and foreign returns of raw and manufactured goods. In former times a War with England was highly disastrous to the continent, because the British Navy triumphant on the Seas, destroyed the Commerce of their Enemies, and in destroying it, agriculture was injured, and many industrious arts were completely ruined—this produced murmuring and openly expressed wishes, by the different Nations, for Peace with England; and in those days Neutrals were cautious how they departed from real Neutrality. Why should this not be the case now, when it is notorious the British Navy is more triumphant than in former days: simply for this reason, France, Holland, and Spain, having relinquished all Commercial Navigation themselves have, during the War, made it over to the Neutrals on certain conditions between themselves—and the Neutrals under pretence of trading for themselves, have only been the carriers of these three Nations, by this manoeuvre, France, Holland, and Spain, have had the advantages of Commerce without a capture from their Enemy; and tho' they have suffered much in one point of view, losing their Commercial Navy, and thereby a nursery for Seamen, yet in another point of view they have gained more than they have lost; I having a vent for their territorial products, and in return having been supplied with many absolutely necessary articles of life, and raw materials for manufacture:—without the former, Spain and Holland especially would not only have been beggared but actually ruined in a most miserable manner. France might have suffered less; but even that country would have suffered dreadfully from the want of a market for the productions of her fertile lands. I should now come to the Exports and Imports, which will prove, how alarming to the whole continent must be a stop to Navigation and Trade. In the year 1800 the Exports of France amounted to 11,815,650 £ and Imports were 13,543,416 £ of the Exports 2,454,028 £ was in Corn, Fruit, Brandy, and Wine—1,000,000 £ in manufactured Woolen Goods—1,566,702 £ in manufactured Linen and Cotton Goods—1,759,250 £ in Silk goods: and 9,16,688 £ in Millinery, Jewellery, Porcelain &c. the rest of the Exports were in articles of not such great consequence to the country as the preceding, tho' giving some employment to the Industry of France. Of the Imports, 3,311,291 £ was in Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco and Spices: 3,506,300 £ was in raw Cotton, Wool, Pot Ashes, Indigo and Cloves, & 1,196,987 £ in Gold and Silver; the remainder of the Imports were in articles, for which substitutes might be found, or might be relinquished till a Peace. Thus the reader will see that in 1800 France exported articles the produce of her soil, and articles manufactured by her Citizens, to the amount of 2,098,707 £ and imported absolute necessary articles for consumption and raw materials for her manufactures to the amount of 8,004,778 £ in all, necessary exports and imports 16,101,485 £. The total amount of absolute necessary and partly necessary Exports and Imports were in the hands of the Neutrals, namely Denmark, Prussia and America;—but America was by far the greatest. These small Exports and Imports of France must therefore have given employment to many thousands of inauspicious People; and tho' by no means adequate to the employment of the Industry, which such a country as France could create, yet in the state of France at that time, it must not be considered as of no value; for this Trade must have animated the drooping Industry of the Country and by its circulation maintained many Families. There can be no doubt that in 1807, previous to the New System of Blockade, the Exports and Imports of France were not less than in 1800, it is probable they were greater, but as no Official Papers are procurable, it is best to be guided by the year 1800.—The present Exports and Imports of Holland, a Country having little or no resources in itself but depending entirely on Foreign Countries for its Trade, may be estimated at one third of the French Commerce: the destruction of this small remains of the once famous Trade and Navigation of Holland must be truly lamentable, and must give the reader a new view of the misery of this ill-fated Republic.—The Trade of Spain, under Neutral Colours was considerable in 1803 and 1807; the Exports and Imports may be estimated at 12 Millions of pounds Sterling.—Spain relying on her vast American Colonies for valuable Imports, which are only to be bartered again for absolute necessities to support her existence, must be dreadfully exposed to every calamity when this neutral assistance no longer exists. Italy also takes her share, and Germany, Austria, and Prussia will feel the dreadful effects of no Navigation and Trade. To sum up the whole in one view—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Exports, Imports. Rows include France, Holland, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, and The Baltic.

Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain and Italy, being at War with England and Sweden, and America having declined having any intercourse with Europe.—The Fleets of England covering the Ocean, and every where defying their Enemies, a total stop is thus put to the Exports and Imports of the Continent, amounting to 103,562,166 £. and if Turkey, Portugal, and the Netherlands be included, an addition of ten Millions may be added to these Exports and Im-

ports, making a stagnation of Continental Trade, to the amount of 1,13,503,166 £. unless England admits of a Commercial intercourse on her own terms.—At the same time, that the distresses on the Continent, from such an erroneous stagnation, must be very great, distress by her Trade with the West Indies, the Brazils, South America, Asia, Africa, and even, with the States of North America; by means of her possessions in Canada and Nova Scotia—and although some temporary loss and inconvenience, must arise in Great Britain, from having no connection with the Continent, yet the Country will be amply reimbursed by new Channels of Trade, with the great Continents of South and North America, which Countries produce every thing either as a necessary or a luxury of life, and in return will take manufactured articles of every description.—Whilst the Continent vainly supposes England must be perishing amidst her accumulated Stores of Wealth, she is suffering every evil that Tyranny can impose upon her: whilst the English Flag waves triumphant in every Sea, and waits to pierce Ports, the valuable Tributes of the Colonial World. England covered by her Fleets, and defended by a commerce expanding to the farthest extremities of the Globe, behold with disdain the impotent wailers of her Economics, and she waits with patience, till Reason shall triumph over Passion. In the mean time, the innumerable rivulets of honest wealth and comfort, which Navigation and Trade caused to flow through those Countries of the Continent, where Industry was encouraged, is rapidly drying up, by the malicious decrees of one Man.—Every day producing new victims to misery and famine;—agriculture neglected, Revenue declining, who will be so prejudiced as to say, that such a scene can last.—Russia and Austria will be roused by their own miseries, if not by more noble motives, and may still be the points of rallying to every oppressed Nation.—Insurrections will burst out in every quarter, for as it is in the Physical, so it is in the Political World, only violence offered to either terminating in destruction or lasting good, whatever may be said in support of that favorite notion of the sect of economists, whose Theories at present prevail on the Continent; that each nation should live to itself, and consume only its own Industry, it is very improbable, such a notion should long be in fashion.—mutual convenience and mutual wants must be satisfied, either openly, or secretly;—and therefore, whatever excluding decrees may be issued; however great the abilities of the Tyrant, who issues them: Nations will exert themselves to obtain their wishes, by opposing Tyranny, and by endeavouring to re-establish ancient customs and mild Government.

Negapatam, 26th NOVEMBER, 1808.

For a reference to official Papers } the Reader can and valuable details of Trade } apply to Oddy, on the Commerce of the Northern Nations. Macpherson's Annals of Commerce. American Statistical Papers. Lex Mercatoria.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- List of appointments including Mr. Arthur Brooke, Deputy Commercial Resident at Salem; Mr. Robert Alexander, Second Member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. G. P. Travers, Collector of Ganjam; Mr. F. W. Robertson, Assistant, under the Collector of Manipaliam; Mr. E. W. Cunliffe, fixed Examiner in the Sudder Court; Mr. E. C. Greenway, Superintendent of Stamps; Mr. J. Munro, Acting Register to the Zillah Court at Salem; Mr. H. R. Oakes, Register to the Zillah Court at Madras; Lieutenant F. N. Balmain, to be Quarter Master of the Detachment proceeding on Foreign Service; and Cornet F. Bannerman, to be Adjutant of the detachment.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

The preparations made for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Caledonian Saint, by the Commander in Chief, on Wednesday last, were on the most grand and magnificent scale.—The Roads in every direction leading to the Garden, occupied by his Excellency, were planted with innumerable lamps—the Bridge, the Gateway and entrance, were decorated with arches, and emblematical devices, which from the tempestuous state of the weather, it was found impossible to illumine; to the same cause must be attributed the loss sustained by the public, in not witnessing, one of the most brilliant display of fireworks, ever prepared in this Settlement.

Having said thus much on the draw-back occasioned by the weather—we proceed to notice the Ball and Supper, given by General Macdowall, on the 30th ult. to the Settlement; which notwithstanding the above, was one of the most splendid and well conducted entertainments, we have for a long time witnessed.

On the approach to the house, which was covered with lights from the top to the ground, every one was struck with the well executed & brilliant display of the Arms of his Majesty, in a highly illuminated transparency, and at the back of the house, was placed the Cross of St. Andrew, ornamented with numberless Small Lamps.

The floor of the Ball Room, had received every decoration that correct and classical taste could devise. The drawing exhibited the Arms of Scotland—devices suited to the day—and every insignia applicable to the occasion; richly surmounted with a deep and grand border. The drawing had been closely followed, and was executed with much skill and ability.

The arrival of Lady Barlow, was announced by a most splendid display of Blue Lights, and the entrance of the Honorable the Governor, by the different Bands striking up the popular tune of, God save the King.

About the hour of ten, the dancing commenced, the first set being led off by Lady Barlow, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief. A set of Cotillions followed after the fourth dance, which riveted the attention of the Company, for correctness of execution, excellence of performance, and gracefulness of display—the Fire-works, that had not been destroyed by the Rain, followed this part of the evenings amusement.

The Supper Tables which were laid in the inner Veranda and the whole of the lower Rooms, were richly covered with every kind of artificial tree shrubs and flowers, illuminated by globes, chandeliers, and every other light, that could add brilliancy to a scene, remarkable throughout the Evening for Gaiety, Splendor, and refinement of taste. The Union Flag, was placed at the head of the Principal Table.

Every luxury that the greatest hospitality could anticipate were to be found on the festive board, the Viands and Wines were of the most superior class, and every delicacy procurable, at this Season was provided.

After Supper, the following Toasts were drank, followed by appropriate tunes, from the different Bands of Music, by which the whole apartments were surrounded.

- The King. The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew. The Prince of Wales. The British Navy. The British Army. The British Army in all parts of the World. The Governor-General and Governments in India. The Government of Madras, and prosperity and success to the Settlement. The Ladies of the Settlement.

After which Lady Barlow proposed the health of General Macdowall, with three times three, the enthusiasm with which this toast was received, the shouts of applause which followed, and the sensation it produced, may be more easily conceived than described.

The Company shortly after returned to the Ball Room—and Country dances resumed their sway, until near 3 o'clock—when Reels and other amusements kept the Ladies until past four in the morning, about which hour Lady Barlow left the Garden.—The Honorable the Governor retired shortly after Supper.

After the Ladies had retired, the Gentlemen proceeded to a second supper, where hilarity and good cheer, heightened by popular and other Songs, kept them until about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when the Company finally departed from this splendid, national and patriotic entertainment.

The Honorable the Governor—the Honorable Sir Thomas Strange—the Members of Council—the Honorable Sir Benjamin Sullivan the principal Civil, Military and Naval Officers and most of the families at Madras, were present, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the Weather.

Lady Barlow and many of the Ladies were attired in Tartan, and the Gentlemen wore the Insignia of Saint Andrew, consisting of the Cross and Thistle richly embroidered, on the left breast.

Lady Strange, we are concerned to say, was prevented by indisposition from honoring the General with her company.

The undermentioned Packages remain unclaimed at the Government Sea Custom House.

Mrs. Betty, Vizagapattin, to the care of Thomas Parry, Esq. Madras.—Mr. G. W. Skipp, to be left at Blue Bell, Fortsmith.—Capt. Benjamin Bishop, Arsenal, Madras.—Lieut. T. Mitford, 2d Batt. 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay.—Mr. P. Poggenpohl, to the care of Colonel Trapaud, Madras.—Mr. George King, Assistant Surgeon, Cavapore.—Mr. W. R. King, Esq. Colwell, Assistant Surgeon, Madras European Regiment, Masulipatam.—F. de Caselly, Esq. to the care of Francis Loutour and Co. Madras.—Mr. Hamilton to the care of Mr. Freeman.—Captain G. F. Harriot 12th Regiment Native Infantry Calcutta.—Lieut. J. Smith.—Mr. Edward Campbell to the care of Messrs. Harrington and Co.—John Robinson Esq. Hyderabad.—John Robinson Esq. Do. do. Do. do.—F. Mason Esq.—C. S. Calcutta.—Lieut. William Bensley Walker, Adjutant 1st Battalion N. I. Bengal.—Mr. A. Hendrie Madras.—Mathew Lumsden Esq. Calcutta.—Mr. C. D. Aplin of His Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo.—Lieut. Forsyth 15th Native Infantry Madras.—G. F. W. No. 1 and 2.—Capt. Alms Master Attendand Malacca.—Lieutenant Harrison.—Ensign David Stewart.—Cases No. Marks.—Box marked W. F.—Mr. Garden Seeds marked P.—Do. marked M. DC.—Do. A. E.—Chest marked T. M. C. Parcel for Reverend Dunterville.—E. D. King His Majesty's Ship Monmouth.—Lieut. S. Allen do. do. Fox.—John Hunt Esq. Master Attendand Madras.—Ensign Leigh Joseph Saker Esq. Madras.—Officers of the 67th Regt.—W. Hanson Esq. Or. Mr. H. M. 53d Regt. Dinapore.—Captain Harris H. M. Ship Sir F. Drake.—Mr. H. Crossdale 17th Regt. Native Infantry to the care of G. Neale Esq. Madras.—Thomas Parr Esq. Bencoolen.—Lieut. Colonel Burrows Madras.—James Monro Esq. Madras.—Lieut. J. Paget 1st Batt. 15th Regt. Native Infantry Madras.—Lieut. Lambert Kersteman H. M. Ship Psyche.—Mr. James Dalzell Surgeon of the Naval Hospital Madras.—Alexander Peppharre Pursuer of H. M. Ship Victor.—Chest Mr. Shakespear.—Packages monument for Archdeacon Leslie.—Box Md. M.—Fruit.—Do. Castle.—Box S. M. Lord Nelson.—Bags Salt Pire landed from H. C. Ship Lord Nelson.—Cases Flour Ship Lord Nelson.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 1st December, J. Babington, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Roehuck. At Masulipatam, on the 14th November, Lieutenant Colonel J. Simons, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Joyce Britain.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

The Lady of Charles Marsh, Esq. of a Son. On the 29th November, the Wife of Mr. John Branson, of a Son.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Miss Mary Ann Brooke, daughter of Henry Brooke, Esq. of Salisbury, and Neice of A. Brooke, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, at the early age of 17 years and 5 months, in the sincere and deep regret of a numerous circle of friends, to whom she had particularly endeared herself, by her sweet disposition, and her amiable and unaffected manners.

At Mahe on the 17th ultimo, beloved and honored by all who knew him, Mr. John Strachey, of the Civil Service of Bombay, and Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Western Division of this Presidency.

At Arcot, on Sunday the 27th Instant, after a short but severe illness which he bore with mainly fortitude Lieutenant Charles Turner, of the 7th Native Cavalry.

To the most winning manners and fascinating address he joined every social virtue and every honorable quality which can adorn the human heart: he will be long regretted by his brother Officers and a large circle of acquaintances to whom his liberality, his evenness of temper and steady principles had endeared him.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 13th November, Mr. Dunn, Junior, to Miss Gee.

On the 12th November, at the New Church, by the Reverend D. Brown, Mr. Robert Howard, to Miss Maria Wroughton.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At the house of Major Stewart, at Patna, on the 22nd October, the Lady of G. P. Ricketts, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore, of a Son.

At Kirtab, in Bundelkund, on the 20th October, the Lady of Lieutenant George Hunter, 2d Battalion 1st Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

Lately, at Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieutenant John Gerard, of a Son.

At Ghazepore, on the 17th October, the Lady of Captain Noble, 2d Native Cavalry, of a Son.

At Kurmail, on the 21st October, the Lady of Lieutenant H. D. Showers, of the 9th Native Regiment, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th November, Eliza, third daughter of Major Plumer, of the 2d Native Infantry.

On the 14th November, Mr. John Parker.

On the 11th November, Mr. W. H. Marshall, Assistant in the Adjutant General's Office.

At Penang, on the 4th November, Captain John Harford. He was formerly a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy; and latterly commanded the Ship General Baird, belonging to Bombay.

TO CORRESPONDENT.

The Bulletin Extraordinary from the True Briton, has already appeared in one of the Prints at this Presidency.

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

Table with columns: Date, 7 A.M., Noon, 3 P.M., 5 P.M., Remarks. Rows for Nov. 30 and Dec. 1-6.

Arrivals, Lieut. Hale 23d Dragoons, Ensign H. W. Poole, Messrs. T. R. Stockdale, and G. R. Babington Cadets. Departures, Lieut. Col. Conran, Capt. Pattersen, Lieut. Balmain, and Lieut. Pattullo.

CALCUTTA,—NOVEMBER 16, 1808.

FORT WILLIAM.—Nov. 9, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

First and Second 8 per Cent. Loans.

It having been stipulated by Clause 7th of the Eight per Cent. Loans, published in the Calcutta Gazette, under dates the 29th of October 1799, and the 27th of February 1800, that the Governor General in Council shall not be at liberty to discharge the Principal without giving Eighteen Months previous Notice in the Calcutta Gazette of his intention to direct the Notes that may be granted on account of those respective Loans to be put in course of payment, the Public are hereby informed that it is the intention of the Governor General in Council to put the Notes granted on account of the abovementioned Loans, and which stand on the General Register of Notes at this Presidency under dates the 29th of October and the 1st of Nov. 1800, in course of payment at the expiration of Eighteen Months from this date.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOS. BROWN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucnow, and the several Collectors of the Land Revenue, have been authorized to receive until further orders, any sums of Money in even Hundreds (not being less than Six hundred Rupees One Thousand,) which may be rendered on Loan to the Honorable Company, at an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum, as hereafter specified.

The abovementioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this Loan, accepted Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor General in Council, after deducting Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, for the period which the Bills may have to run, Bills for arrears of Salary whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally all authorized public demands.

The paymasters of the Army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant drafts for the amount in the usual manner on the Military Paymaster General, which drafts shall be received by the several officers abovementioned in payment of subscriptions, and tendered to them for that purpose.

Subscriptions to this Loan will be received at a discount of four per Cent. that is, for every Subscription of One Hundred and Four Six Rupees, a receipt will be granted, entitling the Subscriber to a Promissory Note for One Hundred Six Rupees to be issued on the terms of the present Loan.

The Sicaa Rupee of Lucnow and Binares will be received at the rate of 105½ Benares or Luconow Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicaa Rupees.

G. Any of the six per Cent. Notes standing on the General Register of this Presidency, may be received in Subscription to this Loan until the 1st of March 1809, at a discount of five per Cent.

A. Any of the outstanding Eight per Cent. Bonds, Promissory Notes, and Loan Obligations of this Presidency will be received in Subscription to this Loan until the 1st of March 1809, at par.

The Ten per Cent. Notes of the first Decennial Loan now in course of payment, and the outstanding Treasury Notes of this Government, will be received in Subscription to this Loan at par.

The Ten per Cent. Notes of the second Decennial Loan, which fall due on the 1st of January 1810, will be received in Subscription to this Loan at a premium of three per Cent.

A Receipt will be granted for each Subscription, bearing Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, from the date of such Receipt, until the 14th of May next, when the accounts of this Loan will be made up.

The Interest which may be due on the 14th of May next, on Receipts granted for Subscriptions to this Loan will be paid in cash by any of the public officers abovementioned, unless the holders of such Receipts should prefer subscribing the amount to this Loan.

Should the holders of Receipts prefer subscribing the Interest due on the 14th of May next, to the present Loan, they will be allowed to do so at par, provided it amount to One Hundred Rupees, or to any greater sum in even Hundreds. The fractional part of One Hundred Rupees, will either be paid in cash, or the holder of the Receipt will be allowed to pay cash into the Treasury at par, to make up the amount One Hundred Rupees, so that in all cases, the Receipts granted by the public Officers may be given for even Hundreds only.

The Interest which may be due on the 14th of May 1809, on Receipts granted for Subscriptions to this Loan, will be paid in cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, and for the Principal, a Promissory Note or Notes will be granted, bearing date the 15th of May 1809, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the Receipts may be presented at the Accountant General's Office.

That the Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be respectively numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debts of this Presidency, the Principal to be payable in cash in Bengal only according to the order in which each respective Note shall have been so placed upon the General Register, and under the rules established for the payment of the Register Debt now existing.

The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall after the 14th of May next, be payable half yearly, viz. on the 15th of May and 15th of November, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the Proprietors of the Notes to receive payment of such Interest either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two Shillings and Six Pence the Sicaa Rupee, payable six months after sight; provided always, in the latter case, that the Interest for which Bills may be so required, amounts to the

sum of fifty Pounds Sterling at the least, and no Bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

16. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the Subscribers to this Loan, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the Governor General in Council to have their Promissory Notes (provided that amount to the principal sum of Sicaa Rupees 10,000,) deposited in charge of the Sub Treasurer for the time being, at the risk and under the security of the Company. An Acknowledgment will be granted by that Officer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon, will be remitted, as it shall become due, by Bills on the terms abovementioned, which Bills will be forwarded by the Deputy Accountant General to the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, according to the instruction, which may be given for that purpose.

17. All application to the Governor General in Council to have Promissory Notes deposited in the Treasury, must be accompanied by the Notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this Promissory Note, is to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors pursuant to the tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other conditions of this Loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 10th November 1808, payable to and be forwarded to but this Promissory Note, shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest to be in any manner altered, except on application to the Governor General in Council, to be made by myself, my Executors or Administrators, or under the authority of a special Power of Attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this Promissory Note to be executed by me or them for that purpose."

18. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this Loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the Deputy Accountant General will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the Promissory Notes, provided he shall receive instructions for that purpose, by an endorsement to be executed on the Receipt or Receipts, under the signature of the Proprietor, or his constituted Attorney or Attornies. The Deputy Accountant General will also make the necessary application to the Governor General in Council for an order to the Sub-Treasurer to receive the Promissory Notes in deposit, and will forward the Acknowledgment of that Officer to the Proprietor of the Notes, or to his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

19. A Receipt will be granted in the following forms, for Subscriptions, which may be made at any of the Public Treasuries.

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the sum of Sicaa Rupees—, which is to be accounted for to him or order as follows: interest on the principal will be paid to him at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or at any of the Subordinate Treasuries, at and after the rate of eight per cent. per annum from this date to the 14th of May inclusive, and for the Principal a Promissory Note to be dated on that day, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General, payable conformably to the conditions of the Loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 10th of November 1808."

"C. D.

"SUB TREASURER, OR COLLECTOR."

FORT WILLIAM,

Promissory Note for Sicaa Rupees.

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Sicaa Rupees—, as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay and discharge the said Loan by paying unto the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, the Principal Sum of—, as aforesaid, at the Presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this Note may stand on the General Register of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of date and number; and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the 15th of May and 15th of November following, from year to year, at the option of the Lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the rate of two Shillings and six Pence the Sicaa Rupee, and payable six months after sight, until the principal shall be discharged.

Signed by the authority of the Governor General in Council. (Signed) S. F. Chief Sec. to Govt. Pub. Dept.

"ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Registered as No—"

The accounts of this Loan are not to be made up until the 24th of May 1809, but it is hereby notified, that this Loan will be closed at an early period, should the Governor General in Council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOS. BROWN, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—November 4, 1808.

Mr. N. J. Halled, First Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24th Pergunnahs.

November 12, 1808.

Mr. C. Patton, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Jessore.

Mr. R. Cunynghame, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. Ross, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Allyghur.

Mr. A. Wright, Collector of the District of Saharanpore.

Mr. R. Martin, Collector of the District of Agra.

Mr. J. Patton, Magistrate of the Northern Division of Saharanpore.

His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India, landed yesterday noon, at the Governor General's Ghaut, from

the Pilot Schooner, which conveyed His Excellency from Saugur.

A salute of 17 Guns from the Ramparts of Fort William, announced His Excellency's leaving the vessel; the Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard was drawn up at the Ghaut, from which Lord Minto's Carriage conveyed the Admiral to the Government house, upon His Excellency reaching which, another salute was fired.

Captain Pownel Fellow and his Lady.—and Captains Cochrane and Stopford of the Royal Navy, came up to town with His Excellency.

LOSS OF THE TRAVERS.

Monday Morning, 7th November 1808, at 5 A. M. the Honorable Company's extra Ship Travers, struck on a Sunken rock, detached from Drowned Island, in lat. 15. 38 N. lon. 94. 20 E. Diamond Island bearing N. E. 1/2 N. distance about 3 miles, Drowned Island S. by W. one mile (about 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, A. M. on the 7th November,) when in our station on the Starboard quarter of the Monarch, with the Earl Spencer in company, having hoisted the lead and got ground in 20 fathoms, mud and fine sand: perceived breakers on the starboard beam and a-head, immediately hauled the ship close to the wind; but, unfortunately, notwithstanding our exertions to clear the reefs, we struck about 5 A. M.—the other two ships passing close within hail; the cause of their escape was, as I believe, from Captain Collins hauling them and firing guns; at this time the mizen mast went with a dreadful crash, about 15 feet above the board; the ship then bilged on the starboard side, and in about 5 minutes lost the rudder, and the stern post gave way. Finding it impossible to get the ship off, the Captain ordered the main and fore masts and spare anchors to be cut away and thrown over board, with the starboard guns, to ease the ship; the chief officer was then sent down to secure the pack-ets, which, however, was impracticable, as the water was then level with the gun deck, part of which had given way; but as there was a quantity of shot affixed to them, there can be no danger of their ever being picked up, likewise to the box containing all private letters; also desired the signal books to be destroyed, and the Company's log book to be saved, if possible, which was effected.

As it was just day break, and we could clearly distinguish the ships standing on their course, hoisted an ensign to the stump of the mizen mast union downwards; but not perceiving that to have any effect, our only resource to save our lives was to take to the boats. Having no method left by which tackles could be affixed, we were obliged to cut down the gun whale of the ship, in order to launch the long boat over the side, which was a most laborious task, and only effected by determined resolution, and dint of main force, and at last accomplished by the able exertions of the officers and seamen,—a labour tendered doubly difficult, by the violent rolling of the ship, she then being broken, and the sea at this time occasionally making a full breach over her. About 7 o'clock, we had the happiness to see the Lady Passengers and Children get into the long boat, after which, the greater part of the Gentlemen got in; some by being slung over the side and hauled in, while others were obliged to jump over-board among the spars, masts and wreck: afterwards the seamen, lascars and chinese, in all to the number of ninety three souls in the boat.—The weather was very squally with heavy rain, and the sea running so high, it was next to an impossibility to keep her from swamping, she being so very deep in the water and very leaky, which obliged us to be constantly baling her out.

The cutter had eighteen people in her, and the jolly boat, with many others, were ordered to return to the wreck, as a number were then on board; but with every exertion could not take the whole of them in, and when obliged to quit the wreck, there were still remaining six Europeans, three Lascars, and seven Chinese.

In this forlorn and distressed situation, without sails, and the boats very leaky and broken, no provision, not even a biscuit or a drop of water, and almost entirely naked, not having had time to save any part of their clothes, except what they were sleeping in, or to collect any little valuables, our distress was so sudden, we left the wreck in this state; the other ships at the time not being in sight, made our situation truly deplorable; very fortunately Captain Collins secured a pocket compass, and steering W. S. W. in about an hour and a half, we described the Monarch, Captain Hawes, and the Earl Spencer, Captain Heming, at a distance of about 10 miles, when we had almost despaired of falling in with them. The Boat shipping much water, kept us constantly baling, which gave us great apprehension of our not being able to reach them; but to our great joy, the weather moderated a little, as we drew near the Spencer, and at 11 o'clock, A. M. we all got safe on board her, and were received by Captain Heming and every body on board, with great humanity.

The deplorable state in which we were all in, left most ample room for that display of generosity, which we experienced of zeal, tenderness and sympathy, for our distress, by alleviating and supplying our numerous wants;

Continued after the Poetry.



MONODY.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY, AGED 17 YEARS.

'Twas the deep groan of Death That struck th' affrighted ear! The momentary breeze,—the vital breath Expiring sunk!—Let Friendship's holy tear— Embalm her dead, as low she lies.— 'Tis Mary-Ann,—'tis Nature's child who dies!

Thomas Powney, Esq. junior Merchant,— Messrs. William Turner, Frederick McKenzie, John G. Drummond, Charles E. Tippet, David, Thomas, and Louis S. Bird, Cadets.—Mr. Leslie Eckley, free Mariner.—Messrs. Richard Hunter, and James Hunter,, returning to India.

Mrs. Jane Graham,—Mrs. Flora Hall,—Mrs. Sarah Welsh,—Misses Mary Hall, Eliza Hall, Primrose Welsh, Jane Power, Mary Irwin, Jane Dobbin, and Ann McDowell,—Lieut. Col. James G. Graham,—Lieut. Col. Hamilton Hall.—Major James Welsh,—Lieut. R. Heming,—Messrs. John Gordon, Angus McPherson, John Tucker, R. Langley Highmore, John G. Curry, George Leadrand, and George Wilson, Cadets. Mr. James Nish, Free Mariner.—Mr. Constantine Frame, returning to Pondicherry.

PER MONARCH, Captain S. Hawes. Mrs. Jean Strachan,—Miss Ann, and Master James Strachan, children,—Mrs. Jane Bolton, Miss Caroline Sibly,—Miss M. E. Templeton, Major M. Hawes, H. C. Service,—Mr. R. D. Knight, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. W. Rankan, Free Merchant,—Lieutenant E. French, H. M. 30th regiment, Messrs. Henry Bolton, William Pace, William Scott, Thomas Williams, Wm. Bacon, Lewis Bruce, and James Peckitt, Cadets. Messrs. Thomas Brae, and John Pigou, returning to India.

PER JANE DUCHESS OF GORDON, Captain Cameron.

Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Anderson, and two Children, Major Gahan, H. C. Service Lieuts. Law, and Proctor, and Cornet Milne, H. M. 24th Light Dragoons.—Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon ditto ditto,—Mr. B. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Service,—Messrs. Holt Mc. Kinzee, and Walter Nesbitt, Writers.—Messrs. B. D'Oyly, A. Cameron, William Goldfrap, James Mathison, Thomas Lumsden, John Williams, J. Dunlop, James Sim, Cadets.—Mr. Thomas Morley, Free Mariner.

PER BENGAL, Captain Sharp. Mrs. Catharine Hayes, Mrs. Mary Mainwaring, Miss Augusta Wade, Miss Eliza Colvin, Miss Mary Connell, Miss Charlotte Hayes, Miss Helen Hayes, Miss Eliza Hayes, an infant, Captain John Hayes, Captain William Mainwaring, Captain Martin, 8th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Wood, 17th Foot, Lieutenant Britain, 29d Foot, Lieutenant Price, 8th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Young, 22d Foot, Lieutenant Whannel, 12th Foot, Assistant Surgeon George M. Callow, 8th Light Dragoons, Ensign Booth, 53d Foot, Ensign Barrs, 80th Foot, Messrs. Jonathan Bateman, J. H. Simonds, M. Bunbury, J. Balcette, and Robert Hawkes, Cadets.—W. G. Connell, Bombay Marine Volunteer, John Noble, Volunteer, Pilot Service, Charles Barnard, Pilot Service, Robert Tate, Pilot Service, Mr. J. W. Collier, returning.—Jeremiah Stevens, Caulker.

The more attentive perusal of various late American papers, with such information as we have been able to collect from other sources, since the publication of last Mirror, afford no facts to contravene the opinions then offered; on the contrary, whatever additional information we have obtained, concurs in pointing to the same conclusion, namely that under the events that have lately arisen, and from the disposition now manifested by Great Britain and America, the two Countries can scarcely fail to bring their differences to an amicable termination. War between America and France may be assumed as a natural sequitur of this expected accommodation, between Great Britain and the United States.

As a last effort at negotiation and remonstrance, the President of the United States dispatched, late in March or the beginning of April, a special mission to Paris, requiring a relaxation of the rigorous and unjust decrees against American ships and property. The mission was arrogantly received, and on its object being disclosed, most unceremoniously dismissed.

This total failure of their final attempt to negotiate with France, was not known in America, at the date of the accounts received by the *Magdalen*. The officer who had been charged with this mission, and General Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris, were preparing to leave France, in May. Their return to America, preceded, as it was, by the accounts of the actual confiscation of all American property found in France, would unquestionably give much additional strength to the Federal party, which at the date of the latest advices, had already gained a decisive ascendancy over the democratic faction.

The election of President of the United States would be made in November, though the President elect, is not installed, till the 5th of April following, during which time the former President continues in office.

The American papers notice the loss of His Majesty's ship *Bermuda*, Capt. Bryan, on the 23d of May, on the little Bahama Bank. Captain Bryan, his officers and men were fortunately saved and had arrived at Nassau, in New Providence.

The barbarous decree of Junot, by which every person, detected in the attempt to escape from Portugal, was doomed to death, had effectually checked the ardour of emigration.

The French conscript laws, which were introduced into Portugal, were extended to all Males, from the age of 15 to 40. The number of levies ordered were not considerable.

Yesterday morning, the Corps of Artillery, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Bardwieke, march-

ed from Fort William, to Dum Dum, in order to enter upon their Field Practice.

A Young man, a private in the Corps of Artillery, was brought to the Presidency a few days ago, under a guard from Dinapore, charged with the murder of a fellow Soldier, by a wound inflicted with a bayonet. The accused has been committed to Goal, and will take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

A projected Duel, between two Captains in the Country Service, was unfortunately prevented on Monday last, by the interference of the Magistrates. A challenge had been sent by the one party, and accepted by the other. The place of meeting was fixed, "between the Orphan House and the Tank in it's rear," but as there are two Orphan Houses, one at Kidderpore, and the other at Howrah, on the opposite side of the river, some mistake occurred in the meeting of the parties, which led to the prevention of the Duel, an event the more fortunate, as from the determined spirit of the combatants, a serious termination would probably have ensued had they met in the field, instead of meeting at the Police Office.

The *Farguhar* (Letter of Marque) Captain Sinclair, arrived in the River on Sunday last, from Penang. She left that Port, on the 18th ultimo,—brings no news.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

CANTON, 12th August, 1808.

SIR, As the knowledge of every material fact, connected with the navigation of a course so much frequented by British Ships, as that between India and China, cannot be too generally re-estimated, I trust I need offer no further explanation or apology than that consideration, for addressing to you this Letter, intended for insertion in your widely circulated Paper.

The existence of a Reef of Rocks off Pulo Oby, near the Coast of Cochinchina, and which is laid down in some Charts of the Chinese Ocean, has been till lately, an unsettled point, believed by some, doubted by others, and positively denied by many Navigators, employed in the Trade between India and China. As this Reef is neither mentioned by Captain Horsburgh, nor laid down in his Charts, which I believe, are the latest of these Seas yet published, the doubts of its reality were strengthened, and I, with many others, concluded it had no existence. Having been enabled in my passage hitherto to ascertain the existence of this Reef, I have submitted to you, for that purpose, as contained in the subjoined Extract, from the Journal of the Ship *Palmer*.

On the morning of the 9th April, 1808, while sailing along the South side of Pulo Oby, at 4 past 2, A. M. saw a Reef of Rocks, in length, apparently from 2 to 300 feet, and rising about the height of a ship above the Surface of the Water—distance from Pulo Oby, about 3 or 4 miles. The wind was light, and had the Ship refused stee, she must have gone on shore. When about, she was not more than half a Cable's length from the Rocks, in 17 fathoms. At day light, stood on shore; but found the flood tide so strong, that we were obliged to go between the Island and the Mainland. The Reef lies from the South Western extremity of Pulo Oby S. E. by E. 3 E. about 3 or 4 miles distant. I named it *Palmer's Reef*.

On the N. W. side of Pulo Oby, the water shoald from 15 to 5 fathoms very quickly, with soft blue mud and gravel bottom. When the Island bore South East and by East, a small spot of cultivated land was seen, and two Chinese Junks near the Island. The wind being foul, and the Tide running to the Westward, I came to an anchor, in quarter less four fathoms, blue, muddy bottom. Being desirous more particularly to ascertain the situation of the Reef, and whether there was any other danger in the neighbourhood of the Island, I went on shore, and ascended to the top of the Hill, in the centre of the Island, where I had a commanding view of the offing on all sides. I could see nothing more than the Reef above noticed, and the small Island laid down in the Charts, by Captain Horsburgh.

I found the Hill, in the centre of this Island, inhabited by three Families from the Coast of Cochinchina; and, by what I could understand from them, they had been banished from thence. They were greatly surprized and alarmed at our first appearance, and ran to the woods, where they concealed themselves for a short time, but on finding that we came with the most friendly intentions, they approached us, and lost all their timidity in emotions of surprize and curiosity, which were strongly depicted on their countenances. They are in a wretched state; and appear to have nothing for their subsistence, but a few Vegetables and Indian corn, of which latter we saw, about an acre in cultivation.

From the top of this mountain runs a stream of water, which discharges in it's course to the vicinity of the landing place, where it empties itself into the Sea. Here a Ship may conveniently fill a hundred butts a day; & here also, is a safe and sheltered anchorage. The two Chinese Junks, before mentioned, are employed in the dry season, to carry water from this Island to the Main; and when the weather is favourable, they make their passage in 24 hours, taking the advantage of the Tides, which are here regular.

I am, SIR, Your most obedient Servant, J. WILLIAMS, Commanding the PALMERS.

English Extracts.

JUNE 7. Some interesting intelligence was received yesterday from Spain, via Cadiz, which is in substance as follows:—

CADIZ, May 13.—The Spaniards are determined to resist the further encroachments of the French; they have planted cannon in such a position as to command the French Fleet, upon which an attack will be made, as soon as the necessity for doing so shall appear. The Regent, Don Antonio (the King's Brother) has made his escape from Madrid, and has arrived in Aragon, where he was received with open arms by the people. The Grandees, and all the rich men in the various provinces of Spain, have contributed large sums of money to support the cause of the people, who have held public meetings, and demanded officers to lead them on to the defence of the kingdom. They are fully prepared to take the field, and we hourly expect to hear of events the most terrible. The priests have united with the people; their admonitions will serve to stimulate them to acts of bravery.

The last accounts from Paris, in reference to the affairs of Spain, are somewhat of a curious nature. They state, amongst other things, that Charles the IV. is to continue nominal King of Spain, and that Murat is to be his Viceroy. But has not the former solemnly abdicated his Sovereignty, and all dominion over the people of Spain? We have yet to learn, that the Crown has been re-conveyed to its former wearer. The late events do not certainly evince any great inclination in Bonaparte to re-invest the King with any of his former honours.—The subjoined article is said, however, to have been newly received from the French capital:—

"Among the numerous persons who accompanied the Royal Family of Spain to Bayonne, are supposed to be the Grand Council of Castile, most of the Archbishops and Bishops, and the Chief Grandees of Spain. Among other objects to be taken into consideration by them, is a new distribution of the property of the church, and a new regulation of the mode of worship.—Charles IV. is to continue the nominal King of Spain. Murat to be his Viceroy, or Regent of the Kingdom."

Despatches are hourly expected from Admiral Purvis, and according to anticipation, of a very grateful nature. It was understood, at the date of the latest accounts from the fleet, that the batteries at Cadiz, which completely command the French Ships in the harbour, would be given up to the English, the moment that a British force should arrive competent to the defence of the place.

The Expedition fitting out at Cork, is to consist of 10,000 men, with a suitable park of Artillery. It is to sail almost immediately, and to be commanded by Sir A. Wellesley.

An Irish Journal, received this morning, has the following Article—which we offer without comment:—

Youghall, MAY 31.—A Manx boat arrived here from Liverpool this morning—on her passage on the 27th, she fell in with an American and two brigs, bound to Liverpool, laden from an American port, who reported that all differences were settled with England, and the embargo taken off.

The following is an Extract of a private letter from a passenger in the *Enphrates*, dated off Madeira, 25th April:—

"Five days after our sailing from Portsmouth, (15th April) at one, A. M. being considerably astern of the fleet, we discovered a suspicious sail on our larboard quarter. Finding she kept near us, we hailed her, and ordered her to keep off.—She answered in French—We were clear for action in a few minutes, and as she was quite close for the purpose of boarding, we fired into her. She instantly returned the fire, and sheered round our stern, and came upon the other quarter; but on receiving another well-directed broadside from our starboard quarter, she made off."

Some German Journals have arrived, one of which states, that the Porte was secretly meditating an alliance with England. There is a report on the Continent that the Emperor of Russia is about to visit Vienna, and probably Paris.

A Proclamation was issued by the Court of St. Petersburg on the 20th of March, and declaring the annexation of Finland to the Russian Empire, and directing that the inhabitants should take the oath of allegiance to the Russian Government.

The *Caledonia* is nearly complete, and will be launched at Plymouth Dock, on Saturday the 25th, about 6 o'clock in the evening. She is to be fitted for the reception of Admiral Lord Gambier—she is considered one of the finest and best constructed ships that ever graced the British Navy.

Mrs. Mattocks, who takes her final leave of the Stage to-morrow evening, we believe, made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in the year 1761. Mr. Rich, the then Manager, got up an exact representation of the coronation of their present Majesties, and the procession from Westminster Hall, which had just taken place. A dispute arising between the celebrated Mrs. Bellamy and her rival, Mrs. Hamilton, which of them should walk as the Queen, Mr. Rich determined that neither of them should have that honor, and, for the first time, introduced Mrs. Mattocks (then Miss Hallam) on the boards, whose age and stature correspond with those of Her Majesty. From that period Mrs. Mattocks has been deservedly an established favourite with the Public, in various walks of the Drama. She was the original *Lucinda*, in *Love in a Village*; *Semira*, in *Artaxerxes*, &c. and was also much admired in French female characters. In her present line of acting, she is still unrivalled, and the lovers of genuine merit will regret that her theatrical life terminated so speedily, and sincerely wish that she may long continue, in private, to enliven the large circle of her friends.

JUNE 7. On the 20th of March, the following Ukase was published at St. Petersburg:—

UKASE TO THE SENATE.

"In consequence of the declaration which has been communicated to the Senate, on the 26th of October, 1807, respecting the causes of the rupture with England and the cessation of all commercial intercourse between the two nations, we order as follows:—

"I. We prohibit the importation into Russia, either by sea or land, of all English Manufactures, the property of any nation whatever, whether prize goods, or lying in any other country.

"II. We order all Russian Ships which are in England to return home without any cargo.

"III. In case, however, any English goods should be imported at any of our ports, or to the frontiers, they are to be returned within the period stipulated in the 5th paragraph of the Ukase of April 8, 1793, that is, from the ports, within two weeks; but from the frontiers, within three days, to the nearest place beyond our frontiers.

[The original signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand.]

which if ever equalled, have never been surpassed.

The subjoined is a correct list of the Passengers from England, by the H. C. late Extra ship *Travers* Captain Collins, who upon that Vessel's being unfortunately wrecked, as already noticed, went on board the *Earl Spencer*, Captain Heming, and in which ship they arrived in this River:—

FOR BENGAL.

Mrs. Thomason,—Mrs. Le Sage,—Mrs. Grant,—Mrs. Baily,—Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Grant, Writer, Mr. W. Woollaston, Free Merchant, Mr. Inglis, Free Mariner, Mr. Welsh, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. Honeywood, Timbrill, Jackson, Kemp, Lawtie, Pardar, Luxford, Phillips, and Maltby, Cadets.

Mr. Hamilton,—Mary Cross, and Thomas Felix, Servants.

FOR MADRAS.

Reverend Doctor Ball, Messrs. Archibald Crawford, Robert Shedden, John Rorison, Samuel Sharp, Samuel Dew, and Charles Ferguson, Cadets.

Mr. Mills, Cadet for Madras, died on Board the *Travers*, at Sea.

FOR CRYLON.

Miss Gordon.—Messrs. Gordon and Porter, Ordnance Department.

FOR PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Mr. Mannington, Free Merchant.

List of the Commander, and Officers of the *Travers*. Captain Collins,—Mr. B. Kennett, Chief Officer,—Mr. S. Lyons, 2d ditto,—Mr. H. Ambrose, 3d ditto,—Mr. Aitken.—Messrs. Baker, Allen, Fitzpatrick, and Orton, Midshipmen.

Names of the People left on the Wreck.

Thos. Tracey, carpenter's mates,—John Green, Quarter Master,—W. Holf, Peter Olson, Jacob Bergman, and Frederick Smith, seamen—three Lascaers, and seven Clinamen.

The following are correct Lists of the Passengers arrived here on the H. C. ships *Earl Spencer*, *Monarch*, *Bengal* and *Jane Duchess of Gordon*:—

PER EARL SPENCER,—Captain Heming.

FOR BENGAL.

Lieut. Col. Evan Lloyd, Commanding H. M. 17th regiment light Dragoons, embarked at Madeira.—Major E. Lindsay, H. M. 22d regiment foot. Ensigns Jefferys, and H awkins,

Yesterday Mr. Lyman, the American Consul here, received the following notification from the Consul of the United States at St. Petersburg:

St. Petersburg, 14, (29) April, 1868. Sir, I enclose herewith a copy of a Note I have lately received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which will acquaint you, that inasmuch as similar to those pursued by France, with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between Great Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) 'LEVETT HARRIS.' 'WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq. American Consul, London.' With the intention of preventing even the possibility of any communication whatever between England and Russia, His Imperial Majesty has commanded that no vessel coming from an English port, though belonging to a nation friendly to Russia, and not loaded with any merchandise, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. On the contrary, all vessels which shall not have been in England shall have permission to enter freely into the ports of Russia, and bear away the productions of this empire; with this precaution, on all occasions, that the commercial houses to which these vessels shall be addressed, shall be bound to engage in writing that those vessels shall not go to England, but shall consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a port friendly to Russia.

Underigned has deemed it his duty to impart this new arrangement to Mr. Levett Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America, and he seizes this opportunity to renew to him the assurances of his perfect consideration.

(Signed) 'LE COMTE NICOLAS DE ROMANOFF.' 'St. Petersburg, April 10, 1868. To Mr. LEVETT HARRIS, &c. &c.'

By accounts from St. Petersburg, at the end of April, we learn that Russia was beginning to feel most severely the consequences of the war with this Country. Government paper was depreciated above 60 per cent. while hemp, and tallow had fallen above 75 per cent. Indeed even at this reduction, the price was but nominal, as there was no demand. While hemp and tallow are thus depreciated in Russia, they have risen here most immensely. Hemp, which about this time twelve-months might be had at 60l. per ton, was sold yesterday at 100l.—and tallow is advanced nearly in proportion.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—It will no doubt afford great satisfaction to their relations and friends, to be informed of the safe arrival here of the following persons from St. Petersburg, after applying for, and soliciting passports for months past, they reached a small port, called Baltic Port, about 35 miles west of Revel by degrees, and having at last met, they hired a Mecklenburgh vessel, and sailed from thence on the 14th.

Mr. Robert Bask, Lady's Maid, and two Children; Mr. and Mrs. Findley, Mr. H. and Mr. C. Cayley, Mr. T. Waers, Mr. John Hubbard, Mr. William Barwick, Mr. Richard Thornton, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bell, Mr. Prescott, Mr. R. and Mr. R. Catley, Mr. Lempiere, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Oddy, Mr. Holliday, Mr. Hill, Mr. Storer, Mr. Vening, Mr. Manly, Captain Ems and Son, and Captain Benjamin.

Saloon belonging to one of the above Captains—William Hunter, Thomas Brown, George Artis, Frederick Robertson, John Bowstman, and John Jones. The two Captains, with their men, have been sent to the country, as they had seen the additional fortifications which have been made at Cronstadt. They speak in general terms of the very harsh treatment they have experienced; and if a single English Cruiser had ever made its appearance on the coast, not one of them would have been suffered to depart. I make no doubt but many of the above Gentlemen will write home by this day's post; they are now refreshing themselves after so tedious, but happy, a voyage; and in a few days will set off for Gothenburgh, in order to take their passage for England by the packet.

Letters from Cassel, of the 8th, state, that the union of Hanover with the Kingdom of Westphalia is finally determined on, and will speedily be carried into effect. The new militia rising in the Austrian States is to be 200,000 strong.

BONAPARTE is expected to visit Toulon before he returns to Paris.

KING LOUIS is again going to leave his Dutch subjects. He is preparing to visit Paris. Admiral De Winter, Schimmelpenninck, and some others are, it is said, to be created Princes of Holland.

It appears that General Sebastiani is making a tour through the Turkish provinces. On the 21th of April he was expected at Old Orsova.

American Extracts.

NEW YORK, — JUNE 1.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bristol, (England) dated April 7th, to a Gentleman in this City.

'We are in daily hope that the commercial intercourse between the United States and this country will shortly be revived. No doubt it is the opinion of the rational part of your Citizens, as it is here, that America would suffer much more from a war with this Country than with France.'

Commercial.—A letter from a mercantile house in Kennebunk dated 23d inst. says.—'The schooner Patriot has just arrived here, in 12 days from Nevis and St. Kitts.—She sailed from Kennebunk, 10th April (by permission) for those Islands for the purpose of collecting debts. The individuals from whom sums were due, were ready to pay the same but the collector presumptuously refused the vessel an entry, and would suffer nothing to be brought away in the vessel except 424 stores. Captain S. after waiting 4 days without effect returned in ballast. Similar steps will probably be taken by the collectors of the different Islands in regard to all vessels arriving in ballast. American produce very high in St. Croix as Captain S. was informed; but

the demand was quite moderate in Nevis, from whence they were shipping considerable quantities to St. Croix. A New London vessel left Nevis for the U. S. about the time Capt. S. arrived, having been refused admittance on account of her being in ballast.—Vessels with cargoes would be readily admitted.

Further effects of Bonaparte's Decrees against our Commerce.—The ship Roborous, Hall, sailed from Baltimore, on the 17th inst. bound to New Orleans, with dry goods and wine.—On the 24th inst. off the Berry Islands, was boarded by a Providence privateer and treated politely. The 3d, on the Bahama Bank, spoke the Frigate Polly, Witham, to days from Charleston for Havana. The 4th, lying at anchor, was boarded by two French privateers La Galbier, Captain Jolly, and the Brutus Capt. Dokimque, who took possession of the ship, because, as they pretended, she had English manufactured goods on board, and had been boarded by an English privateer. The Polly, was also taken in possession, and detained about 21 hours, after plundering her of every thing they thought of any value and taking 5 or 6 negroes out of her, they suffered her to proceed on her voyage. The 8th, the Captain of the privateers came on board the ship, with about 40 men, and broke open the hatches, and took all the goods out of her, which they put on board of the privateers. The same day they took the masts and mainmast out, and left on board a prize master, pilot, and to men, and ordered her for a port in the Island of Cuba, where they arrived on the 21st, an uninhabited place; they informed them, the nearest town was about 13 miles off, which they called St. Juan. After this they took the remainder of her cargo out, and stripped her of all her best rigging, the whole of the cabin stores, and the ship's papers, and told the Captain he might go where he pleased.

The cargo of the ship Roborous, was valued at 60,000 dollars.

NEW YORK — JUNE 2.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Halifax to his correspondent in Philadelphia dated May 13, 1868.

'No American vessel has been sent in here since last October, and, under present circumstances, it is not likely that many detentions can take place; but independent of the embargo, all the commanders of ships of war have lately received new and very particular instructions in regard to their treatment of neutrals, which evinces a sincere disposition on the part of the British government to avoid any dispute with the United States.'

NEW YORK, June 3.

On Tuesday the 12th of April the British vice admiralty court at Tortola, was opened for the trial of the property captured in the Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John's and its dependencies, when after a full hearing, the Judge decreed the condemnation of all the Danish and Dutch Lard, credit notes, obligations, &c. to the benefit of the land and naval forces, under the command of Gen. Boyer, and Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and the Judge at the same time decreed the public buildings to belong to his majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[CIRCULAR]

Government House, St. Croix, April 21st 1868.

Sir, Provisions to the clearing out of any merchant vessel from the port, for which you are collector, you are hereby commanded to cause a diligent search to be made on board, to see that no quantity of provisions of any kind, is carried away from the Island, but what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the passengers and crew, until her arrival at the port for which she is destined.

Should any surplus of provisions be found on board of any vessel, you are to order the same to be instantly landed, for the purpose of being disposed of, in this Island, in whatever manner the owner or master of the vessel may think proper.

The following appears to me to be a reasonable allowance of provisions for vessels sailing for the under-mentioned places, viz.

- Europe, Eight weeks. America, Thirty days. Barbadoes, Ten days.

And all the other West India Islands and colonies in proportion to the distances and according to the usual calculation of the length of voyage. Should any dispute arise as to the quantity of provisions allowed to be carried away, two respectable merchants not interested in the vessel or voyage will be appointed to decide. To prevent any concealment of provisions, or any attempt to evade the above regulations, you are directed to cause the master of every newly arrived vessel to declare upon oath the quantity of provisions of every description he has on board, together with the number of persons he has to provide for, and you are on this occasion to signify to him the quantity only that he will be allowed to carry away; that he may be enabled to dispose of any surplus provision he may have on board in due time, for his advantage.

I have the honor to be, &c. ANDREW ROSS, Commandant. Collector of the Customs at

MASSAU, (N. P. MAY 7.

It is with considerable regret we have to state that His Majesty's Ship Bermuda, W. H. Bryan, Esq. Commandant, was, by stress of weather and strong varying currents, driven on the Little Bahama Bank, two miles to the N. E. of the Memory Rock, on the morning of the 22d ult. where she struck at half past 3 o'clock and unsupplied her rudder; under these circumstances it became necessary to cut away her masts and every exertion to get her off was made, but without effect. At day light they discovered a large ship to windward, which proved to be the Nossa Senhora da Conceicao, Silveira, on her voyage from Vera Cruz to London, without her mainmast, close to a reef, which came to anchor about 8 or 3 miles distance—a signal of distress was made and the ship hoisted Portuguese colours.—When it became moderate a Lieut. and boats crew were sent to her, who found that she had lost her rudder and was making water at the rate of 13 feet an hour. Further assistance was sent and the pumps kept constantly going to keep her from sinking. Capt. Bryan and part of his crew arrived here on Wednesday last, in this vessel, and in the sch. Fire Star, Anston, from Philadelphia, to N. Orleans, detained by Captain Bryan; an officer and the remainder of the crew were left with the ship.

A vessel with every assistance will be immediately dispatched to save the ship's materials, and great hopes are entertained that she will be got off.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS A BANDY and HORSE hired by a Native named Yourasawmy Mooladjar, on Saturday last, to go to the Mount and engaged by him to be returned on the following day, has not been delivered yet to the Owner, CATHERINE PHILLIPS of Anderson's Street No. 8.—She therefore gives this notice that should any one see the said Conveyance, or should it be offered for Sale, the same and the person in charge of it be detained, and information given to her, for which a reward will be given if required.

N. B. The Bandy is second hand—Body railed and painted yellow and lined with Blue Sarge, has a Hood and is chiefly painted Black—the Horse is about a years old, of a light Chesnut colour with Silver Mane and of the Middle Size.

6th December 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GODOWNS of various dimensions, situated near the Custom House, will be sold collectively or separately, they are all lately built, of the best materials and secured by every means from Vermin, and depredations of every kind, as will be explained.—Any Person desirous of purchasing may apply to Mr. F. F. FORTIN, at the Distillery, and those who may be inclined to barter in preference to paying money may send their Proposals as above.—Likewise a plot of GROUND, on the Sea Face, and adjoining the Custom House, will be disposed of.

ANNUAL CHINA INVESTMENT.

MESSIEURS GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK, & Co.

BEG leave to acquaint their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that their Annual China Investment will leave Canton, on the first ship bound to Madras, and which they expect will arrive in all the present Month—and as they have given particular instructions to their Agents Messrs. BEALE & MAGNIAC, to spare no expence in laying it in, more especially the Teas, they have every Confidence of the Several Articles being of a superior quality to any that may be imported this Season.

Messrs. G. W. C. & Co. will despatch the Commissions now on their books immediately on the Arrival of the Investment and they solicit the favor of their friends making an early application for their annual supplies of Teas &c. &c.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

JAMES WADDEL, gives this Public Notice to all those who stand indebted to the late Firm of Messrs WADDEL and Company at Madras, and Trincomopoly, that he will from & after the first day of January 1869, 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.

PORT ST. GEORGE, 23d November 1868.

To be Sold by Public Auction, On SATURDAY next, the 10th Instant, at 12 o'clock,

AT A GODOWN OPPOSITE THE BACK PART OF MESSIEURS

F. Lautour and Co's HOUSE, BEACH BUILDINGS. ONE thousand Bags of Bengal Gram and 700 do. do. Wheat, in small Lots.

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 CARD

ANY person in possession of the Novel called "Theodore Syphon" would greatly oblige a Lady by the loan of it.—If sent to this office will be returned in a few days.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 8th Dec.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT HALF PAST 10 o'CLOCK,

A SALE of Charconnahs. A do. of Dooreas. A few Corges of Gentoo Womans Cloths. AND VARIOUS ARTICLES OF Furniture, China Ware, &c. &c.

To be sold by Public Auction, By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 8th Dec.

AT 11 o'CLOCK, TWO CHESTS OF PORT WINE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM, On FRIDAY, the 16th December,

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, Stationery, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles complete, Curricles and Tandem Harnesses, Spare Saddlery, 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, Cur'd Horse Hair for Mattresses, &c. &c. &c.

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

WANTED

A STEADY, Strong, Grey Carriage Horse, of at least 15 hands high. Any person having one to dispose of may hear of a purchaser or application to the Printer of this Paper.

Madras Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING, IN THE SECOND CLASS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

No. 11096 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas. No. 7812 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas. Nos. 9928 9172 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each. Nos. 1969 5148 5834 6350 5406 7704 8560 8354 9548 10871 11081 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PAGODAS EACH. PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

- 110 215 897 844 442 263 645 863 875 1535 1769 1489 1521 1998 2844 2557 2730 2656 9529 2695 2782 2943 2787 2650 2756 2760 2193 2183 2981 2161 2321 2547 2555 2260 3321 3919 3334 3463 3966 3721 3386 3045 5559 8454 4721 4532 4935 4492 4087 4714 4578 4695 4135 4913 4656 4993 4408 4791 5745 5242 5608 5162 5525 5644 5195 5893 5859 6620 6808 6264 6269 6331 7457 7879 7113 7057 7556 7017 7653 7432 7569 7600 7402 7796 8779 8456 9253 8412 8605 8250 8516 8626 8731 8964 8559 9410 9592 9778 9745 9844 9956 10928 10937 10248 10393 10169 10451 10682 10634 10649 11705 11343 11567 11916 11129 11667 11203 11285 11787 11849 11905.

HEBEKE AND SON, AGENTS.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

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